

Poverty Profile

City of Colombo

Urban Poverty Reduction through Community Empowerment, Colombo, Sri Lanka



February 2002

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COLOMBO, February 2002

This report was written by a team led by Mr. K.A. Jayaratne, Mr. H.M.U. Chularathna and Mr. D.G. J. Premakumara of SEVANATHA. Inputs and comments from Mr. N.S. Jayasundara, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (PS), Mr. K.D. Chitrapala, Accountant, Staff of the Public Health and Engineering Departments of CMC and Ms. Shipra Narang, Network Coordinator of UMP – South Asia Office are greatly acknowledged. Support provided for data analysis by Mr. Mr. E.K.C. Jagath Keerthi is appreciated. Report formatting and layout design done by Ms. S. Dilrukshi Silva of SEVANATHA is also highly appreciated.



Message from the Mayor of Colombo

I am indeed happy to see that Poverty Profile of the City of Colombo being completed under a UMP / UN-HABITAT Urban Poverty Reduction Project (2001 – 2003) for Colombo City.

It was at the end of the year 2000 when I discussed with my officials and our colleagues at SEVANATHA about the need for a proper assessment of Poverty Situation of under-serviced settlements of Colombo. Because, we at the CMC need to spend the ratepayers' money in a rational way to bring out positive changes in these under-serviced settlements. Rational Allocation of resources can be ensured only when there is a proper assessment of the needs of the communities.

I am glad to witness that around 90% of the urban poor settlements in Colombo have acquired satisfactory level of physical infrastructure through our collective efforts in improving these settlements.

The problems at hand at present are not as bad as it was presumed by many stakeholders that 50% of the city population was poor. Our continued efforts supported by local as well as international community to improve the City of Colombo will no doubt would address the recurring bits and pieces of the problem of urban poor settlements in Colombo.

It is my duty to thank Dr. Dinesh Mehta, Global Coordinator – UMP and Mr. Disa Weerapana, former Chief of UN-HABITAT Fukuoka Office who have compelled us to join hands with the Urban Management Programme (UMP) under the

UN-HABITAT as far back as 1998 and appreciate the encouraging roles played by Mr. Ramanath Jha, the Regional Advisor and Ms. Shipra Narang, the Network Coordinator (UMP) since that humble beginning.

My own staff at CMC and local partner SEVANATHA have set an exemplary working arrangement in producing this poverty profile and carrying out the Urban Poverty Reduction Project in Colombo City.

I sincerely hope that this City Profile would provide us a clear path to improve the Urban Poor Settlements and urban poverty reduction in Colombo.

Omar Kamil

Mayor of Colombo

Message from President, SEVANATHA

SEVANATHA considers it a great opportunity to serve as the National Partner Institution for Urban Management Programme (UMP) / UN-HABITAT executed Department for International Development (DFID) - UK supported Urban Poverty Reduction Project in Colombo under which it was possible to produce this Poverty Profile. Preparation of the Poverty Profile has been a challenging task, but through a participatory and partnership effort, the task was made much easier. SEVANATHA and CMC's joint effort in making a City Profile for Colombo under the UMP Phase III had laid a reliable and strong foundation in 1998, which has been further reinforced under the ongoing Urban Poverty Reduction Project (2001 – 2003).

While we were very much happy to contribute our expertise in producing this informative document, we strongly believe that our partnership with the Colombo Municipality would definitely make a difference in the lives of the urban poor in Colombo by being able to integrate them into the formal city environment so that they would have improved access to the services and opportunities. Our ultimate aim is to create an enabling environment for the urban poor to improve their livelihoods in the new Millennium.

K.A. Jayaratne

Hon. President

SEVANATHA

Message from the Municipal Commissioner, Colombo

Colombo Municipal Council since the past two decades has been very conscious of the service delivery aspects to its citizens and particularly in its efforts to improve the quality of life of the urban poor. The process of service delivery improvements entail introducing progressive policy decisions enabling popular participation in the process. There has also been a marked improvement in relationships with a number of international organizations, regional networks and agencies of the United Nations for benchmarking best practice initiatives. This enabled the Council to enlist the support of the Urban Management Programme of the UN-HABITAT to conduct a proper assessment of poverty situation in un-serviced settlements in Colombo, under the Urban Poverty Reduction Project sponsored by the DFID of the Government of United Kingdom.

Colombo Municipal Council believes that Poverty Reduction has dimensions not only confined to lack of income but also in relation to deprivation of essential services to communities such as water, sanitation and other amenities.

I consider preparation of this Poverty Profile is a significant step forwards in the council's effort to reduce urban poverty and to improve the quality of life of our citizen. In this context, it is indeed a privilege to be associated with responsibilities of implementing this novel programme into action.

I sincerely thank all those who were untiringly involved in the survey and strive to accomplish the Poverty Profile on time.

Dr. Jayantha Liyanage

Municipal Commissioner

Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ACHEO | - Assistant Chief Health Educational Officer |
| ACHEOs | - Assistant Chief Health Educational Officers |
| CBA | - Common Amenities Board |
| CBO | - Community Based Organization |
| CDC | - Community Development Council |
| CDCs | - Community Development Councils |
| CHEO | - Chief Health Educational Officer |
| CHP | - Ceiling on Housing Property |
| CMC | - Colombo Municipal Council |
| CMRSP | - Colombo Metropolitan Regional Structure Plan |
| CSPU | - Clean Settlement Project Unit |
| DCMF | - District Community Development Forum |
| DCMFs | - District Community Development Forums |
| DFID | - Department for International Development |
| GIS | - Geographical Information System |
| HCDC | - Housing and Community Development Council |
| HI s | - Health Instructors |
| MOH | - Medical Officer of Health |
| NDDCB | - National Dangerous Drugs Control Board |
| NGOs | - Non Governmental Organizations |
| NHDA | - National Housing Development Authority |
| O&M | - Operational & Maintenance |
| PS | - Professional Services |
| REEL | - Real Estate Exchange (Pvt.) Ltd. |
| TO s | - Technical Officers |
| TUGI | - The Urban Governance Initiative |
| UDA | - Urban Development Authority |
| UMP | - Urban Management Programme |
| UNDP | - United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | - United Nations Children's Fund |
| USIP | - Urban Settlements Improvement Programme |
| WEDC | - Water, Engineering and Development Centre |
| WG | - Working Group |

Acknowledgements

The National Partner Institution, SEVANATHA for DFID/UNDP/UN-HABITAT/UMP Urban Poverty Reduction Project in Colombo would like to extend its appreciation to:

- ❑ His Worship Omar Kamil, the Mayor of Colombo, , Deshabandu Karu Jayasuriya, the former Mayor of Colombo and Hon. Titus Perera, Deputy Mayor.
- ❑ Dr. Jayantha A. Liyanage, Municipal Commissioner, Eng. (Mr.) N.S. Jayasundera, Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Professional Services), Dr. R.L Wijemuni, Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Health, Eng. (Mrs.) Visaka Dias, Director Engineering (Works), Eng. (Mrs.) Thamara Mallawarachchi, Acting Director Engineering (Development) and all the Head of the Departments of CMC, their Deputies and all the Members of the Poverty Reduction Working Group of CMC.
- ❑ District Engineers, Medical Officers of Health, their Deputies and Officials, especially the Technical Officers and Health Instructors in all Municipal District Offices (D1, D2A, D2B, D3, D4 and D5).
- ❑ The leaders of Community Development Councils, the members of the urban poor communities and civil society groups.
- ❑ Officials and representatives of the NGOs working in the city of Colombo and the officials of National Housing Development Authority (NHDA), Urban Development Authority (UDA), Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation (SLLR&DC), Urban Settlement improvement Project (USIP) and the Real Estate Exchange (Pvt.) Ltd. (REEL).
- ❑ Mr. Adam Burke, Social Advisor of DFID, Mr. Martin Dawsan, former Second Secretary (Development), British High Commission – Colombo, Dr. Dinesh Mehta, Global Coordinator, UMP, Mr. Disa Weerapana, former Chief of UN-HABITAT (Fukuoka Office) Mr. Ramanath Jha, Senior Advisor – South Asia, UMP, Ms. Shipra Narang, URBNET – Coordinator of the UMP / UNDP/UN-HABITAT and all other staff of the UNDP and DFID Office in Colombo.
- ❑ The staff of SEVANATHA – National Partner Institution.

For extending their fullest support in initiating, supporting, guiding and actively participating in the Urban Poverty Reduction Project and in preparation of this Poverty Profile.

Project Team
SEVANATHA.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Poverty Profile of City of Colombo

Preparation of a Poverty Profile for City of Colombo is one of the major outputs of the DFID funded and UMP /UN-HABITAT executed Urban Poverty Reduction Project which is in operation in Colombo during the period 2001 – 2003. The subject area of poverty reduction has always been a national concern in Sri Lanka. However, the present project is being the first ever city level effort to identify the issues and strategies to reduce urban poverty in Colombo. The significance of the project lies in its emphasis in reducing urban poverty through a community empowerment process. The Poverty Profile for Colombo is a result of an intensive combined effort of urban poor communities, the officials of the municipality and other stakeholders in identifying the key issues, the perspectives, strategies and actions for reducing urban poverty. The process relied on a bottom up consultative approach at every crucial stage of preparation of the Poverty Profile.

1.2 Project Background

1.2.1 The geographical focus of the Urban Poverty Reduction Project is the Municipal Council Area of Colombo, the capital city of Sri Lanka. Colombo experienced a rich and diverse history over several centuries under different foreign colonial rulers. The Portuguese first came shortly after 1500 AD followed by the Dutch around 1,650 and the British ruled from 1797 through 1948, when Sri Lanka (known as CEYLON until 1972) gained independence. The Colombo Municipal Council

(CMC) was established in the year 1866 under the Colombo Municipal Council Ordinance enacted in the year 1885.

The administrative area coming under the purview of CMC is relatively small in extent 37.32 sq. km. which accommodates less than one million inhabitants. The city experienced a slow population growth rate i.e. annual growth rate during the period 1981 – 2001 was 0.4%. The current city population (as per population census of 2001) was 642,020 people, which is only an increase of 79,570 people (12%) during the last 30 year period since 1971 (please see table 1). The basic demographic data for Colombo shows impressive development trends in the city i.e. slow average annual population growth rate (0.4%), low crude birth rate 18/1000 of population, low infant mortality rate 16/1000 live birth and maternal mortality rate of 0.8/1000 live birth.

Table No. 1: The Area, Population Density & Growth Rate of the City of Colombo (1870 – 2001)

| Census | Extent (Ha) | Population | Density (P/Ha) | Growth Rate |
|--------|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1871 | 2448.6 | 98,847 | 40 | - |
| 1881 | 2448.6 | 110,509 | 45 | 1.18 |
| 1891 | 2448.6 | 126,825 | 52 | 1.48 |
| 1901 | 2720.6 | 154,691 | 56 | 2.20 |
| 1911 | 3091.1 | 211,274 | 68 | 3.66 |
| 1921 | 3350.3 | 224,163 | 73 | 0.61 |
| 1931 | 3368.4 | 284,155 | 84 | 2.67 |
| 1946 | 3438.4 | 362,074 | 105 | 1.83 |
| 1953 | 3593.9 | 425,081 | 118 | 2.48 |
| 1963 | 3710.4 | 511,639 | 138 | 2.04 |
| 1971 | 3711.0 | 562,430 | 152 | 1.24 |
| 1981 | 3711.0 | 587,647 | 158 | 0.45 |
| 2001 | 3729.0 | 642,020 | 172 | 0.46 |

Source: 1. *Century Volume, CMC, 1963*
2. *Urban Development Authority, 1996*
3. *Census of Population - 2001*

The slow population growth rate with high density (172 person per ha.) within the city may be attributed to competing land values in the city as well as lack of buildable lands within the city pushes residential land seekers towards the suburbs of Colombo where increasing population growth is evident.

Colombo remains a city of diversity in terms of its ethnic mix, the economic activities, the physical characteristics and income disparities of city population. It was revealed that about 50% of the city population live in low income settlements which are locally know as "under serviced settlements". The key challenge faced by the city authorities at present is therefore to improve the livelihoods of the city's urban poor while developing the city as the MODEL CITY OF SOUTH ASIA which is the stated vision of the CMC for the city (Corporate Plan – CMC, 2000).

1.2.2 UMP City Consultation

During the year 1998/99, the Urban Management Programme (UMP) of UNDP / UN-HABITAT and SEVANATHA have provided its assistance to Colombo City to carry out a City Consultation aiming at improving the stakeholder participation process in the city for improved municipal service

delivery and capacity building of the stakeholders particularly the urban poor communities. During the course of consultation process the participating stakeholder groups have identified the following issues as being major concerns relating to improvement of urban poor settlements.

- Deficiencies in municipal service delivery system for the poor.
- Centralized municipal functions with inadequate capacity to respond the community needs.
- Inadequate community representation in the municipal decision making process.

The CMC and SEVANATHA (Local Partner Institution for UMP) with the assistance of UMP South Asia Regional Office had developed a project proposal for seeking financial and technical assistance from the DFID to launch a project to address the key concerns raised at the UMP City Consultation mentioned above. The DFID has agreed to provide its assistance to the proposed project which is entitled "Urban Poverty Reduction through Community Empowerment in Colombo" to be implemented during the period 2001 – 2003.

The main objective of the project is the preparation of a Strategic Action Plan for Urban Poverty Reduction through Participatory Process.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO: URBAN CHALLENGES

2.1 Characteristics of Colombo

- Colombo is a city built by colonial rulers who included the Portuguese from 1505 to 1656, the Dutch from 1656 to 1796 and the British from 1796 to 1948. Since 1948, the local leaders ruled the city.
- The colonial rulers seem to have paid greater emphasis to build the city focusing on the seaport of Colombo and related activities to support their trade activities and administration.
- They have built a canal network, a rail and road network connecting the Port of Colombo with the hinterland to ensure transportation of commodities from the country side to the Port and viz-a-viz.



- The development of city activities in the past had been mainly concentrated in the area around the Port (presently Pettah and Fort area) and towards the northern high land area of Mattakkuliya where residential and warehouses were located. The eastern flood plain remained

undeveloped while the southern area and coastal belt of the city attracted the middle and high income population.

- The development of city activities was mainly ad-hoc and unguided though eminent British Town Planners such as Sir Patrick Geddes and Sir Patrick Abercrombi had prepared city development plans for Colombo during the early part of the 20th Century.
- The city's administrative area is relatively small (37.32 sq.km) and therefore, a large number of working population of the city reside in and around its suburbs and travel to the city daily. The current daily floating population of Colombo was estimated to be around 500,000 people (CMC).
- The current development pattern of the city is influenced by the Colombo Regional Development Strategies adopted by the Urban Development Authority (UDA) under its Colombo Metropolitan Regional Structure Plan (CMRSP) - 2000 to develop the Colombo Metropolitan Region which covers an area of around 1,600 sq. km.
- The key emphasis of CMRSP – 2000 was to move the industries and warehouses away from the city to identified new locations and to develop the adjoining municipality of Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte as the administrative capital by moving the city's administrative office to Kotte.

- Thus, the city of Colombo would be developed in the future as the major financial and commercial hub of Sri Lanka providing rich opportunities for the service sector activities to prosper while preserving the city's historic characteristics.
- The Municipal Council of Colombo, which is responsible for managing the city affairs is headed by a mayor and a council comprising 53 elected members by the residents of the city.
- The council is elected for a period of every four years. The CMC exercises powers and functions primarily derived from the Municipal Council Ordinance enacted in the year 1885 which has been supplemented by hundreds of other acts, ordinances and by laws.
- The CMC has no authority for the provision of services such as education, public transport services, and public hospitals etc., since responsibilities in providing such services lie in the hands of the national level ministries, departments and corporations. The operation and maintenance of civic amenities and services such as city roads, drainage, sewerage, water distribution, public parks, public toilets, solid waste management, recreational and community health facilities are some of the key service functions performed by the municipality.
- Under the current set up of supervision of the activities of the Municipal Council by Provincial Council and the Department of Local Government, the Municipality has no authority over important issues such as recruitment of staff, increase of property tax and undertaking

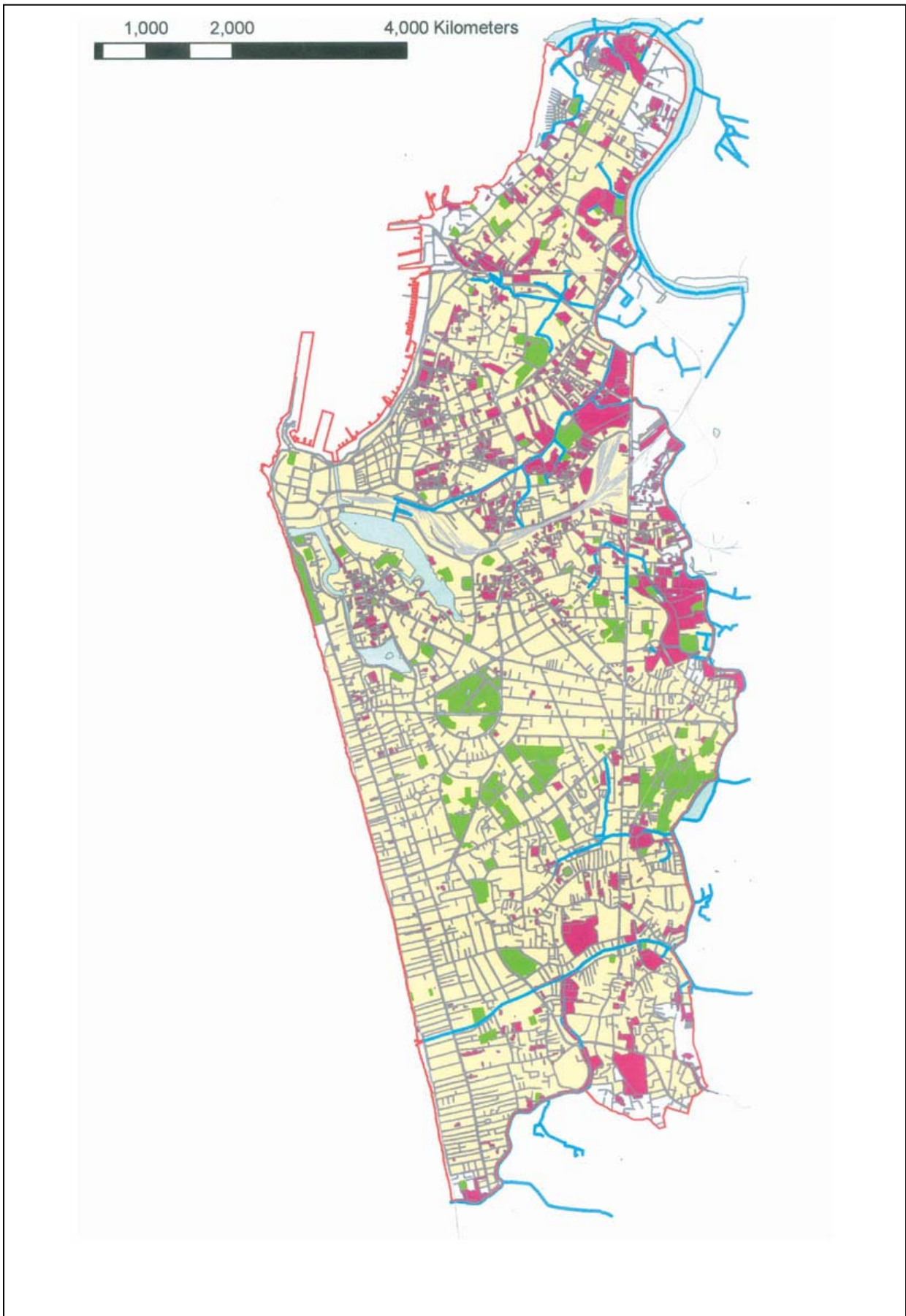
major investments projects etc. which has been a major hindrance to provide improved services demand by its citizens. In this context, the CMC has to provide its services to the city population within an environment of inherited limitations of authority and resources.

2.1.1 Characteristics of Urban Poor

- The urban poor of Colombo mainly consists of those engaged in informal sector activities and the blue collar workers of the city's main establishments such as the Port, the industries, the railway, the city markets, the municipality and hundreds of other formal and informal establishments.
- They have been mainly concentrated in areas known as slums, shanties and low cost flats (labour quarters)¹. A majority of slums and labour quarters were located in the northern and central parts of the city while the shanties (squatter settlements) are spread along canal reservations, railway line reservations and in low lying swampy areas located mainly in the eastern and southern parts of Colombo city.
- It was estimated that around 1506 urban poor settlements were located within the CMC area as in 1998/99. However, the unique character of these settlements is that they are relatively small in size i.e. 74% of them have less than 50 housing units while the large settlements with more than 500 units accounts for about 0.7% of the urban poor settlements in Colombo.

¹ The slums are generally known as old, deteriorated permanent housing units with over crowded living conditions and use shared amenities. The shanties are those squatter settlements made up of improvised material with hardly any facilities are located mainly on public marginal lands.

Figure 1: Existing Low Income Settlements (1996) – City of Colombo



- It was also revealed that a number of initiatives were taken by the government as well as by the municipality particularly since 1970s to improve the socio-physical and environmental conditions of the urban poor settlements in Colombo. In this process, the charity organizations, NGOs and community based organizations had contributed their resources and expertise to support the above mentioned initiatives.
- The urban poor communities have organized into CBOs (Community Based Organizations) which are known as Community Development Councils (CDCs). The system of the CDC was introduced by Colombo Municipality in 1979. They primarily operate to improve the basic amenities of their own settlement.
- As a result of the Community Development Council process a large number of community leaders have been emerged from the urban poor. They have good rapport with the Health Instructors who act as animators for the welfare activities of urban poor. There are 71 Health who are dedicating full-time their services for benefit of the communities living in these settlements.
- Through the mechanism of three tier development council system, these communities have been able to participate in the planning of programme activities to enable the Municipal authorities to deliver the basic amenities that they really need.
- In addition, improvements of the public utilities of these settlements, other development activities such as health, primary education and

social improvement activities have been improved up to some extent.

- There was no any significant effort to organize these CBOs into powerful community networks at municipal ward or city level. Therefore, there is neither strong voice nor negotiation strength for these small CBOs with the city authorities who controls the city's resources.

2.2 Past Development Initiatives to Improve Urban Poor Settlements

Before 1970

Minimum Government Intervention

Impact

- ❑ Slow rate of urbanization
- ❑ Less numbers of slum and shanty settlements located in the city
- ❑ No major government involvement in improving the livelihood of urban poor
- ❑ People managed their basic needs by themselves

During 1970 to 1977

Direct government intervention for preparing and implementing policy and programmes

- Enactment of the Ceiling on Housing Property Law No. 01 of 1973 (CHP Law)
- Establishment of the Common Amenities Board (CBA)

Impact

- ❑ Introduced new policies and regulations ensuring the housing rights of urban poor
- ❑ Direct house construction by government for meeting the housing need of urban poor
- ❑ Provided tenure rights to slum dwellers
- ❑ Regulated the ownership, size and cost of construction of houses
- ❑ Recognized the impotence of improving the basic amenities in urban poor settlements
- ❑ First ever government effort to recognize and take action on the housing problem of the urban poor

During 1978 to 1994

Government started its intervention through provider approach and gradually changed towards enabling approach in housing improvement

- Establishment of the Urban Development Authority (UDA)
- Establishment of the National Housing Development Authority (NHDA)
- Environmental & Community Development Project by CMC from 1979 to 1983.
- UNICEF assisted Urban Basic Services Programme, 1984 – 1993
- Slum and Shanty Improvement Programme of UDA, 1978 – 1984

- Hundred Thousand Houses Programme and One Million Houses Programme, 1978 - 1989

Impact

- ❑ Recognized the need for comprehensive development programmes to improve urban poor settlements
- ❑ Recognized the participation of local authorities in implementing the projects at municipal level
- ❑ Prepared a policy paper on slum and shanty improvement and obtained cabinet approval for implementation (by Slum and Shanty Division of UDA).
- ❑ Created legal and institutional conditions favourable for community participation
- ❑ Promoted the concept of self help and beneficiary participation in planning and implementing low income settlements projects
- ❑ Organized urban poor communities into CDC and engaged the in health & sanitation improvement activities
- ❑ Recognized occupation Rights of shanty dwellers in regularized settlements and improved the basic services
- ❑ Country wide housing programmes with many alternatives to improve the poor peoples' housing

After 1994

In 1994, the government has appointed a Presidential Task Force on Urban Development & Housing to Make a Policy Development

- Established a Real Estate Exchange Limited (REEL) Programme under the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Urban Development
- Urban Renewal Programme implemented by the UDA / NHDA
- Urban Settlements Improvement Programme (USIP)
- Municipal Councilor's Rs. 1.5 Million Programme implemented by the CMC

Impact

- ❑ Prepared a government housing policy to promote private / business sector participation in improving the housing stock of the city.
- ❑ Created legal and institutional conditions favorable for private / business sector participation.
- ❑ Encouraged the direct construction housing by NHDA and UDA
- ❑ Constructed high-rise apartments for urban poor and planned to relocate them under the REEL Programme
- ❑ CMC has taken a policy decision to spend their rate payers money for improving the living environment of urban poor settlements
- ❑ Vivid display of policy inconsistency in housing (upgrading Vs Direct construction)
- ❑ Uncertainty of security of tenure of urban poor

Poverty Reduction Efforts of Colombo

Municipal Council

The Colombo Municipal Council has earned a good reputation of being responsive to the needs of its

citizens including the poor. The municipality treats the issue of urban poor settlement being a crucial problem. It has implemented a number of innovative programmes to improve the health and sanitation, housing and social economic conditions of the urban poor particularly since early 1980s.

Among its fifteen functional departments, the Public Assistance Department and Public Health Department are key departments that implement programmes to uplift the life of the urban poor. Some of the major past and ongoing programmes carried out by the Council are listed below.

- ❑ UNICEF assisted Urban Basic Services Programme
- ❑ Provision of public amenities (toilets, water taps, community centres) in urban poor settlements
- ❑ Medical dispensary services
- ❑ Maternity homes
- ❑ Community centres
- ❑ Subsidized reception halls
- ❑ Pre-school services
- ❑ Mid day meals for children attending religious schools
- ❑ Housing assistance for poor
- ❑ Poor self grants for destitute families and funeral assistance scheme
- ❑ Skill training programmes for school dropouts
- ❑ Day care centres
- ❑ Elders homes
- ❑ Library services etc.

Recently introduced councilors fund programme, under which each councilor was allocated 1.5 Million Rupees annually to invest in improvement of urban

poor communities, is a significant policy decision taken by the CMC.

In terms of providing easy access to city administration by the citizens including the urban poor, the public day programme, public complaints handling and Housing and Community Development Committee (HCDC) are being implemented by the CMC. In this context, it is evident that the CMC has taken considerable efforts to uplift the quality of life of the urban poor. What would be needed is to further enhance and deepened

its involvement with the urban poor to address the emerging issues of their department.

2.3 Urban Challenges in Colombo

Despite all the above impressive policy and programme interventions there still exist unsolved problems in urban poor settlements in the city, which need further investigations and actions. Some of these problems are listed below. These problems were identified through literature review of the current urban poverty reduction project.

Chart No. 1

Urban Challenges in Colombo

| ISSUE | IMPACT | CHALLENGE |
|--|--|--|
| Inappropriate City Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning of city development is handled by a national level agencies i.e. Urban Development Authority and several other institutions with minimum involvement of the city's stakeholder groups • Lack of access to city planing process by the poor has direct negative consequences on their settlements and the livelihoods activities • Under-utilization of the city's environmental resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge is therefore to ensure adequate access to the citizens in general and to the urban poor in particular to participate in the city planning process • Poor have the fear of removal from their places of living • Lack of opportunities to improve their asset base • Realizing the potentials of underutilized resources in the city |
| Lack of Access to Urban Land by the Poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing land values in the city exclude the urban poor entering into the formal city life. Hence, the poor usually concentrate on marginal lands in and around the city • Lack of security of tenure for urban poor have pushed them to a vulnerable situation with eviction threat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating the urban poor in the formal city planning process by providing access to lands in appropriate locations • Providing security of tenure for the land occupied by the poor to improve their livelihoods |

Continued on Chart No. 1.....

| ISSUE | IMPACT | CHALLENGE |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Lack of Access to City's Network Infrastructure by the Urban Poor</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient carrying capacity and limited area coverage of the existing network infrastructure to cater to the city population and the demand of new development • The urban poor being the vulnerable section of the city who have little or no access to the existing network infrastructure • Rapid deterioration of the living environment of the urban poor contributing to health hazards and economic losses. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the carrying capacity of the network infrastructure in the city to cater to the growing demand at present as well as in the future • To provide access to network infrastructure for the urban poor • Promoting private sector and local community participation in infrastructure provision and operation & maintenance of services in urban poor settlements |
| <p>Limitations for Improving the Livelihoods Assets of the Urban Poor</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular income and high cost of living hamper the opportunities for accumulating assets by a majority of urban poor • Lack of knowledge about the city's development process by the poor • Increasing negative impacts of antisocial behaviours contribute to erosion of asset base • Lack of organized community efforts by the urban poor to face the current challenges of city development prevent them improving their assets base • Lack of genuine and efficient institutional process to ensure participation of urban poor in the institutions that are operated in the city | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the barriers of improving urban poor's assets base and assist overcoming such barriers • Provide adequate information to the urban poor and link them up with the city development process • Empower the urban poor groups to make demand for improved services and to enhance their assets base. • To create more informed and reliable channels on service delivery institutions for urban poor to participate in the city development process |

3.0 CHAPTER THREE: CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN POVERTY

3.1 Urban Poverty Definition

Poverty has been a widely debated, researched and documented subject particularly since the past three decades. Scholars have defined poverty in multitude ways referring to different conditions and contexts through city, country, regional and global perspectives. For the purpose of this profile, it was not envisaged to investigate and argue on such definitions. Rather it relies on much simpler digestible, explanation of poverty such as explained below.

"Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not being able to go to school, not knowing how to read, not being able to speak properly. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom.

Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time²".

It is believed that an ordinary person would be able to understand the aspects, depth as well as visible signs of poverty through careful reading of the above explanation, which would be sufficient to grasp the content of this report.

3.2 Poverty in the National Context

According to the Poverty Reduction Framework Report of Sri Lanka (2001), two yardstick i.e.

Absolute poverty and relative poverty have been used to measure the extent of poverty in the national context. Absolute poverty is measured with respect to the ability of a household to afford a minimum set of consumption requirements. To measure the absolute poverty two poverty lines i.e. lower poverty line and higher poverty line have been defined. For the year 1996/1997, the Central Bank data gives the lower poverty line at Rs. 860/- and higher poverty line at Rs. 1,032/- per person per month³.

According to the lower poverty line 3.3 Million out of 17.5 Million people (excluding the population of the North – Eastern Province) were classified as poor in 1996 /97. Using the higher poverty line, 4.5 Million out of 17.5 Million people are classified as poor. Thus, between one-fifth to one-third of the total population (population baring the North East) can be considered poor in the Mid 1990s using a consumption poverty yardstick.

Poverty is not only manifested in an inability to afford basic consumption goods but also in terms of a lack of access to basic needs, such as access to education, health care, safe drinking water, safe sanitation facilities and electricity. The 1998 UNDP Human Development report estimates the proportion of population lacking access to education (non enrolment at the basic junior secondary level grades 1 to 9) at 9% to safe drinking water at 24% and electricity at 56% in 1994.

² Dr. Dinesh Mehta, Coordinator, Urban Management Programme, UN-HABITAT, Asian Mayors Forum, Shanghai, June 2000

³ Exchange rate in 1996/97 was 1 US \$ = Rs. 58

Regional Dimensions of Poverty

Some parts of Sri Lanka are far poorer than others. In 1996, the provincial poverty level ranged from 55% of the households in Uva Province (worst) to 23% of the households in Western Province (Best). Although only 23% of the households in the Western Province are poor, in absolute numbers it has the largest concentration of the poor, because almost 1/3 of the nation's population live in that part of the country⁴.

3.3 Dimensions of Urban Poverty

It has been reported that though the urban consumption poverty is lowest (*viz-a- viz* rural and estate sector consumption poverty), the urban poor are more vulnerable to certain psycho-social strains. Sociological research finds that urban poor are more prone towards marital instability, crime, domestic violence and alcoholism than that of the rural poor.

Another significant dimension of urban poverty is the lack of accessibility to essential services such as water, sanitation, drainage, electricity and inability to afford education and health services.

Lack of security of tenure for urban poor has created a strong barrier for them to improve their livelihoods assets within the above constraints.

The above dimensions of poverty have been mainly derived through national / district level surveys carried out by officials based on different sampling techniques. Such a process of information gathering may not adequately represent the community perspectives. Understanding these limitations the present Poverty Project of Colombo has developed

a process of community involvement in identification of causes of poverty in their own communities.

3.4 The Process of Preparation of Poverty Profile for City of Colombo

As has been mentioned elsewhere in this report, preparation of a Poverty Profile for City of Colombo was one of the key outputs of the DFID / UMP/ UN-HABITAT assisted Urban Poverty Reduction Project. In preparation of the Poverty Profile, the following key issues were taken into account.

- i. It was recognized by the city authorities, researchers and planners that the poverty in Colombo is mainly an issue of urban low income settlements (which are locally known as under-serviced settlements). However, no in-depth study was carried out to justify this belief.
- ii. It was also revealed that a large number of programmes and projects have been implemented to improve the physical, social and environmental conditions of the urban low income settlements in Colombo since the past two to three decades. However, no proper investigation was made to identify the impacts of such development interventions. As a result, public funds are continued to be spent in these communities without proper understanding of community needs and aspirations.
- iii. On the other hand, the urban poor communities of Colombo who have been the beneficiaries of government / formal sector development

⁴ Sri Lanka: A Frame Work for Poverty Reduction, November 2000

initiatives have had no real opportunity to understand their own position in the city, their resource capabilities, strengths as well as the rights that they could demand from the authorities and hence become mainly a group of passive recipients of CMC and government assistance.

In this context, the Colombo Municipal Council and SEVANATHA (Local Partner Institution for Poverty Reduction Project) realized the importance of investigating the "levels of improvements" achieved by the urban poor communities in Colombo in order to understand the aspects and depth of their poverty.

3.5 Carrying out the Poverty Survey in the City

Key Principles

- Understanding the urban poor communities in terms of their current asset base (considered the assets defined under the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework).
- Use of the available data⁵ as much as possible and not to recreate the available information carrying out expensive baseline surveys.
- Assessing the levels of amenity improvements in urban poor settlements taking the entire community as a unit than considering

individual households. Because it was believed that improvement of community level amenities would have significant positive impacts on improving individual asset base of community members.

- The entire study was based on a consultative process involving the relevant stakeholder groups at different level of operation.
- The urban poor communities are not confined to poor settlements but are an active segment of the city who contribute to keep the city a livable place.

3.6 Key Steps of the Study Process

As has been mentioned earlier, the survey of urban poor settlements for the study was carried out through a process of dialog with the key stakeholders. Settlements identification was carried out using the already available data through the REEL survey and the Municipal Database of Urban Poor Communities. The main steps of the process are described below.

⁵ Use of the existing data and information – specially the data available under three previous city-wide surveys carried out by different agencies (These included; the Survey of Slums and Shanties in the city of Colombo by the UDA in 1978, Survey of Urban Low Income Settlements in Colombo by CMC in 1987 and the Survey of Low Income Settlements by the Clean Settlement Programme Unit (CSPU) under the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction in 1997/98 known as REEL Database

Chart No. 2
Key Steps of the Study Process

| Step | Activity | Participants | Output |
|--|--|--|---|
| Step One Introduce the Project to the Mayor and the Staff of CMC | 1.1 Project briefing to the Mayor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UMP South Asia Regional Office Reps. • Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Professional Services) • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official approval by the Mayor • Agree on appointing three Project Coordinators |
| | 1.2 Project Presentation to Heads of Departments at an Institutional Development Meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Commissioner • Deputy Municipal Commissioner (PS) • Heads of Departments – CMC • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project awareness by Heads of Departments • Identified members to the Project Working Group (WG) |
| | 1.3 Project Presentation to District Level Staff of CMC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor • Commissioner • Deputy Municipal Commissioner (PS) • Heads of Departments of CMC • District Office Senior Staff • Working Group Members - CMC • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project awareness among district level officials • Commitment for project activities at district level |
| Step Two Develop Criteria to Assess Poverty in Low Income Communities | 2.1 Collection and Review of Literature | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEVANATHA Staff • Working Group - CMC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathered relevant information |
| | 2.2 Prepare Draft List of Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEVANATHA Staff • Working Group - CMC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft list of indicators prepared |
| | 2.3 Obtain Comments of Working Group Members & Relevant Stakeholders on the Draft Indicator List | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Groups - CMC • Professionals • Municipal Staff • Community Leaders • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved draft list of indicators |
| | 2.4 Consultation on Improved Draft List of Indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level Staff of CMC • Working Group Members - CMC • Deputy Municipal Commissioner (PS) • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed on a final list of indicators |

Continued on Chart No. 2

| Step | Activity | Participants | Output |
|---|--|--|---|
| Step Three Training of Municipal Staff to Carryout the Participatory Survey Using the Indicator List | 3.1 Two Days Training Sessions by SEVANATHA for District Office Field Staff held (each day, the morning session to understand the use of indicators, afternoon session to field test and feedback presentations) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Instructors (HIs) • Technical Officers (TOs) • Senior District Office Staff • Working Group Members • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarization of the use of indicators in community survey • Understanding on participatory techniques for field work • Team spirit building among the field staff of Public Health Department (HIs) and the Engineering Department (TOs) |
| Step Four Carrying out the Community Survey | 4.1 Updating the List of Low Income Communities in Colombo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health Department • GIS Unit of CMC • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated community list |
| | 4.2 Allocate Communities to be Surveyed among HIs and TOs at Municipal Ward Level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District MOH • District Engineer and other Staff • CHEO • ACHEO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed on work allocation |
| | 4.3 Carrying out Participatory Survey in Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIs & TOs • Community Leaders • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One completed indicator list for each community |
| | 4.4 Random check of Surveyed /Completed Indicator List | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Chief Health Education Officer (ACHEO) • District Engineers • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assured reliability of the data / verified data lists |
| Step Five Analysis of Survey Data | 5.1 Categorization of Data Sheets on Ward and District Basis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACHEOs • CHEO • District Engineers • HIs & TOs • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward and district level data files prepared |
| | 5.2 Computer Processing of Data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analytical data on communities • Identified categories of communities based on levels of development |

Continued on Chart No. 2

| STEP | ACTIVITY | PARTICIPANTS | OUTPUT |
|--|---|--|--|
| Step Six Sharing the Preliminary Survey Findings with the Communities | 6.1 Sharing of Information at Community Meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Members (men, women, children) HIs & TOs ACHEOs Local Politicians SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verified the information on communities Identified issues of poverty and possible strategies |
| | 6.2 Sharing Information at a Mini Consultation (city level) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Leaders HIs & TOs District Level Municipal Officials Heads of Municipal Departments Working Group Members UMP Regional Office Representative SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reached community agreement on survey findings of Districts 3 & 4 communities Community views on poverty reduction strategies discussed |
| Step Seven Dissemination of Study Findings | 7.1 Preparation of the Poverty Profile | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMC SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Poverty Profile of Colombo |
| | 7.2 Preparation of a Video Documentary of the Study Process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMC SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Video documentary |
| | 7.3 Colombo City Consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Municipal Councilors CMC Staff Representatives of National Level Agencies Professionals Donor Community Reps NGOs Private Sector SEVANATHA Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final version of the City Profile |
| Step Eight Poverty Strategy, Action Plan and Demonstration Projects | 8.1 Poverty Strategy for Colombo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community CMC SEVANATHA Staff Relevant Stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Strategy developed |
| | 8.2 Develop Action Plan and Demo Projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community CMC SEVANATHA Staff Stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local area Action Plans prepared |
| | 8.3 Implement Demo Projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community CMC SEVANATHA Staff Stakeholders UMP Funding Agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based demo projects prepared and implemented |
| | 8.4 Monitor, Document & Disseminate Project Experiences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community CMC SEVANATHA Staff UMP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best practices Print and electronic documents City wide benefits to urban poor |

Figure 2: Planning Units & Ward Boundaries – City of Colombo



3.7 Use of Sustainable Livelihoods Framework for Assessing Urban Poverty in Colombo

Twenty indicators relating to improvement of basic amenities and economic and social aspects of communities have been developed based on the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework in order to assess the capital assets of the urban poor communities in Colombo. The capital assets included, natural, human, financial, physical and social assets of the poor. Vulnerability context and the institutional process influencing the assets base have been addressed during the study process. A framework for improving of livelihood strategies of urban poor was derived through analysis of the above components.

Use of Indicators

In developing the poverty indicators mentioned above, the Good Governance Report Card Indicators developed under the Urban Governance Initiative (TUGI) Programme of the UNDP was followed as resource documents. The twenty indicators used for the survey are in Annex 1.

Each indicator was assigned a score ranging from 01 to 05. The scores indicates the level of improvement /performance / condition relating to each indicator i.e. 5 = Very Good, 4 = Good, 3 = Moderate, 2 = Poor, 1 = Very Poor. The 20 indicator list is used to measure the level of assets of a community as a single unit. Thus, upon completion of the survey, it was possible to workout total score for the community. The total score may represent one of the following categories

| | | |
|------------|---|----------------------------|
| 90% - 100% | - | Fully Upgraded Settlements |
| 60% - 89% | - | Upgraded Settlements |
| 30% - 59% | - | Un-serviced Settlements |
| Below 30% | - | Very Poor Settlements |

Accordingly, all the low income communities were able to group into four categories. The last two categories (i.e. Un-serviced and Very Poor) of settlements were then identified for immediate development intervention. The category three settlements were found to be mostly upgraded and were in need of improvements in selected components of services, provision of security of tenure and institutional improvements.

Profile of the Community Assessment Survey in Colombo

- No. of communities surveyed : 1614
- Settlements by Municipal District

| <i>District</i> | <i>No. of Settlements</i> | <i>%</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------|
| District 1 | 276 | 17 |
| District 2A | 490 | 30 |
| District 2B | 412 | 26 |
| District 3 | 229 | 14 |
| District 4 | 151 | 9 |
| District 5 | 54 | 4 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 |

- **Duration of Field, Survey Verification and Community Meetings** : August 2001 to January 2002
- **No. of Persons Involved in the Survey**
 - CMC

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|----|
| <i>Health Instructors</i> | - | 71 |
| <i>Technical Officers</i> | - | 39 |
 - SEVANATHA

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|
| <i>Project Officers</i> | - | 07 |
|-------------------------|---|----|
 - Elected CDCs - District *Community Leaders and Members*

TYPES OF LOW INCOME SETTLEMENTS IN COLOMBO



Poor Settlement
Apple Watta, Maligawatta, District 2A



Un-Serviced Settlement
Poorwarama Community, District 4



Upgraded Settlement
Swarna Road Community, District 5



Fully Upgraded Settlement
Kalingamawatha Community, District 4

Table No. 2: Distribution of Low Income Housing and Families by Wards in Colombo Municipal Council

| District | Ward | No. of Settlements | Total No. of Housing Units | Total No. of Families |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Aluthmawatha | 39 | 1282 | 1738 |
| | Bluemandel | 48 | 2126 | 2816 |
| | Kotahena East | 17 | 238 | 312 |
| | Kotahena West | 29 | 1081 | 2586 |
| | Lunupokuna | 28 | 1176 | 1521 |
| | Mahawatta | 44 | 3362 | 6692 |
| | Mattakkuliya | 36 | 2417 | 3085 |
| | Modara | 35 | 1408 | 1835 |
| 1 Total | | 276 | 13090 | 20585 |
| 2A | Aluthkade East | 48 | 1139 | 1436 |
| | Aluthkade West | 27 | 468 | 736 |
| | Grandpass North | 61 | 2269 | 2998 |
| | Grandpass South | 51 | 1929 | 3214 |
| | Jinthupitiya | 59 | 1142 | 2231 |
| | Keselwatta | 33 | 961 | 1304 |
| | Kochchikade North | 64 | 810 | 1003 |
| | Kochchikade South | 33 | 643 | 971 |
| | Maligawatta East | 30 | 841 | 1714 |
| | Maligawatta West | 21 | 1285 | 2272 |
| | Masangas Street | 31 | 880 | 1121 |
| Newbazar | 32 | 1346 | 1650 | |
| 2 A Total | | 490 | 13713 | 20650 |
| 2B | Hunupitiya | 46 | 1383 | 2538 |
| | Panchikawatta | 73 | 1557 | 3310 |
| | Slave Island | 72 | 1255 | 2088 |
| | Suduwella | 45 | 825 | 960 |
| | Wekanda | 58 | 1281 | 1952 |
| | Kollupitiya | 42 | 591 | 998 |
| | Maligakanda | 36 | 1052 | 1699 |
| | Maradana | 40 | 796 | 1019 |
| 2B Total | | 412 | 8740 | 14564 |
| 3 | Borella-north | 23 | 2139 | 2433 |
| | Borella-south | 20 | 457 | 620 |
| | Cinamon Garden | 11 | 382 | 463 |
| | Dematagoda | 69 | 1872 | 2370 |
| | Kuppiyawatta-east | 32 | 892 | 1075 |
| | Kuppiyawatta-west | 34 | 950 | 1183 |
| | Wanathamulla | 40 | 2191 | 2476 |
| 3 Total | | 229 | 8883 | 10618 |
| 4 | Narahenpita | 41 | 1838 | 2166 |
| | Pamankada-east | 9 | 421 | 468 |
| | Pamankada-west | 15 | 696 | 785 |
| | Tibirigasyaya | 22 | 577 | 709 |
| | Kirillapone | 24 | 1315 | 1630 |
| | Kirula | 40 | 2628 | 2836 |
| 4 Total | | 151 | 7475 | 8594 |
| 5 | Bambalapitiya | 10 | 216 | 360 |
| | Havelock Town | 9 | 177 | 227 |
| | Milagiriya | 4 | 73 | 135 |
| | Wellawatta North | 19 | 908 | 1300 |
| | Wellawatta South | 12 | 384 | 579 |
| 5 Total | | 54 | 1758 | 2601 |
| Grand Total | | 1614 | 53659 | 77612 |

3.8 Key Findings Based on Indicators

The data gathered under the community assessment survey were comprehensive and consists of many tables. For the purpose of highlighting the key issues in this profile, some selected summary tables are presented below.

Table No. 3: Land Ownership of the Settlement / Community

| Land Ownership | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Owned by Occupants | 550 | 34 | 19117 | 23 |
| Municipal Land | 219 | 14 | 15148 | 20 |
| Government Owned Land | 569 | 35 | 35008 | 46 |
| Private Owner's Land | 276 | 17 | 8339 | 11 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- The owner occupancy was considered significant in respect of SL approach. But, it was found only 23% of families have the rights to their land.
- A majority (46%) live on government owned land (included; National Housing Development Authority, Commissioner of National Housing, Urban Development Authority, Ports Authority, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation, Sri Lanka Railway Department etc.)
- Lack of land ownership to more than 70% of the urban poor families is therefore a critical issue in improving their livelihoods

Table No. 4: Type of Ownership

| Type of Ownership of the Occupancy | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Freehold Ownership | 725 | 45 | 28,256 | 37 |
| Leasehold | 296 | 19 | 10,169 | 13 |
| User permit | 485 | 30 | 31,040 | 40 |
| Unauthorized Occupation | 108 | 06 | 8,147 | 10 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- Type of ownership of the occupancy reveals that only 37% of families (a majority of this category are occupied in low cost flats) enjoy freehold rights, while 40% on user permit, 10% unauthorized occupants the balance 13% on leasehold agreements.
- Therefore, about half of the urban poor families have no security of tenure of their occupancy.

Table No. 5: Housing Conditions

| Nature of Housing | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|--|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Permanent structure with over 50% two storied | 404 | 26 | 18033 | 23 |
| Permanent structure with over 50% single storied | 881 | 54 | 36411 | 47 |
| Semi permanent | 231 | 14 | 14418 | 19 |
| Temporary | 98 | 6 | 8750 | 11 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- It is significant to note that 70% of families live in permanent houses of which 23% were two storied. (Permanent structures composed of walls with fired bricks or cement sand blocks, roof with Asbestos sheets, GI sheets and floor with cement, floor tiles and terrazzo finish).

- Only 30% of houses composed of semi-permanent and temporary units.
- This reveals that even without freehold rights to land, people have improved their houses.

Table No. 6: Pipe Borne Water

| Water Supply | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Individual house connection | 693 | 45 | 34037 | 44 |
| Common stand post with easy access | 462 | 28 | 17806 | 23 |
| Common stand post with limited access | 396 | 24 | 24026 | 31 |
| Not available within community | 63 | 3 | 1743 | 2 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- 33% of families have difficult access to drinking water while only 44% do have individual house connection.
- 24 hours availability of pipe borne water covers only 56% of urban poor families in the city. About 10% of the families receive less than 10 hours of water per day.
- This shows that provision of improved water supply to a majority (56%) of urban poor is a critical issue in Colombo.

Table No. 7: Sanitation Facilities

| Sanitation | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Individual toilets | 503 | 33 | 25905 | 33 |
| Common toilet with easy access | 577 | 35 | 21347 | 28 |
| Common toilet with limited access | 470 | 29 | 28583 | 37 |
| Not available within community | 64 | 3 | 1777 | 2 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- Individual family toilets are available only for 33% families. About 65% use common toilets and the balance 2% does not have toilet at all.
- Availability of city's sewerage network connection was recorded for about 70% families (a majority of individual toilets + some common toilets were connected to the sewer network).
- However, in Colombo North Districts (District 1, 2A, 2B) where a large number of low income settlements located, sewerage network connection was available only for 51% families.
- The balance 30% without sewer connection facilities use septic tanks and soak pits while some families directly discharge sewer into canals.
- Thus, improving sanitation conditions in low income settlements located in Colombo North district is critical than the Colombo South district where about 70% families have access to city's sewer network.

Table No. 8: Solid Waste Collection

| Type of Solid Waste Collection | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| House to house collection | 561 | 36 | 26716 | 34 |
| Communal bin | 793 | 49 | 38380 | 49 |
| No regular collection | 169 | 10 | 8360 | 11 |
| Not available | 91 | 5 | 4156 | 6 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- About 34% of urban poor families in the city do have house to house collection service of solid waste. 49% of families use communal collection facilities. The balance 17% has no municipal solid waste collection service.
- Therefore, extending the solid waste collection service to about 66% of the low income families is necessary.

Table No. 9: Inner Access Roads

| Type of Inner Access Roads | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Tarred / paved with side drains | 459 | 30 | 23706 | 31 |
| Tarred / paved without side drains | 409 | 25 | 20886 | 27 |
| Gravel | 298 | 18 | 14906 | 19 |
| No proper access roads | 448 | 27 | 18114 | 23 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- About 30% of low income settlements do have paved inner access roads with side drains, another 25% do have paved roads but without side drains.

- 27% of low income settlements do not have proper inner access roads while the balance 18% settlements use gravel roads.
- Therefore, about 67% low income settlements needs improvements of their inner access roads.

Table No. 10: Source of Family Income

| Source of family income | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|--|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Over 50% of families income in permanent job | 218 | 15 | 9342 | 12 |
| Over 50% of families income in self-enterprises | 654 | 40 | 26325 | 34 |
| Over 50 % of families income in unskilled labour | 626 | 38 | 34639 | 45 |
| Over 50% of families not employed | 116 | 7 | 7306 | 9 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- It was significant to note that only 12% of families do have regular source of employment while 34% depend on self-employment activities.
- About 45% of the income earning members do engaged in unskilled employment activities (i.e. waged labours, helpers etc.) About 9% of families do not have any source of regular income.
- Therefore, lack of a regular source of income is a problem for about 54% of urban poor families

Table No. 11: Poor Relief Assistance

| Range of the families received the poor relief | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|--|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Below 10% | 1042 | 66 | 33189 | 43 |
| 10% - 25% | 377 | 23 | 26104 | 34 |
| 25% - 50% | 140 | 8 | 14165 | 18 |
| Over 50% | 55 | 3 | 4184 | 5 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- It was revealed that the CMC spends about 6.1 Million Rupees per month as poor relief assistance for about 12,693 families in the city (which is about 16% of urban poor families).
- Those families whose total family income is less than Rs. 1,500 per month was eligible for CMC poor relief.
- The distribution of these families in the urban poor settlements revealed that only 34% of settlements recorded more than 10% families receiving poor relief assistance.
- In this respect it is important to note that between 10% to 25% of families who receive poor relief assistance presents in majority (89%) of poor settlements.

Table No. 12: Women Headed Families

| Range of Families in the settlement | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Below 10% | 1239 | 78 | 49844 | 64 |
| 10% - 25% | 238 | 14 | 17373 | 22 |
| 25% - 50% | 98 | 6 | 6392 | 8 |
| Over 50% | 39 | 2 | 4003 | 6 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- Women headed families (due to death, abandon or permanent disability of husband) in urban poor settlements in Colombo were found as a serious social issue. It was recorded that 2% of urban poor settlements in Colombo have over 50% women headed families.

- It was recorded that 22% of urban poor settlements in the city have over 10% women headed families.

Table No. 13: Functioning of the CBOs (CDCs) at Settlement Level

| Level of Functioning | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Functioning as institution | 126 | 9 | 10131 | 13 |
| Functioning irregularly | 100 | 6 | 8662 | 11 |
| Not functioning | 296 | 18 | 19036 | 25 |
| No. CBOs at community | 1092 | 67 | 39785 | 51 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- It was significant to note that 67% of the urban poor settlements do not have CBOs at present. Only 9% of the settlements do have properly functioning CBOs. The balance 24% settlements have inactive / irregular CBOs.
- Therefore, organizing the urban poor communities is to be considered a critical issue in improving their livelihoods.

Table No. 14: Access to Community Centre

| Availability | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Available with easy access | 81 | 7 | 7563 | 9 |
| Available with limited access | 40 | 2 | 5844 | 7 |
| Not available but easy access | 435 | 26 | 18840 | 24 |
| Not access | 1058 | 65 | 45365 | 60 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- About 16% of urban poor families in the city do have easy access to a community center. For about 24% families have limited access to a community center while the balance 60% families do not have access to a community center.

Table No. 15: Community Savings & Credit Programme

| Coverage | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Over 50% families | 47 | 3 | 3391 | 4 |
| 25% - 50% families | 39 | 2 | 2074 | 2 |
| Less than 25% families | 87 | 6 | 8263 | 11 |
| Not available | 1441 | 89 | 63884 | 83 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- It was interesting to note that only about 17% of the urban poor families in the city do have access to community savings & credit facilities while the majority (83% of families) do not have access to community savings & credit facilities.
- Therefore, introducing community savings and credit programme for majority 85% of the urban poor is a necessity.

Table No. 16: Qualified for Rate Payments

| Rate Payment Category | No. of Settlements | % | No. of Families | % |
|---|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| Based on individual rate | 1064 | 66 | 43722 | 56 |
| Fixed rate for settlement | 222 | 14 | 11432 | 15 |
| Temporary identification No., Rate – not paid | 230 | 14 | 15689 | 20 |
| No number, no rate payment | 98 | 6 | 6769 | 9 |
| Total | 1614 | 100 | 77612 | 100 |

- It was found that about 56% of urban poor families in Colombo pay rates to the CMC on individual property assessment basis while 15% pay rates based on a flat rate for the community. About 30% of low income settlements do not pay any rate (not qualified to pay rates) to the municipality at all.
- Therefore, improving these low income settlements can be considered important.

Issue of Street Children and Drug Addiction

During the process of community consultations, the issue of street children and drug addictions was highlighted by many participants. The available data on these aspects are presented below.

Street Children

As per data collected through literature review it was revealed that about 74 Nos. of (female 27, male 47) street children were in Colombo city as per year 2000. NGOs and government institutions implement programmes to rehabilitate the street children in

Colombo. The street children issue may not be considered that crucial when compared with the other social issues in the city.

Drug Addiction

A survey has been conducted among the low income settlements in the city by the Public Health Department of CMC in collaboration with National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) in 2001. 2356 heroin addicts were identified⁶. According to the views of both organizations actual number of heroin addicts in the city may be more than 20,000. The information published by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) in the year 2001 refers to only those drug addicts who have been arrested and those who have been treated in hospitals. Accordingly, in the year 2001 about 255 persons were arrested in Colombo. However, there were about 1219 drug addicts who have been treated in Colombo in the year 2001 (This number may include those come from outside the city for treatment in Colombo). This figure represent 45% of those who treated in the entire country.

Therefore, drug addiction can be considered a serious social problem among the urban poor in Colombo, which not only affect individual families but also the community as a whole.

3.9 Community Perception of Urban Poverty

Community perceptions on urban poverty was reviewed at different community forums held in Colombo by SEVANATHA. One of such important forums was held under the research project carried out by SEVANATHA in collaboration with WEDC

of Loughborough University, UK on Regulatory Guidelines for Urban Upgrading based on Sustainable Urban Livelihoods Framework and the community assessment survey to review the findings with the communities.

Natural Assets

- The urban poor have recognized their land lot as being the single most important asset, community demand for freehold rights to their land
- The whole livelihoods pattern of the poor seem to have shaped by the locational advantages (markets, workplace, industries, marginal lands for urban agriculture)
- Poor are prepared to pay for land if they were given the freehold rights of land
- Seasonal Flooding and poor drainage were the main vulnerability aspects concerned by a majority of urban poor relating to their natural assets.

Physical Assets

- A majority of urban poor have recognized the importance of investing in their own house as a secure source of income (renting of rooms, use for small enterprises etc.)
- The urban poor prefer to enjoy individual amenities (i.e. water, toilets) and show their interest to pay for individual services.

⁶ Information from Public Health Department of Colombo Municipal Council, 2002

- They perceive improvement of amenities in the community as a measurer of social recognition.
- The community leaders have taken initiatives to tap the external resources (i.e. through local politicians) to improve the amenities of their community.

Human Assets

- A majority of urban poor consider lack of opportunities for skill improvement and secure source of income being a major cause of their poverty lack of opportunities to engage in socially acceptable livelihood means have pushed a majority of youths, men and women to drug addiction, alcoholism and other anti-social activities
- Currently, increasing demand for unskilled work is available for women but at lower pay rates than for men

Social Assets

- A majority of urban poor have recognized the importance of organizing into CBOs and demand for improvement of their community
- Ethnic and religious differences were not seen as serious concerns of the urban poor when acting together for improvement of their community. However, political divisions seem to have act as a major impediment for their development.
- Social exclusion of a majority of poor due to lack of recognition by formal sector institutions seem to have made them more vulnerable.

- Urban poor have no faith in the institutions and officials that are meant to provide services to the citizen primarily due to poor relationship between them.
- Urban poor have realized that the institutions responsible for providing services have not developed systems, procedures and access whereby poor can easily obtain the required services.
- Their organizations are not genuinely recognized for planning and development of the city.

Financial Assets

- A majority of urban poor rely on money lenders for emergency credit due to lack of access to formal banking system. Recognizing the above limitations community savings & credit societies have been formed by a section of the poor. Women have played a leading role in this process. However, the community savings & credit programmes have covered a only a small portion of the urban poor as yet.
- The poor have demonstrated their entrepreneurial skills by utilizing every available opportunity to earn a living within the existing constraints
- Their expenditure pattern and high living expenses seem to have prevented them form savings from their income.

3.10 Priority Issues of Poverty

Through the finding of the community assessment survey and follow-up consultation process the following critical issues relating to urban poverty have been identified in Colombo. These included:

Land Tenure

- 63% of the urban poor families in the city do not have legally accepted and marketable land ownership to their land / house. Among them 10% are squatters (unauthorized occupants). Therefore, provision of land tenure rights to a majority of the urban poor is a critical problems.

Lack of basic Amenities

- Adequate and reliable pipe borne water is not available for about 56% of the urban poor families in the city.
- About 63% of the urban poor families use shared toilets (while 2% of families do not have any toilet at all).
- About 17% of the urban poor families do not have any form of municipal solid waste collection service while 46% rely on communal collection points.
- 27% of the low income settlements do not have proper inner access roads within their settlements while another 25% do have paved roads but no side drains.

Insecure Income

- Only about 12% urban poor families do have permanent source of income.
- 45% of them do engaged in unskilled / irregular employment activities.
- About 9% of the families were found unemployed.
- 89% of urban poor settlements do have 10% to 25% families receiving poor relief grants.

Family Instability

- In women headed families (due to death, abandon or permanent disability of husband) the women having to shoulder the entire family responsibilities has been a major problem among urban poor in Colombo.
- It was recorded that over 10% of women headed families exist in 22% of urban poor settlements in the city.

Poor Community Organizations

- It was revealed that there were no any form of CBOs in about 67% of urban poor settlements in Colombo while 24% of settlements do have inactive / irregularly functioning CBOs.
- It was also found that 60% of urban poor families in the city do not access to a community centre, which the urban poor consider a vital amenity in a community.

Lack of Access to Credit

- There were no community savings & credit programme in operation in about 80% of the urban poor settlements in Colombo. This means lack of access to credit facilities and livelihood improvement opportunities for a majority of urban poor in the city.

Lack of Recognition of the Poor by Formal Institutions

- About 30% of the urban poor families do not pay rates to the municipality. This implies that the above category of urban poor face serious difficulties proving their existence in the city.

This situation not only affect them in obtaining municipal services but create other problems such as enrolling their children in school and communicating with formal sector institutions.

Social Issues not Given Priority

- Increasing number of drug addicts (youth, men, women and children), alcoholism, high unemployment rate among the youth, rising crime, marital instability, child labour have been serious concerns of a large number of urban poor settlements. Due to these social problems increasing number of destitute families found among the urban poor in almost every settlement. The children and women seem to have been the victims of these social evils.

CHAPTER FOUR: GUIDING FRAMEWORK FOR POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

4.1 Guiding Principals of Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework

Through a process of stakeholder consultation and current situation analysis of urban poor settlements, the following guiding principles were derived which will form the basis of poverty reduction strategies. These included;

- **Consultative Process**

Promote consultative process with city's key stakeholders including the urban poor in identifying development issues, formulating strategies and their implementation.

- **Participation**

Create appropriate institutional mechanism by which the urban poor will have access and a role to play in municipal decision making process including the preparation of municipal budget components relating to urban poor. Develop participatory development tools and methods through which urban poor can effectively engage in the city development process.

- **Partnership**

Changing the attitudes of the officials towards the urban poor not to see them as recipients of benefits but as active partners of city development process. This means sharing the service delivery responsibilities of the municipality at ward and community level with the community organizations.

Clear roles and responsibilities of partnership arrangements be developed.

- **Enabling**

Introduce rules, regulations and procedures in order to create an enabling environment where urban poor can actively participate in the municipal service delivery process for improving their livelihoods.

- **Gender Equity**

Create enabling environment where gender equity is ensured in participation, decision making and sustaining the community efforts in improving the urban poor's lives

- **Assets Improvement**

Overall emphasis of the poverty reduction strategy framework is to improve the assets base of the urban poor in order to face the seasonal shocks and vulnerability conditions which they confront.

4.2 Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework

With a view to address the priority issues of poverty in urban poor communities of Colombo a framework for poverty reduction strategy was envisaged. **It relies on a effective community participation process, empowering the concerned communities, acting in partnership with the municipality and other stakeholders to implement agreed solutions through a bottom up development process.** The strategy framework

consists of a number of strategy components, which are described under strategic action, output indicators and impact indicators.

Component - One

Organization of Urban Poor Communities for Improving Social Relationships and Community Empowerment

Strategic Action

- i. Form and strengthen CBOs in urban poor settlements
- ii. Promote CBO networks at city and national levels
- iii. Provide information & training to community leaders
- iv. Strengthen the District Community Management Forum (DCMF)
- v. Introduce social development programmes to built community coherence and for spiritual development (inclusive of children, youth, men women and elderly)

Output Indicators

- i. No. of active CBOs in the city
- ii. Registered CBO Federations at city level
- iii. No. of training workshops held
- iv. No. of exchange visits organized
- v. Established DCMF in the six municipal districts
- vi. No. of meetings & activities of DCMF
- vii. No. of social development programmes carried out per year
- viii. No. of partners / organizations involved in social development activities

Impact Indicators

- i. Improved community / social activities
- ii. Reduced social tensions among urban poor
- iii. Improved access to information & knowledge and institutions by the poor
- iv. Strong relationship between community & municipality
- v. Greater efficiency in improving low income communities

Component - Two

Ensure Greater Community Participation in Urban Management Process

Strategic Action

- i. Evaluate / assess current institutional arrangement at the municipality that provide access to CBOs participation in decision making process
- ii. Introduce mechanisms whereby a majority of communities participate in decision making and budget preparation in respect of improving urban poor settlements
- iii. Use consultative process in development decisions affecting low income communities

Output Indicators

- i. Evaluation report on Current Community Participation Process
- ii. Systems, tools, procedures for greater community participation
- iii. Participatory budget allocation process
- iv. Procedure for community consultative process
- v. No. of consultations held per year

Impact Indicators

- i. More resources for settlement improvement
- ii. Effective allocation of resources for improving urban poor settlements
- iii. More information on city management process
- iv. Improved relationship between the municipality & community
- v. Reduced municipal resource waste

Component Three

Create Opportunities for Sustainable Income Generation Activities by Urban Poor

Strategic Action

- i. Initiate community level savings & credit programmes
- ii. Establish city level community development fund to support community initiatives
- iii. Promote community enterprises
- iv. Promote vocational and skill development programmes for youths, women, disable members & others
- v. Link community entrepreneurial activities and skills with the formal private sector organizations
- vi. Establish a community enterprise exchange centre in Colombo to promote community enterprises within the country & in the region

Output Indicators

- i. No. of community savings & credit groups in operation
- ii. Community development fund in operation
- iii. No. of communities / families involved in enterprise activities
- iv. No. of training programmes conducted and number of persons trained
- v. No. of trained personal and employment opportunities
- vi. Community enterprise exchange centre in operation and its activities

Impact Indicators

- i. Improved income for urban poor
- ii. Reduced unemployment rate among the urban poor
- iii. Opening up of opportunities to knowledge & skills
- iv. Overall assets improvement of urban poor communities

Component - Four

Ensure Security of Tenure for the Urban Poor

Strategic Action

- i. An assessment of current tenure status of urban poor settlements
- ii. A review of potentials and limitations of granting tenure rights to urban poor in the context of current legal & institutional arrangements
- iii. Identify alternative means of tenure rights through a consultative process
- iv. Agree on an institutional setup by the municipality & relevant government

institutions to grant tenure rights to urban poor

iii. Develop a capacity building programme for municipal officials and communities to engage in service provision process

Output Indicators

- i. Database on current tenure status of urban poor settlements
- ii. A document on legal & institutional limitations & potentials of tenure rights of urban poor settlements
- iii. A list of agreed alternatives for granting tenure rights to urban poor
- iv. Institutional setup for tenure granting
- v. Agreed tenure rights received by urban poor

Impact Indicators

- i. Awareness and clarification on tenure issues
- ii. Availability of information on the tenure issue
- iii. Improved assets of households / communities
- iv. Improved social recognition /status for urban poor

Component - Five

Improve Basic Amenities in Urban Poor Communities

Strategic Action

- i. A comprehensive assessment of constraints and limitations for extending municipal service network to urban settlements
- ii. Use local level participatory approaches to develop alternative solutions to provide basic amenities

Output Indicators

- i. Assessment Report on Municipal Service Delivery Limitations to Urban Poor Settlements
- ii. Participatory tools and methods of providing municipal services
- iii. Training modules for capacity building of CMC staff & community

Impact Indicators

- i. Improved municipal services to urban poor settlements
- ii. Increase number of communities / families to received basic services
- iii. Reduce family expenditure on health
- iv. Improved assets base
- v. Increased revenue to the municipality
- vi. No. of trained municipal staff and community leaders on participatory process

Component - Six

Introduce appropriate mechanisms at municipal district level and community level for O&M of municipal services

Strategic Action

- i. Organize urban poor communities to undertake community level O&M of municipal services
- ii. Strengthen the institutional mechanisms at CMC district office level to provide efficient O&M services to communities
- iii. Change regulations & procedures to develop community + municipality + NGO + private sector partnership arrangements for O&M of municipal services

Output Indicators

- i. No. of communities engaged in O&M of municipal services.
- ii. No. of municipal services that shared O&M responsibilities with communities & other partners
- iii. Introduced new mechanisms for O&M of municipal services at district / community levels
- iv. Manuals of procedures, logbooks, information kits on partnership for O&M of municipal services
- v. Amount of budgetary allocation for O&M of services in urban poor communities

Impact Indicators

- i. Improved community participation in municipal service delivery process
- ii. Improved livelihood means for urban poor
- iii. Reduced budget expenditure for CMC on O&M of services
- iv. Increase income for CMC through enhanced rates and costs saving.

PROCESS OF STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed process of strategy implementation consists of ten key steps. These steps needs further elaboration before actual implementation of the strategic action begins. The key steps included;

Step 1 : Institutional adoption of poverty reduction strategy by the CMC

Step 2 : Establish project implementation cell at the city hall and in pilot district offices (i.e. Poverty Reduction Project Working Group at City level and District Community Management Forums (DCMFs) at district office level.

Step 3 : Identification of key stakeholders (community, public sector and private sector and NGOs) relevant to the pilot project implementation

Step 4 : Awareness raising programme for identified stakeholders

Step 5 : Community meetings on strategic actions

Step 6 : Implementation of strategic actions through a systematic community mobilization process already developed under the project

Step 7 : Regular review of the implementation process at community level, municipal district level and city level

Step 8 : Documentation of the process and product

Step 9 : Dissemination of project experiences

Step 10: Upscaling the best practices and action for policy changes.

INDICATORS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN COLOMBO CITY

Introduction

Development of a Poverty Profile for Colombo City is one of the key activities to be undertaken during the initial stage of the above mentioned Urban Poverty Reduction programme. The Working Group established at the Colombo Municipal Council has given highest priority to prepare the Poverty Profile. Accordingly, the National Partner Institution (SEVANATHA) has prepared a draft list of indicators for identification of priority settlements based on improvements in physical and social aspects of urban poor settlements. The evaluation process would enable grading of low income settlements into four different categories (i.e. very good, good, poor, very poor). The above categorization would help identification of priority low income settlements for further investigation using participatory approaches, which will be developed under this programme.

How to Use the Indicator List

- Prepare a list of low-income settlements in the pilot project area (Municipal District 3 & 4) for applying the indicators.
- Identify field staff who will carry out the field work.
- Train and guide them on the use of indicator list.
- Carry out the field survey using the indicator list.
- Grade the low income settlements by awarding points
 - 5: Very Good
 - 4: Good
 - 3: Moderate
 - 2: Poor
 - 1: Very Poor
- Workout the percentage score for urban poor settlements for core criteria (maximum score is 5).
- Workout the total score of the settlement.
- Categorize the urban low income settlements based on the following scale:

| | |
|------------|--|
| 90% - 100% | Very Good (fully upgraded settlements) |
| 60% - 89% | Good (Upgraded settlements) |
| 30% - 59% | Poor (un-serviced settlements) |
| 00% - 29% | Very Poor (very poor communities) |

(The above terminology was adopted from the Urban Governance Initiative TUGI programme documents of the UNDP).

What can We Do after Identifying the Urban Poor Settlements

- Initiate a self-evaluation of the urban poor settlements using participatory approaches, which will be developed under this programme.
- Discuss at the Working Group Meetings.
- Identify the urban poor settlements that
- need immediate attention for improvement.
- Conduct community meetings and consultations.
- Identify aspects and depth of poverty.
- Prepare Action Plan for poverty reduction.
- Discuss the plan with stakeholders.
- Implement the action plan.
- Monitor and feedback

Explanatory Notes of Poverty Indicators

1. Land ownership of the settlement

Considered the land ownership of the settlement / community as a unit.

2. Ownership of the Occupation

Rights of individual households to their occupation was considered as ownership of occupation. (i.e. freehold right, leasehold right, user permit etc.).

3. Nature of Housing Unit

Considered the structural conditions of houses in the settlement. Over 75% coverage of the following aspects were examined (permanent with 50% units two storied, permanent 50% single storied, semi permanent and temporary).

4. Water Supply

Considered availability of pipe borne water for individual family or shared basis. In the case of shared stand post, easy access means one stand post for maximum 10 families.

5. Water Availability

Availability of pipe borne water with adequate pressure over a span of a particular time period (i.e. 24 hours, 12 to 24 hours, less than 12 hours etc.)

6. Availability of Toilets

Considered whether the available toilets are for individual or shared use. When used on shared basis, easy access to toilet facilities was considered use of one toilet unit by maximum of 05 families.

7. Sewerage System

Whether the available toilets are connected to city's sewer network or other options were investigated.

8. Availability of Electricity

Investigated whether the electricity distribution line (main line) was available in the settlement for individual connection.

9. Solid Waste Collection

Examined whether the municipal solid waste collection (including the privatized municipal services) service was available for the community.

10. Condition of Main Access Roads

Considered the type of the main access road to the settlement (based on the surface finish availability of side drains).

11. Inner Access Roads

Considered the type of inner access roads (based on surface the finish and the availability of side drain).

12. Availability of Telephone Facilities

Considered the availability of the main line of land phone facility in the settlement with provisions of individual connection

13. Source of Income

Considered the sources of income of families of settlement falling into different categories with over 50% of its families.

14. Receipts of Poor Relief Assistance by Families

Considered what percentage of families of a settlement receive poor relief assistance (i.e. over 50%, 25% to 50%, 10% to 25%, less than 10% etc.).

15. Women Headed Families

Considered the women being the main bread winner of the family due to following reasons (i.e. death, abandon or permanent disability of the husband).

16. Functioning of CBO

Considered the functioning of a Community Development Council (CDCs) as per its constitution.

17. Coverage of CBO

Based on the number of families gained members of the CBO of a settlement.

18. Access to a Community Centre

Primarily considered availability of a community centre within the settlement and or adjoining to it. Limited access to a community centre means the community will have to seek prior permission to use the community centre, which may or may not involve making a user charge.

19. Coverage of Community Savings & Credit Programme

What percentage of families of a settlement covered by a savings & credit programme if operate in the settlement.

20. Qualified for Rate Payment

Examined whether the CMC is levying the rates from the particular settlement. There are two types of rates being collected from urban poor settlements. One is based on individual property/housing unit basis while the other is based on a flat rate for all the houses in a community.

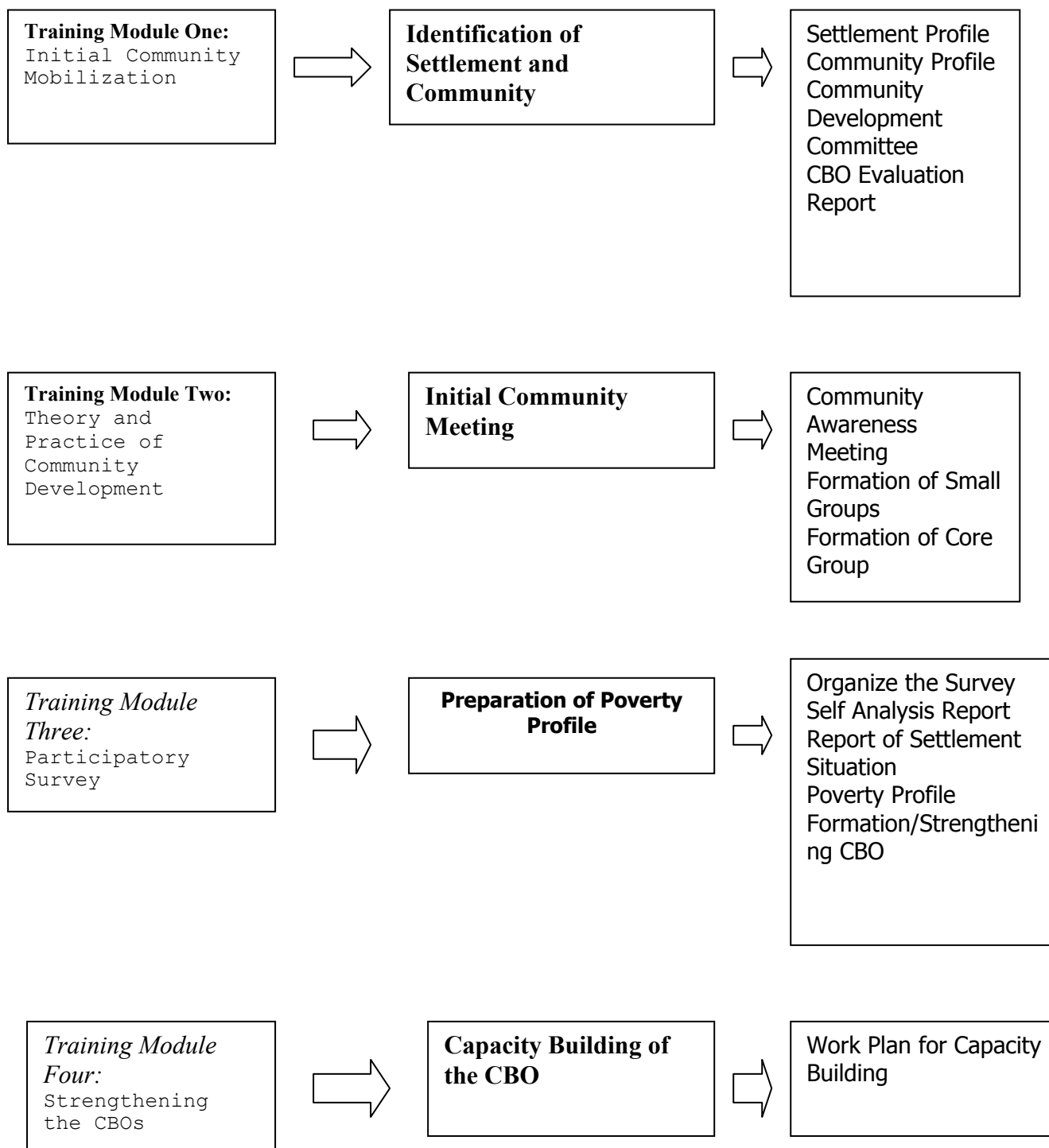
Criteria for Prioritizing the Urban Low Income Settlements in City of Colombo

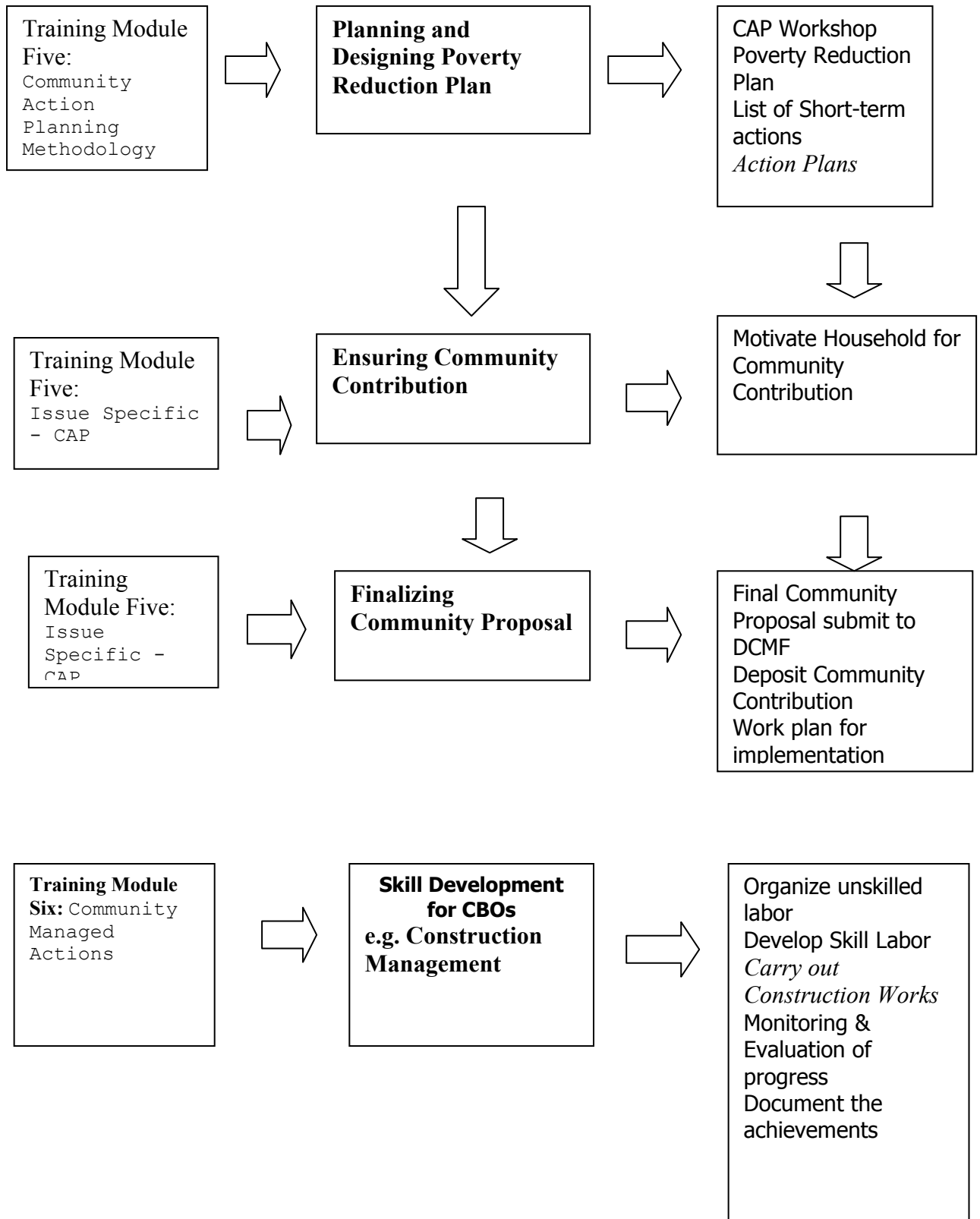
| No | Indicator | Total Point | Maximum Point |
|------------|---|-------------|---------------|
| 1.0 | Land Ownership of the Settlement | | 05 |
| 1.1 | Owned by occupants | 05 | |
| 1.2 | Municipal Land | 04 | |
| 1.3 | Government owned land | 02 | |
| 1.4 | Private owner's land | 01 | |
| 2.0 | Type of Ownership of the Occupancy | | 05 |
| 2.1 | Freehold ownership | 05 | |
| 2.2 | Leasehold | 04 | |
| 2.3 | User permit | 02 | |
| 2.4 | Illegal occupancy | 01 | |
| 3.0 | Nature of Housing | | 05 |
| 3.1 | 75% permanent with over 50% two story or more | 05 | |
| 3.2 | 75% permanent with over 50% single story | 04 | |
| 3.3 | 75% Semi permanent | 02 | |
| 3.4 | Temporary | 01 | |
| 4.0 | Water Supply (over 75% coverage) | | 05 |
| 4.1 | Individual connections | 05 | |
| 4.2 | Common stand posts/tube wells etc with easy access (1 per less than 10 HH) | 04 | |
| 4.3 | Common stand posts/tube wells etc with limited access (1 per over than 10 HH) | 02 | |
| 4.4 | Not available within community | 01 | |
| 5.0 | Water Availability | | 05 |
| 5.1 | Receiving water for 24 hours with adequate supply | 05 | |
| 5.2 | Receiving water for 24 hours with limited supply | 04 | |
| 5.3 | Receiving water for 12 - 24 hours | 02 | |
| 5.4 | Receiving water for less than 12 hours | 01 | |
| 6.0 | Availability of Toilet | | 05 |
| 6.1 | 75% individual toilet available | 05 | |
| 6.2 | Common toilet with easy access (1 per less than 25 people) | 04 | |
| 6.3 | Common toilet with limited access (1 per more than 25 people) | 02 | |
| 6.4 | Not available within community | 01 | |
| 7.0 | Sewerage System (over 75% coverage) | | 05 |
| 7.1 | City's main sewer network connected | 05 | |
| 7.2 | Common soak pit with access for cleaning | 04 | |
| 7.3 | Individual soak pit with access for cleaning | 02 | |
| 7.4 | No proper sewerage system | 01 | |
| 8.0 | Electricity for Private Use | | 05 |
| 8.1 | Available with street lights | 05 | |
| 8.2 | Available without street lights | 04 | |
| 8.3 | Not available but main line is near to the settlement | 02 | |
| 8.4 | Not available, main line still not come to the area | 01 | |

| No | | Indicator | Total Point | Maximum Point |
|-------------|------|---|-------------|---------------|
| 9.0 | | Municipal Solid Waste Collection Service | | 05 |
| | 9.1 | Available, regular (daily/once in two days), house to house collection | 05 | |
| | 9.2 | Available, regular (daily/once in two days), collection by communal bin | 04 | |
| | 9.3 | Available, no regular collection | 02 | |
| | 9.4 | Not available | 01 | |
| 10.0 | | Condition of Main Access Roads | | 05 |
| | 10.1 | Tarred with proper side drains | 05 | |
| | 10.2 | Tarred without proper side drains | 04 | |
| | 10.3 | Gravel | 02 | |
| | 10.4 | No proper access road | 01 | |
| 11.0 | | Type of Inner Access Roads | | 05 |
| | 11.1 | Tarred/Paved with well maintenance with proper side drains | 05 | |
| | 11.2 | Tarred/Paved with poor maintenance without proper side drains | 04 | |
| | 11.3 | Gravel | 02 | |
| | 11.4 | No proper access road | 01 | |
| 12.0 | | Availability of Telephone Facility | | 05 |
| | 12.1 | Available for over 15% | 05 | |
| | 12.2 | Available for less 15% | 04 | |
| | 12.3 | Not available but main line is near to the settlement | 02 | |
| | 12.4 | Not available, main line still not come to the area | 01 | |
| 13.0 | | Type of Employment | | 05 |
| | 13.1 | Over 50% families with permanent employment | 05 | |
| | 13.2 | Over 50% families with self employment | 04 | |
| | 13.3 | Over 50% families no regular employment | 02 | |
| | 13.4 | Over 50% families are unemployed | 01 | |
| 14.0 | | No of Families who Receive Public Assistance | | 05 |
| | 14.1 | Below 10% | 05 | |
| | 14.2 | 10% - 25% | 04 | |
| | 14.3 | 25% - 50% | 02 | |
| | 14.4 | Over 50% | 01 | |
| 15.0 | | No of Single Women Headed Families | | 05 |
| | 15.1 | Below 10% | 05 | |
| | 15.2 | 10% - 25% | 04 | |
| | 15.3 | 25% - 50% | 02 | |
| | 15.4 | Over 50% | 01 | |
| 16.0 | | Functioning of CBOs (coverage of CBO membership) | | 05 |
| | 16.1 | Functioning with more than 75% families | 05 | |
| | 16.2 | Functioning with 50% - 75% families | 04 | |
| | 16.3 | Functioning with less than 50% families | 02 | |
| | 16.4 | No CBOs available | 01 | |
| 17.0 | | Level of CBO Functioning | | 05 |
| | 17.1 | Functioning as per constitution | 05 | |
| | 17.2 | Functioning irregularly | 04 | |
| | 17.3 | Not functioning | 02 | |
| | 17.4 | No CBOs available | 01 | |
| 18.0 | | Access to a Community Center | | 05 |
| | 18.1 | Available with easy access | 05 | |
| | 18.2 | Available with limited access | 04 | |
| | 18.3 | Not available within the settlement but easy access | 02 | |
| | 18.4 | Not available within the settlement but limited access | 01 | |

| No | Indicator | | Total Point | Maximum Point |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------|------------------|
| 19.0 | Coverage by Community Savings and Credit Programmes | | | 05 |
| | 19.1 | Over 50% families | 05 | |
| | 19.2 | 25% - 50% families | 04 | |
| | 19.3 | Less 25% families | 02 | |
| | 19.4 | Not available | 00 | |
| 20.0 | Payment of Rates to the Municipality | | | 05 |
| | 20.1 | Based on individual property | 05 | |
| | 20.2 | Fixed rate for the settlement | 04 | |
| | 20.3 | Temporary identification number, Rates not paid | 02 | |
| | 20.4 | No number, NO rate payments | 01 | |
| | | Total | | 100 |
| Assessment | | | Grade | |
| 90% - 100% | - | Very Good (fully upgraded settlements) | 5 : | Very Good |
| 60% - 89% | - | Good (Upgraded settlements) - Can do much better (Third Priority) | 4 : | Good |
| 30% - 59% | - | Poor (Un-serviced settlements) - Still room to improve (Second Priority) | 3 : | Moderate |
| Below 30% | - | Very Poor (very poor communities) - Needs immediate attention for improving (First Priority) | 2 : | Poor |
| | | | 1 : | Very Poor |

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION PROCESS





Persons Involved in the Development of Poverty Profile of Colombo City

Municipal District Officials - D1

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Dr.(Mrs) G.M.Senaweera | Medical Officer Of Health (MOH) |
| 2. | Eng. (Mr.) A.H.T.J. de Silva | District Engineer (Works) |
| 3. | Eng. (Mrs.) D.C.Weeratunga | District Engineer (Drainage) |
| 4. | Mrs. P. H. G. Silva | Assistant Chief Health Education Officer (ACHO) |
| 5. | Mr.: N. A. Weerasena | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 6. | Mr. D. A. Gamini | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 7. | Mr. Udaya Ranjith | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 8. | Mrs. Mala Ambalanduva | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 9. | Mr. Jayawardana | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 10. | Mrs. L. H. Mala | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 11. | Mrs. W. W. Rohini | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 12. | Mr. N. R. Rathnaweera | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 13. | Mrs. J. A. Kusumawathi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 14. | Mrs. P. Rathnayake | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 15. | Mr. A. P. K. S. Perera | Technical officer (TO) |
| 16. | Mrs. Manel Priyanthi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 17. | Mr. J. P. Sarath Mahinda | Technical officer (TO) |
| 18. | Mrs. J. A. N. Prasadika | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 19. | Mrs. S. A. Malani | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 20. | Mrs. B. L. D. Sujieewa Priyanthi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 21. | Ms. S. Sepalika | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 22. | Mrs. K. V. Namali | Health Instructor (HI) |

Municipal District Officials – D 2A

| | | |
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| 23. | Dr. (Mr.) S. Shanmugam | Medical Officer Of Health (MOH) |
| 24. | Eng. (Mr.) M.A.C.M.Fazal | Superintending Engineer (Works) |
| 25. | Eng. (Mrs.) Y. Sylvester | Superintending Engineer (Solid Waste Management) |
| 26. | Eng. (Mr.) K. T. D. Kuruppu | District Engineer (Solid Waste Management) |
| 27. | Eng. (Mr.) P.A.Chandrapala | District Engineer (Works) |
| 28. | Mr. R. A. P. Gunathilaka | Assistant Chief Health Education Officer (ACHO) |
| 29. | Mr. S. M. Nandasena | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 30. | Mr. M. N. Nazim | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 31. | Mrs. P. R. Ramani | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 32. | Mr. D. Weerathne Silva | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 33. | Mr. R. Morawaka | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 34. | Mr. S. Abeyawickrama | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 35. | Mr. K. V. Nihal | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 36. | Ms. Nanda Arabage | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 37. | Mrs. Seetha Jayasooriya | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 38. | Mrs. L. D. Irangani | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 39. | Mrs. N. D. M. V. M. Perera | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 40. | Mrs. L.P. Shanthilatha | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 41. | Mrs. G. O. Y. Priyanthi | Health Instructor (HI) |

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| 42. | Ms. R. H. Jayarani | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 43. | Mrs. W. S. J. Perera | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 44. | Mrs. I. N. Dhammika | Health Instructor (HI) |

Municipal District Officials – D 2B

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 45. | Dr. (Mr.) K. T. H. N. A. Peiris | Medical Officer Of Health (MOH) |
| 46. | Eng. (Mrs.) U.W.V. de S. Kanakaratne | District Engineer (Works) |
| 47. | Eng. (Mr.) A.G.Irshad | District Engineer (Solid Waste Management) |
| 48. | Mr. K. S. S. E. M. Gunathilaka | Assistant Chief Health Education Officer (ACHO) |
| 49. | Mrs. W. K. Somalatha | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 50. | Mr. U. A. Jayasena | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 51. | Mrs. H. A. H Kalyani Gunasiri | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 52. | Miss. D. C. M. Abeyakon | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 53. | Mr. H. V. R. Wijethilaka | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 54. | Mr. M. T. H. Senarathne | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 55. | Mrs. V. Lakshmi Perera | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 56. | Mrs. Champa Jayanthi Gunawardna | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 57. | Miss. D. A. L. C. de Silva | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 58. | Mrs. S. I. M. Sandanayaka | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 59. | Mrs. A. A. Nalani Senevirathne | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 60. | Mr. H. M. Sarath Kumara | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 61. | Mrs. W. W. C. Jayamanna | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 62. | Miss. D. M. D. Kaldera | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 63. | Mrs. H. A. Rupawathi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 64. | Mr. W. K. Piyasena | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 65. | Mrs. H. A. Mallika Kusumalatha | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 66. | Mrs. W. W. S. Fonsej | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 67. | Mr. K. P. G. Karunadasa | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 68. | Mr. P. G. Sangadasa | Technical Officer (TO) |

Municipal District Officials – D 3

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|
| 69. | Dr. (Mrs.) H. G. S. C. Gamage | Medical Officer Of Health (MOH) |
| 70. | Eng. (Mr.) K. Ramesh | District Engineer (Solid Waste Management) |
| 71. | Eng. (Mr.) R.A.T.P.Ranawaka | District Engineer (Works/ Drainage) |
| 72. | Mr. D. D. S. Jemes | Assistant Chief Of Health Education Office (ACHO) |
| 73. | Mr. Athula Kumara Weerarathne | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 74. | Mr. K. P. D. Jayantha Kumara | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 75. | Mrs. A. D. Renuka Damayanthi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 76. | Mr. P. Somadasa | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 77. | Mrs. W. A. R. K.Weerakon | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 78. | Mr. D. Sarathchandra | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 79. | Miss. N. Gunawardana | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 80. | Mrs. H. K. Manjula Nishanthi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 81. | Mr. J. A. L. Silva | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 82. | Mrs. Mallika Weerasingha | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 83. | Mr. P. L. Sugathjeewa | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 84. | Mr. M. G. Amaradasa | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 85. | Mrs. V. A. P. Chandrika | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 86. | Mrs. D. Sriyani Wikramasinghe | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 87. | Mrs. D. M.S. Mala Disanayake | Health Instructor (HI) |

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| 88. | Mr. D. G. Kamal Dayananda | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 89. | Mrs. Indrani Siriwardana | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 90. | Mr. R. K. H. Rajapaksha | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 91. | Mrs. Lalani Sriyalatha | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 92. | Mrs. K. G. Kalyani | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 93. | Mrs. Pushpa Thiranagama | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 94. | Mr. Sunil Wikkramasinghe | Health Instructor (HI) |

Municipal District Officials – D 4

| | | |
|------|------------------------------|---|
| 95. | Dr. (Mrs.) P. S. Kariyawasam | Chief Medical Officer Of Health (CMOH) |
| 96. | Eng. (Mr.) D. Kulathilaka | District Engineer (Works) |
| 97. | Eng. (Mrs.) T.D.Abeysooriya | District Engineer (Solid Waste Management) |
| 98. | Eng. (Mrs.) Lakshmi Bandara | District Engineer (Drainage) |
| 99. | Mr. G. Amaradasa | Assistant Chief Of Health Education Office (ACHO) |
| 100. | Mrs. H. P. K. Kaldera | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 101. | Mrs. Manori Jayakumara | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 102. | Mr. W. A. Sepala | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 103. | Mr. Aruna Abeyasinghe | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 104. | Mr. L. F. Senevirathne | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 105. | Mr. Sinnathammbi | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 106. | Mr. Dasanayake | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 107. | Mrs. W. A. Sriyani | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 108. | Mrs. Niranjala | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 109. | Mrs. Anusha Pradeepika | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 110. | Mr. A. Ajith Dharmaweera | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 111. | Mrs. Champa Samanthi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 112. | Mr. G. D. Kuruppu | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 113. | Mr. Kulathunga | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 114. | Mrs. Kumari Ganewaththa | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 115. | Mrs. Sumithra Kulathunga | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 116. | Mrs. W. G. Chandrani | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 117. | Mrs. K. Dhammika | Health Instructor (HI) |

Municipal District Officials – D 5

| | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 118. | Dr. (Mrs.) M. A. S. G. Rathnewardhane | Medical Officer Of Health (MOH) |
| 119. | Eng. (Mr.) A.C. Rathnayake | District Engineer (Works) |
| 120. | Eng. (Mr.) A.M.S.K. Edirisinghe | District Engineer (Drainage) |
| 121. | Mr. D. D. S. James | Assistant Chief Of Health Education Office (ACHO) |
| 122. | Mrs. T. Indrani Abeyawardana | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 123. | Mr. B. K. Premadasa | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 124. | Mrs. W. G. Sriyawatthi | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 125. | Mr. L. N. Suraweera | Technical Officer (TO) |
| 126. | Mr. N. R. Hewawasam | Health Instructor (HI) |
| 127. | Mr. M. A. R. J. Silva | Health Instructor (HI) |

Working Group Members

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| 128. | Eng. (Mr.) N.S. Jayasundara | Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Professional Services) |
| 129. | Eng. (Mrs.) Visaka Dias | Director Engineering (Works) |
| 130. | Dr. R. L. Wijayamuni | Deputy Chief Medical Officer Of Health (DCMOH) |
| 131. | Eng. (Mrs.) Thamara Mallavwa Arachchi | Acting Director Engineering (Development) |
| 132. | Mr. Hemantha Gamage | Charity Commissioner |
| 133. | Dr. (Mrs.) N. Wickramasinghe | Chief Dispensary Medical Officer |
| 134. | Dr. (Mrs.) A. Kariyawasam | Medical Officer of Health - District 4 |
| 135. | Dr. (Mrs.) Chandrika Gamage | Medical Officer of Health- District 3 |
| 136. | Eng. R. A. T. P. Ranawaka | District Engineer (Works) District -03 |
| 137. | Eng. K. Ramesh | District Engineer (SWM) District - 03 |
| 138. | MR. D. Kulathilaka | District Engineer (Works) District - 04 |
| 139. | Eng. (Mrs.)T. D. Abeyasuriya | District Engineer (SWM) District - 04 |
| 140. | Mr. K. D. Chithrapala | Accountant |
| 141. | Eng. (Mrs.) G. A. C. R. Ganepola | Engineer (Drainage Division) |
| 142. | Mr. S.A.Gunarathne | Chief Health Education Officer |
| 143. | Mr. D.D.S.James | Assistant Chief Health Education Officer |
| 144. | Mr. G. Amaradasa | Assistant Chief Health Education Officer |
| 145. | Mr. K. A. Jayaratne | President - SEVANATHA |
| 146. | Mr. H.M.U.Chularathna | Executive Director - SEVANATHA |
| 147. | Mr. D.G.J.Premakumara | Programme Manager - SEVANATHA |

Community Leaders

| | | |
|------|------------------------------|---|
| 148. | Mr. T. Dharmasena | Palangasthuduwa, Cotta Road, Borella. |
| 149. | Mrs. Piyaseeli Chandralatha | No. 241/10, Seevali Lane , Colomobo - 08 |
| 150. | Mrs. Somawathi | No. 231/15 , Seevali Lane, Colomobo - 08 |
| 151. | Mrs. K. T. Rupa Manel Silva | No. 41/10, Bosevana, Colombo - 08. |
| 152. | Mrs. G. S. Marry | 225, "Channa", Weluvana Road, |
| 153. | Mr. Gajendran | No. 655/11D , Samagiwatta, Colombo - 08 |
| 154. | Mr. P. D. Susil Ananda Silva | No. 197/9, W.A. Silva Mawatha, Colombo - 06 |
| 155. | Mrs. Pushpa Sriyani Galhena | No. 66/146/E1, Seevalipura, Colombo - 08 |
| 156. | Mr. H. A. Harischandra | 260/18D/3 , Seevalippura , Colombo - 08 |
| 157. | Mrs. I. Ranjani | 181/17, High Level Road, Colombo - 06 |
| 158. | Mrs. J. Irin | 181/17, High Level Road, Colombo - 06 |
| 159. | Mr. P. Sami | Modal Farm, Nagahawatta, |
| 160. | Mr. M. A. Pereara | B. J. /02, Aramaya Place, |
| 161. | Mr. U. D. Wimalarathne | 106/11, Kirula Road, Colombo - 05 |
| 162. | Mr. M. W. Noyel | No. 41/2, Stepad Road, Colombo - 06 |
| 163. | Mrs. S. Kali Amma | No. 400/4, Dematagoda Road, Colombo - 09 |
| 164. | Mrs. Usha Nandani | No. 400/36, Dematagoda Road, Colombo - 09 |
| 165. | Mr. L. A. Sumanapala | No. 20/61, Nugagahapura, Kirulapana |
| 166. | Mr. R. A. Buddhika Sampath | No. 20/2, Nugagahapura, Kirulapana |
| 167. | Mrs. K. J. Jayanthi Menike | No. 30/32, Kalingamawatha, Polhengoda Road, Colombo - 05 |
| 168. | Mr. L. D. Nimal | No. 29/ C, Poorwaramapura, Kolombage Mawtha, |
| 169. | Mrs. Padmini Senarathne | E. W. Perera Mawatha, Colombo -10 |
| 170. | Mrs. Nilanthi Inoka | No. 171/1 C ,Cotta Road, |
| 171. | Mrs. Sagaya Lilli | No. 151/11, Cotta Road, |
| 172. | Mrs. K. S. P. Roshini Shama | No. 89/16, Katavalamulla Place, |
| 173. | Mr. E. Suwdara Moorthy | No,189/75, Torinton Avenue, Colombo -07 |
| 174. | Mr. E. A. Mapillei | No. 187/, Torinton Avenue,Colombo -07 |

SEVANATHA

175. Mr. K. A. Jayaratne President, SEVANATHA, No. 14, School Lane, Nawala, Rajagiriya.
176. Mr. H. M. U. Chularathna Executive Director, SEVANATHA, No. 14, School Lane, Nawala, Rajagiriya.
177. Mr. D. G. J. Premakumara Programme Manager, SEVANATHA, No. 14, School Lane, Nawala, Rajagiriya.
178. Mr. R.W. Karunapala Programme Manager, SEVANATHA, No.14, school Lane Nawala, Rajagiriya
179. Mr. H. M. N. S. Bandara Project Officer, SEVANATHA, No. 14, School Lane, Nawala, Rajagiriya.
180. Mr. J. Polabegoda Project Officer, SEVANATHA, No. 14, School Lane, Nawala, Rajagiriya.
181. Miss. Dilruckshi Silva Project Secretary, SEVANATHA, No. 14, School Lane, Nawala, Rajagiriya.
182. Mrs. Prbha Nilmini Computer Application Assistant, SEVANATHA, No. 14, School Lane, Nawala, Rajagiriya.

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