LIVEABILITY DEFINED: THE CASE OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

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DEDICATION

to my beloved family

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ABSTRACT

LIVEABILITY DEFINED: THE CASE OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

The rapid increment in the population in the cities has manifested number of challenges in terms of unauthorized developments, underutilized housing, limitations in infrastructure and services, energy consumption and waste management. The quality of lives of the inhabitants have diminished and cities are becoming less liveable.

Hence, the need of a planning approach to address these issues with a sensitivity to the requirements of the inhabitants has been felt for some time. The concept of liveability which is a subset of the concept of sustainability is perceived as a philosophy to face the urban conundrum. Liveability has been assessed using liveability indexes which have marketability purpose. The representation of liveability through the existing indexes is unlike to address the issues of urbanization. Thus, this study advocates to define and characterize liveability to enhance the quality of lives of inhabitants in Sri Lanka.

Based on a pragmatist research philosophy, an abductive research approach is used for the study. Firstly, an extensive literature review is conducted, followed by a case study strategy to contextualize the literature findings. Data collection is done via expert interviews, document review to define liveability for the case. Six liveability characteristics, twenty-five attributes and seventy-one indicators were distinguished prioritized using Analytical Hierarchy Process.

Challenging the existing vague definitions, liveability was defined as the satisfactory quality of lives of inhabitants achieved through its balanced socio-economic environment reflected through the character of the city of Colombo with quality and proximate services, connectivity to amenities through proper infrastructure and preserved natural environment. Balanced socio-economic environment was prioritized over other characteristics. A global weight was assigned to these elements which was utilized as the weighting factor of the developed liveability index to enhance the quality of lives of the inhabitants of cities. Unlike current liveability indexes with marketability purposes, the developed liveability indexes adapt a participatory approach to address the issues in the cities with a liveability perspective.

Keywords: Liveability, Liveable City, Liveability Index and Urbanisation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DE	CLA	RAT	TION	1
DEI	DIC	ATIC	ON	2
AC.	KNC)WL	EDGEMENT	3
AB	STR	ACT	,	4
TAl	BLE	OF (CONTENTS	5
LIS	T Ol	F FIC	GURES	11
LIS	T Ol	F TA	BLES	12
LIS	T Ol	F AB	BREVIATIONS	14
1.0	INT	ROD	OUCTION	16
1.	.1	Pro	blem Statement	19
1.	.2	Ain	1	19
1.	.3	Obj	ectives	20
1.	.4	Orig	ginality of the Study	20
1.	.5	5 Methodology		21
1.	.6	Sco	pe of the Research	21
1.	.7	Lim	nitations to the Study	22
1.	.8	Cha	pter Breakdown	22
2.0	R	ESE	ARCH METHODOLOGY	24
2.	.1	Intr	oduction to the Chapter	24
2.	2.2 R		earch Design	24
2	.3	Res	earch Philosophy	25
	2.3.	1	The ontological question	25
	2.3.	2	The epistemological question	25
	2.3.	.3	The axiological question	26

2.4 Re		Research Approach	26
	2.5	Methodological Choice	27
	2.6	Research Strategies	28
	2.7	Case Study Strategy	28
	2.7	1 The case of Colombo	29
	2.8	Time Horizon	30
	2.9	Techniques and Procedures Followed in Data Collection and Analysis	30
	2.9	PRISMA method in selecting sources for defining liveability in	
	lite	rature review	31
	2.9	2 Data collection and analysis of the case study	34
	2.10	Graphical Representation of the Research Process	43
	2.11	Chapter Summary	45
3	.0 L	ITERATURE REVIEW	46
	3.1	Introduction to the Chapter	46
	3.2	The Concept of Liveability	46
	3.2	1 Liveability concept and sustainability	46
	3.2	2 Liveability concept and urbanization	47
	3.2	.3 Liveability concept and resilience	49
	3.3	Liveability and Liveable City Defined	50
	3.3	1 Liveability defined	50
	3.3	2 Liveable city defined	52
	3.3	.3 Elements of liveability	54
	3.4	The Importance of Concept of Liveability	56
	3.5	The Importance of a Measurement of Liveability	58
	3.6	Liveability Indexes	59
	3.6	1 EIU liveability Index	60

	3.6.2	The Mercer quality of living survey	61
	3.7 Ca	ses of the most liveable cities	61
	3.8 Ca	ses of the least liveable cities	63
	3.9 Lin	mitations of Current Liveability Indexes	64
	3.9.1	Methodological limitations	64
	3.9.2	Data integrity and compatibility	65
	3.9.3	Indicators	65
	3.9.4	Ranking	66
	3.9.5	Subjectivity	66
	3.10 Liv	veability of Colombo Sri Lanka	66
	3.10.1	Urban sprawl: the effect of rapid urban expansion of Colombo	67
	3.10.2	Compact cities: effects of mix development approach in Colombo	68
	3.10.3	Urbanized economy: effects of the changing characteristics of econo	omy
	of Colo	mbo	68
	3.10.4	Issues related to urban housing and tenure in Colombo	69
	3.10.4 3.10.5	Issues related to urban housing and tenure in Colombo Limitations in the cities and municipal services	
		_	70
	3.10.5 3.10.6	Limitations in the cities and municipal services	70 70
	3.10.5 3.10.6	Limitations in the cities and municipal services	70 70 71
	3.10.5 3.10.6 3.11 Th	Limitations in the cities and municipal services	70 70 71 72
	3.10.5 3.10.6 3.11 Th 3.11.1	Limitations in the cities and municipal services	70 70 71 72
	3.10.5 3.10.6 3.11 Th 3.11.1 3.11.2 3.11.3	Limitations in the cities and municipal services Intercity and rural-urban connectivity	70 71 72 72
	3.10.5 3.10.6 3.11 Th 3.11.1 3.11.2 3.11.3 3.12 De	Limitations in the cities and municipal services Intercity and rural-urban connectivity	70 71 72 72 73
4	3.10.5 3.10.6 3.11 Th 3.11.1 3.11.2 3.11.3 3.12 De 3.13 Ch	Limitations in the cities and municipal services Intercity and rural-urban connectivity	70 71 72 73 73
4	3.10.5 3.10.6 3.11 Th 3.11.1 3.11.2 3.11.3 3.12 De 3.13 Ch	Limitations in the cities and municipal services	70 71 72 73 73

4.	.3 Ana	alysis of the Expert Interviews	. 79
	4.3.1	Expert selection and demographic distribution of the experts	. 79
	4.3.2	Experts definition of liveability for the context of Colombo	. 80
	4.3.3	The factors challenging the liveability of Colombo	. 82
	4.3.4	The liveability characteristics of Colombo	. 84
	4.3.5	The liveability characteristics, attributes and indicators identified via	L
	expert in	nterviews	. 88
4.	.4 Ana	alysis of the Document Review	. 93
	4.4.1	Details of the reviewed documents	. 93
	4.4.2	The liveability characteristics, attributes and indicators identified via	L
	documen	ntary review	. 95
4.	.5 The	List of Liveability Elements for the Liveability Index	. 96
4.	.6 AH	P Analysis	. 99
	4.6.1	Performance score calculation of liveability characteristics, attributes	s
	and indi	cators1	100
	4.6.2	Prioritization of liveability characteristics	104
	4.6.3	Prioritization and assigning global weights to liveability attributes an	ıd
	indicator	rs under balanced socio- economic environment	106
	4.6.4	Prioritization and assigning global weights to liveability attributes an	ıd
	indicator	rs under quality and availability of services	108
	4.6.5	Prioritization and assigning global weights to liveability attributes an	
		rs under proximity to local level services	
	4.6.6	Prioritization and assigning global weights to liveability attributes an	
		rs under the connectivity to amenities and location-based attributes 1	
	4.6.7	Prioritization and assigning global weights to liveability attributes and rs under environment and character of the city	
	muncaro	is unuoi onviitiiniinii anu charactoi Ul tile Cltv	

	4.6	.8	Prioritization and assigning global weights to liveability attributes	and
	ind	icato	rs under proper planning of land use and affordable housing	112
	4.7	Liv	eability Index as a Tool to Assess Liveability of Colombo	113
	4.7	.1	Data collection instrument of the liveability index	. 113
	4.7	.2	Average satisfactory level of the inhabitants	114
	4.7	.4	Validation of the liveability index as a tool to measure liveability o	f
	Col	lomb	0	. 115
	4.7	.5	Validation of the application of the liveability index	. 116
	4.7	.6	Validation of the performance of the liveability index	. 117
	4.7	.7	Suggestions for further improvements	117
	4.8	Cha	apter Summary	118
5.	0 F	RESE	ARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	119
	5.1	Intr	oduction to the Chapter	119
	5.2	Def	Fining Liveability Specifically for the Context of Colombo	119
	5.3	The	Attributes and Indicators that Constitute Liveability in the Global	
	Conte	ext ar	nd with Particular Reference to Colombo	121
	5.3	.1	Emphasis on the grounded issues	. 124
	5.3	.2	Bridging the gap to reach the level of global indexes	. 125
	5.4	Pric	oritization of Liveability Characteristics, Attributes and Indicators	126
	5.5	Dev	velopment of the Composite Liveability Index for the Context of	
	Color	nbo.		127
	5.5	.1	Examining the empirical relationships of variables and combining	of
	the	se ite	ms into an index	128
	5.6	Ove	ercoming the Limitations of Previous Liveability Indexes	. 131
	5.6	.1	Methodological limitations	. 131
	5.6	.2	Data integrity and compatibility	. 132
	5.6	3	Indicators	132

	5.6.	4	Ranking	132
	5.6.	5	Subjectivity	132
5	.7	Chaj	pter Summary	133
6.0	C	ONC	CLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	134
6	.1	Intro	oduction to the Chapter	134
6	.2	Acco	omplishment of Objectives	134
	6.2.	1	Accomplishment of first objective	134
	6.2.	2	Accomplishment of second objective	135
	6.2.	3	Accomplishment of third objective	136
	6.2.	4	Conclusion	136
6	.3	Impl	lications to the Theories	137
6	.4	Impl	lications to the Practices	137
6	.5	Lim	itations of the Research	138
6	.6	Furt	her Research Directions	139
REI	FERI	ENCE	Ξ	140
Anr	nexui	e 01:	Expert Interview Guideline	154
Anr	nexui	re 02:	AHP Hierarchy Tree	156
Anr	nexui	re 03:	AHP Questionnaire	157
Anr	nexui	e 04:	Questionnaire for Validation	168
Λnr	100111	∽ 05·	AHD Calculations	173

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Saunders' Research Onion
Figure 2.2 : Methodological Choices
Figure 2.3: Positioning of the Research Paradigm
Figure 2.4:Techniques and Procedures
Figure 2.5:PRISMA Diagram
Figure 2.6 : Snapshot of the AHP Questionnaire
Figure 2.7 : Steps of AHP Process
Figure 2.8 : Approach to Develop the Index
Figure 2.9 : The Research Process
Figure 3.1: The Growth of Population in the World over 100 Years of Time 48
Figure 3.2: Popular Liveability Indexes in the Global Context
Figure 3.3: Weightage Allocated for Liveability Criteria in EIU Index 60
Figure 3.4: Per Capita GDP and Urban Poverty in Selected South Asian Nations 69
Figure 3.5: Conceptual Framework
Figure 4.1: The Boundary of CCC
Figure 4.2 : Liveability Characteristics Emerged through Expert Interviews 84
Figure 4.3: The composition of the respondents of the AHP questionnaire90
Figure 4.4 Sample of the Data Sheet
Figure 5.1 : Deriving the Definition of Liveability
Figure 5.2: Liveability Index after Addressing Comments at Validation

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Key Word Search through Sources	32
Table 2.2 : Ratio Scale Demonstrated by Saaty (2008)	34
Table 2.3 : Pairwise Comparison Matrix for Liveability Indicators	38
Table 2.4 : Normalised Comparison Matrix for Liveability Indicators	39
Table 2.5: Consistency Calculation for Liveability Indicators	40
Table 2.6: Equations Used in AHP Calculations	40
Table 2.7 : Average RI for various Matrix Size	41
Table 2.8 : Calculation of the Average of a Frequency Distribution	42
Table 3.1: Liveability Definitions	51
Table 3.2: Definitions for Liveable Cities in Different Contexts	52
Table 3.3:Liveability Indicators Identified through Literature	55
Table 3.4: Top 10 Liveable Cities in 2018	62
Table 3.5: : The Ten Least Liveable Cities in 2018	63
Table 4.1: Declaration of Local Authorities of Colombo Commercial City as Urb	oan
Areas	77
Table 4.2: Areas of Expertise and Experience of the Experts Interviewed	80
Table 4.3: The Factors Challenging the Liveability of Colombo	83
Table 4.4: Liveability Characteristics, Attributes and Indicators Identified via Ex	pert
Interviews	88
Table 4.5 : Document Reviewed to Comprehend Sri Lankan Context	94
Table 4.6: Liveability Characteristics, Attributes and Indicators Identified via	
Documentary Review	95
Table 4.7: The Final List of Liveability Characteristics, Attributes and Indicators	;
Selected to Construct the Liveability Index	97
Table 4.8: Pairwise Comparison of the Liveability Characteristics	101
Table 4.9: Normalization of the Liveability Characteristics	102
Table 4.10: Consistency Calculation of Liveability Characteristics	103
Table 4.11: Global Weight of Liveability Indicators under Balanced Socio- econ	omic
Environment	106

Table 4.12: Global Weight of Liveability Indicators under Quality and Availability	У
of Services	108
Table 4.13: Global Weight of Liveability Indicators under Proximity to Local Lev	el
Services	109
Table 4.14:Global Weight of Liveability Indicators under Connectivity to Ameniti	ies
and Location-Based Attributes	110
Table 4.15: Global Weight of Liveability Indicators under Environment and	
Character of the City	111
Table 4.16: Global Weight of Liveability Indicators under Proper Planning of Lan	d
Use and Affordable Housing	112
Table 4.17: Average Satisfactory Level of Each Indicator	114
Table 4.18: Profile of the Respondents Participated in Validation	116
Table 4.19 : Validation of the Performance of the Liveability Index	117

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHP - Analytical Hierarchy Process

CBSL - Central Bank of Sri Lanka

CCC - Colombo Commercial City

CI - Consistency Index

CMRSP - Colombo Metropolitan Regional Structure Plan

CR - Consistency Ratio

DMMC - Dehiwala Mount-Lavinia Municipal Council

EIU - Economic Intelligence Unit

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

GoSL - Government of Sri Lanka

ICT - Information Communication Technology

IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development

MC - Municipal Council

MMWDSL - Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development Sri Lanka

MOF - Ministry of Finance Sri Lanka

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PRISMA - Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-

Analyses

PS - Pradeshiya Sabha

RI - Randomized Index

UC - Urban Council

UDA - Urban Development Authority

UN - United Nation's

UNDESA - United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund

USD - United State Dollar