Case Study Format Guideline

Participants are requested to include the following information in the case study file (in PPT Format).

1. Case Study Title

*It can be the same with project tile in the part 4.

2. Introduction of your country

1. Name of the country
2. Population
3. GDP per capita in US$
4. Human Development Index

3. Introduction of your city or specific area (town or village level)

1. Name of city or specific area
2. Population
3. Main economic activities
4. Monthly average income of a family in US$
5. Asset or value

4. Introduction of your case study

1. Describe the main problems in the city or specific area you choose related to eco-city and climate change issues.
2. Designing the project to solve this problems

- Project title
- Background of purpose
- Project location
- Project duration
- Project contents (objective, activities, implementing organization, time schedule, output, budget, SWOT analysis, Government policy related to this projects etc.)

EXAMPLE CASE:
NUWARA ELIYA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREA

** Please note that this example is focusing on city-level, where your poster should focus on potential area for urban regeneration case*

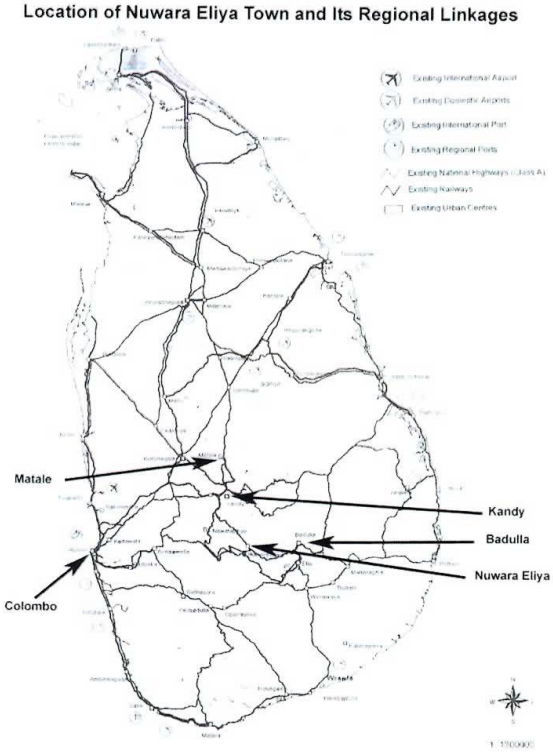
Summarized from a document prepared by SEVANATHA – Urban Resource Centre In partnership with Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council and the Project Support Team of SSLCP. *UNDP / UN-Habitat – Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)* Sustainable Sri Lankan Cities Programme (SSLCP) executed by the Ministry of Housing & Plantation Infrastructure

INTRODUCTION

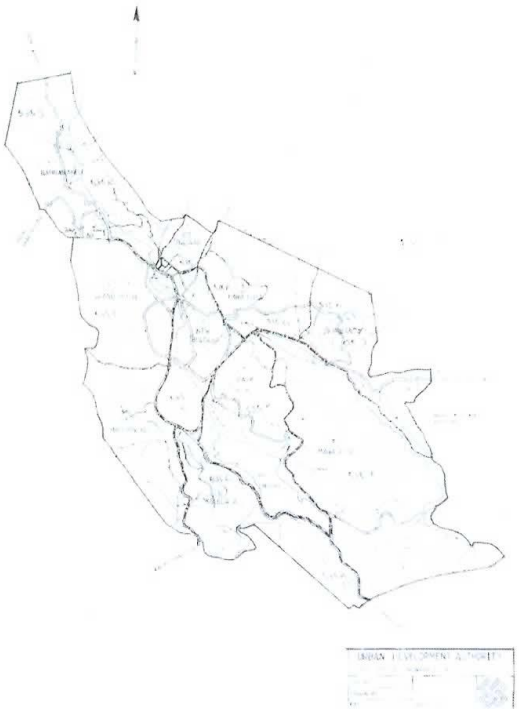
Nuwara Eliya is a small and well connected town in the centre of Sri Lanka. The cool climate, appealing botanic gardens, waterfalls and colonial heritage make it an attractive place for national and international tourists. A great deal of the inhabitants work in this tourist sector, as well as in the agriculture sector. These sectors however, also have a negative impact on the environmental sustainability of the city. Increased congestion, open dumping and polluted water are the most severe problems, also harming the health of the citizens. Related to this, the town struggles with the delivery of services, such as clean water and sanitation for all.

CITY PROFILE	
Country name	Sri Lanka
Administrative area in km2	12,34
Population number and growth/year	25,049 (2001) Sinhalese 54%; Tamil 36 % (Buddhist 48%; Hindus 30%)
Population growth/year	1,4 % (2002)
Population density per km2	2015 (2001)
Yearly city GDP per capita in US dollars	50 % earns $27-72 dollar/month (mainly in agriculture and tourism). Most workers are unskilled
Geographical setting (climate)	Cool climate because of high elevation (1818 meters above sea level). Monsoon from June to October

Location of Nuwara Eliya Town and Its Regional Linkages



Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council Area (Ward Map)



MAIN PROBLEMS

Main problem related to economic, social and environmental sustainability and service delivery	- Environmental pressure and health risk (water shortage and pollution, lack of sanitation, open waste dumping and lack of land) due to intensification of tourist and agriculture industry and influx of people coming out of the city
Main challenges faced to address these problems	- Lack of a commonly agreed vision and a theme to guide the city development has contributed to generate incompatible and conflicting land uses in the city. - Inefficient municipal management structure in terms of manpower at the managerial level to meet the current city development problems. - There is no mechanism for engaging citizen groups in the city governance process. - Lack of funds (and private sector involvement) to deliver adequate transport, housing, clean water and sanitation and waste management services

CHALLENGES RELATED TO MAIN CITY ACTIVITIES/SECTORS

AGRICULTURE

- Lack of a centre to purchase agriculture products from farmers
- High cost of fertilizer and agro chemicals
- Difficulties in obtaining high quality seeds
- Exploitation of farmers by the middlemen
- Improper distribution of loans to farmers
- Pollution due to chemical use
- Lack of water with arrival of tourists
- Lack of land-use regulations



Agriculture activities

TOURIST SECTOR

- High prices of foods and accommodations
- Inadequacy of accommodation facilities in hotels and guest houses
- Lack of water for agriculture activities with the increased arrival of tourists
- Environmental pollution due to haphazard disposal of polyethylene and other non-biodegradable waste as well as pollution of air due to vehicle emission
- Traffic congestion in the city during the tourist season



Tourist attractions

Supply of adequate water

- Wastage of water at the main water storage tanks
- Lack of water meters for some divisions (unaccounted usage of water)
- Water is supplied only for 15 hours a day
- Difficulty in providing water for drinking and agriculture, during the tourist season in the month of April and May
- In certain areas, the supply of water is limited to 1 ½ hours in day time during the season of December - March.
- Low water pressure in high elevation areas
- Unauthorized tapping of water
- Sewerage disposal
- Pipe-borne sewerage system does not exists
- Hilly nature of the city has created problems of leakages and ground pollution due to overflow of soak pits (in which sewerage is disposed
- Low income areas and squatter settlements do not have even soak pits; they use pit toilets which pose risk of water pollution and spread of water borne diseases.
- About 894 of unsafe insanitary toilets are being used by the city population.
- During the rainy days, people used to connect the toilet overflow pipes to open drains. Pollution of streams and other water bodies, bad smelland health problems due to polluted drains, mosquito menace are some of the most felt problems due to poor sewerage disposal system of the city.
- Drainage
- There is no properly constructed storm water drainage system in the city.

SOLID WASTE

- 17 tons out of 26 tons per day are collected by the Municipality (49% is generated in residential areas)
- 5 tons are uncollected due to limitations in the present collection system as well as due to various lack of public cooperation.