

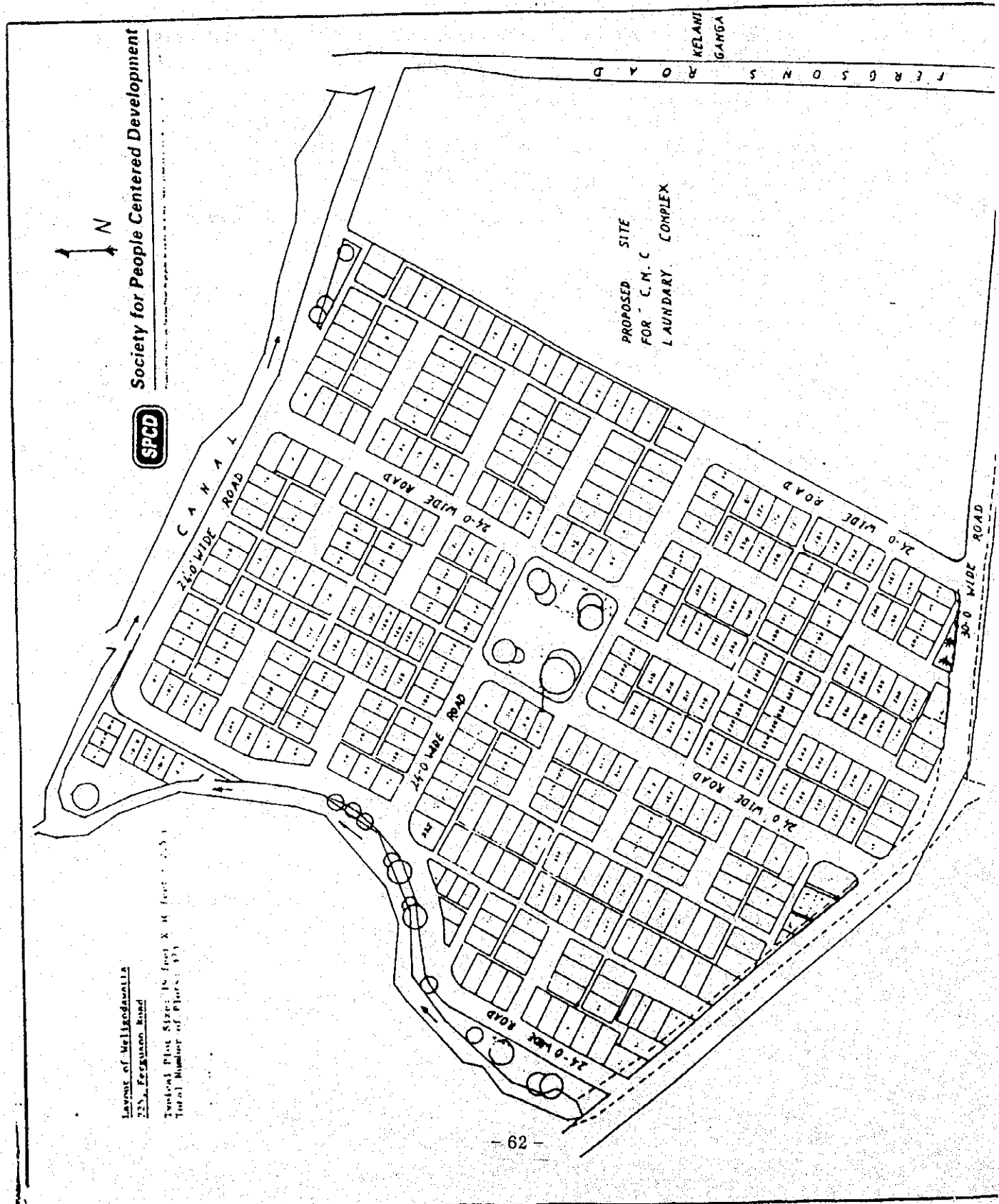
3. 持ちかえり資料

*BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE LOW INCOME SETTLEMENT AT 225, FERGUSON ROAD
AND THE ACTIVITIES SO FAR CONDUCTED*

Pilot Project Location of the World Bank Funded Clean Settlements Program

*Support Organization:
Society for People Centered Development
140/24 A, Nawala Road
Nugegoda.*

MAP OF PROJECT LOCATION



Society for People Centered Development



Layout of Meligodanallu
225, Ferguson Road

Total Plot Size: 16 Feet X 16 Feet = 256
Total Number of Plots: 93

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE LOW INCOME SETTLEMENT AT 225 FERGUSON ROAD
AND THE ACTIVITIES SO FAR CONDUCTED

This settlement which is commonly known as Weligodawatta is facing Ferguson Road and is bounded on two sides by a canal which separates it from Henemulla camp. A gravel road runs along the fourth side and separates it from the shanty garden 219.

The settlement covering an area of about 12 acres is on reclaimed land. Reclaiming has been done by pumping sand from the Kelani river. Preliminary work of filling had been done around 1985. The soil is sandy and the water-bed is only about 4 feet deep. It's an asphalt jungle without any trees and other vegetation.

Underground sewer mains have not been laid along the stretch of Ferguson Road opposite this settlement. This is one among the few areas in the city not linked to the underground sewer system.

It is a re-settlement site and the settlers have been moved into this location by the NHDA between the period 1988 to 1991. Each settler had been allotted 2½ perches of land. The settlers had been brought here from (a) Sumitharama Mawatha (b) Slave Island (c) Paramananda Mawatha (d) Henemulla and a few scattered small locations. The legal transfer of land has not been effected as yet. There are 377 allotments and the layout has been done systematically with a network of internal roads and back alleys.

About 40% of the population is Muslims, 25% are Sinhalese and the balance 35% are Tamils. About 50% of breadwinners are casual daily paid workers who go about looking for a day's work. About 20% are engaged on a regular basis in state or private sector organizations as labourers or as other minor employees. About 30% are self-employed. There are some carpenters, masons and plumbers among the residents, how skilled they are has to be found out.

The unpaved internal roads, the network of drains to take the domestic waste water, the underground drinking water lines, the main overhead power lines have been laid. Each house has its own toilet/toilet space and a small sealed pit which lies within the 2½ perch area allotted to each dweller.

About 90% of the houses are built with cement and brick. A few of these are upstairs structures. 43% of houses are partly built or are shanties. About 75% have taken housing loans from NHDA. There are one or two encroachers too. Some families have put up unauthorized extensions whilst about 50% of the allotments have changed hands. An extent of about 20 perches right in the middle of the settlement and another plot of about 5 perches at one edge of the settlement is available. This space is sufficient to construct common facilities like a recreation hall, a pre-school or a children's playground.

There are about 8 permanently built garbage bins. Most of them are broken and are spilling over. CMC tractors visit the settlement to remove garbage but do only a limited number of visits, often only one trip a day removing only a part of the stuff. The dump trucks are not generally sent for the fear that this newly filled location might not be able to bear their weight.

When we initiated work at this location we found it difficult to obtain active community participation as the community was not well knitted together. One reason for it was that unlike a settlement which grew up over the years the settlers have been brought here from a number of other locations quite recently. The other reason was that about 50% of the allotments have changed hands and the families living in them tend to avoid situations which could expose their status in the settlement. Only about 40% of the families came forward for meetings or any activity organized by the CDC.

There are no other GROO functioning in the settlement. till our intervention no NGO had done any work in this settlement.

The canal which flows abutting almost two sides of this settlement is silted, overgrown with weeds and is in a filthy condition. The flow of water is blocked although water trickles to the Kelani River through an outlet. It is a breeding ground for mosquitoes. The canal banks are unpaved and covered with alocasia bushes.

The drains constructed with cement and brick to take the domestic waste water too are broken in some places. The flow is not smooth as in some places the levels have gone haywire. In any case the drain system ends abruptly at the edge of Ferguson Road. There is no culvert going under Ferguson Road to permit the water to flow into the river. The residents have broken the cemented drain at a point inside the settlement and dug out a connection to the canal so that the domestic waste water flows into it.

Domestic water lines have been laid by the NHDA up to each house. Using this opportunity the settlers have made unauthorized connections. They now draw water for their domestic use without making any payment for it. The water pressure in the mains is very low and these unauthorized water outlets fill small ground sumps in each of these houses. The water which trickles into these sumps is drawn by buckets for domestic use. The water gets polluted in the process and it is not generally used by them for drinking purposes. Mosquito larvae were observed in some of the sumps. They draw their drinking water from a stand post situated at one end of the settlement. This standpost too is an unauthorized connection. The domestic distribution system is connected by two 3" lines to two different water mains along Ferguson Road. As a result one section gets a relatively more flow of water than the other section, although inadequate in any case.

The CMC engineers said that many settlers whilst effecting the unauthorized connections have damaged the underground supply lines near their houses and that the whole underground distribution system has to be rechecked and if necessary relaid before any other step is taken to improve their water supply. Else, they said that water could escape underground unnoticed resulting in huge loss of water.

The present system of having a separate pit for their individual toilets is not working satisfactorily. The water table is high in this area and these pits are said to be plastered inside. The residents blame the NHDA for allegedly plastering them. The NHDA officials say that they did not plaster them inside and that the settlers had done it. It appears that there is no provision for water from inside the pits to seep out of them. As a result these tiny sewer pits get filled up when used for periods ranging from 2½ months to 6 months depending on the number of users in each household. According to CMC officials, the gully suckers from the CMC visit these

settlement once a week on a Wednesday and clear about 12 pits each day. It is a recurring problem for them. Since the CMC has only a few gully suckers which break down often, they cannot cope up. Whenever there is a vehicle break down the system does not operate.

The nearest underground main sewer line is further towards the Totalanga Market. The closest point to which a connection could be made is about a mile away along Ferguson Road. According to the sewer engineer, Miss K.G.Samarasinghe, the only long-lasting solution would be to extend the CMC sewer main up to this settlement and design a new system to link up all the toilets into this proposed extended sewer main.

Three phase power supply is available on site. Some settlers have already obtained electrical power supply. The problem with most of the others appear to be the lack of finances to get the houses wired and to pay the connection charges. Street lights have not been installed within this settlement as yet.

Although not low lying, certain stretches of the internal road network have to be raised as there are a few mud holes. Grass has not grown in many places as the soil is river sand lacking in nutrients.

The living environment is very unhealthy. Polluted water is seen stagnant in the network of waste water lines which criss-cross the whole settlement. These drains as well as the canal adjoining the settlement are breeding place for mosquitoes. Garbage is piled up for weeks inside as well as outside the bins. Three residents have died of Cholera about an year ago. CMC records indicate high incidences of water borne diseases and Filaria.

The different activities conducted under the Clean Settlement Program are tabled and attached as follows:

- Table 1 - Activities So Far Conducted Towards Strengthening the Capacity of the Community
- Table 2 - Activities So Far Conducted Towards Upgrading Services and Facilities
- Table 3 - Issues Identified at CAP Workshop Held on 29/4/95 and 30/4/95
- Table 4 - Basic data

TABLE 1

ACTIVITIES SO FAR CONDUCTED TOWARDS
STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE COMMUNITY

Interaction with formal and informal community leaders	Nov.'94
Establishment of project site office	Nov.'94
Preliminary interactions with the community coming to know each other	Nov.'94 - Dec.'94
Initiation of house visitations by project staff and establishing formal relations	Nov.'94 onwards
Initiation of community meetings & discussions to explain project	Dec.'94 onwards
Development of small groups on a neighbourhood basis	Jan.'95 - March '95
Educating group leaders & motivating them	Feb.'95 - March '95 onwards
Identification of entry point activities	Feb.'95 - March'95
Interactions with CMC officials to streamline their services	March'95 - April'95
Clean-up campaign & activities by small groups, construction of garbage bins	March'95
Formation of core groups from neighbourhood groups	March'95
Data collection via a participatory survey	Feb.'95 - May'95
Study of the delivery of services by state agencies	Dec.94 - Jan.'95
Organizing & conducting of CAP workshop	April'95
Working with CMC to adapt a workable system for garbage collection	March'95 - April'95
Health education & related workshops by CMC Health Education Unit	May'95
Cleaning of waste water drains by shramadana	May'95
Formation & strengthening of the new Community Development Council	May'95
Educational program for women on savings activities	May'95
Orientation for women for self-employment activities	June'95
Environmental conservation & education	June'95

TABLE 2

ACTIVITIES SO FAR CONDUCTED TOWARDS
UPGRADING SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Identification of issues	Feb.'95 - March'95
Discussions with community to formulate solutions	Feb.'95 - April'95
Entry point activities - construction of garbage bins	March'95 - April'95
Follow-up discussions on issues identified at CAP workshop	May'95
Discussions with officials & the community to identify the solutions to drinking water problem	May'95 - June'95
Selection & educational programs for monitoring committee	June'95
Plans & sketches to repair existing waste water lines	May'95 - June'95
Plans & sketches to repair internal roads	June'95
Discussion with CBO for the selection of location for new garbage bins	June'95
Discussions with CBO for layout of drinking water supply	June'95
Discussion with CBO & community about the construction of the community hall	to be done in end of July
Discussion with CBO & community on tree planting & greenary plan, childrens' play ground	May'95 - June'95

TABLE 3

ISSUES IDENTIFIED AT CAP WORKSHOP HELD ON 29/4/95 & 30/4/95

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Expected Relief</u>
01. Water Supply	Improvements to existing supply
02. Drainage	Upgrade the present status
03. Community Centre	Construction of new unit
04. Unemployment	Assistance to reduce the level
05. Toilet desludging Sewage disposal	Improvements to existing situation more coordination with CMC
06. Garbage collection	Improvements to existing situation and more coordination with CMC
07. Electricity	Improvements to existing situation
08. Roads	Upgrading the present status
09. Mosquitoes & flies	Education to overcome/minimize problem and environmental improvements to location
10. Children's play ground	Construction of appropriate buildings & structures
11. Main playground	Upgrading existing ground
12. CBO formation	Rectify infirmities & capacity building
13. Community health Education program	Awareness & capacity building of the community
14. Women's development programme	Capacity building & assistance to increase family incomes
15. Maintaining existing services	Increase the frequency & quality of services by service agencies
16. Improvements to peripheral canals	Clean & dredge, improve flow of water
17. Improper dealings, drug addiction	Obtain better delivery of services by police & other enforcement agencies

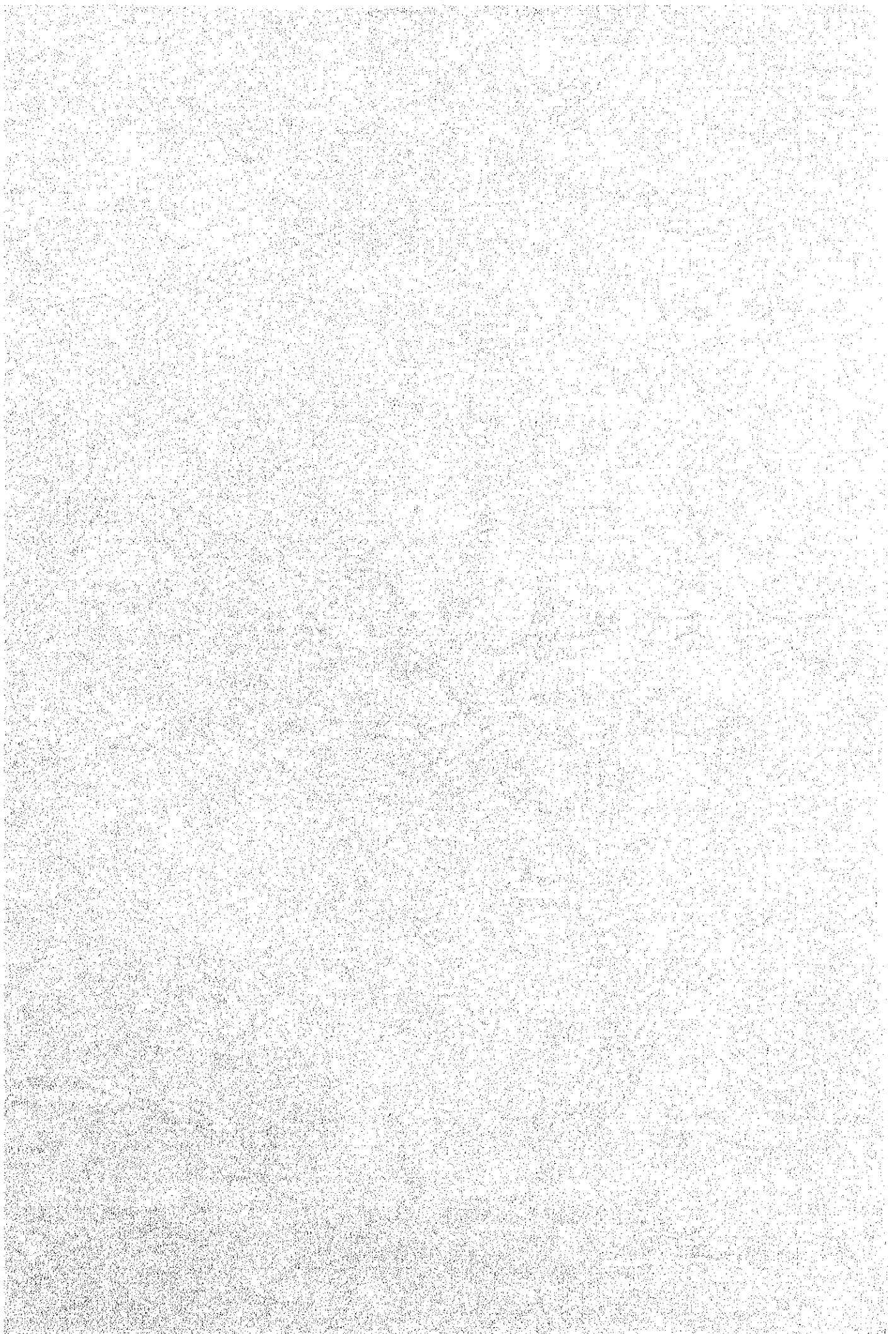
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| 18. Non schooling children | Reduce present levels |
| 19. Tree planting under the proposed greenery plan | Improve present ecology and environment |
| 20. CBO strengthening & establishment of a community fund | Capacity building |
| 21. Training to CBOs on technical planning | Capacity building |
| 22. Training to CBOs on construction & construction management | Capacity building |
| 23. Training to CBOs on operation & maintenance of infrastructure services | Capacity building |
| 24. Development of a sustainable maintenance mechanism for infra. services | Capacity building |
| 25. CBO assessment (joint) | Program to be developed by SPCD and CSPU |

TABLE 4

BASIC DATA

Total extent of land: 10 Acres	
No. of Allotments: 378	No. of Houses: 400 *
No. of Families: 525	
Total Population: Male: 49% Female: 51%	
By Race:	Sinhalese: 25%
	Tamil : 35%
	Moslems : 40%
By Religion:	Buddhists : 25%
	Hindus : 10%
	Muslims : 40%
	Christians: 25%
Population by Age:	0 - 5 = 12%
	6 - 14 = 20.75%
	15 - 24 = 19.75%
	25 - 39 = 28%
	40 - 59 = 15%
	Over 60 = 4.5%
Educational Levels of Adult Population:	Never been to school - 18%
	Primary education - 45%
	Secondary education - 30%
	Higher education - 7%
Educational Levels of School Going Children:	<u>Age</u>
	3 - 5 = 35.2%
	6 - 12 = 44.5%
	13 - 16 = 17.9%
	16 - 18 = 2.4%
Those of School- going Age but Not Attending School:	4.1%
Family Income Pattern:	Less than 750 = 10%
	750 - 1500 = 20%
	1500 - 2500 = 40%
	2500 - 3500 = 20%
	Over 3500 = 10%
Status of Houses:	Upstair : 14
	Single Story : 197
	Half Constructed: 154
	Shanty : 12
Pattern of Employment:	Mason - 2.65%
	Carpenter - 1.18%
	Labourer - 9.14%
	Electrician - 1.47%
	Casual Labourer - 26.84%
	Plumber - 0.59%
	Other - 58.13 %

* Includes those sub-divided



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