Regulatory and policy solutions to support achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6 of Safe & Affordable Water for All

Volume II: Evidence from the consultations

Report by LIRNEasia for the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka[1]
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ජල හා සනීපාරක්ෂක සේවා පිළිබඳ මහජන උපදේශනයේදී ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම් තුලින් සහභාගිවන්නන්ගේ දැනුවත් වීම සඳහා පිළියෙල කල ප්‍රශ්න මාලාව.

මෙම ප්‍රශ්න මගින් ඔබට මගපෙන්වීමක් සිදු කරනවා පමණි. ඔබට අදාළ යැයි හැගෙන ප්‍රශ්න හෝ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදනයේදී වැදගත් යැයි ඔබ සිතන ප්‍රශ්න පමණක් ඔබට තෝරාගත හැකිය. ඔබගේ අදහස් පලකිරීම මෙම ප්‍රශ්න වලට පමණක් සීමා විය යුතු නැත.

1) " පැය 24 පුරා විශ්වාසදායී ජල සේවාවක් " පාරිභෝගිකයා වෙත ලබාදීමට රජය දරන උත්සාහය සහ කැපවීම ඔබ හඳුනාගන්නේ කෙසේද?

    1.1. ඔබ පදිංචි සිටින හෝ ඔබ විසින් නියෝජනය කරන ප්‍රදේශයේ නිවාස වලින් කොපමණ ප්‍රමාණයකට පැය 24 පුරා ලබාගත හැකි විශ්වාසදායි ජල සේවාවන් ලැබෙන්නේද?
    1.2. ලිං භාවිතා කරමින් හෝ ජලය වෙනත් මූලාශ්‍ර මගින් ජලය ලබාගන්නේ නම් එම ජල සැපයුම ජල සැපයුම් පද්ධතියක් මගින් ක්‍රමවත්ව ලබාගැනීම ඔබ/ඔබ නියෝජනය කරන ජනතාව කෙසේ වැදගත්යැයි සිතන්නේද?
    1.3. දැනට නල මගින් ජලය සපයන ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රම ඇත්නම් එම යෝජනා ක්‍රම මගින් පැය 24 පුරා විශ්වාසනීය ජල සේවාවක් ඔබට ලැබෙන්නේද?
    1.4. ජලය ගබඩාකිරීමකින් තොරව සෘජුවම සේවාසපයන්නා මත රදාපවතිමින් ජල සේවාව ලබා ගත හැකි වේ යැයි ඔබට අපේක්ෂා කළ හැකිද?
    1.5. ඔබ ජල අවශ්‍යතා ඉටුකරගැනීම සඳහා දෙමුහුන් ක්‍රම වේදයන් වන ලිං මගින් හෝ වර්ෂාජලය ඒක් කිරීම වැනි ක්‍රම වලින් හා නල ජලය පැය කිහිපයක් ලබාගන්නා ව්‍යාපෘතියකට සම්බන්ධ වීම ගැන අදහස.
    1.6. ඔබ/ඔබ නියෝජනය කරන ප්‍රදේශයේ සපයනු/සපයා ගනු ලබන ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය හා එම ජලය සෘජුව පානීය ජලය ලෙස උණුකර නිවාගැනිමකින් තොරව භාවිතා කල හැකිද යන්න.

2) 2019 වසරේ අග භාගයේදී පමණ පිලියෙල කරන ලද ජල ඉල්ලුම පිළිබඳ වාර්තාවක ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජලය හා සනිපාරක්ෂාව පිලිබඳ මේ වන විට පවතින සේවා ආවරණය තක්සෙරු කොට ඇත. ඒ අනුව ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලාපවහන මණ්ඩලය මගින් මුලු ජනගහනයෙන් නල ජල සැපයීම ආවරණය 41.3% ලෙසද පලාත්පාලන ආයතන හා ප්‍රජා මූල සංවිධාන වලින් ජනගහනයේ12% නල ජල සැපයුම මගින් ද ආවරණය කොට ඇති බව ගණනය කොට ඇත. තවද ජනගහනයෙන් 38.7% ප්‍රමාණයක් මූලික ජල සැපයුම වන ආරක්ෂිත ලිං, වැසි ජල රැස් කිරීම් මගින් හා ආසන්නව ඇති පොදු ජල සැපයුම් ස්ථාන වන අත්පොම්ප නල ලිං හා පොදු ලිං මගින් ද ආවරණය වන බව ගණනය කොට ඇත. තවද වතු ආශ්‍රීත ජනතාවගෙන් 70% ක් පමණ ජල සැපයුම මගින් ආවරණය වන අතර මෙම ආරක්ෂිත ජල සැපයුම් වල ප්‍රතිශතය සීඝ්‍ර ලෙස වැඩි වීමක්ද පෙන්නුම් කරයි.
දිවයිනයේ සනීපාරක්ෂක ක්‍රම ආවරණය 92% ක් වන අතර එය වතුකරය ආශ්‍රීතව 67 % ක් පමණ වේ. මෙයින් සෑහෙන ප්‍රමාණයක් වැසිකිලිය පොදු වේ භාවිතා කරන අවස්ථාද ඇත.දිවයිනයේ බොහෝ පිරිසක් නියමාකාරයෙන් සකසන ලද වැසිකිලි භාවිතා කෙරේ. තවත් 2% ප්‍රමාණයකට වැසිකිලි පහසුකම් නොමැති අතර මෙම පිරිස එලිමහනේ මලපහ පිට කිරීම සිදු කරනු ලැබේ. ආරක්ෂිත මලාපවහන පහසුකම් සංඛ්‍යාව 2.1% වන අතර මෙය ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් කොළඹට සීමා වී ඇත. තවද අවුරුදු 3 ක පමණ ගබඩා පහසුකම් ඇති වල දෙකේ ජල මුද්‍රායක වැසිකිලි ද ආරක්ෂිත සනිපාරක්ෂ ක්‍රම ලෙස හැදින්විය හැක.

    2.1. ඔබගේ පලාතේ/දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුල (කරුණාකර ප්‍රදේශය සඳහන් කරන්න.) ඉහත සඳහන් සාමාන්‍ය ආවරණ අගයන්ට වඩා ඉහළ හෝ පහළ සාමාන්‍ය අගයක් ඇත්ද? එම ප්‍රදේශ මොනවාද?මෙය නිවැරදිව සඳහන් කරන්න සහ තොරතුරු ලබාගත් මූලාශයද සඳහන් කරන්න.

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3) රජය විසින් ක්‍රමවත් අපජලය බැහැර කිරීමේ ජලාපවහන පද්ධති,සන අපද්‍රව්‍ය බැහැර කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියක් හා ජලය පිරිසිදුකිරීමේ පිරිපහදුවක් කොළඹ ප්‍රදේශයට හදුන්වාදෙමින් පවතී.

3.1.එවැනි ජලාපවහන පද්ධතීන් සහ සන මලාපවහන කළමණාකරන පද්ධතීන් නාගරික හා නාගරික නොවන ප්‍රදේශවලට හදුන්වාදීමේ වැදගත්කම ඔබ දකින්නේ කෙසේද?

3.2.එවැනි ව්‍යාපෘතියට හිමිවිය යුතු ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ඔබ දකින්නේ කෙසේද?

4) ඔබ ප්‍රදේශයේ අපජලය බැහැර කිරීම සඳහා අනුගමනය කරන පූතිත (Septic) ටැංකියේ අපද්‍රව්‍ය බැහැර කිරීම සඳහා අනුගමනය කරන ක්‍රමවේදයේ ගැටළු පවතී ද?

5) රජය මගින් ජල සේවා සැපයීමේදී නාගරික, ග්‍රාමීය හා වතු අංශ සම්බන්ධව ඒකායන අරමුණකින් හා එකම නිර්නායක මත පදනම්ව සේවා සැපයීම තීරණය කලයුතුද නොඑසේ නම් එම එක් එක් අංශ වෙනුවෙන් වෙන්වූ අරමුණු හා නිර්ණායක මත පදනම්ව විය යුතුද?

6) ජලය හා ජලාපවහන පද්ධති සඳහා විශාල ආයෝජන අවශ්‍ය වේ.

6.1.ඔබ විශ්වාස කරන පරිදි මෙම ආයෝජන වල වගකීම පලාත්පාලන ආයතන විසින් හෝ මධ්‍යම රජය විසින් දැරිය යුතුද? එම ආයතන වලට මෙම ආයෝජන දැරීම සඳහා හැකියාවක් පවතීද?

6.2.පිරිවැය ආවරනය වන ගාස්තු ක්‍රමයක් හදුන්වාදීමෙන් මෙම ආයෝජන ජල සේවා වෙනුවෙන් ලබාගැනීම පහසුවන බව ඔබ පිලිගන්නේද? සහන කොන්දේසි මත අඩු පොලි අනුපාත යටතේ ලැබෙන අඩු පොලි ණය සඳහා චක්‍රිය අරමුදල් මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍රය සඳහා යොමුකිරීමේ වැදගත්කම ඔබ දකින්නේ කෙසේද?

6.3.පිරිවැය ආවරනය වන ගාස්තු ගෙවීමෙන් ජල සේවා ලබාගැනීමට ඔබ සුදානම් ද?

6.4.ජල සේවා සැපයීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් පුද්ගලික අංශයේ සහභාගිත්වය ඔබ දකින්නේ කෙසේද?

6.5.සේවා සපයන්නාගේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාව වැඩි කරගන්නේ කෙසේද?

7) ජලය හා මලාපවහන සඳහා ගාස්තු නිර්ණය කිරීමේ බලය කා සතුව පැවතිය යුතුද?

7.1.සැපයුම්කරු?

7.2.පලාත් සභා අමාත්‍යාංශය?

7.3.මධ්‍යම රජයේ අමාත්‍යාංශ?

7.4.මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිසම?

7.5.ජීවන වියදම දර්ශකය හා බැඳනු සමීකරණයක් පදනම් කොටගෙන

8) ගාස්තු නිර්ණය කිරීම නියාමන ක්‍රියාවලියක් හරහා සිදු කරන්නේ නම් එමගින් කොපමණ කාලයකට වරක් ගාස්තු සංශෝධනය සිදු කල යුතු යැයි ඔබ සිතන්නේද?

9) නල මගින් සපයාගනු ලබන ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය නියාමනය කල යුතුද?

9.1.සැපයුම්කරු විසින් කාලීනව ගුණාත්මක භාවය පරීක්ෂා කොට එය ප්‍රසිද්ධ කල යුතුද?

9.2.නියාමක විසින් පරීක්ෂා කල යුතුද නැත්නම් සැපයුම්කරු විසින් කරනු ලබන පරීක්ෂාවක් නියාමක විසින්ද පරීක්ෂා කල යුතුද

9.3.වඩාත් ප්‍රශස්ත පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ කාලය කුමක්ද?නැතහොත් එය අහඹු ලෙස කලයුතුද?

10) ගාස්තු තීරණය කිරීමේදී හෝ ජලයේ ගුණාත්මක භාවය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමිති සැකසීම වැනි නියාමන ක්‍රියාවලියක් වඩාත් සුදුසු ස්ථානය කොළඹද නැත්නම් පලාත් අගනුවර වල්ද?

நீர் மற்றும் சுகாதார சேவைகள் குறித்த பொதுமக்கள் ஆலோசனை கூட்டத்தின் போதான முன்வைப்புகள் மூலம் பங்கேற்பாளர்களை விழிப்பூட்டுவதற்காக தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட கேள்விகளின் தொகுப்பு.

இந்த கேள்விகளின் மூலம் உங்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டலொன்று மாத்திரமே முன்வைக்கப்படுகிறது. உங்களுக்கு பொருத்தமானது என நினைக்கும் கேள்விகள் அல்லது கொள்கையை வகுப்பதற்கு முக்கியமானது என்று நீங்கள் கருதும் கேள்விகளை மாத்திரம் நீங்கள் தெரிவு செய்யலாம். உங்கள் கருத்துக்கள் இந்த கேள்விகளுக்குள் மாத்திரம் மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது இல்லை.

1. ”24 மணி நேர நம்பகமான நீர் சேவையை” வாடிக்கையாளருக்கு பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொள்ளும் முயற்சியையும் அர்ப்பணிப்பையும் நீங்கள் எவ்வாறு அடையாளம் காண்கிறீர்கள்?
   1.1. நீங்கள் வசிக்கும் அல்லது நீங்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவப்படுத்தும் பிரதேச வீடுகளில் எத்தனை வீடுகளுக்கு 24 மணிநேர நம்பகமான நீர் சேவை கிடைக்கின்றது?
   1.2. கிணறுகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி அல்லது பிற மூலங்களிலிருந்து நீர் பெறப்படுமாயின், அந்த நீர் சேவை வழங்கல், உங்களுக்கு அல்லது நீங்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவப்படுத்தும் மக்களுக்கு முறையான குழாய் மூலமான நீர் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டியது எந்தளவிற்கு அவசியமானது என நீங்கள் கருதுகின்றீர்கள்?
   1.3. தற்போது குழாய் மூலமான நீர் வழங்கல் அமைப்பு காணப்படின், அந்த திட்டத்திலிருந்து 24 மணி நேரமும் நம்பகமான நீர் வழங்கல் கிடைக்கின்றதா?
   1.4. தண்ணீரை சேமித்து வைக்காது நேரடியாக சேவை வழங்குனரிடமிருந்து நீர் சேவையை பெற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியும் என உங்களுக்கு எதிர்பார்க்க முடியுமா?
   1.5. நீங்கள் நீர் தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்து கொள்வதற்கு கலப்பின முறைகளான கிணறுகள் மூலம் அல்லது மழைநீர் சேகரிப்பு போன்ற முறை மூலமாக அல்லது சில மணி நேரங்களுக்கு குழாய் மூலமான நீரை பெற்றுக் கொள்ளும் திட்டம் குறித்த உங்களது கருத்து.
   1.6. உங்களுக்கு அல்லது நீங்கள் பிரநிதித்துவப்படுத்தும் பிரதேசத்தில் வழங்கப்படும் அல்லது பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் நீரின் தரம் மற்றும் நீரை நேரடியாக கொதிக்க வைக்காது குடிப்பதற்கு பயன்படுத்த முடியுமா என்பது குறித்து.

2. 2019ஆம் ஆண்டின் பின்னர் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட நீர் தேவை குறித்த அறிக்கையொன்றில் இலங்கையின் நீர் மற்றும் சுகாதாரம் தொடர்பில் இதுவரை காணப்படும் சேவை வழங்கல் மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதற்கேற்ப தேசிய நீர்வழங்கல் மற்றும் வடிகாலமைப்பு சபையினால் மொத்த மக்கள் தொகையில் 41.3 சதவீதத்தினருக்கு குழாய் நீர் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாகவும், உள்ளூராட்சி

நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் பிரஜா மூல நிறுவனங்களின் மக்கள் தொகையில் 12 வீதமானோர் குழாய் நீர் மூலமாக சேவையை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதாக கணக்கிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும் மக்கள் தொகையில் 38.7 வீதமானோரின் அடிப்படை நீர் வழங்கலாக பாதுகாப்பான கிணறுகள், மழை நீர் சேகரிப்பு மற்றும் அருகிலுள்ள பொது இடங்களான கையினால் இறைக்கும் குழாய் கிணறுகள், பொது கிணறுகள் மூலம் நீரை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதாகவும் கணக்கிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும், தோட்டப்புறங்களை அண்மித்த மக்களில் சுமார் 70 சதவீதமானோர் தேசிய நீர் வழங்கல் மூலம் நீரை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதுடன், இது பாதுகாப்பான நீர் வழங்கலின் சதவீதத்தில் வேகமான அதிகரிப்பை காட்டுகிறது.

சுகாதார பாதுகாப்பு, நாடு முழுவதும் 92 சதவீதத்திற்கும் அதிகமாக காணப்படுவதுடன், அது தோட்டப்புறங்களை அண்மித்த பகுதிகளில் 67 சதவீதமாகக் காணப்படுகிறது. இங்கு பெரும் எண்ணிக்கையிலானோர் பொது மலசலகூடங்களை பாவிக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் உள்ளன. இலங்கையில் பெரும்பாலானோர் சரியான முறையிலான கழிப்பறைகளை பாவிக்கின்றனர். இன்னும் 2 சதவீதமானோருக்கு மலசலக்கூட கூட வசதிகள் இல்லாததுடன், இவர்கள் வெட்டவெளிகளில் மலம் கழிக்கின்றனர். பாதுகாப்பான மலசலகூட வசதிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை 2.1 வீதமாவதுடன், இது பிரதானமாக கொழும்பிற்கு மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும் 3 வருடங்களுக்கு களஞ்சிய வசதி கொண்ட இரண்டு குழிகளை கொண்ட நீர் சீல்செய்யப்பட்ட கழிவறைகள் பாதுகாப்பான சுகாதார முறையுடன் கூடியதாக பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

2.1. உங்களது மாகாணத்தில் அல்லது மாவட்டத்தில் (தயவுசெய்து பிரதேசத்தை குறிப்பிடவும்) மேலே குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளபடி பாதுகாப்பு தேசிய சராசரிக்கு மேலே அல்லது கீழே உள்ளதா? எந்த பகுதிகளில்? திட்டவட்டமாக கூறுங்கள். சாத்தியமாயின், சரிபார்க்கக்கூடிய ஆதாரங்களைக் முன்வையுங்கள்.

3. கொழும்பிற்கு "திறமையான குப்பை, கழிவுநீர் மற்றும் திரவ கழிவு மேலாண்மை அமைப்பு மற்றும் நீர் சுத்திகரிப்பு முறையை அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதாக" அரசாங்கம் உறுதியளித்துள்ளது.
   3.1. பிற நகரங்கள் மற்றும் நகர்ப்புறமற்ற பகுதிகளில் கழிவுநீர் மற்றும் மலம் கசடு மேலாண்மை முறைகளை அறிமுகப்படுத்துவது எவ்வளவு முக்கியம்?
   3.2. இந்த திட்டங்களுக்கு முன்னுரிமை அளிப்பதற்கான சிறந்த வழி என்ன?

4. தற்போதைய பிரச்சினைகள் யாவை, உங்கள் பிரதேசத்தில் கழிவுநீர் தொட்டிகள் தொடர்பில் ஏதேனும் சிக்கல்களை எதிர்நோக்கியதுண்டா?

5. அரசாங்கத்தின் நீர் சேவை வழங்கல் நகர்ப்புற, கிராமப்புற மற்றும் தோட்டப்புறம் ஆகிய அனைத்து பகுதிகளிலும் ஒரே குறிக்கோளின் கீழ் செயற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். இன்றேல் அந்த ஒவ்வொரு பகுதிக்கும் என வேறுபட்ட குறிக்கோளை கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டுமா?

6. நீர் மற்றும் சுகாதார சேவைகளுக்கு பாரிய முதலீடு அவசியமாகும்.
   6.1 நீங்கள் நம்பும் வகையில் இந்த முதலீடுகளுக்கான பொறுப்பு உள்ளூராட்சி நிறுவனங்களினால் அல்லது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டுமா? அந்த நிறுவனங்களுக்கு இந்த முதலீட்டை பொறுப்பேற்பதற்கான திறன் உண்டா?
   6.2 செலவை உள்ளடக்கிய கட்டண முறையொன்றை அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதன் ஊடாக நீர் சேவைக்கு முதலீட்டை பெற்றுக்கொள்வது இலகுவாகும் என நீங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கின்றீர்களா? சலுகை நிபந்தனைகளுக்கு அமைய குறைந்த வட்டி வீதத்தின் கீழ் கிடைக்கும் குறைந்த வட்டியுடனான கடனுக்காக சுழற்சி நிதியை இந்த துறையில் ஈடுபடுத்துவதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை நீங்கள் எவ்வாறு பார்க்கின்றீர்கள்?
   6.3 செலவை உள்ளடக்கிய கட்டணத்தை செலுத்தி நீர் சேவையை பெற்றுக்கொள்ள நீங்கள் தயாரா?
   6.4 நீர் சேவை வழங்கலில் தனியார் துறையின் பங்களிப்பை நீங்கள் எவ்வாறு காண்கின்றீர்கள்?
   6.5 சேவை வழங்குனரின் செயற்திறனை எவ்வாறு மேம்படுத்துவது?

7. நீர் மற்றும் கழிவுநீர் குறித்த கட்டணங்களை தீர்மானிக்கும் அதிகாரம் யாரிடம் இருக்க வேண்டும்?
   7.1. சேவை வழங்குனர்?
   7.2. மாகாண சபை அமைச்சு?
   7.3 மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அமைச்சு?
   7.4 பொதுப் பயன்பாடுகள் ஆணைக்குழு?
   7.5. வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு குறியீடு போன்ற காரணிகளுடன் பிணைக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு சூத்திரத்தின் அடிப்படையில்?

8. ஒழுங்குறுத்தல் செயற்பாட்டினூடாக கட்டணம் தீர்மானிக்கப்படின், அது எவ்வளவு காலத்திற்கு ஒருமுறை திருத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என நீங்கள் கருதுகின்றீர்கள்?
9. குழாய் மூலம் பெறப்படும் நீரின் தன்மையை ஒழுங்குறுத்துவது அவசியமா?
   9.1. வழங்குனரினால் உரிய காலத்தில் தரத்தை பரிசோதித்து அதனை பிரசித்தப்படுத்த வேண்டுமா?
   9.2. ஒழுங்குறுத்துனரினால் பரிசோதிக்க வேண்டுமா அல்லது வழங்குனரினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் பரிசோதனையை ஒழுங்குனரினால் பரிசோதிக்க வேண்டுமா?
   9.3. பரிசோதிப்பதற்கு மிகவும் உகந்த காலம் யாது? இன்றேல் அதனை ஒரு ஒழுங்குமுறையின்றி மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமா?

10. கட்டணத்தை தீர்மானிக்கும் போது அல்லது நீரின் தரம் தொடர்பில் தர நிர்ணயம் போன்ற ஒழுங்குறுத்தல் செயற்பாட்டிற்கு மிகவும் உகந்த இடம் கொழும்பா அல்லது மாகாண தலைநகர்களா?

Questions for guidance of participants in public consultations on water and sanitation services

These are guidance questions only. Please select the ones that you find of interest or you consider important for policy makers. Your comments need not be limited to these questions.

1.0 What is your understanding of the government's commitment to "Ensure 24 hour reliable water service"?

- 1.1 In the area that you live in/you are knowledgeable about, how many households have 24-hour reliable water service?
- 1.2 How important is it to shift to piped water from water from wells and other sources?
- 1.3 Is there 24 hours of reliable supply to all households through the current piped-water supply?
- 1.4 Can you imagine a realistic scenario where there would be no need to build storage tanks in homes and commercial buildings?
- 1.5 What are your views on hybrid solutions that include some self-supply (e.g., rain-water harvesting, wells) and piped water for some hours?
- 1.6 Do you trust the quality of the purified drinking water supplied in your area? Can you drink it straight from the tap, without boiling it, as it is possible in some countries?

2.0 The Report on Water Demand Projections has assessed the present coverages (estimated at the end of 2019) of the country in water and sanitation. In water supply, the NWSDB [National Water Supply and Drainage Board] covers 41.3% of the population with piped water supply services. CBOs [Community Based Organizations] and Local Authorities [LGAs] provide water to a further 12%. An estimated 38.7% of the population is covered with basic water supply through self-supply served by protected dug wells and rainwater harvesting systems, and nearby public point sources including hand pumps and dug wells. In the estate sector, some 70% of the population is covered with water supply, with a growing percentage having access to safely managed, treated water supply. The coverage in sanitation is over 92% around the country except in estate areas where coverage is just 67%, and a good number of households share toilets. Most households in Sri Lanka have a proper toilet. Some 5 % use shared or public toilets or have a direct-drop pit latrine. A further 2% do not have a fixed place for defecation. Safely managed sanitation is achieved only for sewerage – which currently stands at 2.1%, mainly in Colombo, or when a household uses a two-pit pour-flush latrine with some 3 years storage capacity for one pit.

- 2.1 In your Province/District [please specify] is the coverage above the national average as stated above, or below? In what areas? Be specific. If possible, give sources that can be checked.

3.0 The government has promised to "introduce an efficient garbage, sewage and liquid waste management system as well as a water purification system" for Colombo.

3.1 How important is it to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas?

3.2 What would be a good way of prioritizing these projects?

4.0 What are the current problems, if any, experienced regarding septage in your area?

5.0 Should the government have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply? If not, what should the sector-specific objectives be?

6.0 Water and sanitation services (WSS) require large upfront capital expenditures, some continuing operational costs, and periodic costs of maintenance and upgrading.

6.1 Do you believe that the central or provincial governments, or local government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments? Do they have the capacity?

6.2 Do you accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments?

6.3 Do you see a need for support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS?

6.3.1 Should these facilities be open to LGAs or limited to CBOs?

6.4 How can the efficiency of operations by service providers be improved?

6.5 Is there a role for private participation in WSS?

7.0 Who should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs?

7.1 Supplier (e.g., NWSDB, LGAs, CBOs)?

7.2 Provincial government Ministry?

7.3 Central government Ministry?

7.4 Public Utility Commission of Sri Lanka?

7.5 Based on a formula, tied to factors such as cost of living index?

8.0 If tariffs are set through regulation, how frequently should they be revised?

9.0 Is there a need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems?

9.1 Should the supplier conduct periodic tests and publicize the results?

9.2 Should a regulator conduct tests or check the tests conducted by the supplier?

9.3 What is the ideal frequency of testing? Or should it be random?

10.0 If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, what is the preferred location? Colombo, the Provincial Capital or other?

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව

ජල සේවා කර්මාන්තය පිළිබඳ මහජන උපදේශනය

ජල සේවා කර්මාන්තය සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ප්‍රතිපත්ති නිර්දේශයක් සකස් කිරීමේ අරමුණින් සියලු පළාත් ආවරණය වන පරිදි මතුපන අදහස් ලබාගැනීමට ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව පනතෙහි 17 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව මහජන උපදේශනයක් පැවැත්වීමට ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව පියවර ගෙන තිබේ.

ජල සේවා කර්මාන්තය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මහජනතාවට සහභාගි විය අදහස් හා යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව දැනුවත් කර සිටී. එම අදහස් හා යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී අදාළ සාක්ෂි සහිතව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස මෙම මහජන උපදේශනයට සහභාගි වන පාර්ශවයන්ගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනු ලැබේ.

මහජන උපදේශන කාල සටහන (රජය විසින් පනවනු ලබන සෞඛ්‍ය නියෝගවලට යටත්ව සංශෝධනය විය හැකිය.)

පළාත	පවත්වන ස්ථානය	සැවැත්වීමට අපේක්ෂිත දිනය	ලිඛිත අදහස් හා යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකි අවසාන දිනය
උතුර පළාත	කුරුණෑගල	2020.08.27	2020.08.21
දකුණු පළාත	ගාල්ල	2020.09.24	2020.09.18
මධ්‍යම පළාත	මහනුවර	2020.10.22	2020.10.15
නැගෙනහිර පළාත	ත්‍රිකුණාමලය	2020.10.23	2020.10.15
උතුරු මැද පළාත	අනුරාධපුර	2020.11.19	2020.11.13
උතුරු පළාත	යාපනය	2020.11.20	2020.11.13
ඌව පළාත	බදුල්ල	2020.12.17	2020.12.13
සබරගමුව පළාත	රත්නපුරය	2020.12.18	2020.12.11
බස්නාහිර පළාත	කොළඹ	2021.01.21	2021.01.15

ජල සේවා කර්මාන්තය යටතේ පානීය ජල හා ජලාපවහන කටයුතු ඇතුළත් වන අතර, බෝතල් කළ පානීය ජලය හා වාරි ජලය ඇතුළත් නොවේ. ජල සේවා අවශ්‍යතා ඉටුකර ගැනීමේදී මුහුණ දෙන ගැටලු ආශ්‍රයෙන්, කොමිෂන් සභාව විසින් සකස් කරි ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති උපදේශන පත්‍රිකාවේ අඩංගු කරුණු ද සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන, ඔබගේ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම් සකස් කර ගත යුතුය. ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ වෙබ් අඩවියට පිවිස (www.pucsl.gov.lk) උපදේශන පත්‍රිකාව ලබාගත හැකිය. ලිඛිත අදහස් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී සම්බන්ධ කරගත හැකි ලුහුඬුවන අංකයද සඳහන් කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිමු.

ඉහත කාල සටහනෙහි සඳහන් අවසන් දිනයන්ට පෙර ඒ ඒ පළාත්වල මහජන උපදේශන සඳහා ලිඛිත අදහස් හා යෝජනා ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව වෙත එවිය යුතුවේ.

තැපෑලෙන් අදහස් එවීමේදී පහත ලිපිනයට එවන්න.

ජල කර්මාන්තය පිළිබඳ මහජන උපදේශනය,
ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව,
06 වන මහල, ලංකා බැංකු වෙළඳ කුලුන,
නො.28, ශාන්ත මයිකල් පාර,
කොළඹ 03.

ඔන්ලයින් ක්‍රමයට අදහස් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සඳහා www.pucsl.gov.lk **වෙත**
හෝ
www.facebook.com/pucsl **වෙත පිවිසෙන්න.**

පහත සඳහන් ඊමේල් හා ෆැක්ස් අංක මඟින්ද අදහස් ඉදිරිපත් කළ හැකිය.
consultation@pucsl.gov.lk
ෆැක්ස් අංකය : +94-112392641

වැඩිදුර තොරතුරු දැනගැනීම සඳහා ශාන්ත ජයසිංහ මහතා 0772304135 / 0112392607/8, හෝ රංජිත් බාලසූරිය මහතා 0777515989 අමතන්න.

දිනය : 2020-07-03

முதல் அதிகாரசபை நேற்று ஆரம்பித்
வீதி அபிவிருத்தி பணிகள் கடந்த துள்ளது.

இலங்கை பொதுப் பயன்பாடுகள் ஆணைக்குழு

நீர்சேவை துறையில்
பொது மக்களிடம் கருத்துக் கேட்டல்

இலங்கை பொதுப் பயனபர்டுகள் ஆணைக்குழுவின் சட்டம் 17வது பிரிவில்குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளதனபடி நீர்ச சேவை துறையில் இலங்கை அரசாங்கத்துக்கு கொள்கை ஆலோசனைகளை வழங்குவதற்காக மாகாண அடிப்படையில் தொடர்ச்சியாக பொதுமக்களிடம் கருத்துகளை கேட்க, நடத்த திட்டமிட்டுள்ளது.

ஆணைக்குழு முன்னிலையில் உங்கள் கருத்துக்களை நேரடியாக முன்வைக்க இது ஒரு சிறந்த வாய்ப்பாகும். எனவே உங்கள் சமர்ப்பிப்புகளை சான்றுகளினூடாக முன்வைக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். ஆதாரங்களுடன் எழுத்துபூர்வ சமர்ப்பிப்புகளை சமர்ப்பிப்பவர்களுக்கு முன்னுரிமை வழங்கப்படும்.

பொதுமக்களிடம் ஆலோசனைகளை நடத்துதல: (அரசாங்கத்தால் விதிக்கப்பட்ட சுகாதார விதிமுறைகளின் அடிப்படையில்)

மாகாணம்	மாவட்டம்	கருத்து கேட்டலுக்கான திகதி	எழுத்து மூல சமர்ப்பிப்புகள் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டிய இறுதி திகதி
வடமேல்	குருநாகல்	27 ஆகஸ்ட் 2020	21 ஆகஸ்ட் 2020
இதற்கு	காலி	24 செப்டம்பர் 2020	18 செப்டம்பர் 2020
மத்திய	கண்டி	22 அக்டோபர் 2020	15 அக்டோபர் 2020
கிழக்கு	திருகோணமலை	23 அக்டோபர் 2020	15 அக்டோபர் 2020
வடமத்திய	அனுராதபுரம்	19 நவம்பர் 2020	13 நவம்பர் 2020
வடக்கு	யாழ்ப்பாணம்	20 நவம்பர் 2020	13 நவம்பர் 2020
ஊவா	பதுளை	17 டிசம்பர் 2020	11 டிசம்பர் 2020
சப்ரகமுவ	இரத்தினபுரி	18 டிசம்பர் 2020	11 டிசம்பர் 2020
மேல்	கொழும்பு	21 ஜனவரி 2021	15 ஜனவரி 2021

நீர்ச் சேவை துறையில் குடிநீர் மற்றும் வடிகால் ஆகியவை மாத்திரமே உள்ளடங்கும் போத்தலில் அடைக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீர் மற்றும் நீர்ப்பாசனம் என்பன உள்ளடக்கப்படாது.நீர்சசேவைகளின் தேவைகளை பூர்த்தி செய்வதில் ஏறபடும் பிரச்சினைகள் குறித்து ஆணைக்குழு தயாரித்த ஆலோசனைப் பத்திரம் மற்றும் படிவத்தை (www.pucsl.gov.lk) எமது இணைய் தளத்தில் பதிவிறக்க முடியும். அதன் பிரகாரம் உங்கள் சமர்ப்பிப்புக்கள் தயாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். மேலும், இந்த எழுத்துமூல சமர்பபிப்பில் உங்களை தொடரபு கொள்ளும் வகையில் தொலைபேசி இலக்கத்தை குறிப்பிட வேண்டும். ஆலோசனை கிடைக்கிறது.

மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட பொதுமக்களிடம் கருத்து கேட்கும் நிகழ்வில் தங்களது கருத்துக்களையும் பரிந்துரைகளையும் சமரப்பிக்க விரும்புவோர் இறுதி திகதிக்கு முன்னர் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களையும் பரிந்துரைகளையும் எழுத்து பூர்வமாக சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.

அனுப்ப வேண்டியமுகவரி:

பொதுமக்களிடம் கருத்துக் கேட்டல் "நீர்ச சேவை"
இலங்கை பொதுப் பயனபாடுகள் ஆணைக்குழு,
6-வது மாடி, இலங்கை வங்கி வர்த்தகக் கோபுரம்,
இல: 28, புனித மைக்கல்ஸ் வீதி, கொழும்பு 03.

அல்லது

எமது இணையுதளம் www.pucsl.gov.lk மூலமாக

அல்லது

மின்னஞ்சல் மூலமாக: consultation@pucsl.gov.lk

அல்லது

முகநூல் :www.facebook.com/pucsl

அல்லது மேலதிக தகவல்களுக்காக அழைக்கவும்,

ஷாந்த 077 2304135, ஜயசூரியன் 077 0399119

தொலைபேசி: + 94-112392607/8, பெக்ஸ்: +94-112392641

திகதி: 2020.07.03.

Thinakaran page-09

Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka

Public Consultation on Water Service Industry

The Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka will conduct a series of public consultations on provincial basis on "Development of Water Services Industry in Sri Lanka" to provide policy advice to the Government, as provided by Section 17 of Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka Act.

This is an opportunity for you to directly present your evidence based suggestions to the PUCSL. Priority will be given to those who make written submissions based on evidence.

Schedule of Public Consultations (Subject to change in line with Government Health Regulations)

Province	Consultation Location	Date of Public Consultation	Date of written submissions
North Western	Kurunegala	27th Aug. 2020	21st Aug. 2020
Southern	Galle	24th Sept. 2020	18th Sept. 2020
Central	Kandy	22nd Oct. 2020	15th Oct. 2020
Eastern	Trincomalee	23rd Oct. 2020	15th Oct. 2020
North Central	Anuradhapura	19th Nov. 2020	13th Nov. 2020
Northern	Jaffna	20th Nov. 2020	13th Nov. 2020
Uva	Badulla	17th Dec. 2020	11th Dec. 2020
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	18th Dec. 2020	11th Dec. 2020
Western	Colombo	21st Jan. 2021	15th Jan. 2021

The Water Service Industry is defined as provision of drinking water and wastewater services. Bottled water and irrigation water are excluded. Your submission may include the issues that you encountered, proposals to overcome the issues, and responses to the PUCSL consultation document available at www.pucsl.gov.lk and improvements to the Water Services Industry. A contact number should be provided in the written submission.

The written comments need to be forwarded to the Commission on or before the respective closing dates.

Write to : Public Consultation on "Water Services",
Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka,
Level 06, BoC Merchant Tower, 28,
St. Michael's Road,
Colombo 3.

Or

Respond online by accessing PUCSL Website : www.pucsl.gov.lk

Or

Email to: consultation@pucsl.gov.lk

Or

Facebook : www.facebook.com/pucsl

For further information, please contact, Shantha Jayasinghe 077 2304135,
A. Jayasooriyan 077 0399119

Tel : + 94-112392607/8 Fax : +94-112392641

Date : 03.07.2020

Daily News page-15

නගර සැලසුම්, ජල සම්පාදන සහ උසස් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
நகரத் திட்டமிடல், நீர் வழங்கல் மற்றும் உயர்கல்வி அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF CITY PLANNING, WATER SUPPLY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

මගේ අංකය எனது இல. My Ref } 3/7/WSR

ඔබේ අංකය ...மது இல. Your Ref }

දිනය திகதி Date } 07, 10.2019

Chairman
Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL)
Level 6, BOC Merchant Tower,
No. 28, St. Michael's Road,
Colombo 03

Policy Framework for Water Service Industry

This has reference to the discussion held between the Chairman, PUCSL and Secretary, Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply and Higher Education on 23rd August 2019 on the above.

According to the Cabinet decision dated 10th May 2017, the Water Service Industry bill drafted by the Legal Draftsman's Department was submitted to the approval of Attorney General's Department. During the consultation had with Attorney General's Department, it was discussed about the involvement of Local Authorities and Community Based Organizations as water industry service providers and their significant contribution to the industry. Hence, a necessity of a policy decision to decide on whether the entire water service industry is going to be regulated under the proposed water service industry bill or not, has to be taken by the Government.

Consequently, at the meeting held between Chairman PUCSL and Secretary, Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply and Higher Education a decision was made to conduct public consultations in province -wise in view of understanding the issues in water services industry. Based on the evidences collected through those public consultations, a policy document will be drafted.

In this context, on behalf of the Ministry in charge of Water Services hereby request the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka to organize public consultations and prepare the draft policy document and submit to the Ministry for future actions.

A. C. M Nafeel
Additional Secretary (Development)
For Secretary

අංක. 35, "ලක්දිය මැදුර", නව පාර්ලිමේන්තු පාර, පැලවත්ත, බත්තරමුල්ල.
இல. 35, "லக்திய மெதுர", பாராளுமன்ற வீதி, பெலவத்தை, பத்தரமுல்லை.
No. 35, "Lakdiya Medura", New Parliament Road, Pelawatta, Battaramulla.
දුරකථන தொலைபேசி Telephone } 011 2177240, 011 2177241
ෆැක්ස් தொலைநகல் Fax } 011 2177242
E-mail : secretary@mcpws.gov
Web : www.mcpws.gov.lk

අභ්‍යන්තර හා ස්වදේශ කටයුතු සහ පළාත් සභා හා පළාත් පාලන අමාත්‍යාංශය
உள்ளக, உள்நாட்டலுவல்கள், மாகாண சபைகள் மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Internal and Home Affairs and Provincial Councils and Local Government

පළාත් සභා හා පළාත් පාලන අංශය
மாகாண சபைகள் மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சி பிரிவு
Provincial Councils & Local Government Division

මගේ අංකය / எனது இல / My No: **PL/7/10/7**

ඔබේ අංකය / உமது இல / Your No:

දිනය / திகதி / Date: 2019.10. 17

23 OCT 2019

All Chief Secretaries

Preparation of Policy Framework on Water Service Industry

This is reference to the letter dated 09.10.2019 sent by Director General of Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka and the e-mail dated 14.10.2019 sent by the Deputy Director of Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka.

02. According to the above letters, The Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply and Higher Education (MCPWS) is in the process of preparing a Policy, Strategies and Institutional Framework for Water Service Industry with the objective of safeguarding the customer interests and addressing the current issues in the industry.

03. In order to follow this process key stakeholders' consultations to be held in provincial level with the participation of service providers such as Provincial Councils, Local Authorities, National Water Supply & Drainage Board, Department of National Community Water Supply, Community Based Water Supply Schemes and other community representatives. The consultations will be organized by MCPWS in collaboration with Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL). The consultation will provide a platform for water sector stakeholders to share their ideas, issues & proposals in order to make improvements in the Water Service Industry. During this consultation oral and written representations by the participants will be accommodated by a team of experts. Also, at this consultation, water service industry policy interventions to improve the existing situation of this industry and the investment plans for the sector will be discussed.

04. Accordingly, followings are expected to be facilitated by the Chief Secretary's office.

- A discussion, on consultation and issues of water services, to be held between officers of MCPWS, PUCSL and Provincial Commissioner of Local Government, Secretary-Ministry in charge of water services (if any), Governor's Secretary, relevant Deputy Secretaries, officers involve in rural water supply.
- Invite officers to make oral representations (presentations) in the public consultation in a manner of ***representing a fair cross section of the issues encounter in water service in the province.***
- Provide any other assistance to organize the Public Consultation.

අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු අංශය
உள்ளக அலுவல்கள் பிரிவு
Internal Affairs Division
15 වන මහල, "සුහුරුපාය", බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
15ம் மாடி, "சுஹுருபாய", பத்தரமுல்ல, இலங்கை.
15th Floor, "Suhurupaya", Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
TP : +94 112 186 084/+94 112 187 128/+94 112 186 104
Fax : +94 112 187 122/+94 112 186 103
email: sena.customs@gmail.com
web :www.internalaffairs.gov.lk

ස්වදේශ කටයුතු අංශය
உள்நாட்டலுவல்கள் பிரிவு
Home Affairs Division
නිදහස් චතුරශ්‍රය, කොළඹ 07, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
சுதந்திர சதுக்கம், கொழும்பு 07, இலங்கை.
Independence Square, Colombo 07, Sri Lanka.
TP : +94 112 676 250
Fax : +94 112 676 252
email: info@moha.gov.lk
web : www.moha.gov.lk

පළාත් සභා හා පළාත් පාලන අංශය
மாகாண சபை மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சிகள் பிரிவு
Provincial Councils & Local Government Division
330, යූනියන් පෙදෙස, කොළඹ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.
330, யூனியன் பிளேஸ், கொழும்பு 02, இலங்கை.
330, Union Place, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka.
TP : +94 112 305 326/7 or +94 112 303 280
Fax : +94 112 347 529
email: secretary@pclg.gov.lk
web : www.pclg.gov.lk

05. The representative officials of Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply & Higher Education and Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL) will be communicated, directly with you shortly in this regard and I kindly request you to extend your fullest support to make this consultation process success. Your cooperation on this regard is very much appreciated.

Sgd.by / H.M. Gamini Senevirathna
Secretary,
Ministry of Internal and Home Affairs and
Provincial Councils and Local Government.

Copies:

01. Secretary, Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply and Higher Education - F.Y.I.
02. Director General, Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka - F.Y.I.
03. All Commissioners of Local Government - F.N.A.

අභ්‍යන්තර, ස්වදේශ කටයුතු සහ පළාත් සභා හා පළාත් පාලන අමාත්‍යාංශය
உள்ளக, உள்நாட்டலுவல்கள், மாகாண சபைகள் மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Internal & Home Affairs and Provincial Councils & Local Government
ස්වදේශ කටයුතු අංශය (දිස්ත්‍රික් පාලන)
உள்நாட்டலுவல்கள் பிரிவு (மாவட்ட நிர்வாகப்)
Home Affairs Division (District Administration)

මගේ අංකය / எனது இல / My No: HAF-1/4/විවිධ/-111

ඔබේ අංකය / உமது இல / Your No:

දිනය / திகதி / Date: 2019.10.10

All District Secretaries

Preparation of Policy Framework on Water Service Industry

The Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply and Higher Education (MCPWS) is in the process of preparing a Policy, Strategies and Institutional Framework for Water Service Industry with the objective of safeguarding the customer interests and addressing the current issues in the industry.

02. In order to follow this process key stakeholders' consultations to be held in provincial level with the participation of service providers such as Provincial Councils, Local Authorities, National Water Supply & Drainage Board, Department of National Community Water Supply, Community Based Water Supply Schemes and other community representatives. This consultation workshop will provide a platform for them to share their ideas, issues & proposals in order to make improvements in the Water Service Industry. During this consultation oral and written representations by the participants will be accommodated by a team of experts. Also, at this consultation, water service industry policy interventions to improve the existing situation of this industry and the investment plans for the sector will be discussed.

03. Accordingly, followings are expected to be facilitated by the District Secretariat.

- Invite officers to make oral/written representations (presentations) in the public consultation in a manner of ***representing a fair cross section of the issues encounter in water service in the District***.
- Provide any other assistance to organize the Public Consultation.

04. The representative officials of Ministry of City Planning Water Supply & Higher Education and Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka will be communicated directly with you shortly in this regard and I kindly request you to extend your fullest support to make this consultation process success.

Your cooperation is very much appreciated.

K.G.Dharmathilaka
Additional Secretary (Home Affairs)

Sgd/ H.M. Gamini Senevirathna
Secretary,
Ministry of Internal & Home Affairs and Provincial Councils & Local Government.

Copy:
1. Secretary- Ministry of City Planning, Water Supply and Higher Education
2. Chairman- Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka

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உள்ளக அலுவல்கள் பிரிவு
Internal Affairs Division
5 වන මහල, 'සුහුරුපාය', බත්තරමුල්ල.
5ம் மாடி, "சுஹுருப்பாய", பத்தரமுல்லை.
5th Floor, "Suhurupaya", Battaramulla.
TP : +94 112 861 179/+94 112 186 021/+94 112 871 160
Fax : +94 112 187 116
Email: info@internalaffairs.gov.lk
Web : www.internalaffairs.gov.lk

ස්වදේශ කටයුතු අංශය
உள்நாட்டலுவல்கள் பிரிவு
Home Affairs Division
"නිල මැදුර", ඇල්විටිගල මාවත, කොළඹ 05.
சுதந்திர சதுக்கம், கொழும்பு 07, இலங்கை.
"Nila Madura", Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 05.
TP : +94 115 999 618 / +94 115 305 953
Email: distadmin@moha.gov.lk
Web : www.moha.gov.lk

පළාත් සභා හා පළාත් පාලන අංශය
மாகாண சபை மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சிகள் பிரிவு
Provincial Councils & Local Government Division
330, යුනියන් පෙදෙස, කොළඹ 02.
330, யூனியன் பிளேஸ்,கொழும்பு 02.
330, Union Place, Colombo 02.
TP : +94 112 305 326/7 or +94 112 303 280
Fax : +94 112 347 529
Email: secretary@pclg.gov.lk
Web : www.pclg.gov.lk

Public Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry
North Western Province
27 August 2021

Mr. Damitha Kumarasinghe Director General: Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka	Welcomed the Chief Guest and other distinguished participants and explained the role of the PUCSL. He also explained the purpose of the Public Consultation
Governor of the North-Western Province, Mr Muzammil	He provided an explanation on the goals and objectives of North-Western Province on water supply
Mr. D.A. Kithsiri, Additional Secretary, Kurunegala District (Representing District Secretary, Kurunegala District)	Kurunegala Water Supply: 79.7% households have water at a distance of less than 30 mins from the house 0.6% households have no reliable water sources There are conflicts between the Irrigation Department and stakeholders related to water supply.
	The issue is the quality of water sources. RO plants are not regulated. Therefore no information on the quality of the water produced is available. Waste from these places are added to water sources. A solution is needed on waste water disposal (wastewater that gets created from RO plants). Quality of natural water sources need to be improved.
P.B.M.Sirisena, Chief Secretary, Wayamba Province	The North Western province faces an issue in supplying water during drought season.
	There are 2 main problems in the water supply projects: 1. Quantity issues 2. Quality issues
	Investments in water supply projects: CBOs - 20% (CBO regulations were established in 2013)
	NWSDB - 70% Central Government - 10%
	There are conflicts of interests when developing large scale water projects between different entities such as ; Mahaweli Development Authority, Irrigation Department, and NWSDB.
	He recommends the implementation of a price scale depending on water usage in Sri Lanka.

	Issues with water sources: There is a sufficient number of projects in the wet zone. Not enough projects in the dry zone. Due to this issue, a JICA funded hospital is not functioning properly.
Mr. A C M Nafeel. Add. Secretary (development). Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage.	Govt objective - To provide safe drinking water to all Sri Lankans in 3 years (by 2023-24)
	NWSDB is regulated by the ministry in order to give an outlet for the consumers to lodge complaints against NWSDB. But CBOs are not sufficiently regulated. Therefore the Ministry wants a system where all parties that supply water are regulated and controlled. This consultation process can help that.
Prof Samarajiva	Presentation attached.
Mr. Ilangakoon - Local Government Commissioner, North Western Province	Waste management: 250 tonnes of waste per day is collected from North Western Province. Most of this is not properly managed.
	There is no proper system to manage electronic waste disposal. Only 8 out of 33 local authorities have gully treatment facilities. 16 out of 33 local authorities do not have gully bowsers.
	He provided details on the legal framework that gives powers to local authorities in relation to water supply. This legal framework gives local authorities power to govern water sources and supply, sanitation, and regulation of private water supply methods, and wastewater management.
	Challenges faced by local authorities: 1. Lack of technical skills 2. Lack of human resources - They need the support of PHIs to quality control CBO projects. Lack of PHIs hinders this process.
Mr. Sanath Nishantha, State Minister of Rural and Divisional Drinking Water Supply Projects Development	Government has large scale plans for improving water supply and quality in the next 5 years. No one has correct information on the current status of drinking water supply in Sri Lanka. Approximately, 50% of Sri Lanka does not have drinking water. Sri Lanka does not have a strong set of rules and regulations that govern how water supply is extended and managed.
Mr. Nadun Sampath	Water provided by CBOs does not undergo sufficient quality tests. Mobile services are needed to test their water samples. Fees for testing LKR 4500 -500.

Director - Rural Water Supply Section, Wayamba Provincial Council	Water sold from mobile tanks also needs quality testing.
	CBOs face problems when buying bulk from NWSDB. CBOs should be given storage tanks to obtain surface water. A mechanism for NWSDB to give CBOs bulk supply is needed. Currently, NWSDB can not do that due to legal constraints. (as NWSDB can not guarantee the quality of water that reaches the consumer).
	North Western Province has 12,666 families without toilets.
	Mobile lab - Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Sabawa attempted to use the mobile lab to get private wells to be tested. Only 1 party came for testing in 3 days. Public needs to be educated on testing their wells.
Mr. Sarathchandra, Nawadharshanaya Community Organization	Wells in Bingiriya has no water due to geography. Water gets delivered to other areas but Bingiriya does not have drinking water.
Ms. Dimali, Nildiyadahara Community Organization, Weerapokuna	Daduru Oya project damaged their CBO project as the water quality in the well declined. Well is not closed. CBO does not have funds to close the well. This well serves 3 villages. Their CBO has a high electricity bill. Bill value fluctuates significantly from month to month. (LKR 8,000 - 50,000)
Mr. Bandula Padmasiri, Lansigodalla, Sandalankawa	Project has stopped due to funding issues. The Government has helped with funds. The Dept. needs more authority to help CBOs better in solving issues related to land ownership and pipe bearing. The project will be serving 300+ families.
(Shelton Pieris presented)	
Mr. Madhura Senanayake, Presenting on water supply by bowser trucks	Their main water source: wells. Water is not treated. They sometimes get water from NWSDB. But during droughts NWSDB's supply is very low.
	Their capacities do not allow them to distribute water beyond the town area. One bowser can do 6-8 loads per day. There is a limitation on how much can be collected from one water source due to loading time ('patawum kalaya').
	Rust in tanks. 'Sudu yakada' (stainless steel) needs to be used for making tanks to avoid this.

	Public gets agitated when collecting water as they think this will lead to a water shortage. Public needs to be educated on this.
	Recommendations: The mechanism to collect rain water should be introduced to Sri Lanka. Other countries have portable water tanks that can even be used in households.
	Government support to purchase machines to do quality tests. They currently conduct TDS testing using a small machine.
	Introduce solar powered water pumps to reduce electricity bills. Bowser manufacturing materials are expensive. Government support to purchase these materials.
J.A. Gunasekara, Nildiyawara Community Organization, Weerapokuna	Water quantity has decreased down due to increase in the no. of tube wells.
	Water quality is low. CBO received a water filter in 2018.
	Solutions: 1. Deduru oya project extension. 2. Get a line from the water line that goes to Puttlam.
Mr. E.M.M.S.Ekanayake, Provincial Secretary, Kurunegala	They have a large tank but not sufficient water in the sources.
	Solutions: 1. Collecting rainwater. This could help in managing droughts/dry season more effectively. 2. Quality needs to be regulated - Are RO plants calibrated properly? Is the quality of water from RO plants good enough? 3. Use solar power in the water services sector
	Important topics: Ground water development - Protection - Management
	Regulations covering ground water are not sufficient.
	Sewage in Kurunegala Municipal Council – Currently, no major issues. But maintenance issues can come up in the future.
Mr. Nuwan Thilakarathne, Provincial Secretary, Giribawa	400 kidney patients in the area.
	They face water quality issues.
	Giribawa needs to be connected to a large-scale project.

Ms. Athukorala, Provincial Secretary, Mahakumbukkadawala	Mahakumbukkadawala has 105 reservoirs. 22 CBO run projects. These projects do not provide drinking water. One organization should regulate water. Main source of drinking water - bowsers that sell filtered water. Govt spends LKR 800,000 in 8 months but has failed to provide drinking water. Ground water needs to be protected through laws.
Mr. Janaka Thushara Balasuriya, Provincial Secretary,	Main water sources are Kala Oya and Mee Oya. 3200 HHs get water from Kala Oya. Water supply from Kala Oya can be increased. Reservoir system: Thabbowa wewa gets used for irrigation. Therefore, no water for drinking.
Karuwalagaswewa	'Grameeya wawu' - Needs to be cleaned. These can be used to get more water to larger reservoirs. Tube wells need to be regulated to protect other public water sources.
Ms. M.R.M.S. Mallawa, Provincial Secretary, Alawwa	Alawwa - Polgahawela project and another project by NWSDB - Will be completed by 2022. 65% of Alawwa will get pipe water by then. CBOs cannot provide water 24/7. The water quality is also low. 65% - Use protected wells. These dry up during droughts. Then bowsers are used. 1% - gets NWSDB pipe water. More pipes are being laid. 1% - CBO run projects.
Mr. Lakshman Adhikari, Chairman, Kuliyapitiya Urban Council	Compost system for sewage management has been established. Therefore, waste does not get added to water sources. Waste goes to water sources from hotels, hospitals etc (8 main waste sources).
	If an urban/provincial council gives water to other areas - money collection/relationship is done with the customer directly. But an understanding between the 2 councils is created.
Mr. Vijitha Fernando, Deputy Chairman, Kalpitiya Provincial Council	Kalpitiya is a peninsula. Therefore, no natural water sources. 21 CBO run projects. Serves 6654 HHs. These cannot supply water 24/7. Thus, more CBO projects are needed. Bowsers also supply water to some HHs.

	Kalpitiya is seeing a growth in tourism. Therefore, water solutions needs to be improved to match the rising demand. Water might have to be brought in from other locations. Water sources are polluted due to agriculture. Norochcholai power plant - Ashes from the power plant gets sprayed to soil. This will become a major issue in the future.
Mr. Livera Gunathilake, Chairman, Polgahawela Provincial Council	Polgahawela water project supplies water to Alawwa pradeshiya kottashaya and till Kurunegala Boyagane area. But some areas of Polgahawela do not get water from that project. Infrastructure has been released. Therefore, the project should be able to cover the remaining areas of Polgahawela. Tube wells - Regulations need to be changed. Wells run by 2 CBOs have issues.
Mr. A.H.M. Priyantha Bandara Rajakaruna, Chairman, Anamaduwa Provincial Council	RO water has major quality issues. CBOs cannot provide water 24/7. To achieve this water sources of CBOs need to be extended.
Mr. W.G.K.D. Wickramasuriya, Deputy Commissioner, Kurunegala Urban Council	Kurunegala Urban Council has 3 main water sources: 1. Daduru oya 2. Kurunegala wewa 3. Deduru wewa. Droughts generally last for 1 - 1.5 months. Then supplying water 24/7 is difficult. If Mawathagama project, Wanudapilwewall project are connected 24/7 water can be provided. 80 - 90% of the town gets water 24/7.
	Sewage: 3000 unit capacity. 1500 units by now. Fees are charged. Some do not want to enter into a contract. The process of identifying units is complicated.
	Groundwater recharge - Regulations for the construction industry to protect groundwater is needed.
Ms. N.A.Kanthilatha, Secretary, Arachchikattuwa Provincial Council	Sengaloya Project - Salt in water is a problem. Money from the Central Government is needed. CBOs cover 60% of water supply in the area. Registration of CBOs must be promoted. CBOs should get discounts on water quality testing.
(Priyanka Janaka presented)	

	Urbanised areas, and coastal areas with fisheries have water supply issues. Deduru Oya project is ongoing. But the water supply has not started yet. Water is provided by bowsers through disaster management centers ('apada kalamanakarana madyasthana')
Mr. Lasantha Weerasekara, Deputy General Manager, NWSDB	Support from urban and provincial councils are needed to reduce waste additions to water sources. Land leasing issues and cost from other govt organizations hinder NWSDB work.
Mr. Upul Wickramarathna, Chief Geologist, NWSDB, Kurunegala	2500 tube wells are managed by NWSDB. Only 40% of the handle tube wells are functioning. Tube well repair - 2 step cabinet approved process is available. Main responsibility is with the provincial councils. Lack of investigation prior to building tube wells has created water quality issues.
	Ground water recharging awareness program - Knowledge needs to go to the community. The groundwater section of the NWSDB needs to be strengthened.
Ms. Anula Kumari, Chief Sociologist, NWSDB, Kurunegala	CBOs have access to quantities in certain sources, these must get RO facilities to provide drinkable water. Pricing differences between NWSDB and CBOS - depend on the size of the CBO. 'Subasadana' programs by CBOs are at a good level.
Mr. K.B.Indrapala, Director, Irrigation Office, Kurunegala	Drinking water supply by irrigation schemes - 4 irrigation schemes
	Wadurapinu Ela – a proposed project by NWSDB
Mr. Gunasekara,Director Irrigation, Puttlam	Farmers need to be compensated for taking 'their' water for drinking water projects. Because of this, farmers are unable to cultivate 100% on yala and maha seasons.
	During drought seasons. Farmers cultivate on tank bed. This adds chemicals directly to the water. This increases the cost of cleaning water. Farmers need to be educated on repercussions of this problem.
Dr. Gallage, MOH, Kurunegala	RO plants reduce chlorine in water which is needed to reduce kidney diseases. But RO plants need better regulations. Even water provided by NWSDB has antroyphrm. The issue is between NWSDB and consumer - pipeline.

	Communicable diseases are less due to good behavioural patterns of the public. But other issues such as bone and teeth decay, kidney disease are there.
	68% of dengue breeding places are water storage places. This happens when there is no continuous water supply.
Ms. Thilanka Jayathilake, Chemist, NWSDB, Kurunegala	A SLS 614/2013 standards are maintained by NWSDB. Heavy metal testing is only available at the central labs.
	Puttalam Lab: Micro-organism Test: 224 tests. 9.6% unsatisfactory samples. Physical and chemical Test: 224 tests. 86% unsatisfactory samples.
	Kurunegala Lab: Micro-organism Test: 2666 tests. 9.68% unsatisfactory samples.
Mr. Sanath Wickramasinghe, Manager, Red Cross	Mobile cleaning mechanisms are needed for CBOs. RO units must be regulated. Rainwater collection, Ground water collection and recharging are needed if CBOs are to have a continuous supply of water.
Mr. Dinesh, World Vision, Kalpitiya	Continuous supply issues in dry months. Time taken to get approvals for constructing tube wells is an issue. Issues in testing water quality. World Vision is developing water safety plans by getting technical expertise from NWSDB.
(Represented by Arjuna Erabadugala)	Lack of a water management plan - Hill country people directly connect to water sources. This drains the water source. Therefore others do not get water for drinking and irrigation. This also creates a lot of wastage.
	Sustainability of CBOs must be maintained by giving them technical expertise. Many schools do not have drinking water.
Gamini Bandara, Spects Industries	Quality of water should be public knowledge. Scaring people with one parameter (TDC) of water quality must be stopped. The term drinking water should be amended to - 'paaneeya ha ahara pisime jalaya'. Wilachchiya village - a mechanism to reduce chlorine via 'widyuth kati gaseeme kramaya'

Mr. Basil, World Vision, Nawagaththegama	World Vision has now stopped funding water projects as the Govt has started running a large scale water project. CBO mismanagement should be looked into. Cost of getting a new water connection to Nawagaththegama is LKR 22,500. FGDs at ground level must be conducted.
(Represented by Priyantha)	Kalpitiya water issues – World Vision digs wells with aluminium lids as a solution.
T.M.Janood, Janamadya Sangamaya	Waduwa reservation - water sources are getting exploited.
	Waste water gets added to Ma Oya.
	Narangalla pradeshiya sabhawa - Water sources get destroyed due to highway construction.
	BOI is promoting industries/ companies that have been stopped by other countries due to environmental issues. (a company that deals with battery casings)

Public Consultation on Water and Sanitation Services Industry
North Western Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference No.	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/NW/1	Mallawapitiya - D S	About 60% of the people have no water service. The users who uses wells have quality water. Water should be stored and distributed by the local Government. Price and the billing system has to be decided by the local government . Water purify system, solid waste disposal system and drainage system has to be implemented. commiunity based water projects are completely failed as well as the control of the service shuold not be given to private sector.. water supply system has to be monitored by the local government.
PUCSL/NW/2	Mahawewa - D S	About 4151 families are affected without drinking wated. 50% of the drinking water projects are not yet been finihed. For the development of the CBO water projects need water treament plant facilities. No regulation on Quality of the water which are available in the markket and this water must be checked at least two times in a year. There is a threat of mixing Heavy metals and sea water to the well water .
PUCSL/NW/3	Anamaduwa - D S	No regular water supply for the rural community. Should be monitored the quality of the water since the water sourced are polluted. Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems are very important and should be given priority. Dry season no water at all. No Uninterrupted water supply for 24 hours and Water quality is at a minimum level.
PUCSL/NW/4	Mawathagama - D S	There is a need for a drinking water project with the water treatment plant.
PUCSL/NW/5	Wariyapola - D S	Mainly water sourcers are not enough to complete the reuirement of the people and such water is not good for the drinking.Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems are very important and should be given priority
PUCSL/NW/6	Madurankuliya - Pradeshiya sabha	water board agrees to supply water in bulk on a sale basis to CBOs. Facilitate purifying the water system for the CBOs. Introduce a common account system for all CBOs in north western province.
PUCSL/NW/7	Ehatuwewa - D S	No any kind of water supply project handles by the National water supply board. Need a drinking water project like Daduru Oya. Sanitary toilet facilities should be provided to very poor families who does not have toilets.

PUCSL/NW/8	Bingiriya - "Nawadarshana" Praja mula sanvidhanaya	No drinking water supply. Need a drainage system and solid waste drainage system to be implemented.
PUCSL/NW/9	Ridigama - Pradeshiya Sabha	Need water treatment plant for the water supply from Daduru oya. Need to store water since this area in dry zone. Rainwater tank project is good since this is mountainous area. Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems are very important and should be introduced to rural areas.
PUCSL/NW/10	Narammala - D S	No drinking water and need to solve sanitation issues.
PUCSL/NW/11	Wanathavilluwa - D S	Need drinkng water project. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid drainage systems. Also for the existing water projects the CBOs need to do the maintenance and repairs in the projects and expecting the materials to do so.
PUCSL/NW/12	Galgamuwa - DS	Need to improve uninterrupted 24 hour drinkng water project. Mainly water sourcers are not enough to complete the reuirement of the people and such water is not good for the drinking.Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems are very important and should be given priority. This all projects should be monitored by the local governement under supervision of cetral Government
PUCSL/NW/13	Arachcikattuwa - D S	To develop the quality of the water need water treatment plant facilities for CBOs' projects. Need to check quality of all kind of water supplies which handle by the private sector. Seawater mixing into the well water tube well water is another problem.
PUCSL/NW/14	Dankotuwa - D S	Should improve the water project which distribute by the national water supply board. Should be monitored and supervised by the local government.
PUCSL/NW/15	Alawwa - D S	No Water at all in dry season. To be devloped sanitary facilities as well.
PUCSL/NW/16	Wennappuwa - D S	No drinking water in dry seasons. To be improved drinking water projects. The water should be purified properly. Sanitary facilities should be developed.
PUCSL/NW/17	Madampe - D S	To be expand and developed the water service provide by the national water supply board for sufficient in dry season even. Need to purify the water and to be checked the quality of the water frequently.
PUCSL/NW/18	Pallama - D S	The government should provide water services based on specific objectives and criteria for the urban, rural and estate sectors. The central government should have the power to determine water and sewerage charges. Should provide technical knowledge, streamline and control the

		governance of community-based organizations, improve infrastructure as required, and test water supply by supplier and also check by the government body..
PUCSL/NW/19	Rasnayakapura - D S	No Water at all in dry season. To be devloped sanitary facilities as well. No Uninterrupted water supply for 24 hours and Water quality is at a minimum level.
PUCSL/NW/20	Panduwasnuwara East - D S & pradeshiya sabha	The existing water projects are not sufficient for whole population in the divition. Need to improve uninterrupted 24 hour drinkng water project. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems. The water is highly in salt. Need to improve sanitary facilities. The quality of the water shoul be monitored by the government body
PUCSL/NW/21	Ganewatta, Nikadalupotha - D S	No Drinking water since the quality of the water is at a minimum level. Waterproject can be started based on Daduru oya Reservoir
PUCSL/NW/22	Kuliyapitiya - West - D S	to be empowered the local government for necessary actions in related to water sources. Contamination of drinking water due to accumulation of chemical contaminants. Especialy from CBS Factory.
PUCSL/NW/23	Kuliyapitiya - East - D S	No drinking water. Need a dinking water project.
PUCSL/NW/24	Mahawa - D S	No drinking water. Prevalence of kidney related diseases No quality drinking water. Need a dinking water project as well as toilet facilities.
PUCSL/NW/25	Polpithigama - D S	Need a drinking water and water project based on Daduru oya. Prevalence of kidney related diseases No quality drinking water.
PUCSL/NW/26	Ibbagamuwa - D S	Need to improve uninterrupted 24 hour drinkng water project. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems. The quality of the water shoul be monitored by the government body
PUCSL/NW/27	Nikawaratiya - D S	No drinking water. Need a dinking water project as well as toilet facilities.
PUCSL/NW/28	Ekamuthu Grama sanwardhana samithiya - Bodhigama, Boyagane	Mountainous village. Pipe lines are not success. No water facilities at all especially in dry season. Need a some kind of a water project
PUCSL/NW/29	"Nawa Darshana" Praja mula sanwidhanaya - Bingiriya	No drinking water. Need a dinking water project .
PUCSL/NW/30	"Namal" Praja mula samithiya, nagolla Janapadaya.	Need a drinking water and water project.
PUCSL/NW/31	Puttlam - D S	Need to improve uninterrupted 24 hour drinkng water project. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems. The quality of the water shoul be monitored by the government

		body. Public and private Toilet facilities are to be developed
PUCSL/NW/32	Eng. H. M. Abeykoon Bandara, Dambaapola, Boyagane.	Need to improve Drainage systems and solid drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas. The government should provide water services based on specific objectives and criteria for the urban, rural and estate sectors. Rules, Policies, Procedures, Standards, Ethics and Guidelines should be updated or, if not updated, to be re-introduced. Charges has to be decided by the central Government in reasonable manner.water has to be checked by the relevant authorities frequently
PUCSL/NW/33	Kamalasiri Marasinghe, 071 937 5740	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service .No drinking water especially in dry seasons. Water has to be stored. Well water is high in salt and fluoride. Best option is to introduce a pipe line project. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas because of the rapid land allotment due to the increase in population. this should be given the priority.
PUCSL/NW/34	Sumith Nonis, Manager, Rideegama AP	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service. Water storing is very essential. Regular testing is essential as it cannot be consumed directly. Highly eccential solid drainage system. The government should provide water services based on specific objectives and criteria for the urban, rural and estate sectors
PUCSL/NW/35	S Bandula Padmasiri, Sandalankaawa	Obtaining the necessary factors to start a new water project. The details are in the file no. 3
PUCSL/NW/36	Giribaawa - D S	The letter with issues and suggestions is attached in file no 3
PUCSL/NW/37	Karuwalagaswewa - D S	The letter with issues and suggestions is attached in file no 3
PUCSL/NW/38	Kurunugala - Municipal Commissioner	The letter with issues and suggestions is attached in file no 3
PUCSL/NW/39	Polgahawela - Pradeshiya sabha	The letter with issues and suggestions is attached in file no 3
PUCSL/NW/40	Upul Wickramaratne - Senior Geologist - Manager-Groundwater Division. North West .	The letter with issues and suggestions is attached in file no 3
PUCSL/NW/41	Mundalama - D S	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas. The government should provide water services based on specific objectives and criteria for the urban, rural and estate sectors. Rules, Policies, Procedures, Standards, Ethics and Guidelines should be updated or, if not updated, to be re-introduced. Charges has to be decided by the

		central Government in reasonable manner.water has to be checked by the relevant authorities frequently
PUCSL/NW/42	Nawagaththegama - D S	No water for and availabe Water is not suitable for drinking. Sanitary facilities are to be developed
PUCSL/NW/43	Weerambugedara - D S	Drinking water is a massive problem. Need to expand exisiting water projects and develop & repair public wells and to be introduced new water projects. To be intoduced low interest loan scheme for low income people.
PUCSL/NW/44	Chilaw - D S	need a water project. water is high in salt and fluoride.Septic tank concept is bit a problem since the waste is not absorbing into the earth.
PUCSL/NW/45	Ambanpola - D S	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service. The water supply by national water supply board is not suitable for drinking. It is highly salted and fluorides. Prevalence of kidney related diseases. expanding existing CBO water projects as much as possible. Need to start a water project based on Daduru oya project to cover entire Ambanpola - D S. Introducing water purifying centres covering all grama niladhari divisions.
PUCSL/NW/46	Kotawehera - D S	The letter with issues and suggestions is attached in file no 4
PUCSL/NW/47	Naththandiya - Pradeshiya sabhaa	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service covering entire pradeshiya sabhaa. Can introduce a very good water projcet based on Daduru oya annd Maa Oya. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas
PUCSL/NW/48	Kobeigane - Pradeshiya Sabhaa	No water for and availabe Water is not suitable for drinking. Sanitary facilities are to be developed. Prevalence of kidney related diseases
PUCSL/NW/49	Pannala - Pradeshiya sabhaa	Need a drinking water project. To be repaired exisiting tube wells and public wells. To be built rainwater tanks. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems.
PUCSL/NW/50	Ududbaddawa - D S	The existing projects are not success. Tube wells also not success because those projects have been done without identifing proper water sources.
PUCSL/NW/51	Bingiriya - D S	Need a drinking water supply. Need a drainage system and solid drainage system to be implemented.
		No water for Bingiriya pradeshiya sabhaa area.
PUCSL/NW/52	Weerapokuna - Nil diyawara CBO	Built 02 wells and water pump houses with the consent was expressed for the construction of water sources by the landlord and now the land have been sold. So new landlord is opposing to access the water sources and became a leagle matter. So People request to sort out this issue.

PUCSL/NW/53	Wariyapola Pradeshiya sbha	no sufficient capacity to supply water from the existing water resources. And the water is not good for drinking. In dry season no water.Need good drainage system and solid waste drainage system.
PUCSL/NW/54	Wennappuwa - Pradeshiya Sabha	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service covering entire pradeshiya sabhaa. need to develop sanitary facilities .Need to improve Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas. Since there are many land slots the ground water is polluted.
PUCSL/NW/55	Naththandiya - D S	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service covering entire D S. No Drinking water since the quality of the water is at a minimum level.need to develop sanitary facilities .Need to improve Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas. Since there are many land slots the ground water is polluted.
PUCSL/NW/56	Ranjanagama - samagi grama sanwardhana samithiya	Need a water project to covering the entire grama niladari division.
PUCSL/NW/57	Bamunakotuwa - D S	No uninterrupted 24 hour water service. Need a massive water project based on Daduru oya. can cover up the entire division.
PUCSL/NW/58	Maspotha - Kudagalgamuwa - D S	need a new water project. Requirement of a water purifier and reduction of water supply charges.

Public Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry
Southern Province
4 March 2021

Prof. Kithsiri Liyanage. Chairman, PUCSL	Welcomed the Chief Guest and other distinguished participants and explained the role of the PUCSL. He also explained the purpose of the Public Consultation.
	In 2017, the cabinet decided to regulate the water service sector and advised to draft legislation to regulate the
	NWSDB. Once the draft was submitted to the AG's Department, their opinion was to cover the other water sector
Mr. A C M Nafeel. Add. Secretary (development). Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage.	operators such as Local Government Authorities, CBOs, RO water producers, Bowser-based suppliers etc as they have
	more problems in their operations than the NWSDB. The government target is to provide safe water to all by 2025 and
	regulate the water service to ensure the supply of safe water. Once the consultation covers all nine provinces a policy
	document has to be prepared to be forward to the cabinet. He also mentioned that a decision was taken to award the
	pipe laying along the roads which are coming under the 100,000 rural roads improvements projects to the same
	contractor to minimise the road damages.The Additional Secretary further mentioned that a major water testing
	laboratory is being commissioned in Peradeniya with the assistance of Chinese Government where water quality testing
	and research on water could be performed.
	I came here after listening to the people from Hambantota who are suffering a lot due to lack of water. There are three
Prof. Rohan Samarajiva. Chairman expert committee.	categories of people. Those who have a good water service; those who have a service, but it is intermittent, and the
	quality is poor; and those who do not have a water service at all. The last category is the most important category. The
	fund requirement to cover the water supply to all the population before 2030 is very high but the government target is
	to provide safe water to all the population by 2025, which needs a colossal amount of money. Government needs to

	borrow money to achieve this and to borrow money for this purpose it needs to have a good legal framework to reduce
	the associated risks. This will lead to low interest loans which is a prime need of the government. There should be two
	legal frameworks. One legal framework is to provide certainty for suppliers/investors and the other legal framework is
	to ensure good price-quality bundles for consumers. Experience of other countries will also be considered to formulate
	these frameworks. We need to listen to your experience. Wastewater treatment is also important in achieving the
	water quality standards. Balangoda and Kuliyapitiya UCs are maintaining septage treatment plants successfully and
	other Local Authorities should also follow this to treat their wastes.
	It is very important to have a discussion with all the stakeholders including the Local Authorities to develop a
	framework to solve the problems of the water customers. MCs, PCs, and UCs have their own laws and they have the
	power to bring bylaws to cover any aspects that are not sufficiently covered. Out of 49 Pradeshiya Sabhas, 41 are
	providing water to the community through bowsers. They supply 2,000 to 150,000 litres a month especially in the
Mr. Senaka Palliyaguruge. CLG	Morawak Koralaya, Akuressa areas. 69% of the population has safe water and 31% of the people use unsafe water.
	Water provided by CBOs is not safe. Local Authorities can contribute a lot to achieve the President's vision of achieving
	the government target of achieving safe water to all by 2025. Most of the local authorities do not have gully bowsers to
	dispose of human waste properly. They should have all the facilities to protect the environment and there must be a
	good strategic plan to handle this situation.
Dr. D L A H Shammika,	University produces a lot of graduates in the Public Policy stream, but they are rarely engaged in policy formulation.

Lecturer, State Policy Division, Ruhunu University	Every year 2,500 million M3 of water from Ginganga and 1,500 million M3 of water from Nilwala Ganga flow to the sea.
	Therefore there cannot be a water shortage in the Southern Province. How can we sell water? According to the Fortune
	rd
	magazine water will be a huge business in the future. Last Sep. 3 the Hon. Minister of Water Supply, announced a new
	water bill. A water tax on farmers started in 1984. IWMI was established in 1985. Foreigners had a great interest in the
	Walawe area due to the historic nature of the area and the Gin-Nilwala project will be implemented soon. There is
	much research done on water in Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka is a water rich country. Who is the owner for water? No
	research has been carried out for ground water. In the ancient period water supplied to ships from Unawatuna and
	Galle town was supplied by gravity from Hiyare. There is a big water loss in paddy cultivation. Quality of the drinking
	water is not printed on the bill. This should appear on the bill.
	Water is related to several SDGs. Pipe-borne water supply coverage in the Southern province is 44.8% including CBO
	coverage of 4%. There is a shortfall of supply of water and 15,000 people are waiting for water connections in Galle
	town. Gin Ganga is the main source of water supply for Galle and it is the least polluted river in the area. Since there is a
Mr. Saman Jayasekara Director, Planning	salinity barrier, salinity intrusion to the river is minimal. There is rapid development along the riverbank. Human
	settlement along the bank is high and they need quality water supply which is a challenge. The Gin- Nilwala diversion
	project will supply additional water to Hambantota district while controlling floods. The treatment plants are under
	capacity and need urgent augmentation. Greater Galle Phase 3 should commence soon. Old pipelines should be

	replaced soon. The proposed 100,000 km road improvement project should be coordinated very closely to minimise
	the road damages. CBO schemes in Neluwa, Thawalama, Niyagama, Kottawala should be maintained properly as they
	face severe water shortages during dry periods. Assistance should be provided to Local Authorities to maintain the
	common wells.
Mr. H A L C Kumara Deputy District Secretary Matara	There are lapses in the NWSDB water supplies also. Water sources must be protected including the three main rivers.
	Flood protection plan has been prepared but not implemented. Reservoirs must be constructed in the upper catchment
	to be used in the dry period. A proper plan must be prepared with the NWSDB to protect the CBO schemes. The
	implementation period of the water supply scheme is very long and sometimes it exceeds the design period also.
Mrs. Sayane Jayanetti Assistant District Secretary	It is very difficult to achieve the government vision of providing water to all the population in the district. The total
	population is about 650,000. NWSDB uses Lunugamvehera, Muruthawela, Ridiyagama, and Walawe ganga as their
	major sources and provide 80,000 m3/day. This will have to be increased to 130,000 m3/day. Katuwana and
	Walasmulla are hilly areas and ground water is not available in the area. There are 172 CBOs in the district, and they
	need assistance in maintenance, administration, and quality assurance to manage the systems. There should be a
	reasonable tariff for the drinking water and a proper mechanism must be established to maintain these schemes. The
	water sources should be protected from waste adding from agricultural waste and animal wastes.
Mr. Namal Indrajith. Deputy Chief Secretary, Southern Province.	Water supply subject is coming under both Central government and provincial councils. Therefore the Southern
	Provincial Council is helping for the provision of drinking water within the province. There is plenty of water available in

	the province so why can't we manage it? PC has developed annual targets for this. Thawalama and Nidiyagama areas
	use a lot of water for agricultural purposes. There is a water conservation committee in the province, and they meet
	quarterly to solve the water issues. Pipe born coverage is 59% in the province including the CBO coverage. Ruhunu
	University has done research on the CBOs and gave some instructions to the CBOs to improve their operations.
	The Governor controls the provincial council until the PC elections are held. One third of the drinking water need is
Dr. Willie Gamage.	supplied by pipe born water due to the inadequate capacity of the treatment plants. Bowser supplies are maintained
	for the places where the drinking water is not available. Some CBOs supply spring water and their quality is not good,
Governor	
	and they go dry during the drought period. There are suggestions to take over some CBOs to the NWSDB, but this must
Southern	
	be discussed. Rainwater was used for drinking purposes in history and that must be brought up again. When pipe borne
Province.	
	water is supplied to families some amount of water should be supplied at a concessionary rate according to the family
	size and any consumption over and above that should be charged at a higher rate.
	The effort of the PUCSL, Ministry, NWSDB, Department to prepare a national Policy on Water services is commendable.
	Total drinking water requirement and the problems faced by the people to get drinking water should be identified
Mr. Sanjeewa	clearly and solutions should be found quickly. A good regulatory framework has to be established and we are planning
Dammika. Media	to issue a policy document on rights and obligations of water customers. A catchment protection programme has to be
Secretary of Hon.	implemented through the Irrigation Department by planting trees along the riverbanks. Average CO2 release per day
Minister of Water	per person is 2.3Kg in Sri Lanka, 0.0Kg in Bhutan and 14.6 Kg in Middle East. A green card system has to be introduced

Supply Services.	to identify the green environment promoting countries. Government target is to supply safe drinking water to all by
	2025 and to achieve this the quality water production will have to be increased from present production of 2,980,000
	M3/day to 4,050,000M3/day.
Bolane Ananda	Life starts from a drop of milk which contains water. Water treatment is expensive. Therefore, two distribution systems
Thero, Chairman,	have to be maintained. One system for treated water and the other system for untreated water. It may be expensive at
Helaye eksath	the beginning, but it is economical in the long run. There are remote villages where water is not available, and officers
Praja jala	must visit these remote villages and find suitable solutions for them.
Sansadaya.	
Mr. A G	The CBO was started in 2005 with the assistance of ADB and at present the capacity is not adequate to supply
Shanthageewa.	the entire village. CBO Dept and NWSDB should assist to develop the scheme. Most of the distribution lines
Chairman, Minikirana	were buried under the carpet layer with the 100,000 Km road project. Requests made were not considered
CBO, Getamanna	favourably. These organizations should work together.
west.	
	The CBO was commissioned in 2006 and after 7 years of operation it was abandoned due to high salinity and
Ms. Nandanee	now obtain water from NWSDB as a bulk supply, at the rate of Rs. 14.40/M3. First 10 units are charged @ Rs.10/
	and 10 to 15 units are charged @ Rs.12/ which is below the buying rate. Total expenditure is around Rs. 90,000/
Wanigarathna.	
	and the electricity bill will be around Rs 80,000/. Grace period to pay the bill is 30 days and 5% surcharge on late
Randiya CBO,	

	payments. There are 03 employees and there are 19 in the Executive committee. Work carried out with
Agalmaduwa,	
	transparency and monthly meetings are held and annual audit is carried out. water supply is 24/7.
Beliatta.	
	Clarification from the Panel: How do you breakeven? Answer: - Bulk supplies are given to RO plants and their
	rate is high and there is a fixed deposit of Rs. 2.0 million. Interest on that is used to bridge the gaps.
Mr. A P Ariyasena.	Secretary, District forum. Water is abstract from a tube well and served for 176 families 24/7. Production goes
Treasure, Navoda	down during the dry period and 20 families who live in higher lands do not get water during the dry period.
CBO, Rajapuragoda,	Water is hard. We request a R/O plant. Heavy metals add to the water and hard water is boiled before drinking.
Walasmulla.	It is very difficult to buy pipes and spare parts from the area.
Mr. Ramila	In the Bope Poddala DS division most of the CBO schemes are running dry during the dry period and people are
Gunawardana.	facing a lot of difficulties to find water during that period. Water is hard and no new connections are installed in
Divisional Secretary's	the Kottegoda area. Bowser water is supplied once in two weeks to those areas. Greater Galle water supply
Office,	phase 3 has to be implemented soon to solve the issue. Water sources are getting depleted regularly and sea
Galle.	water intrusion to Tissamaharama intake and water in Kirindi oya is polluted.
Mr. Ruwan Pathirana.	Chairman CBO forum Matara. CBO is supplying water to 1200 families and their electricity bill is very high . We
Chairman, No. 4,	request to consider this as a community service and reduce the bill. Most of the pipelines are in the middle of
Community	the road due to road widening and new connections are not possible. Treatment process is not functioning
Development	

Foundation. Kirinda	properly in the NWSDB treatment plant. NWSDB estimates are high due to inclusion of VAT and Board Charges.
Puhul Wella.	Request to reduce these charges and also to provide bulk supplies to CBO schemes.
World Vision,	World Vision has constructed a water supply scheme spending Rs. 180 million from them, Rs. 50 million from
	the government and Rs. 10 million from the community to cater to 2500 by the year 2023. Government and the
Neluwa.	
	MoH office should provide assistance at least for another 3 years to assure the sustainability of the CBO.
	Population of Neluwa DS area is 30,280 and 61.9% of the population get water from NWSDB and CBOs and the
Mr. Chaturanga	balance population of 38.9% get unsafe water. NWSDB supply is very limited. CBOs are covering a considerable
	portion and those CBOs must be strengthened to sustain the water supplies. CBOs are maintaining these water
Gunasekara,	
	supplies effectively as their expenditures are very cheap compared to NWSDB. CBO Department should assist
Divisional Secretary,	
	the CBOs to improve their management and the government must allocate funds to CBOs. NWSDB should
Neluwa.	
	provide the technical assistance and the DS office must allocate graduates and technical officers to improve the
	management.
	This is a remote DS division and population about 43,000 in 43 GNDs. NWSDB covers about 20% of the
Ms. A G Tharanganee	population and balance is covered by CBOs and private schemes. There are gravity schemes laid with PVC

Rajapaksha. Divisional	pipes and water is just flowing without any control. Human wastes also diverted to these streams and water is
Secretary, Pasgoda DS	
	highly polluted. Farming is done with rainwater there for conflict between farmers and water users is
area, Morawak Koralaya.	
	common. Water sources are destroyed by farming in Government Lands.
Mr. P Wanigasekara.	No water sources in the area except the Lunugamvehera reservoir. There two major CBO schemes namely
AD Planning.	Mattala and Veheragala. NWSDB has a big scheme but the capacity is not adequate. Bowser supplies are
DS office	maintained by the DS office to remote areas. Beralihela area has a poor water supply.
Lunugamvehera.	
	There are 44 GNDs in the area but water service is not satisfactory. Debarawewa pump house is not adequate,
Assistant Secretary	and it adds cl2 only. There are about 8/10 CBO schemes which are quite satisfactory. Please provide one or
Planning, DS office,	two R/O plants to each GN division. There is no facility to check the quality of R/O plants. At least one
Tissamaharamaya.	laboratory should be established in each DS division. There are old pipelines in the area which have to be
	replaced.
	You cannot dig a shallow well within the Galle MC areah. Therefore, at least 12hr water service must be
	provided to the town. When the water level at Beekka reservoir goes down by 50%, higher elevations do not
Mr. Priyantha G	get any water. There is no capacity improvement in the water supply scheme for the past 5 years. There is a
	proposal to improve the Wakwella treatment plant which has to be expedited. Sewerage is also a problem for
Sahabandu, Mayor, Galle	
	the Galle MC. Hikkaduwa sewerage plant accepts only 2 loads a day from Galle MC but this has to be
MC	

	increased immediately. A major sewerage scheme for the Galle MC area is an urgent requirement. Old
	pipelines have to be replaced immediately.
Mr. Mahinda	There are 15993 housing units in the PS area and 5882 houses have dug wells as water supply, 3512 houses
	depend on streams and 926 depend on tube wells. Pitabeddara scheme is maintained by NWSDB which has a
Siriwardana. Chairman,	
Pradesiyasabawa,	capacity to serve 2000 families but serves only 500 families. Mahapothuwila area is served by a CBO scheme
Pitabeddara.	which has a tube well as the source. Ground water level is depleting due to palm oil plantation which has to be
	banned. 60% of water in Gin and Nilwala rivers flow into the sea without any use therefore Gin-Nilwala
	diversion scheme has to be implemented soon. Local Authority maintains a water supply scheme for
	Morawaka town, but the source is located at Kotapola and there is a dispute of water sharing. Morawaka town
	should be supplied by a tube well and NWSDB assistance is needed to prepare estimates.

Public Consultation on Water and Sanitation Services Industry
Southern Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference number	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/SP/1	Weerakatiya Gramasanwardana Bala Mandalaya	Weeraketiya is yet to receive water supply due to the lack of capacity. Some areas get water through "gami diriya" and the cost of obtaining water is expensive for our consumers. The water provided by the CBOs is hard and therefore it is not suitable for pregnant women and children.
PUCSL/SP/2	Aluthwewa Pradeshiya Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya	
PUCSL/SP/3	J.P Indika Kasun Chamara, Tissamaharama	Despite living at the current address since 2015/11/25, residents have not yet received water supply.
PUCSL/SP/4	M.M Lahiru Chinthaka, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/5	K. H. Upasena, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/6	K.H Ranga, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/7	W.E.P.Dayawathi, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/8	Sooriyawewa PS	The Mahagalwewa area has problems with its water supply during the dry season. At present water is supplied by CBOs which is transported by bowsers. However, this water is not of good quality. Certain families in Weliwewa do not have a water supply while families in Ranmuduwewa do not have a water supply in the dry season.
PUCSL/SP/10	Hambantota PS	We have issues with the water supply and the quality of this water. There is a lack of clean drinking water. There are issues with setting up new CBOs and the management of existing CBOs.
PUCSL/SP/11	Y.M. Renuka Priyadarshini, Tissamaharama	There is neither a water supply nor an electricity supply.
PUCSL/SP/12	T.G.C Niroshani, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/13	R.A.S Rohana, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/14	G.A Nuwan Lakshan, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.

PUCSL/SP/15	M. Mayumi Dinesha, Tissamaharama	Our drinking water contains salt.
PUCSL/SP/16	A.G. Chandralatha, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/17	P.H.K Amara Shantha, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/18	W.S. Sri Chamara Prabhath, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/19	M.M. Champika, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/20	L. Dayawathi, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/21	R.A. Iresha Priyadarshani, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/22	L.Y. Subhadra Damayanthi, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/23	L.Y. Samantha Nandana, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/24	A.P. Renuka, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/25	W.P.A. Jayaan Shrimal, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/26	A.W.P. Premawathi Abeydeera, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/27	Madhuranga Ruwan Pathirana	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/28	M.B. Priyantha Sanjeewani, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/29	W.H. Kasun Chamara, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/30	M.A. Niroshan, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/31	G.W.P. Thilakarathne, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/32	J. H. Dineesius, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/33	R.G. Sewwandi, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/34	L.A. Indunil, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/35	A.G. Chandana Saranga, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.

PUCSL/SP/36	W. Samanthasiri, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/37	H.G. Suranga Sanjeewa, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/38	M.A. Manjula Pradeep, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/39	Prasanna Kulasekara, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/40	K. Chaminda Pradeep, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/41	H.G. Naveen Janith Priyantha, Tissamaharama	There is no electricity supply.
PUCSL/SP/42	H.G. Naveen Janith Priyantha, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/43	K.A. Iranga Tharindu, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/44	P.K. Tharaka, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/45	E.G.A. Sajith Nilanga, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/ 46	J. C. Varnasooriya, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/47	W.H. Suranga Sampath, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/48	S. A. Sujeewa Malkanthi, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/ 49	W. A. Tharindu Prabhath, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/50	W. A. Dinesh Madhushanka, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/51	U. G. Chandrika Manel, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/52	A. G. Dhanushi Chathurika, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/53	A. P. Dinesh, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/54	A. V. Malini Gunarathne, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.

PUCSL/SP/55	A. G. Chathura Sadamal, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/56	V. P. Noyel Thushara, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/57	M. M. Suresh Sampathkumara, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/58	M. M. Kalum Niranga, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/59	H. A. G. Chaminda Ruvan, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/60	K. H. Rita, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/61	S. G. T. Rajasinghe, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/62	K. C. Priyantha Chandrasiri, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/63	A. R. Abeywardhana, Tissamaharama	The for water supply my house is under construction.
PUCS;/SP/64	M. M. A Sandasiri Udaya Kumara, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/65	K. H. A. Kusala Madhumali, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/66	M. K . Damith Thushara, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/67	K. J. Vijitha, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/68	M. M. Abeywardhana, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/69	M. B. Thilani Piyumika, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/70	L. K. Namal Ravindra, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/71	J. P. Dimuthu Hirantha, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/72	S. G. Surangi Madhumali, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/73	R. A. Sanath Kumara, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.

PUCSL/SP/74	S. G. Leelawathi, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/75	A. K. A. Indrani, Tissamaharama	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/76	A. K. A. Wasantha, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/77	P. G. Anura	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/78	Katuwana DS	Due to the drought in Katuwana there is a lack of drinking water. Even under normal conditions, the water is not suitable for consumption. In Middeniya, minerals are present in the water making it unsuitable for consumption.
PUCSL/SP/79	Tissamaharama Grama Sanwardhana Bala Mandalaya	We have issues with setting up new water supplies and issues with the distribution of water through the existing water supply. Further we have problems with regards to getting permission from relevant authorities to set up the new water systems and avoid uneccessary interference from other institutions.
PUCSL/SP/80	Ekamuthu Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya, Tissamaharama	Water provided by the local water tank is insufficient for our area. There are similar issues in neighbouring areas.
PUCSL/SP/81	J. A. Shanika Priyanjani, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/82	E. P. Tharindu Resil, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply for businesses.
PUCSL/SP/83	E. P. Tharindu Resil, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply for multiple buildings which are being used for business purposes.
PUCSL/SP/84	J. A. P. Renuka Samanthi	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/ 85	Shakthi Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/86	E. P. Chandradaasa, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply. for business.
PUCSL/SP/87	Ananda Wickramaratne, Tissamaharama	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/88		
PUCSL/SP/89	Aarachchikanda Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya.	We require more pipe systems for the provsion and transportation of water - the possible locations have been listed. We have also mentioned certain buildings which do not have a water supply.
PUCSL/SP/ 90	Perakum Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya	I have mentioned a list of roads in the area where pipe systems are yet to be set up.
PUCSL/SP/91		

PUCSL/SP/92	Gurusinhagoda Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya	I have listed areas that experience water shortages.
PUCSL/SP/93	Akmeemana Grama Sanwardhana Balamandalaya	There is no water supply in some areas. Due to frequent water cuts, the water supply is inconsistant. Water in some areas is impure and not fit for consumption and thus there is a lack of drinking water. Some areas have water supply only during the night.
PUCSL/SP/94	Galle District Rural Development Body	Inability to provide drinking water for the residents for a 24 hour period. Local farmers have difficulties due to the lack of maintetnance of anicuts by relevant authorities. Rainwater flows obstructed due to obstruction of draianage systems and unlawful construction of buildings.
PUCSL/SP/95	Baddegama Grama Sanwardhana Pradeshiya Bala Mandalaya.	Provided a list of areas with no drinking water.
PUCSL/SP/96	Ganegoda Grama Sanwardhana Bala Mandalaya	Lack of electricity and equipment for CBOs.
PUCSL/SP/ 97	Hikkaduwa Grama Sanwardhana Bala Mandalaya.	There is no 24 hour water supply.Frequent delays in water supply.
PUCSL/SP/98	Paraaliya Senior Citizens Society	No supply of drinking water during the day time to the area, hence the use of water tanks is necessary.
PUCSL/SP/ 99	K. W. Upul Priyantha De Silva, Ambalangoda	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/100	T. H. Munithpriya Wickramanatha, Ambalangoda	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/101	P. M. Sarojini, Ambalangoda	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/102	Ransahana Senior Citizens Society, Ambalangoda	There is no water supply for the building owned by our Society.
PUCSL/SP/103	A. W. Lakshmi, Ambalangoda	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/104	T. Shriyakantha, Ambalangoda	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/105	N. H. G. Margret, Ambalangodan	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/106	A. Ajith Kumara Mendis, Ambalangoda	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/107	Denipitiya Nagenahira Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya	Drinking water supply to the Denipitiya area has been cut off. Some residents have had to pay large amounts of cash for water services.

PUCSL/SP/108	Weligama Pradeshiya Sabha	No drinking water in the Jayawickramapura village area. Droughts have made it difficult to obtain well water.
PUCSL/SP/109	Moonamalpa Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya	Water supplied through CBOs is unsuitable for drinking due to its high mineral content. Water cannot be obtained from wells for the same reason. However, this has only affected certain residents in the area.
PUCSL/SP/110	H. K. Ruwan Tharaka, Urugamuwa	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/111	K. G. Wasantha, Urugamuwa	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/112	N. K. Vidanapathirana	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/113	Nadun Wickramarathne	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/114	Millagiri Vihara Dharmayathanaya, Ratmale	There is no water supply in the Dandeniya South area.
PUCSL/SP/115	B. H. Kumuduni	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/116	G. H. Sunil Kantha, Urugamuwa	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/117	H. K. Deepal Samantha, Urugamuwa	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/118	G. B Rohan Ranjan, Urugamuwa	There is no drinking water supply.
PUCSL/SP/119	Welipitiya DS	Water provided by CBOs is unsuitable for drinking. There are issues with water provision system of CBOs while the water provided through CBOs is insufficient. There is a Lack of water supply and the water pressure is too low. We are requesting a new water connection from NWSDB.
PUCSL/SP/120	Pallegama Dakuna Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya.	During the rainy season, mud and dirt are mixed with water. While during the dry season, there is a scarcity of water.
PUCSL/SP/121	Mihikatha Praja Moola Sanvidhanaya	Request for a filter tank for the operation of a CBO.
PUCSL/SP/122	Pasgoda DS	Water supply used in part of the Kirilipana town is unsuitable for drinking.
PUCSL/SP/123	Weligama Grama Sanwardhana Bala Mandalaya.	Water is supplied only for one or two days a week while some areas have no water supply.

PUCSL/SP/124	Dickwella DS	Over 26 letters were written to the Dickwella DS concerning the problems relating to the water supply of the residents. They contained the following problems; the lack of water supply has impeded construction of a house, there is no water supply to current residences, water supply is insufficient, water is supplied only on one day of the week and sometimes only during the night.
PUCSL/SP/125	Dankotuwa DS	Problems mentioned by the DS include the following; water supplied by the Dankotuwa supply system and various CBOs is not sufficient to fulfill the needs of all citizens, in the dry season water provided by the supply system and CBOs is reduced due to drying up of wells. There is a need for the construction of tube wells and improvetthe existing water supply system.
PUCSL/SP/126	Panduwasnuwara West DS	There is insufficient drinking water but this water contains minerals. There is no suitable place to dump waste water.
PUCSL/SP/127	Okewela DS	Water supplied by CBOs is insufficient. Water from wells is unsuitable for drinking. Water supplied is unclean. Water supplied from the CBOs and from wells have a high mineral content. We have no water sources. Difficulties in supplying water due to geographical features. Suggestions; regulation of CBOs, establishing filtering systems, setting up water tanks.
PUCSL/SP/128	Nagoda Pradeshiya Sabha	There is no 24 hour pipe water supply. During the dry season there is a lack of well water. We are in need of water storage facilities and waste water disposal systems.
PUCSL/SP/129	Welivitiya - Divithura Pradeshiya Sabha	There is no 24 hour water supply. We are in need of water storage facilities and waste water disposal systems.
PUCSL/SP/130	Weeraketiya Pradeshiya Sabha	Low water levels in wells. No well water in dry season. Water supplied by NWSDB is insufficient. Lack of equipment to maintain CBOs. Water has high mineral content. Water from CBOs and wells is not suitable for drinking. Difficulty of transporting water due to the high elevation of the area. Water is mixed with mud and stones. Due to the low water pressure, the supply is insufficient. Water systems clogged by minerals. Environmental pollution due to incorrect water disposal methods.
PUCSL/SP/131	Bope Poddala DS	There is no 24 hour water supply.
PUCSL/SP/132	Karandeniya DS	There is mud in the water supply. Wells dry up during the dry season. There is a lack of drinking water. Wells need to be maintained regularly as there is rust, found in the water.

PUCSL/SP/133	Akuressa Pradeshiya Sabha	Lack of drinking water due the decrease of well water levels during the dry season.
PUCSL/SP/134	Nagoda DS	Water level of Gin ganga decrease in the dry season. Water provided by CBOs is insufficient and their provision is inefficient. Pollution of water sources due to oil farm cultivation. There is a lack of drinking water as water sources in low elevation areas dry up. Water pollution due to "katupol" plantations. There are issues with watertanks and other equipment.
PUCSL/SP/135	H. K. Shriyalatha, Kadaveediya	Lack of water supply for residents of the area.
PUCSL/SP/136	W. H. Sunil, Kadaveediya	Lack of water supply for residents of Gallala area.
PUCSL/SP/137	M. H. Gamini, Akuressa	Lack of water supply for residents of the area.
PUCSL/SP/138	Akmeemana DS	Water supply is cut off for several hours a day. Drinking water from wells are polluted due to flooding. There is a lack of drinking water in certain areas.
PUCSL/SP/139	Bentota DS	No drinking water for residents at certain times. There is no water supply in certain areas. Public wells are not maintained and there is a lack of equipment such as water meters, water motors etc. There is a need to construct new wells.
PUCSL/SP/140	Neluwa DS	Issues with drinking water supply. Public wells are not maintained and people obtain water from small wells in an improper manner.
PUCSL/SP/141	Niyagama DS	Insufficiency and difficulties in water supply due to rust and minerals in water, low water levels in wells and lack of water sources.
PUCSL/SP/142	Ambalangoda DS	Issues relating to the continuity and maintenance of CBOs. Low water supply in the Baddegama center.
PUCSL/SP/143	Yakkalamulla DS	Residents cannot construct wells due to the lack of space caused by urbanization. Pollution of water sources due to improper waste disposal and improper use of agro-chemicals. There are no water sources in areas near paddy fields and marshy lands. Difficulties in finding water sources in high elevation areas. Destruction of water sources due to certain plant types, improper use of land, deforestation and activities carried out in neighbouring quarries.
PUCSL/SP/144	Habaraduwa DS	Due to its salt content, the water is not suitable for drinking. No ground water available and waste is mixed in water. Difficulties in transporting water due to high elevation and low water pressure.

PUCSL/SP/145	Hikkaduwa DS	Issues with water pressure. Water supply is insufficient in high elevation areas and there are low water levels in purification centers.
PUCSL/SP/146	Lunugamwehera Pradeshiya Sabha	Pollution of water sources due to improper waste management. Water wastage is high as water is supplied during the night. We have high water bills due to technical issues. There are issues with the management of CBOs and managing the distribution of water from bowsers.
PUCSL/SP/147	Thawalama DS	Unsystematic layout of pipe systems. There is no water storage facilities and there is a need for water tanks. Kalu ela is highly polluted.
PUCSL/SP/148	Ambalantota Pradeshiya Sabha	Improper use of ground water sources.Destruction of ground and surface water sources due to improper constructions. There are issues with purification systems.
PUCSL/SP/149	Pitabeddara Pradeshiya Sabha	There are issues with the quality of water, but a purification plant under construction.
PUCSL/SP/150	Hambantota DS	15% of the population in this area have no drinking water. Water is supplied directly from its source without any purification and is therefore not suitable for drinking. CBOs have ceased to function due to issues with the water source and issues with management among other reasons.
PUCSL/SP/151	Balapitiya DS	There is no maintenance of tube wells and public wells.
PUCSL/SP/152	Bentota Pradeshiya Sabha	No issues were mentioned.
PUCSL/SP/153	Tangalle Pradeshiya Sabha	At times during the dry season there are issues with water supply. There is a need for storage facilities and proper water disposal systems. Difficulties in using wells due to proximity to the ocean.
PUCSL/SP/154	Gonapinuwala DS	Rust and salt is mixed with the water. Water supplied by CBOs is not sufficient and the water motor of a CBO does not work. There is a lack of water sources due to the high elevation and a lack of water tanks for storage. Wells are not deep enough and we require new pipe systems and an increased water level.
PUCSL/SP/155	Athuraliya DS	In the dry season, ground water sources dry up and during the rainy season, due to flooding of wells, there is no clean drinking water. Government instituttions, religious institutions and schools in the area have no supply of drinking water.

PUCSL/SP/156	Hakmana DS	Insufficient water sources and a lack of resources such as water filters, water meters, water pipes etc. There are water purification issues and difficulties in providing water to areas of high elevation. The personnel in charge lack competence and there is a shortage of technicl personnel.
PUCSL/SP/157	Pasgoda Pradeshiya Sabha	Illegal use of water sources in forest reservations, while health standards are also not maintained. There is a need for more projects to increase the water supply.
PUCSL/SP/158	Pasgoda DS	Water sources are drying up due to its illegal usage. Illegal deforestation has adverse effects on water sources. There is a possibility for floods and landslides due to illegal constructions blocking water sources. The addition of agricultural chemicals, waste water and household waste to water sources. Illegal construction of wells, causing water sources to dry up. Some families do not have clean water for daily use due to the lack of storage facilities. Unsystematic construction of pipelines causing the destruction of water sources. Wastage of water due to unsystematic usage.
PUCSL/SP/159	Lunugamwehera DS	Water levels are insufficient and the water pressure is low. There is a lack of water sources while ground water contains a high mineral content. The water provided by bowsers is insufficient. Issues regarding the water supplied by NWSDB - low water pressure and low water levels. Issues regarding CBOs - no permenant water source, mud mixed with water and the need to modify filter systems.
PUCSL/SP/160	Thilakapura Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya, Ambalangoda	Issues with cleanliness of water. There is no 24 hour water supply.
PUCSL/SP/161	M. Prabhath Jayalath, Vavulagala Baddegama	Water is not suitable for drinking.
PUCSL/SP/162	Wadumulla Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya	There is no water supply.
PUCSL/SP/163	Tangalle Urban Council	Approximately 25% of houses in the area do not have a stable 24 hour water supply. There is a need for water storage facilities and waste water disposal systems.
PUCSL/SP/164	Kamburupitiya Pradeshiya Sabha	There are difficulties in providing water for 24 hours. We require water storage facilities, waste water and solid waste disposal systems. The water quality needs to be checked and a purification plant needs to be installed. New pipe systems are also needed.

PUCSL/SP/165	Tissamaharama DS	Over 30 letters have been written by individuals requesting water supply for private residences, drinking water supply for private residences and water supply for businesses.
PUCSL/SP/166	Samagi Praja Sanwardhana Kendraya, Ekamuthugama-Sandungama	Issues relating to starting up a new CBO.
PUCSL/SP/167	Matara Municipal Council	Residents of Walgama area receive water for just 3 days a week and even then it is not sufficiently distributed. There is wastage of water due to lack of maintenance of pipe systems by NWSBD. Pollution of water sources (Nilwala Ganga). The need for waste water disposal systems. Blockage of drains due to waste causes, the flooding of roads and of low elevation areas.
PUCSL/SP/168	Combined Randeniya Prajamula Society	Copies of the Financial Statements for the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 have been provided.
PUCSL/SP/169	Pallegama North Grama Sanwardhana Samithiya	There are issues with the cleanliness of water. During droughts there is a lack of water. Issues with provision of water through CBOs. Several public places such as the elders' home and temple do not have a proper water supply. We require a water purification plant.
PUCSL/SP/170	T. W. P. R Nihal Perera, Gintota, Galle	There is no drinking water as water is supplied only after 10 p.m.
PUCSL/SP/171	Walawe Nadee Praja Moola Sanwidhanaya, Ambalantota	There is a need for resources such as a transformers and water tanks. We also require a water purification system to remove mineral traces.
PUCSL/SP/172	Hambantota District Praja Jala Ekabaddha Sanwidhanaya	There is a need to strengthen CBOs, to identify water source and find technical support.

Public Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry
Central Province
22 October 2020

Chairman Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka	Chairman stressed the importance of the consultation and said that Water is very important. We had Pinthaliya in the past and it was freely available in every corner of the Island to ensure quality and availability of water in the country. Now we use bottled water in which two main attributes in Pinthaliya were dropped. Request the support of all to achieve the target.
Prof. Rohan Samarajiva. Member of expert panel.	There are three challenges in the drinking water sector. They are: 53.3% of the population enjoy pipe-borne water, how can we ensure quality and availability throughout the year of these existing customers; 38% of the population use their own sources for drinking purposes--How can we ensure the availability and quality throughout the year of these sources? The balance 8.3% use polluted water sources. How can we ensure quality and reliable water supply for them? To achieve this target, we need Rs 1,000 billion, which is expensive. Sewerage is also important. Which is more expensive. To match this, we need to get loans. Therefore we need a good regulatory framework to get the confidence of donors and lenders. How CBO should be maintained is also important.
Mr. A C M Nafeel. Additional Secretary (Development), Ministry of Water Supply	PUCSL can regulate 3 sectors namely Electricity, Water and Petroleum. In 2017 a cabinet decided to regulate the NWSDB and we have drafted a bill with the LD and forwarded it to AG for approval. AG had instructed to consult Provincial Councils, Pradeshiya Sabhas, CBOs, other water vendors etc. and prepare a policy document for cabinet approval. We decided to get advice from the community and the stakeholders also. We decided how we should do it and thank PUCSL for holding the event. President says clean water for all. Govt will allocate a lot of funds this year for water supply. We have to achieve sustainable development goal 6 also. In the Central Province pipe borne water coverage is 52.6% from NWSDB and other rural schemes. There are 4,200 CBO schemes in the Island. NWSDB will provide 80,000 connections and CBO Department will provide 5000 connections under the World Bank funded WASSIP project within Central Province within this year. The Department will provide 25000 connections within next year under the 1000 village reawakening project. An Act will be prepared to strengthen the CBOs as they have no power at the moment.

Mr. Chandana Tennakoon. GA Kandy.	SDGs clearly define clean water for all as a target to be achieved by 2030. Water supply has been given a high priority in the next year's budget. Both Water and Electricity are produced in the Central Province. The pipe borne coverage in the Central Province is 60%. Next year water is the main item in the Government budget and an additional 25% will be covered next year. Only 15% will have to be covered. Water is a limited resource. Some water streams are in private lands and they waste a lot of water. These resources may have to be acquired for efficient use. Agriculture uses 4 times as much. They waste a lot and 40% of the treated water is wasted in the drinking water sector. KMC supplies 35,000 m3 of drinking water daily and the wastage is 35% and this has to be reduced to cater more people. The small tanks to be used for drinking purposes also and both ministries of water supply and agrarian services must take a policy decision to implement it. These small tanks could be used to construct small water supplies to cater to villages to cater families in the remote villages. CBO schemes need very close supervision to ensure the sustainability of those and NWSDB should bear a portion of that cost. A policy decision should be taken to give water and electricity connections to Illegal settlements in Mahaweli schemes. Farmer organizations should assist to implement new water supply projects. NWSDB and LGAs have a monopoly of supply water. Request the ministry to assure a good quality water service to the people and not bother about the price.

Mr Gamini Rajaratna. Chief Secretary Central Province.	Providing safe drinking water to all is the 6 goal of the UN. The PUCSL's role in developing policies and establishing a regulatory regime is very important. The Governor of the central province also wishes this development well. Water is an essential resource. You have to achieve water for all by 2030. There are three main water service providers in the country. They are NWSDB, LGAs and CBOs. The NWSDB is the main water service provider and their service is satisfactory. NWSDB is implementing major water supply schemes but they take a fairly long period to complete a water supply scheme. The NWSDB does not bother about the environment when they implement water supply schemes. Implementation of catchment development programs should also be included in the implementation of major water supply projects. Pathadumbara water supply scheme is serving a highly needy area and that project has to be expedited. NRW is high in NWSDB schemes and programs. Action has to be taken to control this. A proper regulatory mechanism should be there to regulate those. Services provided by the Local Authorities are also satisfactory but they have some limitations in their service due to lack of technical personnel and funds. NWSDB should support these LGAs for the sustainability of LGAs. Professionals should be involved. LGAs do environmental programmers but no funds for implementation especially in sanitation. This is very critical in the estate sector. People in the estate sector use fertilizer and chemicals for their vegetable cultivation and these fertilizer and chemicals pollute the water streams. This has to be regulated. There are nearly 500 CBOs in the central Province and they cover about 12% of the population. These CBOs serve the population who cannot be served by the NWSDB. These communities manage everything within that community on demand. There were strong CBOs in the central province working closely with the LAs but now they try to be independent. The situation is not satisfactory. These CBOs do not have the technical capabilities and their management and auditing capacities have to be improved through the LGAs. Good mechanism has to be prepared. No leadership in the central province for CBOs. There are a lot in the central province who can provide the leadership to these CBOs to ensure sustainability. Few people live in hills where NWSDB cannot supply water. Rain water harvesting is also not possible. PUCSL to prepare guidelines to tackle this. CKDu is in Dambulla, Hettipola, and Ududumbare areas and a policy decision has to be taken and guidelines have to be formulated to tackle CKDu. Waste Water management should be started. This should be expanded to other urban areas also. But it has to be charged. Water rates are low and it has to be increased to a certain level to cover costs.

Sanjeewa Gamage. Media sec Hon minister of Water Supply Services.	The Government responsibility is to provide water to all. Customer charter prepared by PUCSL will be taken to the cabinet for approval. The Grievance handling Programme will also be implemented soon with cabinet approval. I highly appreciate the assistance given to PUCSL in organizing this event by all the institutions in the Central province. There were some comments about the increase of water tariff but I should say that tariff increase is not in the Ministry agenda. NRW was not reduced significantly during the past but programs will be implemented to reduce the NRW and revenue will be improved to fund the expenditure. Treated wastewater will be used in industrial zones and water sources should be protected. Laws should be enforced to protect the trees already planted. Water resources board is now under our ministry and their service has to be improved. Electricity bill of CBO schemes is a problem. Use solar energy for that. An Act will be passed to ensure the sustainability of CBOs.
Mr. Dayaratna Ranamadala.Madurapani CBO Cooperative Society.	Most of the sources of CBOs are located in estates and access to those locations are not easy. When there is a pipe break it will take months to get permission to attend the repair. Sometimes pipe lines are destroyed b y the community inside the estate and repairing those pipes is also difficult. When they complain about these damages to the police they do not take much interest as there is no legal recognition to the CBOs. To avoid these situations water should be provided to the estate community first. The CBOs should be given some authority to visit the intakes and other structures easily. CBOs should be formulated within the estates to manage their water services. Most of the CBOs do not have an office therefore they should be given an office space in the nearest government building. A common water formula to be developed for them to set the tariff structure. Independent CBOs to be formulated without any political or bureaucratic influence. When implementing a water supply, it should cover the whole village to avoid any disputes. Toilets to be provided to estate families to protect the water sources. No supervision on CBOs. Monthly progress review and a close regulatory mechanism has to be introduced by the PUCSL to ensure the sustainability of the CBOs.
Mrs M G Manoratna. Deputy CLG.	There are 48 DS divisions, two Municipal Councils and 37 Pradesiya Sabas in the central province. The LGAs are maintaining 176 water supply schemes and there are 576 CBO schemes in the Province. The LGA maintains these water supplies as a welfare activity and supply is free. During dry periods they supply water through bowsers as a welfare service. They have powers to provide these services through four acts. They do under health acts also. They can pass by-laws also to cover more services. Water rehabilitation acts passed in 1999 also gives power to LAs to provide these services. The local Authorities supply water in the rural areas

	and 24 hr. supply is impossible due to inadequate storage facilities. Chlorination of water is also not acceptable to the community. Different policies are adopted for different communities and the water tariff should be fixed according to the size of the scheme. CBOs do not have the technical capacity therefore Local Authorities should be given the authority to supervise them and the LAs could be used as a resource center for CBOs. CBOs has the courage to work for the community. Tariffs should be fixed by the LA and by the central ministry. Regulation should be done at provincial level with assistance from Colombo. Plans of the structures and construction details should be available with the LA to ensure the sustainability of the CBO. Industrial committee in the DS level should be given a mandate to monitor the Water service also to ensure the quality service to the people.
Mr. Anura Ratnayake. OIC, CBO department. N'eliya.	There is no owner for water and water sources belong to various persons. No proper water management in the area. Access to water sources is very difficult and it is necessary to go to various places to get approval. The procedures to follow to get approval is different from person to person and place to place. water quality in Meepilimana is bad and you may get blue baby problem due to high nitrate concentration. Water supply schemes have to be constructed for the real need and authority for water supply must be given to one committee to solve all these problems. When constructing a water supply scheme it should be constructed fully to serve the people. In Rozella an individual is claiming ownership of the source and not permitting to construct the scheme. PUCSL should intervene for these issues and solve them.
Mr. K A D G Kulanayake Deputy Regional Director PDHT	There are 151 estates in Nuwara Eliya serving 15,000 families. All the water sources are in Nuwara Eliya. Illegal cultivations are done in all the catchments leading to less water for the downstream users. Water retaining capacity is limited and streams are getting dry quickly. Chemical usage is very high and water streams are polluted from chemicals and fertilizers. 7%of the families in Nuwara Eliya district are getting good quality water under World bank assisted WASSIP project. Balance get water from the existing sources which are polluted. These sources have to be protected by locating them in a map. Depletion of sources to be tackled. Remove unwanted trees. Community must be educated. Micro schemes to be implemented. Tariff system has to be implemented to estate workers also. Addition of chlorine is not practical as they do not prefer that taste. To avoid this situation all, the treatment plants have to be constructed with slow sand filters. Use slow sand filters.

Mr. Danaraj. PD. Social Development Agency, Katugastota.	We have enough water in the estate sector but the problem is no management in the estate community or the estate management. The estate community is not provided with a quality water service. Water is not metered. No control. Government should intervene for water supply and the community should be educated for water and sanitation. All the quality tests are unsatisfactory. When a water supply is constructed the area community must be given the priority to maintain the water supply without any disturbance. Water is not managed by the people who have the knowledge. They must be educated for water and sanitation.
Discussion	Normally 30% of the community who live in the estate are estate workers and the balance work outside the estate. Therefore, they are not registered in the estate. The management provides the service only to those who registered with them. That is also leading to the capacity of these water supply schemes. There are strong CBOs also in estates. Laboratory facilities have to be provided to test the samples.
Prof. M I M Mawjood. Agriculture Engineering Faculty, University of Peradeniya.	Water does not have a defined standards and the policies are changing rapidly. It needs a bottom up approach and needs the participation of all. Having a water supply with a quality service is expensive and covering the entire population with a quality water service is a challenge. Reduction of water due to reduction of the percolation of water and droughts make the situation worse. Due to rapid changes in the raw water quality especially pollution due to pharmaceutical waste conventional treatment plants are not effective. Nationally coordinated water quality monitoring system is very important and the water sources to be classified to monitor them easily. Use rainwater to recharge the groundwater.
Mr. M A S L Attanayaka. Consultant, World Bank funded Water and Sanitation Improvement Project	Who owns water? The ownership of water should be included in the Customer charter. There must be a Regulator for the water services. Estate management thinks that water in the estate belongs to them and they do not allow the downstream users to use water. Palm oil plantation in Kegalle is critical. It absorbs more water and dries down the water sources. Anybody can pollute water. Catchment improvements are commercialized and more attention should be given to catchment protection rather than to media programmes. Some CBOs closed due to obstruction of plantation companies for the water source. Some CBOs do not have the access for the maintenance of the scheme. Sanitation of the estate community should also be improved.
Mr. J H Meegoda. DGM(central), NWSDB.	NWSDB covers about 750,000 families in the Central Province. All the main towns and small towns have been covered. There are two municipal schemes covered by municipal councils, 553 schemes maintained by Local Authorities and CBOs maintain about 214 schemes totaling

	about 31% coverage in the Central Province. NWSDB provides a 24hr service with reliable quality of water. NWSDB has a plan to lay 50,000 km pipelines within the next three years and 14 new schemes will be completed in the next three years. Matale district pipe water coverage will be increased by 10% within the next three years there by the district coverage will be 53%. Present water production of the province is about 230000m3 a day and that will be increased to 500,000 m3/day. Two water samples a year collected by the PHI will be tested free of charge by the NWSDB for all the CBOs as a technical assistance to them and technical assistance to CBOs for the improvement of the scheme is also given free. Bulk water to the University and the CBOs are given at a subsidized rate. Sources in the Estates are a problem in maintenance of schemes. Land acquisition is also a major problem faced in implementation of new projects.
Dr. Weragoda. PD. China SriLanka Research Centre. NWSDB.	Water sector plans and water safety plans have to be implemented in the water service industry to ensure the quality and the safety of the drinking water. There are four barriers from the source to the customer to be overcome when implementing water safety plans. Risk analysis is very important to identify these barriers. Whether the water supply scheme is small or big the same procedure should be adopted and continuous monitoring should be done. This will lead to getting the ISO certificate easily.
Dr M B Adikaram. Chairman. Nation Builders Society. Kundasale.	Three districts in the Central province are different to one another therefore planning has to be done separately. There are 65 NGOs in the Central province but they do not work together. This work has to be coordinated properly to serve the village people better. Huluganga water quality has to be established by improving the catchment. Implementation of CBO schemes should be done with proper supervision to get the benefits to the society. Plastic waste not coordinated.
Discussion	ost of production in the Central province is Rs 42. Bulk water to the university is supply at a subsidized rate as electricity is provided by the university.
Mr. N S Senadeera. DS. Panwila.	Eight percent of the population in the Panvila area get pipe borne water from the NWSDB but all the sources are in the Panvila area. Majority of people depend on CBO schemes and other polluted water sources. Proper mechanism has to be prepared to ensure the quality of all the schemes and some regulation mechanism has to be established. We do catchment protection and pine trees must be removed from all the catchments. No regulation of water to small hydro power plants. Bottle water plants also to be regulated.
Ms. Thakshila Weerakoon. DS office. Patha Dumbara.	Patha Dumbara area is served with three organizations. NWSDB is serving 20,000 families and part is served by KMC supply. 2722 families have no access to water and they depend on bowser supply by the Local Authority. Kandy North project will cover another part of the division. Still

	some areas will be covered by polluter sources. Madawala town has unauthorized activities and they pollute water. CBO supervision is very poor due to internal problems and water is not treated by CBOs. Water has to be regulated to ensure the quality.
Ms. Indika Kumari, DS office, Akurana	There are thirty-five GN divisions in the DS area and this is a multi community area. Population density is very high and there is no satisfactory water service. Water Supply is limited and no new connections are given. People have to wait till midnight to get water. Every year we give bowser supply during drought. It is very difficult to supply water during the quarantine period. Pinga Oya is a problem. It overflows if rain is more than50 mm. Sewerage scheme is very important due to high population density and to protect water sources also.
Mr. Mohan Dharmadasa. DS office Harispattuwa.	Water sources have to be graded according to the location, size and the degree of pollution so that different levels of supervision and regulation could be introduced to ensure the quality. There are a lot of tube wells in the area and there is no one to maintain those tube wells. A proper mechanism has to be developed to maintain them as they are the only source during the dry period for villages.
Ms. O S Perera. DS office. Kothmale.	There are a lot of water sources in the area but they are not protected and regulated. Some sources are personally used by some people without allowing others to use them. Only thirty percent of the population get good quality water and the balance use polluted water. Kotmale Oya and Pundalu Oya flow in the area but people are waiting to get new connections from the NWSDB. A major water supply scheme has to be constructed to solve the problem. CBOs do not charge for water and do not maintain them properly. People use pipe borne water for agriculture also. Fertilizer used for agriculture contaminates the water sources. There are thirty-five schools in the area lacking clean water for the children.
Mr. Saliya Bandara. DS Office Walapane.	Pinus plantations destroy the water source. Majority of water sources are used for agricultural purposes and some of the CBO schemes find it difficult to get water from some streams as the agriculture users are diverting water upstream. Only 35% of the population get good quality water. Unauthorized settlements also destroy the water sources. A proper monitoring system has to be developed to protect the catchments. Sewerage schemes are not important for the area.
Ms. N A R C K Wijekoon.AD (planning), DS office, Naula.	Majority of the population in the area is rural and NWSDB does not cover a major part. Majority of people depend on CBO schemes and some of the CBOs are providing a satisfactory service. 3,100 families do not get good quality water and there is no place to test the quality of water. Auditing is not done properly in CBO schemes and a proper mechanism has to be introduced to audit the CBO schemes.

	CBOs should be allowed to abstract reasonable quota of good sources for their water supply schemes. Sewerage needed only for Naula town. Private sector should be involved in management of CBO schemes. Greater Malala project water sources are in our area therefore our area should be covered from the greater Matale project first.
Divisional Secretary Office Deltota.	There are eight small tanks, three major streams and thirty-three small streams in the division but no water supply from NWSDB. All depend on CBO and Local Authority schemes and their service is not satisfactory due to no storage facilities and depletion of the water sources during the dry periods. Water supply is very critical during the dry periods and there are clashes among the various groups during this period. No treatment is done in these schemes and people have no confidence in this water. Waiting for three water schemes to be done by NWSDB. Proper water management has to be introduced to minimize the water wastage by Plantation Companies. Unauthorized clay mining has to be stopped.
Discussion	Some CBOs are not functional but not forming new ones. They must give them to LGA. Some people in the society are not willing to participate. Some agencies do schemes with NGOs but not done properly. There is no agency to regulate them. Mr. Nafeel Add. Sec. Development said that no new CBOs are formed. There will be an act for CBOs. They will be regulated in the future. Tube wells should not be closed. They can be repaired with a small cost. No ownership for tube wells.
Mr. A Asoka Sepala. Thalawakele-Lindula UC. Thalawakele. PHI UC	Quality of water supply by the NWSDB is ok but UC area is not fully covered. Other people use water coming from the small streams which originate from the estates. That water is polluted as those people have no knowledge of clean water and sanitation. No proper disposal of waste in the town area as there is no space to construct pits. Some people have mini disposal plants. Waste goes to Kotmale Oya. We have a septage treatment plant and other LAs also send gully tanks to this treatment plant.
Mr. J M Wijewickrama. Chief Engineer. MC. Kandy	KMC has three water supply schemes and one sewerage scheme maintained by it for the MC area. MC does the water supply, billing collection and sewerage also. About 300 staff working in both water supply and sewerage and monthly revenue is about Rs 45million. NRW is about 30-40. Free water is given to schools, fire and common services. Mahaweli river is the main source for water supply. Chemical and electricity costs are increasing and sewerage maintenance cost is very high due to the higher salaries of NWSDB. Funding is a problem for the improvements and 24 hr. service cannot be maintained due to geographical conditions. Water abstraction from Mahaweli river is limited due to abstraction from the upper schemes and water saving is the only solution.

Mr. B M Raweendra Bandara. Chairman UC. Wattegama.	We use several sources but they are not safe. From January to March these sources go dry and water supply is a problem. We have water issues from Jan to March during the dry period. There is no proper treatment plant therefore water supply during the rainy season is also a problem. Water sharing among our scheme and the CBO schemes is an issue and proper regulation has to be established. Kandy North project will cover part of Patha Dumbara area but not cover the entire area. Customers of our water supply are not concerned about the conservation of water and allow water to be wasted. Customer education programmes are very important for them.
Mr. S P K Bodimanna. Municipal Commissioner, MC Nuwara Eliya.	Do you accept septage from any place? Thalawakele UC, Yes. It is under capacity How many schemes in Nuwara Eliya? Seven. NE pay for capital. Kandy no funds for capital. Kandy break even. No funds to tackle NRW in Kandy . Wattegama running at a loss.

Public Consultation on Water and Sanitation Services Industry
Central Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference No.	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/CP/01	Wattegama - Urban Council	Develop existing water sources and encourage people to use them. Need to improve Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas because of the rapid land allotment due to the increase in population (This should be given priority). The septic tank concept can be used for this area. The quality of the water should be checked frequently by the supplier and other government bodies.
PUCSL/CP/02	Pallepola - Pradeshiya sabha	There are no 24 hour facilities to supply drinking water for everybody. Needs to improve the Drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas.
PUCSL/CP/03	Panwila - D S	A systematic water project that matches those on low incomes needs to be introduced. Drainage and solid waste drainage systems require improvements. The water quality has to be checked and monitored frequently.
PUCSL/CP/04	Laggala Pallegama - Pradeshiya sabha	We currently use rain water. This becomes a real problem in dry season and we require water storage systems. There is no 24 hours water supply and it is important to be able to introduce a new water project for this area.
PUCSL/CP/05	Gampola - Urban Council	Need an uninterrupted 24 hour water service. Drainage and solid waste drainage systems require improvements. The water quality has to be checked and monitored frequently. We require a water supply project.
PUCSL/CP/06	Hatharaliyadda - D S	There is no water in the dry season. We have small water projects but they are not sufficient for whole area. We need a new project under the national water board. Drainage and solid waste drainage systems require improvements for the urban areas as well as rural areas because of the rapid land allotment due to the increase in population. Sanitary facilities have to be developed.
PUCSL/CP/07	Walapane - Pradeshiya Sabha	We require a water project. Currently, people get water irregularly from the small water springs, small streams etc. However, this water is not suitable for consumption and is the cause of several health problems in the area. Need to develop toilets facilities as well as drainage and solid drainage systems.

PUCSL/CP/08	Kothmale pradeshiya sabha - Pundalu oya.	It is not possible to get water for 24 hours and There is no water in the dry season. The water quality is at a minimum level even after boiling it because sewage and solid sewage systems are routinely and unsafely diverted to water sources and rivers. Priority needs to be given to implement a drainage system and solid waste drainage system. We require a water project as well.
PUCSL/CP/09	Udapalatha Pradeshiya sabha	We require a water project from the national water board. Currently there is no quality checking or standard to the water which is sourced from water springs or other similar sources.
PUCSL/CP/10	Kandy Four Gravets and Gangawata Korale Pradeshiya sabha	Our main concern is to avoid water polution. A proper rainwater management system needs to be introduced and this will reduce the risk of landslides and floods as soon as the water requirement is met. A system needs to be made to absorb rainwater in to the earth, then the ground water level could be improved.
PUCSL/CP/11	Talawakelle Lindula Urban Council	The water which is supplied by the national water board is not suitable for consumption. We require a system to purify and distribute this water. Uncleaned water bubbles can be cleaned and reconstructed for public use.
PUCSL/CP/12	Nawalapitiya Urban Council	We require a water project to cover the entire area. Tthe existing water resources need to be expanded. It is best to have a water purifier in order to better use rainwater.
PUCSL/CP/13	Madadumbara Pradeshiya sabha - Teldeniya	Must make enough water tanks to store water for distribution. The water quality has to be monitored by the national water board and they need to introduce a new project. People should be made aware of water absorbing ditches and septic tanks.
PUCSL/CP/14	Kotagala Pradeshiya sabha - Kotagala.	We require a large scale water project to the demands of the increasing population. Areas with abundent rainfall needs to be identified and people in these areas should be technical instructions to collect and store rainwater. Law and order has to be strictly followed to minimize the harmful activities to the environment.
PUCSL/CP/15	Pahathahewaheta Pradeshiya sabha	We require a water project. We need drainage and solid waste drainage systems for the urban areas as well as rural areas because of the rapid land allotment due to the increase in population.

PUCSL/CP/16	Kundasale Pradeshiya sabha - Manikhinna	There is no 24 hour water service. Drainage and solid waste drainage systems require improvements for the urban areas as well as rural areas because of the rapid land allotment due to the increase in population. There are plenty of water sources but they cannot develop due to a lack of funds and technical issues, while the septic tank concept is not successful due to transportation problems. Sanitary facilities have to be developed.
PUCSL/CP/17	Pathahewahheta - D S	The water projects which are under CBOs require more regulation. It is advisable to purify and use limestone mixed water under the RO treatment method during severe droughts. The water projects which are maintained by the pradeshiya sabha needs to be redistributed and managed properly. Introducing recycling method for plastic, polythene and non perishable meterials.
PUCSL/CP/18	Harispaththuwa Pradeshiya sabha	There is no water in the dry season. Mahaweli river flows across the area and national water board can introduce a project based on this.
PUCSL/CP/19	Agarapathana pradeshiya sabha	The water to be distributed under equal pressure to cover up all the houses which are in different ground levels. Legal action should be taken to prevent the addition of toxic chemicals to the water by human activities. Providing necessary knowledge to the technical officers for making anicuts in wet swamps.
PUCSL/CP/20	Ambagamuwa Pradeshiya sabha	Future planning in the implementation of water projects. Water demand for at least the next 20 years should be considered. All CBOs , committee and organizations should be a under common law. Quality of the drinking water to be checked frequently. When constructing water projects, such constructions should be done by the government. Water catchment areas should be secured.
PUCSL/CP/21	Maskeliya Padeshiya sabha	Water lines should be expanded up to the rural areas. Law should be enforced against polluters of major water sources such as streams and rivers and action should be taken to minimize the accumulation of garbage. Water catchment ares should be secured.
PUCSL/CP/22	Ududumbara - D S	A drinking water project needs to be implemented for the entire division. Improvements to sanitary facilities, drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems must be made in urban areas as well as rural areas.
PUCSL/CP/23	Pujapitiya - D S	We require a 24 hour water service. It is best to have a water supply system under national water board. There is no water in the dry season. Developments to sanitary facilities, drainage

		systems and solid waste drainage systems must be made.
PUCSL/CP/24	Kadugannawa - Urban counsil	Priority needs to be given to implement a drainage system and solid waste drainage system. Quality of water should be checked and maintained.
PUCSL/CP/25	Pasbage Korale pradeshiya sabha	Cannot supply 24 hour water service in the dry season. Water quality changes from time to time.
PUCSL/CP/26	Yatinuwara Pradeshiya sabha	There is no quality drinking water. Everyone should be provided with water, evenly and continuously. Water quality should be checked. Developments to sanitary facilities, drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems should be made.
PUCSL/CP/27	Ambanganga Korale Pradeshiya sabha - Matihakka	There is no 24 hour water service. Need a water supply project. Improvements to sanitary facilities, drainage systems and solid waste drainage systems should be made in rural areas because of the rapid land allotment due to the increase in population.
PUCSL/CP/28	Hatton - Dickoya Urban Council	Need to expedite the repairs of the roads because there is severe damage to the roads when laying the water lines. When laying water pipes, the damage to the roads can be minimized by installing connections to the houses outside the main pipelines for new water connections. The water lines need to be updated every 15 years or so. For new connections, customers should submit the approved plan and assement number.
PUCSL/CP/29	Raththota D S - Kayikawala.	There is no 24 hour water service. The water supply by CBOs are high in salt, heavy metals and not much attention is given to the quality of the water. Septic tank concept is not successful due to wet weather. There is contamination of water sources due to pollution. Need a suitable water project which can be used for everyone.
PUCSL/CP/30	Kandy Municipal Council	There is no 24 hour water service. Everyone should be provided with water evenly and continuously. Water quality should be checked. Waste water and solid waste drainage systems to be implemented, especially for the town area.
PUCSL/CP/31	Pathadumbara Pradeshiya sabha	Need a quality water project for the entire area.
PUCSL/CP/32	Thumpane - D S	There is no 24 hour water service. The capacity of existing projects is not sufficient and a new water project is required. Public wells need to be repaired.

PUCSL/CP/33	Raththota Pradeshiya sabha	Drinking water needs proper water treatment. The quality of the water has to be maintained and water sources need to be protected. The development of a formal system for protection and maintenance of water storage tanks needs to be discused.
PUCSL/CP/34	Nuwaraeliya Pradeshiya sabha	Firstly we have to find water sources. Then we need to categorize them to find a solution to follow and should implement the plans accordingly. We also need to do a research for the exact water requirement of the population. The water to be distributed under equal pressure to cover up all the houses which are in different ground levels. Legal action should be taken to prevent the addition of toxic chemicals to the water by human activities.
PUCSL/CP/35	Central province	The exisiting water projects are not sufficiient to supply water for everyone due to the lack of the water sources. That water mostly not suitable for drinking. Need to start new water projects as per the given list.
PUCSL/CP/36	Wilgamuwa Pradeshiya sabha	There is no 24 hour water service. There is no water in the dry season. Quality of the water is at a minimum level. We require a water project based on Hinganga water project.
PUCSL/CP/37	Norwood Pradeshiya sabha	Sanitary facilities to be improved and should protect water sources. Community water projects need to be completed fast and supervised by the local government. Forest conservation is of utmost importance. Projects that can supply water for a mutltitute of people need to be planned.
PUCSL/CP/38	Hanguranketha Pradeshiya sabha	A proper waste water management system for businessman as well as domestic people needs to be developed. E-waste should be properly disposed. Native plants should be grown more often. Should distribute water for everyone from water catchment areas. Introducing rainwater tanks, built small tanks.
PUCSL/CP/39	Ukuwela Pradeshiya sabha	Once the rainy season is over there is a lack of drinking water. There is no 24 hour water service. Existing water sources do not have the capacity to fulfill the demands of the people. We require a water project based on the water source through the Madolkale reserve.
PUCSL/CP/40	Yatawatta Pradeshiya sabha	There is no 24 hour water service. Existing water sources do not have the capacity to fulfill the demands of the people. Storing rainwater is another solution that can be implemented. Solid waste & sewage systems are only feasible in urban areas. We require a better water project.

PUCSL/CP/41	Dambulla Pradeshiya sabha	There is no 24 hour water service. The rainwater tank concept could be implemented in this area. Water quality is at a minimum level in exisiting water sources, so they cannot be comsumed directly. We require a water project.
PUCSL/CP/42	NaUla - D S	There is no 24 hour water service. Existing water sources do not have the capacity to fulfill the demands of the people. Water quality is at a minimum level in exisiting water sources. It cannot be comsumed directly, hence a water treatment plant is needed. We require a water project.
PUCSL/CP/43	Nildiyawara Prajamula sanwidhanaya - Hasalaka	There is no 24 hour water service. We require a water project. Existing water projects are too old and not sufficient for supplying water to the entire population.
PUCSL/CP/44	S M Abeysinghe, Retired Agriculture officer, Thalathuoya.	There is no 24 hour water service. The existing water project is having too many problems but suggestions can be given. Protecting the water source areas is important. Construction of a small tank to store water. Purify the water in a manner suitable for drinking. The water usage needs to be better managed.
PUCSL/CP/45	Akurana North	There is no 24 hour water service. A water project has already been planned. Need to expedite it and supply drinking water in a suitable manner.
PUCSL/CP/46	Ambanganga korale - D S	We need to expedite the Greater Matale water project -1 step and supply water to the people. Or start step 2 immediately or expand step 1 and distribute water for everyone. Expand the capacity of the Gammaduwa water project which is under national water board. We need to implement a new water project along the Kalu Ganga.
PUCSL/CP/47	Laggala - D S	There is no 24 hour water service. The water supply from existing water sources are having quality issues. Some of them are not suitable for direct use. Regular water supply is required. Need to improve solid waste and sewage drainage system.
PUCSL/CP/48	Yatawatta - D S	We require a regular water project for the entire division. Existing water projects are not sufficient for the polulation, especially during the dry season while it also has issues with its quality. Need to improve the sanitary facilities as well as the waste water, solid waste and sewage drainage system.
PUCSL/CP/49	Minipe - D S	Identify sustainable water sources which could supply water for water projects throughout the year. These sources need to be protected with proper management. Water treatment plants need to be impletemented divisionally for existing projects.

PUCSL/CP/50	Udapalatha - Gampola - D S	Need to identify suitable water sources, build water tanks, purify the water, expand water lines and supply water for people. We need a proper system for waste water, sewage and solid waste drainage. Sanitary facilities need to be developed.
PUCSL/CP/51	Dambull - D S	We require a regular water project for the entire division. Existing water projects are not sufficient for the polulation, especially during the dry season while it also has issues with its quality. Water is in high salt. Needs to improve the sanitary facilities as well as the waste water, solid waste and sewage drainage systems.
PUCSL/CP/52	Akurana Pradeshiya sabha	We require a water project which covers the entire division. Needs to improve the sanitary facilities as well as the waste water, solid waste and sewage drainage systems.
PUCSL/CP/53	Matale Municipal council	Needs a water treatment plant and sewage treatment system.
PUCSL/CP/54	Panwila - Pradeshiya sabha	A systematic water project that matches those on low incomes needs to be introduced. Drainage and solid waste drainage systems require improvements. The water quality has to be checked and monitored frequently.
PUCSL/CP/55	Pujapitiya Pradeshiya sabha	We require a 24 hour water service. It is best to have a water supply system under national water board. There is no water in the dry season. The quality is at a minimum level and it cannot consume directly. Needs to develop sanitary facilities, drainage and solid waste drainage systems.
PUCSL/CP/56	Udunuwara - D S	There is no 24 hour water service. Needs to expand the water line that belongs to the national water board and obtain an uninterrupted water supply. We built water tanks to store water for existing water projects. Launching a community water supply project based on two existing water sources. We have reconstructed the common well.
PUCSL/CP/57	Madadumbara - D S	Must make enough water tanks to store water for distribution. The water quality has to be monitored by national water board and project has to be under national water board .People should be made aware of water absorbing ditches and septic tanks.
PUCSL/CP/58	Wilgamuwa - D S	No 24 hours water sevice. We require a water project to have a continuous water supply.
PUCSL/CP/59	Ganga Ihala korale - D S	No 24 hours water sevice. We require a water project to have a continuous water supply.

PUCSL/CP/60	Harispaththuwa - D S	No 24 hours water sevice. We require a water project to have a continuous water supply.
PUCSL/CP/61	Doluwa - D S	No 24 hours water sevice. We require a water project to have a continuous water supply. Water from other sources are not enough for the entire DS.
PUCSL/CP/62	Galewela - D S	No 24 hours water sevice. We require a water project to have a continuous water supply. Water from other sources are not enough for the entire DS. We require a waste water drainage project, solid waste drainage system and sanitary facilities to be developed.

Public Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry
North Central Province
10 February 2021

Mr. H M P Bandara. Chief Secretary NCP	Welcoming all the participants, the Chief Secretary said that a new commission has been appointed for the PUCSL and purpose of the today's meeting is to discuss how the legal power of Local Authorities and CBO's in provision of drinking water bring into one Legal Document or an Act. Also, how these intuitions could be empowered to supply water services to the people in more effective manner and a legal document has to be prepared explaining the role of PUCSL in provision of water services.
Mr. A C M Nafeel, Add. Secretary (development). Ministry of Water supply.	Providing Quality water supply to the people of this country is considered as a very high priority of the present Government and the government has allocated a huge budget for this. There are number of institutions such as NWSDB, LAs, CBOs, private suppliers to provide drinking water services and the PUCSL has been designated as the regulator. In 2017 cabinet decided to regulate the NWSDB and a draft bill was prepared by the LD with the consultation of a subcommittee chaired by the Add. Secretary (development) of the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage. When consulted the draft bill prepared by the LD with the AG' department, they're of the view that the NWSDB provide water to only 42% of the population and the majority of the population is not served with a satisfactory service. Therefore, the AG's department advised to get a Policy advice from the cabinet to regulate the entire sector. The purpose of the today's discussion is to get the views of PC's, Las, CBOs, Bowser suppliers and the NGO's in the water service Industry. The ultimate objective of the consultation is to find a good regulatory regime to serve the customer better.
Prof Rohan Samarajeewa, Consultant, Independent Expert Committee.	According to the information 8% of the population has no access to safe drinking water, 39% of the population use their own sources which are not reliable and only 53% of the population enjoys pipe born water facility which is also not 100% reliable. The government has an ambition of providing safe drinking water to all by 2025. And the estimated cost is more than Rs one Trillion. Providing wastewater treatment facility is more expensive than this. The Government will have to depend on local and foreign loans to finance these monies and proper and well-established regulatory system is a prime need to ensure the Donors confidence on money. Purpose of the consultation is to get the views of the stake holders to propose a suitable policy framework for Regulatory regime for the drinking water industry. Bottle

	water is not coming under this Regulatory framework and bowser supplies have no control at all.
Mr. Priyantha Dissanayake. Hon. Chairman Katuwawala Jaya Shakthi CBO.	This CBO scheme was funded by the ADB 3rd project and 300 families have been served with the scheme. 24hr service is given and the bill collection is sufficient to cover the operation cost and the improvement cost.
Mr. S Darmadasa. Hon. Chairman Upulwila CBO, Parangiya wadiya.	This area is boarding the Anuradhapura east area and the scheme was constructed in 2003. Source is a tube well and a filtering unit manufactured by "Spectra" was installed in 2009. RO plant was installed I 2014 and water is supplied nearby villages through bowsers. Water quality is tested in every three months period from NWSDB, but we have no idea on that. RO water was supplied to CKDu affected villages bordering Kebithigollewa area and found that the spreading of the disease declined. Bowser supplies increase the revenue of the CBO and CBO started a micro financing scheme to provide loans for the farmers for cultivation. A library was set up for the children in the area but no internet facilities in the area for further development.
Mr. Sujith Kumara, Hon.Chairman Ruwangiri CBO, Issinbessagama.	The CBO was commenced in 2016 with the assistance of NWSDB and providing water to 5 villages through pipes and bowsers. The area is a CKDu prawn area and no deaths after 2016 and no new patients found in 2021 after giving RO water. 27 persons have been given free RO water due to CKDU and others are getting RO water at the rate of Rs 1.0 per liter. Water quality is tested in every 3 months intervals in NWSDB laboratory and exhibit the quality report at the office. Bowser supplies has to be monitored closely.
Mr. Sarath Gamini. Hon. Chairman. Sharama Shakthi CBO.	The CBO was formed in 2007 to supply 205 families in villages in Rajangana area. Two wells were constructed to supply water and the water is having high fluoride. A RO plant was fixed and drinking water was distributed by a bowser to eight places in the distribution area and water for other purposes is distributing through the pipe network. Another well was constructed to augment the supply. The CBO is doing welfare work also. Loans are provided to the members up to Rs 500,000/ at the rate of 2% as a service charge. The CBO won the most diversified CBO award in 2012.
Mr. T B Jayantha. Chairman, Saliyamalaya CBO Thanthirimalaya.	The CBO was formed in 2000 with the assistance of ADB funding of Rs. 8.8million and serving to 420 families. A RO plant was fixed, and RO water was distributed for drinking purposes. At the beginning there were 300 CKDu patients and the number was reduced with the supply of RO water. 12 villages and 3 government places are served with RO water by a two-wheel tractor at the rate of =/70 cents per liter. Total wealth of the CBO is around Rs.13.7 million and scholarships are given to grade five students and university students. Death donation is around Rs. 25,000/=. Another 4 villages to be served and additional intake, a ground

	reservoir, and a library to be constructed to improve the CBO.
Questions from the expert panel.	1.Do you monitor the repayment of loans? That depends on the interest of the executive committee. In 2012 CBO fund was Rs. 300,000/ only but now it is more than Rs 10.0 million. Now 3 persons should get together and request for a loan and those three persons are responsible for the repayment also. 2. Are you using development funds for welfare activities? Rs.50/ charge as water bill and account separately. Thirteen employees are paid Rs.80,000/ as salary and the Electricity bill is around Rs 150,000/. No saving from the water bill collection. Savings of the RO water sale is used for the development work. 3. Do you supply RO water for other purposes? RO water is supplied by bowsers for drinking purposes and charge Rs.1 per liter. Well water is supplied through the pipeline with only chlorination at the beginning but now supply without chlorination. 4. Do they drink well water? No. They have been told not to. Supplying drinking water is a problem during power failures. RO plants are supplied by the Sri Lanka Navy and work for 2 to 5 years. 5. Do you use rainwater? NO. but some people collect and use. 6. If government supply treated water do you use them? Yes. Then we do not want RO plants.
Chairman. Madyama Nuwaragam palatha Pradesiya Sabawa.	Agencies like NWSDB, Plan Sri Lanka initiated the CBOs in the area but not established the sustainability of them. Because of that 80% of the CBOs are inactive at the moment. There must be a good legal status to CBO to sustain continuously. Since the Las are not capable to fulfil the full need of the people Las allow to initiate CBOs but reasons for failures must be studies and remedial actions have to be done to ensure the smooth functioning of those CBOs. Quality of water supplied by the CBOs are very bad therefor people switch on to RO plants. There are number of organizations to supply RO plants, but quality of the product is not reliable. Who check the quality of water supplied by the RO plants? A laboratory should be established at Divisional Secretary level to check the quality of water supplied by various suppliers and a reasonable price must be fixed as testing charges. A high-level committee has to be appointed comprising of the members from DS office, Pradesiya Saba, Water Board and PUCSL to regulate the water quality supplied by various organizations at the village level. Since RO water is not suitable to drink continuously pipe born water facility should be given as early as possible.
Comments by Mr. A C M Nafeel, Add Secretary (development)	Since the Government vision is to provide safe drinking water to all by 2024, we must allow the NGOs to implement their water supply schemes freely. Installation of RO plants

	should be allowed until pipe born water supplies are fully covered. Coordination of the activities should be done at district level and provincial level. Two samples per CBO per annum is checked by the NWSDB free of charge and mobile Laboratories are available to test the samples at site level.
Chairman, Mahakumbukgollewa CBO, Medawachchiya.	What will happen to Intakes Pumps and staff not known? Please settle this. All the kidney patients are supplied with free water. Death donation is Rs.25,000/.
Mr. Sarath Wijetunga. Chairman, Attanakadawala CBO.	NWSDB started the project about 20 years ago and handed over to the CBO. In 2007 a tri party agreement signed to operate and maintained the CBO scheme, but the Chief Minister NCP had cancelled the agreement by a circular. Now who is having the legal authority? CBO has to be handed over to the Pradesiya Saba. Who will take the responsibility to operate it? CBO schemes constructed by New Zealand project are still operated by the CBOs, but they have no legal power. No action has been taken to develop a follow up actions or succession plan to assure the sustainability. 10% of the CBOs are functioning very well and financial management capacity has to be built. There is no right to have loan system by the CBO. Most of the dug wells are closed with the implementation of the pipe schemes which has to be stopped. CBO has a lab facility and water quality is tested at the site.
Mr. Ajith Gemunu Kumara. Chairman, Nelum Samadhi CBO.	Medirigiriya yudaganawa cbo was constructed in 2007 with the assistance of ADB funds to cover 2 villages. Water was very scare, and two projects constructed using water from a nearby stream. Now serving 550 families in four villages. People did not use water for drinking purposes as CKDu is prevailing in the area there for RO plants were installed and drinking water is distributed in the area through bowsers. Pipe water is not used for drinking purposes and free water is given to 75 CKDu affected families. There is a reduction of CKDu in the area due to RO water. Pipe born water is supplied at a rate of Rs,10/ per m3. Welfare activities also done by the CBO. Welfare facilities also provide by the CBO to the community such as providing free water for seven days to a funeral house.
Mr. W M T B Wijekoon. Chairman, Ihalakalankuttiya Nildiya CBO.	The CBO was started in 2007 using surface water but the source was failed within one year. A bore hole was constructed but that was also failed. Now water is extract from a tank but not suitable for drinking and RO water is used for drinking purposes. Request to construct a treatment plant to treat the tank water pipe water is supplied at a rate of Rs. 10/per m3. Pipelaying is done under Rajangana project and the future of the CBO is uncertain and what will happen to the CBO fund of Rs.10.0 million? One village is already laid with pipelines. Fund is raised through providing loans to the members.
Director, Business Forum. Anuradhapura District.	Express ideas as a customer. Anuradhapura Water Supply scheme was planned In 1995 but the land plots were sub

	divided later and population was increased rapidly. The capacity of the system was not increased yet. Anuradhapura stage1 and 2 do not get water in the evening and the NWSDB is inefficient in giving house connections. A hostel consists of 700 students l has been constructed in the residential area without checking the capacity of the system and few more hostels are coming up. These hostels have to be supplied with water and the capacity of the system has to be increased. Most of the houses have been converted into homestay hotels and leads to increase the demand. The customer must be a satisfied customer and the NWESB is the only organization in the country who promote to reduce the consumption of their product. RO water has no minerals therefor minerals have to be added or controlled.
Mr.C M A Jayantha. Representative Business Community. Divulankadawala.	Drinking water in the area is not suitable for consumption and a need for a better water supply was a major issue in the villages. An RO plant was established in the area and operated privately. It is very difficult to operate a private RO plant. Now quality water is supplied to the community. Quality of the equipment and the water have to be regulated. Questions; -1. When NWSDB expands its service what will happen to the CBOs? Ans; - The CBO should operate as it is.
Ms. T M M H Thennakoon. Deputy General Manager, NWSDB, Anuradhapura.	There are 20 water supply schemes in A"pura and 10 schemes in Po'naruwa giving 145,000 individual connections covering 31% of the population. It is planned to increase the pipe born coverage up to 61% by 2025. Number of new schemes have been planned to implement in the province and sharing of raw water with the Irrigation Department is the main issue faced by the NWSDB. Similarly, there are 284 CBO schemes in A'pur and 215 schemes in Po'naruwa giving100,000 connections covering 26% of the population. Capacity is a problem in all the water supply schemes. Most of the CBO sources are ground water sources and since the water quality is not satisfactory, they have installed RO plants. Dispose of the wastewater from the RO plant is a problem and some form of regulation is necessary to protect the environment. No member from the NWSDB in the planning committee of the MC there for septic tanks are also polluting the ground. Regulation is important for disposal of wastewater and fixing the tariff for CBO also.
Mr. Nirosh Kumara. OIC, Dept. of Community water Supply. Anuradhaapura.	CBO schemes done by NWSDB, other donor projects and NGOs were handed over to a Trust called National Community Water Fund, but this was not functioned properly, and the Department of Community Water Supply was formed to streamline the operation of CBO schemes. There was no adequate staff at the beginning and now staff is being recruited to strengthen the operation. Water quality is monitored by the Department and all the CBOs are

	educated to test a water sample quarterly. It has been planned to cover all the villages in the district by 2025.
Mr. W M Jayathilaka Bandara.OIC, Department of Community water supply Polonnaruwa.	There are 215 Cbo schemes in the district and in Dimbulagala and Welikanda schemes Mahaweli water is directly supply to the system without any chlorination. Treatment plants have to be constructed. Plans have been prepared to increase the capacity of the intake and the storage tanks. Ii is possible to achieve the 2025 target. Caretakers at the CBOs need to be trained.
Mr. Tharanga Senewiratna. Chief Engineer, CKDu prevention Unit,	There were over 60% of population in the Aunradhapura district suffers from kidney diseases and there is a belief that the disease is a water born disease but not yet proved. But it may have a correlation with water. This disease is not prevailing in areas where pipe born water is supplied. Therefor pipe born water has to be supplied to the entire population in the NCP which is very expensive. There are short term and medium-term proposals to be implemented. There are 150 RO plants installed by the unit and monitored the operation. 98% of the RO plants are operating satisfactorily. RO water is supplied by bowsers and used or drinking and cooking purposes and pipe born water is used for other purposes. Hybrid solutions have to be implemented to solve the problem. Issues; - 20% of the wells have good quality water and a mobile Lab is available at the DS office to check the quality of water. Water quality of RO water is not checked and there is no standard also. RO water has become a profitable business. Disposal of waster water and the membrane are a major issue.
Assistant Commissioner of Local Government. Polonnaruwa.	Water is mainly supplied by Las, CBOs,and RO plants. There are issues with the water supplied by CBOs. There is a by-Law passed by the Local Government on CBOs and according to the By-Law the CBOs should be regulated by the Las. Later the Department of Community Water Supply was formed and there is a confusion on the authority. Now no one monitors the CBOs. There management issues like water management and financial management issues in the CBOs and Las do not have the technical capacity and there are staff deficiencies in the LAs also. Some Las install RO plants but they have no knowledge on that and some Las install RO plants with the Sri Lanka Navy but there is no guidelines for that. Issues; - 1) There is an MOU between NWSDB, and the Department and they plan accordingly. But in Tambuttegama project CBOs were not consulted and there are implementation issues. In JICA project there were consultations with the CBOs and there were no implementation issues.

	2) Are they checking the quality of RO water? We have informed all the operators to check the water quality. 3) How do you say that LAs have no capacity on financial management? Many Las have issues on financial management, and they have no technical capacity also. Training programs have to be conducted for the CBO staff also.
Chairman, Medwachchiya Pradesiya Sabawa.	The Pradesiya Saba serves a population about 56,000 population and does not have a trained staff to serve the people. The PS has only one bowser and that is not sufficient. Divisional Secretary office has a big bowser, but they do not allow to use. A sharing mechanism has to be prepared. When checked for opinion about RO water 107 out of 180 said RO water is good. CKDu is controlled after supplying RO water. Question: - Do you have a problem in gully bowsers? One gully bowser is available but no place to dispose the waste. Waste is dumped at the garbage disposal yard and covered with soil. No septage treatment plant in Anuradhapura even.
Ms. Deepa Hettige, Irrigation Department, Anuradhapura.	All the water sources are belonging to the Irrigation Department. Climate change has negatively affected on the water sources. Drinking water should be supplied to the farmers also. Paddy cultivation has to be coordinated very closely with the water allocations and the augmentations of water supply schemes should be done with proper studies on lands and water. Farmers get frightened when we say drinking water is the priority because they assume that they will not get water for agriculture. These factors should be studied properly when allocate water for major water supply schemes.
Engineer, Provincial Irrigation Department.Anuradhapura.	Provincial Irrigation Department operates 3295 small scale irrigation schemes and there are 235 small tanks being used to abstract water for drinking purposes also. Saving of water from “MAHA” is used to cultivate “YALA” also. therefore, water will be saved as much as possible to cultivate Yala also. CBO request to use ground water also by constructing tube wells near the tank. These requests study carefully and allow to construct tube wells.
Sri Lanka Navy, Punani Navel Camp.	Sri Lanka Navy is constructing and maintaining RO plants as a social responsibility to supply good quality water for the kidney affected people and they have installed 800 RO plants up to now. Navy is working very closely with the Presidential Task force and funds receive from Navy welfare funds and other donors. Locations are decided on the people’s requests and supply water free of charge. Water quality is monitored monthly through PHIs. Repairs are done on free of charge and there is a shortage of operators. Navy has no competition with other organizations now trying to hand over the operations to Civil Defense Department.

	Chlorination is not done, and depletion of water resource is an issue. Disposal of wastewater from the RO plant has to be studied.
Ms. M A Nayana Kanthi, Technical Officer Pradesiya Sabawa, Welikanda.	Pradesiya Saba has one water supply scheme which is providing water to 4 villages on 24 basis but experiencing a shortage of staff. People in the other areas depend on CBO schemes which are not operating properly. Request to expedite the Polonnaruwa East project.
Chairman, Hotelier's Association.	Water supply is not sufficient during the dry period and water is supplied through bowser operators. Sewerage facility is very important for the tourist hotels, but the project is stopped at halfway. Nuwara wewa water treatment plant has to be augmented to cater the demand. Pros and cons of supply water for agriculture and drinking purposes must be evaluated and standards have to be prepared for abstracting ground water.
Mr. K D Samaraweera, Manager Water Resources Board, Anuradhapura.	The Water Resources Board (WRB) has the authority to regulate the water abstractions. CBO s over abstract from the sources to expand the services and exploit the water sources. This has to be regulated. When register a CBO a recommendation should be obtain from the WRB. Disposal of wastewater from the RO plants has to be monitored because the concentration of the minerals will be increased with time and that has also to be regulated. Minerals have to be added to RO water, but this not done. This too has to be regulated. SLS has not established the minimum levels for all the parameters in 2013 revision. Issues: -1) CBO has to get the approval from Provincial Irrigation Department to abstract water from small tanks. 2)Ground water abstraction approval should be taken from the WRB. 3) If the Intake is within the boundary of a tank CBO has to get the approval from the Irrigation Department. 4) CBO supply water only to their members.
Deputy Chief Secretary (Engineering), NCP.	Ground water is polluted with pesticides and this has to be monitored. Ground water also dried for four months therefore artificial recharge methods must be explored. There are 27 water supply schemes have to be implemented by the PC but could not commenced due to lack of water resources. Methods to store ground water has to be explored.

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North Central Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference No.	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/NC/1	Madawachchiya - Pradeshiya Sabha	Water catchment areas should be conserved. It is good to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system. Use of rainwater can be intoduced and the benefits made known. CBOs are not functioning well so water projects are also not in working conditing.
PUCSL/NC/2	Kakirawa Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/3	Thalawa Praseshiya Sabha	Water sources are not enough to cover the entire polpulation. We require a water project. Most of the well water is very salty and not suitable for drinking. Need to implement waste water drainage systems, sewage drainage system and solid waste drainage systems.
PUCSL/NC/4	Kahatagasdigiliya Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/5	Thirapppane Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/6	Nochchiyagama Pradshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/7	Walikanda Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/8	Kabithigollawa Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/9	Rambewa Pradeshiya Sabha	Needs to implement a water treatment plant and a water line system in future projects. They agreed to the rest of the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/10	Galenbindunuwawa Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/11	Polonnaruwa Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/12	Nuwaragampalatha East Pradeshiya Sabha - Vijayapura	Needs to implement a water treatment plant and a water line system in future projects. They agreed to the rest of the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/13	Mihintale Pradeshiya Sabha	There is no 24 hour water service. Needs a water project that is handled by the national water board. The quality of the water is at a minimum level and it is a cause for kidney diseases. Needs to implement waste water drainage systems, sewage drainage system and solid waste drainage systems for urban areas.
PUCSL/NC/14	Galnewa Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.

PUCSL/NC/15	Medirigiriya Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/16	Padaviya Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/17	Lankapura Pradeshiya Sabha,Talpotha, Polonnaruwa.	Needs a water project that is handled by the national water board. They agreed to the rest of the solutions.
PUCSL/NC/18	Elahera Pradeshiya Sabha Bakamuna	They agreed with the solutions
PUCSL/NC/19	Ipalogama Pradeshiya Sabha	They agreed with the solutions
PUCSL/NC/20	Palagal Pradeshiya Sabha, Andiyagala	Implementing a program at the state level regarding the collection and use of rain water in areas where ground water is not sufficient. Monitoring of CBOs must be under local government. Mandating the intervention of other government agencies in land acquisition for solid waste management system and sewage management system in local government.
PUCSL/NC/21	Dimbulagala Pradeshiya Sabha, Manampitiya	Reconstruction of tanks. Conservation and management of water catchment areas. Introduce new water sources since the existing water sources are not enough and Providing necessary advice and financial provisions. Need to do the repairs of all the equipment of existing water projects.

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Northern Province
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Mr.A.Pathinathan, Chief Secretary, NP	➢ Welcomed the participants ➢ Elaborated the status of water scarcity faced by the Northern Province ➢ Insisted on the necessary of sharing existing surface water sources for drinking water purposes of Northern Province as a solution. ➢ However, the water sources should be utilized for the demands of people who reside near the source. ➢ Already given consent to the following water sources to utilize drinking water supply. • Iranamadu for Kilinochchi • Thaddayamalai for Oddusuddan • Karumppulliyan for Pandiyankulam & Mallvi • Mathavalasingam Kulam for Mullaitivu ➢ Option for Providing Drinking Water to Jaffna • Vadamaraddsi Lagoon project (Project is being implemented) • Pali Aru Dedicative reservoir (Pre-feasibility is in progress) ➢ Desalination cannot be the only solution for Jaffna because of its cost and maintenance. ➢ Regulation should be implemented to protect ground water contamination.
Eng.S.Shanmuhanathan, Deputy Chief Secretary, Engineering, NPC	➢ No water reservoirs are available in Jaffna district. ➢ 1400 mm annual rain fall is recorded in Jaffna and need proper mechanism to ground water recharge. It should be considered properly. ➢ He highlighted the importance of Ground water Sources in Northern Region, including Jaffna peninsula. ➢ Historical & traditional utilization and management of ground water sources. ➢ There is a much necessary to implement regulation for the management of the ground water sources in addition to the water supplied by the NWSDB, LCs and CBOs. ➢ Almost 100,000 individual wells are there in Jaffna. Therefore utilization of wells also regularized. ➢ Rain Water Harvesting system to be implemented in every houses.

Mr.A.C.M.Nafeel, Additional Secretary (Development), Ministry of Water Supply	➢ Expressed structure of PUC and necessity of introducing regulations to the Drinking water supply, provided by the NWSDB, LCs, CBOs, Private parties and other service providers. ➢ Necessity of public nearing for preparing regulations ➢ Ground water contamination of the Jaffna should be stopped and regulated by the relevant authorities. ➢ Integrated holistic approach is needed for implementing proper regulation for water supply with the participation of Stakeholders. ➢ Role of Local councils, DSS and provincial councils are much necessary to regulate a common regulation for the water supply services. ➢ For the CBO-WSS and WSS operated by the LCs, a people tariff system should be followed based on national agenda. ➢ Collective arrangements for the licensing of the legal regulatory mechanisms should be there in district wise, since the there are many water suppliers are available in every districts. ➢ So far, we do not have any legal framework for regulating WS services to the people.
Prof .Rohan Samarajiva, Lead Consultant	➢ Emphasis His Excellency our President's vision on "Ensuring clean water supply for every household across country before 2025. ➢ It is necessary to provide deep commitment by relevant authorities for achieving this target. ➢ With the drinking water it is much more to provide consideration to the sewerage system as well. ➢ No tariff increases by the NWSDB for long time. ➢ Water quality issues should be addressed before supplying drinking water to the consumers. ➢ Identified an importance issue of Jaffna water supply as it is only supplied for limited hours. ➢ Necessity of Provincial Draft Water Policy for Northern Province to regularize the usage and management of water sources of NP. ➢ Availability of Gully Bowsers in each Pradeshya Saba? ➢ Management of RO Plant waste strategies? ➢ All the water supply activities, provided by the NWSDB, LC, LA, CBOs should be treated equally and legal regulation should be formed accordingly to ensure the safety of the people.

	➢ Not all the aspects of water supply are under the PUC monitoring process. But water quantity and quality are the main concerns for meeting the needed people. ➢ Collection, treatment and distribution are the main areas, PUC have high concern. ➢ Ownership of the raw water is not in fact the area of PUC.
Mr.K.Mahesan, District Secretary, Jaffna	➢ Some of the minor tanks of Jaffna district has already been encroached. ➢ 6799, NWSDB connections are now available. Salinity in GW is a major challenge in Jaffna district. ➢ Huge drinking water problem is experienced in Vadamaradsi and island areas. ➢ Only 30% of the Jaffna population will be covered through the upcoming Desalination plant. ➢ Need RO water supply to the island areas. ➢ Involvement of private mineral water companies in Jaffna district should be promptly regularized. ➢ High requirement for sewerage project to the Jaffna district, especially in Jaffna town area. ➢ There are many industries to come in Jaffna district, therefore, it is necessary to provide water facilities to them as well. ➢ Jaffna Municipal Council – Drinking Water Supply System is very old. Therefore it should be rehabilitated.
Mr.M.Patrick Diranjan, Commissioner of Local Government, NP	➢ Currently, there are 184 Bowser Supplies (LCs) and 32 CBO operating WSS are administered under the LC. ➢ Draught time WSS is mainly supplied and assistances are given by the DS as well. ➢ Some of the WSS, operated by the LCs have been given up due to the expansion of NWSDB's WSS. ➢ Need proper sanitation, waste water management, and garbage disposal management system for the Northern Province.
Ent.T.Barathithasan, Deputy General Manager (North), NWSDB	➢ NWSDB's coverage at present 10.67 % in Northern Region and it is expected to be increase as 59.6% in 2025. ➢ Demand for the NP is much higher and expected to be 98 MCM/yr in 2025. ➢ Excess surface water discharge to sea – 395.4 MCM – Northern Province ➢ Drinking water requirement (Yr 2068) – 144.1 MCM - Northern Province ➢ Per Aru Reservoir in Vavuniya (dedicated for water supply) – Completed and WSS is functioning & expected to raised the bund by 1 feet

	➢ Augmentation of Iranamadu tank (sharing for irrigation and water supply) – Completed & permitted to share for Kilinochchi District only **Proposed Sources and present Status** • Kalaru reservoir and Lower Parangi aru for Mannar District • Lower Malwaththu oya for Vavuniya District • Upper parangi aru, per aru, Kivul oya and yan oya for Mullaitivu District • Pali aru for Jaffna & Mannar district **Water Supply from Groundwater - Constrains** • Development of salinity with seasonal variation and over extraction • Pollution due to over usage of fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides • Microbial contamination due to improper sanitation infrastructures • High Hardness • Oil contamination • Sensitive fragile aquifers • Deep aquifer with very limited quantity • CKDu issues **Water Supply from Surface water – Constrains & Solutions** • No potential surface water sources • Proposed to construct a desalination plant • Proposed to construct a dedicated reservoir – Lower Pali aru / Vadamarachchi Lagoon • Perennial river and reservoirs are limited to irrigation • Proposed to construct a dedicated reservoir (Kal aru reservoir) • Sharing water from Iranamadu tank is limited for Kilinochchi district only • Proposed to share water from existing reservoirs – limited quantity • Proposed to construct a reservoir – Upper Paranki aru • Vavuniya • Dedicated reservoir constructed – Per aru • Proposed to construct a reservoir – Lower Malwathu oya **Issues on Potable Water Supply in Northern Province**

	• Multiple agencies are providing potable water to the public • Lack of monitoring mechanism to maintain the standard for potable water supply • Lack of expertise capacity • Lack of Integrated Water Resource Management • Constrains in water sharing from one area to another – Ground water & surface water • Limited supply • Raw water quality deterioration • Sea water intrusion
Divisional Secretary, Vadamaradsi	**Identified problems in Vadamaradsi region** • Ground Water Pollution • Disposal of waste • Limited water supply by the NWSDB
Divisional Secretary, Delft	**Identified problems in Vadamaradsi region** • Need sea water RO plant for the drinking water supply • Need expansion of existing NWSDB's WSS
Divisional Secretary, Karainagar	**Identified problems in Vadamaradsi region** ➢ Bowser supply is being provided but not fully covered for the needed people. ➢ Needed NWSDB WSS
Dr.Nanthakumar Kyats	➢ High water shortage is experience in Kyats ➢ Requested RO WSS
Mrs.S.Mohanathan, Secretary to Hon.Governor, NP	Welcome the forum
Hon.V.Manivannan, Mayor, Jaffna Municipal Council	➢ Jaffna and Nallur DS divisions are highly need WSS. ➢ Salinity is high in island areas. ➢ For the JMC- WSS, commenced in 1963, water sources are in Kondavil and Thirunelveli. ➢ No proper water sources are available in Jaffna in terms of quantity and quality. ➢ Through the JMC-WSS only 1125 HH are provided drinking water. ➢ Pipelines have been damaged, since it was commenced the operation in 1963. ➢ Need a solution for the sewerage people of Jaffna municipal area. ➢ Could not meet the demand of the population.

Chairman. Pradeshyasaba, Point Pedro	➢ High level water shortage problem in sea site areas. ➢ 200 families are provided water supply facilities by the Pradeshya Sabas.
Chairman, Valikamam South	➢ Oil issues in Water at Chunnakam is a very big problem, faced by the people. ➢ 2000, rs is normally spend by the household to bowser supply these days. ➢ The water supply is not enough to meet the need of the people. ➢ Pradeshya Saba cannot fully provide water to the people. ➢ Support of NWSDB is must.
Chairman, Valikamam North	➢ For the construction of new tube wells, approval should be gained from the Pradeshya Saba. ➢ Role of water resource board should be clearly defined for providing approval for the construction of tube wells. ➢ Regulation for the construction of toilets in households should be clearly identified and implemented.
Secretary, JMC	➢ District level Water Resource Security committee is there with the leadership of GA (Jaffna).
Hon.C.V.K.Sivanganam, Chjairman, NPC	➢ Providing licensing to the water providing agencies should be given by the Provincial Councils. ➢ Existing Ground Water source of Northern Province is not enough to meet the demand of the people.
Prof.P.Balasundarampillai	➢ There is no 24 Hours WSS in Jaffna district. ➢ Still no sewerage system is there. ➢ People are paying more for the water. ➢ Local Authorities should play key role in providing water to people. ➢ There is an immediate water need in island areas. It should be prioritized.
Eng.Sooriyasegaram, Civil Society	➢ Water is polities in Jaffna. ➢ Over pumping and extraction of existing ground water sources is a common situation in Jaffna and all the Northern Region. ➢ Improper utilization of feticides and fertilizers cause chemical contamination of existing water sources. ➢ It should legally be regulated by the relevant bodies. ➢ Climate Smart Irrigation system should be implemented.
Karainagar Civil Society	➢ Bowser supply is provided by the CBOs and private party. ➢ Need a permanent solution for drinking water supply.
Mr.V.Niranjan, Managers's forum	➢ Population of Jaffna district is high than other four districts of Northern Province. ➢ Impact of Chunnakam Water – Oil problem should be dealt properly.

Public Consultation on Water and Sanitation Services Industry
Northern Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference No.	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/NP/1	A. Pathianathan -Chief Secretary	Solutions regarding the raw water resources were submitted.
PUCSL/NP/2	CLG Office	Jurisdiction of water sources and rain water harvesting are very important. Private investments in large scale water projects is not suitable.
PUCSL/NP/3	M.Sarvananthan Phd.	The importance of an uninterrupted and clean water supply.
PUCSL/NP/4	S.Saravanan Senior chemist NWSDB Vavuniya	Private Investment and concerns on quality of drinking water have been mentioned. The particular commitees should be represented by professionals and not academics.
PUCSL/NP/5	V.Niranjan	The importance of water management.
PUCSL/NP/6	K.Vimalanathan Mullaithivu	Issues regarding the depletion of water resources were submitted.
PUCSL/NP/7	M.Sulochana-Assistant commissioner Jaffna CD attached	Further data on water and sanitaion were obtained.
PUCSL/NP/8	M.H.Mohamed Kani	There is low water pressure and delays in repairing the broken pipes in Kinniya. There are issues related to the drought and the supply of water during Covid-19.
PUCSL/NP/9	P.Daneshwaran Kuchchaveli	We have issues related to drinking water, the lack of a systematic method and place to dispose unclean water and other septic issues.
PUCSL/NP/10	V.Vasuthevan-Manmunai North	There is disorder in the supply of water. The water system is contaminated and there is poor distribution. There is inequality in the urban and rural water supply.
PUCSL/NP/11	C.V.K.Sivagnanam	The water issue has been a long standing problem with no solutions brought about for decades. Obtaining water from "Iranai Madu" is not possible. For the time being Mahaweli and Moragahankanda are not viable options. The project finalized in 2018 has to be fast tracked and until such time, the sea water will have to be purified and supplid to the Jaffna MC and other islands.

PUCSL/NP/12	Mrs.A. Stanley de Mel - Mannar District	Ground water is used for drinking purposes. But giant tanks must be introduced to obtain drinking as the ground water is hard in nature. Issues related to the sewage and fecal sludge disposal facilities needs to be addressed.
PUCSL/NP/13	Meena Senthilnathan	The email speaks about the coastal ground water and salinity management in the Northern province. A draft report has been sent.
PUCSL/NP/14	D.Dayalan Mullaithivu	Abandoned wells and tubes wells need to be repaired and rebuilt. We need to create a better way to dispose sewage water.
PUCSL/NP/15	Rev.Fr. J.A.Arulthasan Delft	To ensure a 24 hour water supply and protect drinking water sources. The existing pipeline water is unhealthy.
PUCSL/NP/16	Parish Priest- Poonagary	There is no water supply fo most families and there is neither a septage service.
PUCSL/NP/17	M.Sivamohan-Secretary Farmers Association Kilinochchi	The letter speaks about water supply projects that have potential and those that are impossible.
PUCSL/NP/18	S. Ketheeswaran DS Manthai West	Drainages need to be maintained more frequently.
PUCSL/NP/19	A. Lathumeera Thunukkai	The lack of a continuous water supply.
PUCSL/NP/20	S.Kumarasingham NRGTF	There are issues in the water supply and the sewage and waste disposal system. NP is facing issus in water supply and a large project for drinking water will have to be undertaken to proceed further.
PUCSL/NP/21	Prof. Balasundararaju	Lack of safe drinking water is a major problem. Underground sewage systems are also scarce. Rain water harvesting methods and other long term solutions need to be implemented.
PUCSL/NP/22	Dr.Eng S.S Sivakumar	Submitted a water resources policy for the Northern Province.
PUCSL/NP/23	S.Sribasgaran-Puloly	Water is not continuously supplied for 24 hours. A methodical sewerage system needs to be set up as it may affect the ground water resources.
PUCSL/NP/24	Y. Irudhayarasa-PP MC	There is a water supply problem. We lack a suitable place for sewage and fecal sludge disposal.
PUCSL/NP/25	S.Krishanthan-Pudukudiyiruppu	Wells are being contaminated and we are unable to clear the sewage due to the lack of vehicles and man power. It imporatant to save water in large storage facilities to be used when needed.

PUCSL/NP/26	L.Renald-Secretary Mannar MC	There are sewage issues as toilets are situated in close proximity.
PUCSL/NP/27	R. Sivamanagai-Chavakachcheri	Our drinking water is hard and salty. There is a sewerage and waste disposal problem.
PUCSL/NP/28	Neduntheevu	There is a disrupted water supply and sewerage issues.
PUCSL/NP/29	Kayts-PS	Certain areas only receive pipe borne water. The use of hybrid methods to fulfil water needs is important. Proper septic tanks are only found in public places.
PUCSL/NP/30	E. Arnold -Jaffna	No household in the Jaffna MC receives a continuous water supply. There are sewerage issues as it contaminates ground water sources. Certain items given in the discussion paper will not suit is area and hence further discussions need to be had with professionals in the relevant fields.
PUCSL/NP/31	Nallur-PS	We cannot expect a 24 hour water supply. A sewerage system and septic sanitation needs to be introduced.
PUCSL/NP/32	K. Vamadevan-Kodikamam	The ground water resources are threatened. Rain water harvesting needs to be introduced. There is a lack of vehicles and man power to handle water supply, solid waste and sewerage waste .
PUCSL/NP/33	Delfts PS	NWSDB doesn't continuously supply water for 24 hours. The ground water resources need to be protected and the sewerage and septic issues need to be fixed.
PUCSL/NP/34	K. Karunanandarasa-Valvettithurai	We have issues related to sewerage and waste disposal.
PUCSL/NP/35	S. Sukirthan-KKS	Due to lack of drinking water households are resorting to building their own tube wells. Attached a Gazette Notice -16-03-2017.
PUCSL/NP/36	R/ACLGs office-Kilinochchi	The ground water is polluted and contaminated. Better waste management advise and methods needs to be provided.
PUCSL/NP/37	Thunukkai Mullaithivu	There is a shortage of drinking water and a waste water disposal system.
PUCSL/NP/38	K. Thavarasa-Mullaitivu	Underground water resources are contaminated. Proper sewerage and waste water disposal systems need to be introduced.
PUCSL/NP/39	Manthai East	There is a shortage of drinking water and a waste water disposal system.

PUCSL/NP/40	Musali PS	There is a shortage of water and thus we have drinking water issues. Sewerage, septic and water dispsoal problems need to be resolved.
PUCSL/NP/41	R.Gowthaman Vavuniya	Water is supplied by the NWSDB. Ground water resources are contaminated and the systematic management of sewerage and proper waste disposal needs to be implemented.
PUCSL/NP/42	S.Thanigasalam-Nedunkerny	There are problems with the disposal of waste water and other sewerage problems. There is also a lack of space for sewerage and waste water disposal.
PUCSL/NP/43	Secratry - Vengalasettikulam	Water sanitation and other related activities need to be addressed.
PUCSL/NP/44	M. Sriskanthakumar-Nanattan	There is an increase of kidney diseases in the areas that receive non pipe borne water. Water sources are also contaminated.
PUCSL/NP/45	Alvapillai Siri-Vamarachchchi North	The protection of ground water resources are important as people are highly dependent on it.
PUCSL/NP/46	V.Gausigan-Madhu	It is very important that we provide a fixed solution to the water problem.
PUCSL/NP/47	tT. Brindhaharan, Kandavalai	Eventhough pipe water lines are available in certain areas the water supply highly disruptive. Pipe water is important as certain areas are bordered by the sea.
PUCSL/NP/48	M.Umamagal-Maritimepattu	There is no water supply to any household. There is an increase in the number of people who are affected by kidney problems. A sewage, septic or waste water disposal system does not exist.
PUCSL/NP/49	S. Mathiyalagan - Valikamam East Kopay	There is no 24 hour water supply.Sewerage and waste water disposal systems need to be built.
PUCSL/NP/50	Delfts District Secratariat	There is no 24 hours water supply. Only a few households have access to pipe borne water while others rely on wells.
PUCSL/NP/51	Manjula Devi Satheesan-Kayts	Most wells are salt water wells. Hence there is a need for pipe borne water. Water is pumpd only for 30 minutes. Water supply is our main problem.
PUCSL/NP/52	Valikamam North Division Sec	We have sewerage management issues and a shortage in the supply of pipe borne water.

PUCSL/NP/53	Mrs. U yasotha-Sandilipay	Sewarage and waste disposal is not been done methodically as ground water resources being contaminated. We requirea water supply for at least drinking water. In need of a water supply for at least drinking water.
PUCSL/NP/54	Velanai DS	There is a lack of a continuous water supply.
PUCSL/NP/55	S.Sutharshan-Jaffna DS	Ground water sources are contaminated.
PUCSL/NP/56	B.Revathy-ADP-DS - Karainagar	Entir Karainagar is not under the pipe water supply. Even if it has been included, no connections have been provided thus far.
PUCSL/NP/57	DS-Nallur	There is a lack of a systematic water supply.
PUCSL/NP/58	Karaveddy DS	Receiving access to pipe borne water is important.
PUCSL/NP/59	Mrs.P.Premini	A sewerage disposal system needs to be implemented. We want to receive pipe borne water supply for longer hours rather than receicving it at a lower pressure for a shorter period.
PUCSL/NP/60	Maruthankeny DS	
PUCSL/NP/61	Karrachchi DS	Our wells are mixed with sea water and during droughts these wells dry up. Better sewerage disposal systems need to be introduced.
PUCSL/NP/62	T.Akilan-Oddusuddan	Purified pipe water is needed in certain areas.
PUCSL/NP/63	V.Muhunthan-Vavuniya	A proper waste disposal method is required to prevent contamination.
PUCSL/NP/64	I.Prathapan-Vaviniya North	There is no 24 hour water supply. During droughts certain areas are not supplied with water.
PUCSL/NP/65	T. Manokarajah-Vavuniya South	Waste water drainage systems need to be introduced.
PUCSL/NP/66	K.Sivaharan-Vengalacheddikulam	There is 24 hour water supply. The ground water is contaminated.
PUCSL/NP/67	S.Anurudhdha-Lahugala	There are problems with the supply of water. We require a systematic waste disposal system.
PUCSL/NP/68	Vali Vadakku)North) Mallagam	Due to the shortage of water, unauthorized wells are being dug up. The authorities need to be made aware of this problem.
PUCSL/NP/69	Vali Thetrkku (South) Chunnagam	
PUCSL/NP/70	Vali East Puththoor	We have a major water issue. No project has been able to solve our problem due to lack of long term planning.

PUCSL/NP/71	Vali West Sulibaram	Drinking water is a huge problem.
PUCSL/NP/72	Vali south west - Manippay	We need to create a rain water harvesting system and utilize this water during droughts.
PUCSL/NP/73	Karai Nagar PS	A disinfecting unit is needed for maintaining the sewerage and waste disposal. Toilets are open and unsanitary.

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Mr.K Thevendran. Add. Secretary. Ministry of Water Supply.	Water is everywhere but not suitable for drinking. 43% of the population get pipe born water facility but other 53% of the population may not get good water. CBOs, MCs, UCs, PSs are the other operators, and we have to discuss and carefully decide the procedures to be followed. We have listened to 5 provinces and balance 4 provinces will be done within next month and finalized the policy document.
Prof Rohan Samarajeeva. Head of the consulting Team.	We have 3 challenges in safe water supply. First is 8% of the population has no accesses to safe water at all. It may be even more. Second challenge is 37% of the population use their own supplies. They may be safe or unsafe and may go dry during the dry periods. 43% of the population receives NWSDB supply which seems ok. Balance 12% supplies are Las and CBOs which are not safe always. Some CBOs supply only one day a week and LA schemes are also having problems. This government has given 3rd priority for providing safe water supply to all. The total expenditure to achieve this target by 2030 is Rs.1000 billion and if this target to be achieved by 2025 the expenditure will be more than that. The last budget has increased the investment in the water sector from Rs. 73 billion to Rs. 200 billion which is a positive step towards the achievement of the target. But this needs to obtain loans from development Banks and to ensure the confidence among the donors. Having a regulatory system and firm policies are the fundamentals for that and cost of capital could be reduced. Sewerage systems are also important to reduce the pollution of ground water at least in urban areas which is more expensive than water supply schemes. Gully bowsers are also operating to clean the septic tank and they need proper septage treatment plants to unload their waste. On the other hand, Las and CBOs have an issue of maintenance of their facilities due to lack of funds which leads to deterioration of the service and quality levels. Pricing also a problem and some bowser suppliers charge as high as Rs. 4.50/liter. To address these issues there should be a good regulatory framework and policy framework. Our role is to propose a policy framework by consulting all the stake holders like the Government, NWSDB, PCs, Las, CBOs, and the public and get their views on this.
Mr.Thusitha P Wanigasingha. Chief Secretary. Eastern Province.	Today there is a group of Chairman UCs, Chairman PSs and senior officials in the province gather here therefore we can have fruitful discussion. Water supply coverage in Ampara is 72% which is very satisfactory but no satisfactory water supplies for Dehiattakandiya, Padiyathalawa,, and Pothuwil areas. Water scarcity in Batticaloa is very critical and there are

	very dry areas in Batticaloa district and finding water resources is extremely difficult. Even Trincomalee district is also a water scares area and Trincomalee town is served by NWSDB and Navy. Both Seruwila and Muthur are in Mahaweli lower valley and inundate in every year. Morawewa, Gomarankadawala, Padaviya-Sripura are also dry areas. Under the President's "Gama samaga" program the President has agreed to provide water to Gomarankadawala area first. Water supply by RO plants is very critical and it has to be regulated by NWSDB or any other reputed organization. There are 600 kidney patients in Padaviya and lot of patients in Gomarankadawala also. Civil defense force, Navy, CBOs install RO plants but there is no standard for RO plants and whether any usable chemicals are also removed through Ro plants has to be checked. Water in the reservoirs is polluted by cattles and this has to be controlled. Disposal of human waste is a critical issue in Kalmunai area and finding water resources is a critical problem for CBOs. Jica project also face this issue very frequently. Pollution of shallow wells during the flood season is also an issue.
Mr. N. Thamilchelvan. Deputy Chief Secretary. Planning.	Pipe water coverage in Batticaloa district is 40% and waunathiev is a very critical place in drinking water supply. There was a proposal to implement a project under JICA funds, but it was failed due to lack of water at the proposed source. There are drinking water issues in Padiyathalawa, Mahaoya, Miriswatta area in Ampara district. Some CBOs are there but water supply is not regular, and no extensions are provided due to lack of funds. There are problems in northern part of Trincomalee district such as Padavi-Sripura, Kuchchiweli, Gomarankadawela areas for drinking water and CKDu is also prevailing in those areas. Kanthale -Wan ela is also a similar area. Water supply projects under Jica funding also failed due to lack of water resources. Seruwila-Mahindapura area could be served by extending the distribution of Muthur water supply scheme. Other areas are served with bowser supplies from LAs.
Mr.A Velmanikkam. Deputy Chief Secretary Engineering.	The Government policy is to provide safe drinking water to all by 2025. A shallow dug well program was launched in Keerithotti area under JICA funding was abandoned due to poor maintenance by the community. The tanka were damaged and leaking. A similar project was launched in Pulmude also, but no reliable source found. As an alternative a water was taken from Yan oya and filled to these wells and they are functioning now, but CBOs do not maintain them properly. CBOs are having financial difficulties and they do not have the technical capacity also. Capacity and the capability of the CBOs have to be assessed before constructing the water supply.Wells ahould be constructed at least 3km away from the sea to avoid salinity intrusion to the well. This is not happening in Unnachchiya tank. Dug wells system was abandoned in Batticaloa also. In wakare area

	every house has a dug well, but water quality was not checked. Some people cannot afford the monthly bill also therefor some relief program has to be arranged. Water is pumped to Batticaloa from Unnachchiya tank without supplying to Unnachchiya people. There is a big protest from the people. This problem has to be solved.
Mr. S Kaneshalingam. DD. Dept. of Irrigation. Trincomalee.	The major reservoirs like Senanayaka Samudraya and Unnachchiya controlled by the central government. Medium size tanks like Madurankerney tanks are controlled by the Provincial Irrigation Department. There are requests to implement shallow dug wells programs using these tanks. World vision is implementing such a project in Vakarai area. Small scale projects are implemented in Ampara area also. Department is supplying water for both Irrigation and drinking purposes. The capacity of these tanks has to be increased to cater the future demand. Both Central Irrigation department and Provincial Irrigation Department are preparing plan and estimates for expanding the capacity of tanks. Ques; - Any pollution issues? Pollution issues are with supplying drinking water. NWSDB is finding solution for those pollution problems. Ques: - Are Central Irrigation present here? Yes, DD Irrigation Department, Batticaloa. Under Climate Reciliation program we are going to improve Unnachchiya and Yanoya tanks with the catchment development also. Their water quality will also be improved as these tanks are polluted due to pesticides and weedicides. Question: - Lack of water is the main problem. Do you see any value due to water for drinking? During maha season all farmers do cultivation there for water for drinking could be allowed but during Yala season only 60-70% allow farming. Therefore, farmers protest when allow water for drinking purposes. If 5% of water release from Yan-oya then drinking water problem could be solved. Question: - Human being needs drinking water. Even the farmers need drinking water. Can't we mediate this with the farmers? This problem happened in Kalmunai area. But we made the farmers aware that the drinking water requirement is comparatively small and solved the issue. There are 1100 small tanks in Trincomalee district but majority of them are seasonal because of that some CBOs cannot find any reliable water sources. Rambakanoya, Yan-oya and Mundeni-aru reservoirs have enough capacity to cater for drinking water requirements also. Ques; - Any possibility of increasing the capacity of small tanks? Sometimes possible. Encroachment are in small tanks and upper catchment is developed in most of the tanks. Getting additional land is a problem.
Mr. Pradeepan, Representing GA, Trinco.	Hon. Minister of Water Supply announced that drinking water is a high priority activity and the GA, Trincomalee has

	instructed all the DS to prepare plans to supply drinking water to all the people in Trinco district. Irrigation Department is giving technical advises for that. Most of the CBOs in Trinco district have been abandoned. Kuchchiweli CBO scheme was recommissioned about two weeks ago. There are water sources issues in CBO schemes. Water supply issues are in Kuchchiweli, Morawewa,and Gomarankadawela areas. We have arranged funds to NWSDB through Ministry of Resettlements to improve water supply schemes in the district.
Mr. Kasun Rangana. Coordinating Secretary to Hon Minister of Water Supply for Trinco District.	The vision of the Government is to provide safe drinking water to all by 2025. Present coverage is 43% and covering balance 57% is a difficult task. Both short term and long-term plans have to be developed to achieve this target. Hon Minister has appointed a coordinator for each district, and we are meeting three times a month to discuss the issues. If you can bring the issues regarding water resources issues and water supply issues in writing to me, then I can take up those issues with the Hon Minister.
Mr. T Sudesan. DGM, NWSDB.	There are two stages of implementation of water supply schems to achieve the government goal of providing safe water for all by 2030. Stage 1. from 2021 to2025 and stage 2. From 2025 to 2030. In Trinco district present coverage of 65% will be increased to 90%by 2025. There are CKDu issues in Morawewa, Padaviya and Kuchchiweli areas and priority will be given to these areas. Neelapola and Dehiwatta areas will be covered by extending the Muhur WSS. In Batticaloa district the present coverage of 40% will be increased to 75% by 2025. Waunathiv area will also be covered by Unnacchiya water supply in the future. Ampara district present coverage of 70% will be increased to 90% by 2025. Padiyathalawa area will be supplied with ground water at the beginning and 6000m3/day supply will be given to Thirukkovil area from Sangamam tank. Pothuwil area will be supplied with 5000m3/day by constructing a reservoir in Heda oya. Some CBOs are requesting bulk water supply from NWSDB but NWSDB has stopped supply bulk water to CBOs. Water quality of CBOs also done by NWSDB. Comment from Chief Sec. Villages are protesting for Heda-oya project as they do not get any benefit from that project. Water supply will go to Ampara district.
Mr. R Gunasekara. Director General. Provincial Tourism Beaurau	87% of the is consumed by the agriculture sector and balance for the other sectors. Water is not used for the Power sector. Tourist industry had a growth of 17% to 70% and number of rooms in Trinco increased from 206 to 1466. Number of local tourists and length of stay also increased. 100,000 foreign tourists visited annually and there are 4448 beds in the province. Drinking water demand increased rapidly. After easter Sunday attack with the Covid-19 situation tourist arrival has been dropped by 80%. There are lot of unregistered hotel and their water consumptions

	unknown. Therefore, actual water consumption cannot be assessed. There is only one hotel in the district who recycle wastewater to save the water consumption. This has to be promoted to other hotels also. Technology has to be promoted. Quest; - Any hotel construction with pipe water supply? The contractors use their own water supplies.
Mr. Nagarasa Manivannam. CLG Eastern Province.	The Local Authorities have a mandate to supply rural water to the public. #^ out of 45 local authorities in the province bowsers to supply water to the people. There are 50 small schemes maintain by the Las. Their water sources are dug well or bulk supplies from NWSDB. There are issues with the own water sources such as quality and lack of water during the dry seasons. These schemes are run by minor employees who does not have any technical knowledge. Training them is also a problem. BO schemes also fail due to the same reasons. The Las should have the Laboratory facilities to check the water quality. Vakarai is one of the poorest LA in the province and they cannot afford to test the water samples. Most of the Las cannot ensure both quality and quantity and all the CBOs have been informed to register under the Department of Community Water supplies. The LAs have the power to increase the Tariff but since they are in the rural areas, they cannot increase the tariff due to protests of the community. Quest: - Can you test the water samples? Yes, we test about 25 samples a month.
Mr. A S Gowripalan. Engineer, Local Government Department.	When you are using RO plants no chemicals used. 8% of the population has no access to clean drinking water and solar evaporation is an appropriate solution for them. Raw water contamination with fertilizer is a serious issue in Samanthirai area rural schemes and the people are asking to construct filtering systems for them. Algae is another problem in rural schemes and drinking water with algae will lead to carcinogenic problems. Quest: - Rainwater collection is in the Housing policy. Are you implementing it? No. Rainwater systems are not adoptable. Padaviya area people get good revenue by distributing water by bowsers. You can have a successful business.
Mr. A R Subahiran, ACLG.	It is difficult to supply water by bowsers for small Las during dry period. Municipal council can afford it. All other departments also assist to Las to provide this facility.
Mr. P Thaneswaran. DS, Kuchchaweli .	Drinking water is a real problem in Kuchchaweli and out of 24 GN divisions II GN divisions are served with NWSDB water. Other areas are covered by CBO schemes and about 500 families depend on them. Pulmude area has a shortage of water supply during dry periods and PS supply water by bowsers. There are 6 RO plants, and they do a limited supply. Supplying Yan oya water through Periaru o Kuchcheweli area is the solution for this.

Ms. Malani Ashila rep???	There is no drinking water facility for about 20km from Irratamkandy to Yan-oya. This is a tourism area and drinking water is supplied by 5 bowsers. Water is supplied along the main roads and by roads are not supplied with. Water samples are collected by PHIs and send them to Anuradhapura for testing. Project proposals have been prepared for water supply schemes and poor communities must also be included in those proposals. Lot of agricultural activities are going on in the area but last year no drinking water for farmers as well as wildlife also. Small tanks of the Provincial Irrigation Department have to be developed to cater those needs.
Mr. H A E Pushpakumara. DS, Padaviya-Sripura.	Kidney disease is very common in the area and safe drinking water is very important for the area. There are 31 RO plants in the area and PS is supplying water to 8 GN divisions out of 10 GN divisions. These RO plants were constructed by Sri Lanka Navy and now handed over to the Civil Defense Force. There is no mechanism to maintain or regulation for these RO plants. Maintenance of these plants have been handed over to village societies and they have no capacity to perform that. Once those are broken there is no mechanism to repair them. Random quality checks are done through the MOH office but there must be a proper mechanism for that also. There are RO machines given by private parties also.
Mr. G Thilakaratna. Chairman, Pradesiya Sabawa, Padaviya Sripura.	There are 3500 families living in the area and 8 out of 10 GN divisions are having water issues. In “Seva Janapadaya” 540 families have been supplied with pipe born water supply. Ground water is used as the source and water is little hard. Water samples are taken in 3-4 months periods and send them to Anuradhapura for testing. People do not like adding chlorine to water and a major drinking water project is necessary for the area to cover the area. People have been used to RO water and there are 5 RO plants operated by the PS. No regulation for these RO plants. PS charge Rs. 1/liter. We need lot of money to operate the RO plant and a replacement of the filter will cost around Rs. 250,000/. If NWSDB operates and supply in bulk to PS, then we can operate. Ques; - Are you charging for Bowser supplies? Yes. Disaster management center provide funds during drought seasons. Ques: - How DS office bowsers obtain water? They get from good wells and NWSDB. Ques: - Do private sector operate bowsers? Yes. There is only one and he sells RO water at the rate of Rs.2/liter. PHI check the quality of water.
Ms. H R M Renuka. MA, DS office, Kanthale.	19 GN divisions out of 23 are served with NWSDB water. There are 3 GNDs in upstream of Kanthale Tank which has a capacity of 114,000 acft is supplied with bowser supplies. Wan ela, Peramaduwa, Rajawewa are CKDU areas, and 3 RO plants have been operated by the Civil Defense Force. Five

	months are rainy seasons and if that water could be stored then it should be sufficient to cater to balance months.
Mr. D S Priyantha, Secretary, Pradesiya Sabawa ,Kanthale.	75% of the area is served with NWSDB water. Balance area is served with bowser supplies by the PS. Barrels are kept by the side of the roads and bowser is filling those tanks. Chances of pollution of these barrels is very high. A proper container should be provided to collect water. There is a CBO maintained by the LA and water is obtained from NWSDB and La has requested to NWSDB to take over. Construction of a water supply scheme commenced to supply water to Wanela area that has to be completed soon as the area is high CKDu prone area. Water sources of RO plants go dry during the dry periods and they request bowser supplies from the LA. Since we cannot supply treated water for Ro plants, the operators find it difficult to RO plants during dry periods. The bowser is 15 years old, and it supply water to Kithulotuwa area which is in Polonnaruwa district. Ques: - Can't you introduce Rainwater harvesting systems to supplement the water supply? Rainwater systems are in the plans and check when approving the plans, but it is not checked when C of C are issued.
Ms. S M Sriya, Development Officer Morawewa.	There are 10 GNDs in the area but only 3 GNDs served with pipeborn water from NWSDB and Namaloya project has been stopped due to lack of water in the source. Mahadivulwewa area only 210 families have been covered whereas 800 families are living and Morawewa south only 10 families have been covered whereas 200 families living. There are issues in those CBO schemes such as lack of tools and knowledge to maintain those schemes. The sources go dry during the dry seasons and only one bowser in the PS serve water to these people during the dry periods, but the PS does not have enough funds.
Mr. Rajanayagam UC Trinco.	75% area is covered by pipe born water supplied by NWSDB and balance is covered by shallow wells which are heavily polluted due to septic tanks. Most of the houses are constructed on 6perch lands there for NWSDB is requested to cover the balance area also quickly. There is a night soil dumping yard in Kinniya which has to be repaired and septage treatment plant has to be constructed for treatment of septage. An elephant fence has to be erected around the dumping yard. Ques: -If you upgrade the sullage plant can you serve to other UCs also? No. We need to have a modern treatment plant.
Mrs Nalani. Secretary, Towns four gravets,Pradesiya Sabawa. Trinco.	There are 27 GNDs in the area and the water supply is not satisfactory as you can't take enough water from the Palaimuththu tank. A major water supply scheme has to be constructed to cover the area.

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Summary of Written Submissions

Reference number	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/EP/01	Poratheevuppatru PS/Vellavali / Saravanaiyootru/Thumbangkaeni/40th Village vammiyadiyootru/39th Village selvapuram	No 24 hrs relaible water service and have about only 06 hrs. It is very important to shift water from wells and other sources to piped water. Cannot envisage a scenario where there would be no need to build storage tanks in homes and commercial buildings except via taps. Since the low quality of the water supplied in this area, Cannot drink it straight from the tap, without boiling. septic tanks are not essential. Believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. There is lesser role for private participation in WSS. Digitalized complaints will be increased the productivity. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results in every six months. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, by the Provincial Capital.
PUCSL/EP/02	VALACHCHENAI / Koralipattu PS/ Minuminuththaveli Village Council Minuminuththaveli Kiran	No 24 hrs relaible water service. It is very important to shift water from wells and other sources to piped water. Can envisage a scenario where there would be no need to build storage tanks in homes and commercial buildings except via taps. Since the low quality of the water supplied in this area, Cannot drink it straight from the tap, without boiling. Goverment should have a sector specific objectives for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. septic tanks are not essential. Believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. It is good if can get a role for private participation in WSS. Digitalized complaints will be increased the productivity. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results quartly. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be

		conducted, by the Provincial Capital. Tariffs are changed through regulation by once a year.
PUCSL/EP/04	VALACHCHENAI / Koralipattu PS / Vilangarai Community Centre / Naasivantheevu	No 24 hrs relaible water service. It is very important to shift water from wells and other sources to piped water. Can envisage a scenario where there would be no need to build storage tanks in homes and commercial buildings except via taps. Since the low quality of the water supplied in this area, Cannot drink it straight from the tap, without boiling. Goverment should have a sector specific objectives for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. septic tanks are not essential. Believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. It is good if can get a role for private participation in WSS. Digitalized complaints will be increased the productivity. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results once a month. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, by the Provincial Capital. Tariffs are changed through regulation by once a year.
PUCSL/EP/05	VALACHCHENAI / Koralipattu PS / Muruththanai Kiraan	No 24 hrs relaible water service. It is very important to shift water from wells and other sources to piped water. Can envisage a scenario where there would be no need to build storage tanks in homes and commercial buildings except via taps. Since the low quality of the water supplied in this area, Cannot drink it straight from the tap, without boiling. Goverment should have a sector specific objectives for urban, rural and

		estate sector water supply. septic tanks are not essential. Believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. It is good if can get a role for private participation in WSS. Digitalized complaints will be increased the productivity. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results quartly. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, by the Provincial Capital. Tariffs are changed through regulation by once a year.
PUCSL/EP/06	VALACHCHENAI / Koralipattu PS / Akkuraanai Womens Society / Akkuraanai Kiraan	No 24 hrs relaible water service. It is very important to shift water from wells and other sources to piped water. Can envisage a scenario where there would be no need to build storage tanks in homes and commercial buildings except via taps. Since the low quality of the water supplied in this area, Cannot drink it straight from the tap, without boiling. Goverment should have a sector specific objectives for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. septic tanks are not essential. Believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. It is good if can get a role for private participation in WSS. Digitalized complaints will be increased the productivity. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results in every two months. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, by the Provincial Capital. Tariffs are changed through regulation by once a year.
PUCSL/EP/07	Koralipattu West PS	there is no water supply project under our PS
PUCSL/EP/08	KATTANKUDY / Victory Community Centre / Kattankudy 6	most houses have 24 hrs water supply. But well water have been polluted because of toilet pits. Better to have pipe water too. Water quality is low and cannot consume directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas due to the high increase of the density of population. There is a lack of a systematic approach to dispose the waste. The Objectives must be created to suit the rural and urban sectors. The central

		government should take all the resposibilities of investments and they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. The service providers' productivity be increased through testing and the ideas of the general public. Water-NWSDB Sewage-Local govt. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results half yearly. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, by the Provincial Capital.
PUCSL/EP/09	KATTANKUDY /Jinna Community Centre / Kattankkudy 1	98% houses have 24hrs water supply. due to increasing population the water deep down the floor is getting polluted. Since the low quality of the water supplied in this area, Cannot drink it straight from the tap, without boiling. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas due to the high increase of the density of population. There is a lack of a systematic approach to dispose the waste. The Objectives must be created to suit the rural and urban sectors. The central government should take all the resposibilities of investments and they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. The service providers' productivity be increased through testing and the ideas of the general public. Water-NWSDB Sewage-Local govt. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results half yearly. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, by the Provincial Capital.
PUCSL/EP/10	KATTANKUDY / Umar Community Centre / Kattankkudy 6	Majority of the house have 24hr water. Dengue scare in wells. Through the current piped-water supply, thereis water interruption is prevalent. Water quality is low and cannot consume directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas due to the high increase of the density of population. Lack of managment in clearing sewage(toilet pits), High charges for the renting of the gully sucker and the clearing the sewage. The Objectives must be created to suit the rural and urban sectors. The central government should take all the resposibilities of investments and they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan

		facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. The service providers' productivity be increased through testing and the ideas of the general public. Water-NWSDB Sewage-Local govt. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results half yearly. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, in Batticaloa.
PUCSL/EP/11	KATTANKUDY / Evaton Community Centre / Kattankudy 6	Majority of the house have 24hr water. Due to the underwaterways are being polluted the shift to the pipe water is much needed. Since a fee is being charged it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. The Objectives must be created to suit the rural and urban sectors. The central government should take all the resposibilities of investments and they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. The service providers' productivity be increased through testing and the ideas of the general public. Water-NWSDB Sewage- Muunicipal counsils. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results in every three months. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, by district basis.
PUCSL/EP/12	KATTANKUDY / Kattankudy 6 / Noor Community Centre	95% has 24 hr water supply. due to the reduced usage and densed population underground water is getting polluted. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. We have issues in discarding of waste, Underground water polluting. Government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. Believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS and are willing to pay and obtain service. It is good if can get a role for private participation in WSS. Digitalized complaints will be increased the productivity. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results in half yearly. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, in Colombo.

PUCSL/EP/13	KATTANKUDY / ISDA Community Centre / Kattankudy 2	All the house have 24 hr water. Due to the waste/toilet pits being close to each other the wells are getting polluted. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. we have issues in discarding of waste, Underground water polluting. Government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. Believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have the capacity. We accept the value of cost reflective tarrifs, mechanisms and loan facilities for WSS.and are willing to pay and obtain service. It is not good to get a role for private participation in WSS.The service providers productivity can be increased through testing and the ideas of the general public.Water-NWSDB Sewage-Local govt. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results in half yearly. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, in Colombo.
PUCSL/EP/14	KATTANKUDY / Kuba Community Centre	90% of the house have 24 hr water supply. Due to the increase in population it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. lack of proper waste disposal. The government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. believe that the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments and they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS and willing to pay and obtain services. No private participations. Water-NWSDB Sewage- Loval govt authority. If tariffs are set through regulation, once a year it should be changed. Need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems.The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct tests.The ideal frequency of testing is half yearly. Capital city is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/15	ERUVIL PATTU PS /MANMUNAI SOUTH	20% of the population get water 24 hrs via pipe line. Water is not suitable for direct use. Low

		quality water. No continues water supply in dry season. pipe water it will help in drinking, agriculture, harvesting. it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems to the area. lack of proper disposal and the stench of the sewage when overflowing. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. Willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participations in WSS. the service providers productivity be increased by using training/different emthods/suitable technology. there is a need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. provincial capital is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/16	MANMUNAI WEST / VAVUNATHIVU	only 70 % of the people get 24 hrs water service. Water is not suitable for direct use. Low quality water. No continues water supply in dry season. pipe water it will help in drinking, agriculture, harvesting. it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems to the area. lack of proper disposal and the stench of the sewage when overflowing. the government should have a different objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. Willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a partially role for private participations in WSS. the service providers productivity be increased by using training/different emthods/suitable technology. If tariffs are set through regulation, every 5 years they should be changed. there is a need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. the ideal frequency of testing has to be random.provincial capital is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.

PUCSL/EP/17	MANMUNAI SOUTH WEST/ THAANDAMALAI / SHRI MURUGAN COMMUNITY CENTRE	No 24 hrs water service. In dry season no water. Low quality well water and cannot consume directly. It is very important to have a water supply service in 24 hrs.
PUCSL/EP/18	MANMUNAI SOUTH WEST/ KULUVINAMADU / KULUVINAMADU COMMUNITY CENTRE	Prevailing water supply is not sufficient and the water pressure is very low. Need to fix a pressure pump.
PUCSL/EP/19	MANMUNAI SOUTH WEST / KADUKKAMUNAI / KADUKKAMUNAI COMMUNITY CENTRE	Completely pipe borne water. 450 families are benefitted from this project. They can use the water with no hesistance due to it being pipe water. And is obtained directly from the service provider. this water project is more than 10 years old. Over 300 water metres are faulty and the pillars are not suitable there is a huge waste of water. In addition to the community centre has to bear the heavy losses due to the wastage of water occuring. a maintenanc service needs to be carried out to continue the supply of water but the community centre isnt able to withstand the cost.
PUCSL/EP/20	TRINCOMALEE / MORAWEVA PS / MORAWEVA SOUTH / MADHIL WEVA	no water supply for 24 hrs. Some areas water quality is very low. lack of space to dispose of the waste is a problem. Believe that the central or provincial governments, or local government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. but the most of the local governments have no sufficient resources. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. Willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participations in WSS. the service providers' productivity can be increased by training. NWSDB/Local govt should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. Tarrifs are set through regulation,not frequent changes but changes appropprіately with time. The peoples economic status and income levels should also be considered. there is a need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. The supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. District is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/21	TRINCOMALEE / KINNIYA URBAN COUNCIL	there is a 24 hrs water supply with occasional water interruptions within the municipal council limits. Others need to have a water supply project. It is very important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water. Due to the

		increasing population land scarcity is arising. Therefore methods must be introduced to dispose and manage waste. toilets pits in the lower areas are overflow frequently. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. Believe that the central or provincial governments, or local government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by training. Central govt should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. Tarrifs are set through regulation,and change once a year. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests . the ideal frequency of testing is twice a year. provincial capital is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/22	TRINCOMALEE / KINNIYA PS	Only 50% of the prople have water supply but no 24 hrs service. It is very important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water. Water quality is at a minimum level. introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems will be helpful in the future. the issue of mainataining distance between the wells and the toilet pits due to land scarcity. Believe the local government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. They have capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by Modernizing the current methods. there is no role for private participations in WSS. Central govt should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. Tarrifs are set through regulation,and change minimum every 5 years. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results.

		regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests . the ideal frequency of testing should be a random. Cities and provincial capital is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/23	TRINCOMALEE / MUDUR PS	50% of the villagers get water supply for 24 hrs. others have no 24 hrs water service. Especially drinking water can get by shifting well water and other water sources into a pipe water. introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas can ensure the health of increasing population. lack of space to dispose the waste/ lack of understanding and vigilance in keeping the toilets clean. central govt has adequate capacity to bear the full responsibility of these investments while the local govt does not have it.We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. there is a role for private participations in WSS. the service providers' productivity can be increased by training. NWSDB/Local govt should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. Tarrifs are set through regulation,and changes need to bbe done timely based on the economic levels of the people. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests . the ideal frequency of testing should be on monthly basis. NWSDB head office is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted
PUCSL/EP/24	TRINCOMALEE / Pattanam	24 hrs water service is not available. Water quality is low. Cannot drink directly. sewage and fecal sludge management systems is not suitable for our areas. Disposal of toilet waste facilities are not available. government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. Believe the central or provincial governments, or local government authorities authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. We don't accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support

		mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. There is no role for private participations in WSS. NWSDB/LGA should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. Tarrifs are set through regulation,and change once in every 5 years. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests . the ideal frequency of testing should be random. Regional office is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/25	TRINCOMALEE / Verugal	no 24 hrs water service. Very important to shift well water and other water sources into pipe water. introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas can ensure the health of increasing population. central govt has adequate capacity to bear the full responsibility of these investments while the local govt does not have it. Believe the central or provincial governments, or local government authorities authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participations in WSS. the service providers' productivity can be increased by training. NWSDB/LGA/ CBO should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. Tarrifs are set through regulation,and changes need to bbe done timely based on the economic levels of the people. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be monthly. NWSDB head office is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted
PUCSL/EP/26	TRINCOMALEE / THAMBALAGAMAM	no 24 hrs water supply. It is very important to shift well water and other water sources into pipe water. during the rainy season the water levels increase and the toilet pits get filled and no way of

		waste disposal. Believe the central or provincial governments, or local government authorities authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participations in WSS. the service providers' productivity can be increased by adequate training,change the attitudeof the employees,internal audit, motivate employees. NWSDB/local govt council should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. Tarrifs are set through regulation,and changes need to bbe done timely based on the economic levels of the people. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be in six months. should be conducted in functioning areas are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/27	TRINCOMALEE / TRINCOMALEE MC	no 24 hrs water supply. Water quality is at a minimum level. So cannot consume directly without boiling. No proper waste disposal infrastructure, create a master plan through proper drainage system, create a system to recycle the waste water. the hospitals dont have a systematic method of disposing the waste water. the objective has to be set to supply water. Believe the central government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participations in WSS. the service providers' productivity can be increased by proper information disemination, make it popular among the community. Central Govt /UC should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. The regulator should conduct tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be in three months. particulars cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.

PUCSL/EP/28	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / WRDS PIRAINDURACHCHENAI	No 24 hrs water service. during the flooding season the toilet pits overflow and there PS dosnt have facilities to dispose. we belive they have the capacity. We don't accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service.
PUCSL/EP/29	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	no 24 hrs water service. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. during the flooding season the toilet pits overflow and there PS dosnt have facilities to dispose. we belive they have the capacity. We don't accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by giving training, finance, resources. local authority should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Supplier should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be random. other cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/30	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / WRDDS WOMENS ASSOCIATION / MAANCHOLAI	no 24 hrs water service. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. during the flooding season the toilet pits overflow and there PS dosnt have facilities to dispose. we belive they have the capacity. We don't accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by giving training, finance, resources. local authority should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Supplier should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of

		testing should be done monthly. other cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/31	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / MEERAVODAI	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is low. Can't consumed directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. draining water contamination, unsatisfactory waste disposal. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by giving adequate training. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed based on a feasibility study. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Supplier should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done halfyearly. Districts are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/32	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / JUMMA MOSQUE MEERAVODAI	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is low. Can't consumed directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. high charges for the waste disposal . the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by giving adequate training. there is no role for private participation in WSS. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed yearly. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done weekly. Colombo city is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/33	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / YOUTH STAR SPORTS CLUB	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is low. Can't consumed directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. lack of a building for PS. the government should have a single

		objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by giving modernized training. there is a role for private participation in WSS. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed weekly. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done weekly. other city is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/34	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / NOOR COMMUNITY CENTRE / NAAVADI	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is low. Can't consumed directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. it is very important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water. during the flooding season the toilet pits overflow and the PS doesn't have facilities to dispose. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. the service providers' productivity can be increased by giving training providing resources. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed based on the individual income. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator and the supplier should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done everyday. other city is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/35	BATTICALOA / OATTAMAWADI / no name given	no 24 hrs water service. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. lack of space for waste disposal. it is very important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. the service provider's productivity to be inncreased by joining hands with the govt institutions. If tariffs are set

		through regulation, they should be changed based on the individual income. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator and the supplier should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once a year. provicial capitals are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/36	BATTICALOA / 10	safety is less than average. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply.
PUCSL/EP/37	BATTICALOA / 11-14	not filled in.
PUCSL/EP/38	BATTICALOA / NO NAME GIVEN	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is low. Can't consume directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. Lack of space, contamination of drinking water. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. If tariffs are set through regulation, it should be revised based on the community living standards. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be once a year. Batticaloa district is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/39	BATTICALOA / NO NAME GIVEN	No 24 hrs water service. It is very important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water. Water quality is very low. Can't consume directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. Lack of resources for the local council. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan

		facilities for WSS. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participation in WSS. the service provider's productivity to be inncreased by givining training. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed based on the individual income. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done monthly. other cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/40	AMPARAI / NINTAVUR PS / AL FARHAN COMMUNITY CENTRE	No 24 hrs water service. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities than non-urban areas. Dense housing projects becomes severe problem. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. there is a role for private participations in WSS. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed in every six months. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done in every three months. other cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/41	AMPARAI / AL EEMAN COMMUNITY CENTRE	No 24 hrs water service. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities than non-urban areas. abandonment of the wells is a problem. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participation in WSS. the service provider's productivity to be inncreased by givining training. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed according to the cost. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through

		piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator and the supplier should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done in every three to five months. province is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/42	AMPARAI / AL HIKMATH COMMUNITY CENTRE	No 24 hrs water service. It is very important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water. Water quality is very low. Can't consume directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. stench during the rainy season. we belive they have the capacity. the service provider's productivity can be increased by increasing their payments. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed once a year. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once in six months. cities / districts are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/43	AMPARAI / OMAR KHAIYYAM COMMUNITY CENTRE	90% of the house have 24 hrs water supply. But some areas water quality is not good. So can't consume directly. It is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. the government should have a single objective for the benefit of the people. we belive they have the capacity. we are not willing to pay and obtain service. there is no role for private participations. the service provider's productivity can be increased by increasing their payments. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed once a year. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once in six months. districts are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/44	AMPARAI / PROMISING REFIEF FRONT	no 24 hrs water service. It is important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water.But some areas water quality is not good. So

		can't consume directly. it is better to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. toilets are not built properly. we belive they have the capacity. the service provider's productivity can be increased by inspection/testing. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed once in three months. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator and the supplier should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once in three months. respective districts are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/45	AMPARAI / VAVUDI ROAD NINTAVUR 3	no 24 hrs water service. It is important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water.But some areas water quality is not good. So can't consume directly. lack of space/scarcity of land. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. there is a role for private participation in WSS. the service provider's productivity can be increased by increase the standards when necessary. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once a week. Amparai / cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/46	AMPARAI / HAJIYAR ROAD	no 24 hrs water service. it is better to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they do not have the capacity. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and

		publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done randomly. cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/47	AMPARAI / 3RD CROSS STREET NINTAVUR 5	no 24 hrs water service. It is important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water.But some areas water quality is not good. So can't consume directly. it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. We are willing to pay and obtain the services. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once in three months. respective provinces are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/48	AMPARAI / 3RD CROSS STREET NINTAVUR 6	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is not good. Can't consume directly. it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. we belive they have the capacity. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. there is a role for private participation in WSS. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done in apropriate time bloks. cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/49	AMPARAI / IRAKKAMAM PS	It is important to shift from water from wells and other sources to piped water. Water quality is not good. Can't consume directly. it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. Disposal of waste water is a problem. The governement should work on a common objectives. we belive they have the capacity. we are not willing to pay and obtain the service. there is a role for private participation in WSS. the service provider's productivity can be increased

		through the consumers. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed based on cost of living. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done in random.local governments are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/50	AMPARAI / AKKARAIPATTU PS	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is not good. Can't consume directly. The proper disposal of waste has to be introduced to the villages as population are increasing. By providing the basic resources to the local authority or grant permission to the private sector. When requested assistance to clear the septic tanks from local authority, they say that they do not have the resources. So people are struggling due to this problem. The objectives should be created. During the shortage of water there should be a proper system plan to store water and supply. Full resposibility of the investments, cenntral govt; and local authorities are to be involved and should get the NGOS' support as well. we are willing to pay and obtain the service. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done random. Closest cities are the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/51	AMPARAI / SAMMANTHURAI PS / MALLIHAITHEEVU	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is not good. Can't consume directly. it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. Lack of a proper project to dispose waste. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. Believe they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. We are willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participation in WSS. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed in every year.

		need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Regulator should conduct the tests or check the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once in six months. Colombo is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/52	AMPARAI / SAMMANTHURAI PS / MALLIHAITHEEVU 2	no 24 hrs water service. Water quality is not good. Can't consume directly. it is important to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas. Lack of a proper project to dispose waste. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. Believe they have the capacity. We accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments and support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS. We are willing to pay and obtain the service. There is a role for private participation in WSS. If tariffs are set through regulation, they should be changed once in two years. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. Audit the suppliers test. the ideal frequency of testing should be done once a year. Colombo is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.
PUCSL/EP/53	AMPARAI / SAMMANTHURAI PS / MALLIHAITHEEVU 3	no 24 hrs water service. Some areas water quality is not good. Cannot consume directly. Lack of a proper project to dispose waste. the government should have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply. lack of development in the villages, based on the income levels of the village as they fall under low income category. There is a role for private participation in WSS. the service provider's productivity can be increased through the community. need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems. the supplier should conduct periodic tests and publicize the results. the regulator and the supplier conduct the tests. the ideal frequency of testing should be done frequency. Colombo is the prefferred location of regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted.

Public Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry
Sabaragamuwa Province
25 March 2021

Damitha Kumarasinghe PUCSL - Director General	Welcome speech Purpose of the public consultation
Mahinda S Weerasioriya Disteict Secretary - Kegalle	SGDs and water services Kegalle has a high average rain fall 2 main water sources 80% have safe drinking water, 35% get water from pipe water. 318 CBO projects. Some are relucrant to pay dor drinming water facilities Use of rain water must be promoted
Malani Lokukodagama Disteict Secretary - Rathnapura	Rathanpura is faced with many natural disasters due to Kalu and Walawe rivers. 30% protected wells. 5% unprojectedwells, 23% NWSDB 26% XCBOs 1.5% Other pipewells 15% Rivers and other sources Financial resources allocated for water is very limited. Water sources must be proejcted. Ground water levels reducing due to illegal actitivies around rivers No proper waste management system Impact of use of chemicals for agriculture
K.Devendran Add Sec - Water Servinces Mnistry	
Ranjani Jayakodi Secretary - Sabaragamuwa Province	Importance of proper use of toilets 19% of Sabaragamuwa is forest coverage. Urabanisation is affecting water seourcs. Ranking of houses based on the water usage. A system to contao lindustries distritung unclean water to sources.Mapping of water sources and ofies based n GPS.
Dr.Gayashan Navarathna	
Lasantha Weeraasekara NWSDB - Rathnapura	Reducing water polultion is imporrtant Timber industry, Gem industry affects water sources Pohora in agriculture polutes water. Organic pohora must be used. There needs to be hifher focus on rural proejcts NWSDB co erage is 20% in Rathnapura, 24% in Kegalle They have plans to train technicians and executives of CBOs NWSDB provdes technical assisitance to CBOs. NWSDB checks 2 samples free/year, then a charge is there. But manny CBOs don't get the quality checked.

	They check water sources as per the ewquests by Dis Sec. Clorine - in some places high clorine, in some places low clorine. Water purification centers need to be maintained properly. CBOs need better regulation. Equipment and tools used by CBOs need to be of a goodsandard. NWSDB can't monitor everything. When people are been resettleed, NWSDB should be consulted before final decisions are made. This will help to protect thee water sources. Good quality water meters for CBOs. People compain of low quaitty and high fees of CBOs compared to NWSDB. Better audit systems for CBOs.
CBO Dept - Rathnapura	34% is covered byCBOs. 550 CBOs. 126,000 HHs. Only 26% gets cleaned. Others don't get cleaned. The plan is to give clean water to all 34% by 2025. They have been given projects run by pther parties such as Wprld Bank, these projects have many issues. 20 new projectss since the dept was established in 2014, they all have cleaning facilites. All CBOs are identified via GPS -their probelsm ans solutiions and cost have been identifed. Rathnapura has no proper system for waste treatment. No pronvincial councils have systems in Rathnapura. Rathnapura provides watersorucssto other districts and prvicesas well. Tehererore it is important to protect the water sources.
Sanjeewa Dhammika Rep of Minister	National program on projecting water sources is to be implemented. Better water collection is needed via resevoirs. Factories destroy water sources.
Abeyrathna Kegalle district - PHI	Waste management is important for clean water. 30% from CBOs in Kegalle. 23% from private wells. 15% from other well. Waste disposal is a big issue. Kegalle gets infection desesaes like Hepatisis and Sengamakya. 315 water samples - 49% are unsatisfacoty.
Sunil Jayasooriya Kolonna CBO Forum - Chairman	There are 21 CBOS in Kolonna. They are all in the forum. They get good support from govt officers. Water source and forest conservation is important. Their water source gets poluted by waste and garbage from estate families that live around the water sources. They need more PHIs. as they can support wste and garbage pollution issues. Lands (on thop of hills) that are owned by Land Commissio is been given to agriculture. This needs better regulation. Porkuru system for waste management won't work. Problems in getting land for waste water dumping.

Saman Jayasinghe Chairman - Galigamuwa Pradeshiya Sabha	There is no proper system for waste management. More funds are needed. Role of pradeshiya sabha is not given enough status. Current forest cover is foreign trees they are not good for the soil or water conservation.
Bulathkohupitiya Pradeshiya Sabhawa	There needs be legal protection for water source conservation. Pyrus trees should be removed from forests. Locaal trees must be planted and protected long term. Polythene is one of the main pollutants of rivers. There needs be a system to ban/destroy polythene. Gully plants are needed. Pradeshiya sabhas don't have enough funds for that. Waste water of shops gets sent to the rivers. They have planned a project to mitigate this for Ritigaha oya.
N Dharmapala Pradeshiya Sec - Eheliyagoda	Kalatuwawa reservoirs gives water to Colombo. They don't have water for 4 months because they give water to Colombo. Officers appointd by NWSDB to look after pipewells (these are not eployees of NWSDB) are not aware of all attributes of protecting the pipewell.So gettijng pradeshiya sabhas involved is important. Small water sources in Eheliyagoda have been idetified as unstiable for usage by MOH. Thus no point in investing in small projects. Land Commission creates prolbem when acessing some water sourfes in areas that are not currently cultivatrd .Kalu ganga needs more ways to collect water.
Kolllone Pradeshiya Sabha - Chairman	Water sources are in estates. They don’t have sanitation facilities. Thus sources get polluted. Many don’t (60%) don’t have access to any kind of water. Forest Res an Land Commission - Many areas have tress but hae tea cultivation undergoing, This needs to stop. Unsystematic pipes by each house reduces water sources.
D.G.Renuka Godakawela PS - Pradeshiya Sabha	36 CBOs. Many are not regulated. Many problems. Some are run by families and have become facmily businesse.s Tubewells are mismanaged .Thus even short dry times create drought like conditions. PS don’t have authority to get invovled in private land issues that destroy foresrt covers. Lack of clean water - mixed with feaces. CBOs need water meters, now some have especially the old CBOs.
Amila wijerathna Kolllone Pradeshiya Sabha - Sec	CBOs are not regulated. Finances needs to be audited. Water sources should be protected. LRC lands are getting destroyed - by givving to people fore resettlement. Private ownership. Foresr reeservations can be protected. - x m from each water source should

	belong to the Govt. Pradeshiya sabhas need more power to protect the water sources;

Public Consultation on Water and Sanitation Services Industry
Sabaragamuwa Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference Number	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/SB/1	Eheliyagoda DS	Water supplied to certain areas is undrinkable. Some families do not have toilet facilities and some wells are not secured.
PUCSL/SB/2	Kuruwita DS	Most areas do not have a government supplied water system and even even in areas where it is available, the water is unclean and is not provided 24 hours a day. Water sources are getting polluted due to waste water and hence we require a proper waste disposal system.
PUCSL/SB/3	Kahawatta DS	NWSDB provides water to less than 20% of the population in the area. Majority of the population gets their water supply through various water sources using unsystematic means. There is high water wastage due to the use of cheap pipes. Diseases are prevelant due to unclean drinking water. We are in need of proper waste and waste water disposal systems and toilet facilities.
PUCSL/SB/4	Elapatha DS	We require a water supply system from the NWSDB.
PUCSL/SB/5	Ayagama DS	Water supplied from wells and other water sources is not of good quality and cannot directly be used as drinking water. During the dry season CBOs are unable to continuously provide water for 24 hours. We require water storage systems, waste water disposal systems in the area near the town and toilet facilities.
PUCSL/SB/6	Kiriella DS	There are issues with the quality of water supplied from wells and other water sources. There is a need for a proper water supply system as there are issues with the water supply during the dry season and flooding causes waste to be mixed with this water supply. We require water tanks to efficiently use rain water. 1.57% of families do not have access to toilet facilities. Waste disposal systems need to be built. In some places waste from septic tanks gets released to water sources. CBOs need to be managed more efficiently.
PUCSL/SB/7	Galigamuwa DS	There is no 24 hour water supply to certain areas. There are issues with the water quality. We require water storage systems and waste water and solid waste disposal systems.

PUCSL/SB/8	Opanayaka DS	There is an insufficient water supply during the dry season. In some areas there is no continuous 24 hour water supply. We need a systematic storage and distribution system. Water sources are polluted due to ongoing development projects. Water is unsystematically supplied from its sources. The water quality needs to be tested regularly.
PUCSL/SB/9	Ruwanwella DS	There is no continuous 24 hour water supply. Water storage facilities need to be built. Due to the issues with water quality, it cannot be consumed directly. The NWSDB does not supply water to certain areas. There are ssues with waste disposal through septic tanks. We require systematic waste water and solid waste disposal systems.
PUCSL/SB/10	Rambukkana DS	Some areas do not have a continuous 24 hour water supply. Wells and other water sources are important to fulfill the needs of our residents. In some areas water cannot directly be used as drinking water. We require water storage systems and solid waste disposal systems in some areas.
PUCSL/SB/11	Kegalle DS	Some areas do not have a continuous 24 hour water supply. In some areas water cannot be consumed directly - must be heated. We require water storage facilities, waste water and solid waste disposal systems and water purification systems. Due to climate conditions, the use of wells and other water sources is inefficient as water levels decrease during dry season. Some areas have no pipe water supply while the water pressure is low for others. Certain areas experience frequent breakdowns of pipe systems.The NWSDB does not provide water to some areas and there is a lack of water sources in other areas. Water distribution is slow for certain areas.

Public Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry
Uva Province
29 March 2021

Shantha Jayasinghe PUCSL - Assistant Director	Introdcution to the event Structure of public consultation progrem of the PUCSL
K. Thevendran Ministry of Water Services	There are problems in many aspects of the water services industrt - fund allocation, lack of staff and problems faced by the consumers. The main purpose of the public consultations is to understand issues at a groud level. Issues in water supply include: quality, high fitting charges, political issues, lack of 24/7 water supply.
Rohan Samarajiva Consultant LIRNEaisa	Slides attached.
Damayanthi Paranagama Badulla District Sec	20% gets water from unprotected water sources. Only 1 pradeshia sabha as a sanitaion systems. Many water origins need to be protected. Many are in private estates thus Govt has no ownership. These areas need to be gazzatted and taken under the control of the District Sec.
Gunadasa Samarasinghe Monaragala District Sec	Role of PUCSL is regulatiing industries was appreciated. Monaragala faces more problems that Badulla. Dry season is very difficult to handle.Miniing, agrculture are main problems .
T.B.Wijerathna Uva Province Chief Sec	There is a "Jala Kalamanakana Kamituwa" in Uva Province. This involves many industry stakeholders. This identifies province level problems and comes up with solutions. 36.5% of the province use wells for their water needs. 25% use pipe water. CBOs supply to 20%. There are many projects for water source conservation, but they are not sufficient. The Uva Province can only protect 10 water sources per year. Another issue is the ownership of water sources in forest. Forest dept and ministry are not working enough to protect these .Forest conservation dept does not have the staff to safeguard the water sources. Water sources in estates need to be given attention.
Chandra Welagedara Chair - Kantha Sanwardana Kendraya	They are a comdination of 44 organizations. Badulla distrcit has major water issues in June - Sep. Uma oya project has creasted many issues. 30,000 wells have dried up due to the project. Communities get 500L/2 weeks. This is done via bowsers. Some ares geteater gets from Badulu Oya without cleaning, Some from NWSDB, some from unlclean sources. This is not sufficident and quality is bad. 500 HHs have large scale

	water issues. Protecting water sources is important, Many belong to estate companies. Walimada town has no sanitation projects, these get collected to water sources.
Nadeshan Sudesh Uva Shakthi Padanama	Issues in the estate sector - The province is rich water soiurces but poor in water distribution. There are 240 estate schools in Uva Province. Many shools water without cleaning water.2016 - 32 Amendement of provicial council must be improved upon. They can provide this as a document. Pipes are rusted in estate sector. Estate management needs to be more involved. 50% of estates don't get water. They also don't get clorinated water. There are 63,000 estates, 43,510 HHs in the sector. 255 gets water to the houses. Others have to walk at least 500m to get water. Many toilets don't have water. The barrier between the administation system of the province and estate province needs to be destyoyed.
Prabath Kumara Chairman - Anagathaya Ape Athe Development Foundation	Is water a commodity? 1131 water sources in Uva Province. They have a document on public comments on water issues. All hotels add their waste to water sources. There is a collation called End Water Poverty, which talks about selling water.
Suhadha Wraparika Sansadaya Rep of Chairman Senarath Sobhitha and Manager of NSB, Badalkumbura	Badulla - Main source is Badulu oya. Water gets polluted in the city. Places that sell meat and fish gets added back to sources. Main water line gets repaired/destoyed at least once a month due to lack of coorination between RDA and NWSDB. Badalkumbura, Monaragala - 3 tubewells are used. Water is not not sufficient for drinking, Use of water from Manik. Ganga gets discussed but no projects are in place. The area also get CKDU funds from the Govt. Waste water distribution should be fee based.
C.P. Kumara Eng Assistant - Wawili Manawa Sanwardana Bharaya	8,000 more santitioan facilitesare needed in the estate sector. 34,412 HHS. 8,030 get pipe borned water. 30,000 have water, but don't get purified water. India funed projects are running. Water sources are drying up. Some estate house projects are in water source areas. Estate community is ready to pay for water. More water collection methods are needed.
Dr. J.C.M.Thennakoon	Water cycle should be taken into consideration. Issues: lack of safe drinking water, lack of sanitation facilites, water cource contatmination, Spread of unidentified kidney deseases, waste and waste water management, High flouride concentration in some areas - this leads to CKDU, and flourosis among kids, malnutriton in some areas. Water spources are no projected - many water

	sources are not gazzatted, thus limits protection. School system does not have clean drinking water and sanitation facilites. 75% water they test not NWSDB water is unsatisfactory. SGDs cant ebe acheived with out a strongaction apln. regulations are in place, but they areno t in put into action. RO plants need to be regulated. Bottled water gets reulated by MOH. Rain water harvesting is a good concepy.5000L tank can be sufficent for cookjng drinking,
	Only filtered water should get connected to sources. Sewage pits are part of the building plan. This does not get implemented. Ella would benefit from a sewage plant due to lck of space for businesses. Welimada plant- The hospital covers 70% if plant capacity. they have some technical isssues, that can be solved. Sewage that collected by gully bowsers from urban and provincial councils - get added to the forest or Badulu Oya. New housing pants in estate sector dontt have water thus no human settlements in most cases. Estate sector has a netwoking issue.
Kumarawansha Chair - Uva Commerce and Industires Board	Business. Sector needs more sewarge systems. Hotels have 2 types of waste. Hotels would be benefit from cleaning and reusing systems - an electromechanical system
Malik de Silva Chair - Ella Welada Sangamaya	They had major drinking water issues, Demodara project covered 60% of the area.Waste and waste water management is a large issue. There is not space for filtering systems. Few have filtering systems - cost is LKR 10 million. Gully bowsers have issues - no places to unload. They have identified a location, but the project is not moving forward. NDSDB has a lab in Bandarawela. There is a mobile lab that comes every 6 months (3080). Cost 5900 for testing (NWSDB), Need to go to Bandarawela twice for 1 testing, Mobile service is faster.
Dinidu (representative) CBO Dept	CBO projects started before 1996. CBO Det starts in Badulla in 2017. 444 are active. 1085 HHs get water from CBO projects run by the Dept. Main challege faced by CBOs - At the start qaulity of water wasn't considered. Each CBO would have a Water Safety Plan - from catchment to consumption. They are still in the planning stage. Water sources are drying up/polluted. CBO regulations need be get stronger. Most ineffective CBOs problems are due to societal issues, financial mismanagement, technical issues. There were rain

	water management schemes. But they are ineffective> Dengue issues, Not beautiful strucutrues, People need to be motivated. Badulla district has high water wasage mainly 'Ulpath' water.
Priyarathna Chair - Ekamuth Praja Mula Sanvidanaya	HHs have increased. So quantity is not sucfficient .Quality is also reducing. Water sources are not protected.Animals make water sources unclean. Tank needs to be cleaned once a week, This requires a labour cost. When the OG source is uncelan, people use illegal ways to get water. this desyoes the water sources. And affects agriculte water.
Rajapaksha Chair - Buduge Kanda Praja Mula Sanvidanaya	Started in1994.There are water distribution issues . They donlt have funds to put new pipes. 75% are in poverty. They are used to wellls, thus reluctant to pay for water. Many cant afford to pay for water meters. Financial manageemnt of CBOs are weak, No audits. Thus people lack confidence. Water testing - High cost is unbearable. Water source reservation. Forests near water sources need to be protected.
Dhanushka Dilshan (Rep by Treasurer - Seela Dissanayake) Kandearawa Praja Mula Sanvidanaya	The tank/well is the forest conservation. Well needs repair. Animals destroy. Testing revels anumal feaces. They have 2 motors. Been using since 2017. Need new motors, can't afford to buy new. Cost: 12000 - Rapirs, 6000 - Bills, 1000 - Others. Income 250 membershio fees + LKR 50 per unit
Mangala Wijenayake Palath Palana Commissioner - Uva Province	Praja Jaya Sampadanaya - LKR 40-50 million per year. They also have pumping schemes. Maintainance is given to provincial councils for CBOs. Lack of funds. People are ok with any quality. Lack of staff - Only 1 TO per provincial council. They lack specialised skills. A traininig program is on the way. CBOs lack technical skils for maintainance. Provincial councils need a strong maintaince mechanism that goes beyond water. Obtaining approvals for water sources from govt orgs have prevented projects from implemeting.Proteting water sources need a sustainable system.
Bandarawela Urban Council Bandarawela Urban Council	They were in charge of distribution till recent times, but nowNWSDB is in chrage. The process is very good. They are gettting new PE pipes. Uma oya project - Villlages in Bandaragama areas were serevely affected. Water was detributd by bowsers. Ubran Coincil also got involved as per the requests of prasdehiya saha. Provide a bowser for urban council. They aslso need funds.
Udayajeewa Bandara Chair - Ella Pradeshiya Sabha	56,000 population. 15% from NWSDB(Demodara project). That is the only clean water source. Some areas are not covered from this project. Many forest

	fire happen. This destoyed small water sources. Phines growth in Ella which detryes water sources. Commercial areas need a treatment plant.
D.R.S Dissanayaka Pradeshiya Sabha Manthri - Meegahakiwula	They have 2 rivers, but no drinking water. They have 1 major water source.Population increase has decreased water. Kuda Dunhida Water Project will take 2-3 years. They need 10 tube wells in the mean time. People use water sources directly. CBOs don't have enough water. Sources are in divisional sec. Water catchments are getting destyoyed to due cultivatoin. They only have 2 bowsers for water transport.
Chaminda Pushpakumara Chair - Madulla Pradehiya Sabha	25000 HHs with no clean water in the district. No drinking water quality .Treatment plants are needed. CBO officails are mismanged. NGOs do businesses from water siources. In Monaragala from May to December only 2 days/week water is possible. Same with tube wells and CBOs. 24,000 cubic meters are needed per day. Irrigation Dept say 700 million is getting water from Senanayake Samudraya. it's in Madulla, but Eastern Province gets all the water.Lunuganwila project can cover 50% of the population. Sand mining eill vreate more problems if not problems. Madulla gets 7-8 lkhs for water projects per year. Thus is not sufficeint.
	Sanitary land fills, Decomposting pits, - All get public outcry. Ella has major requiremns. So prefer to do it by themselves and get ready for next 50 years.
Ruwan Liyanage Assistant Manager - NWSDB - Uva Province	32% is covered in Uva Province, During dry season this goes even more down. Water cathcment areas are highly polluted. Requires expensive treatment mechanisms. Estates have resetlemts. Cultuvation with high pesticides in catchment areas. NWSDB has no jurisdictiono on catchemntareas./sources. Smalls labs with chem experts. Housing projects should bet NWSDB permission. Provincial counsils had work supredint - Water services. That shouldbe reinstaed.
Nishantha Attanayake Uva Wellassa University	Badulla town is not intergrated. They have a water degree. But no emplyment.
Tharanga Udagedara Uva Wellassa University	
G.W.Priyabashini Land Commissioner - Uva Province	1193 water catchment areas in the province. Not enough funds to protect the catchments. Catchement areas get used for illegal cultvivation. 80% of Uva is government lands. Catchment areas in private areas - No one has taken permits. Housing in forest reservations. Boundaries of forests arre not clearly defined thus dfficuleto remove illegal houses. Soil erossio is casued by pesticides.

Inoka Ranasiri Director - Uva Provincial Council	900 schools. 142 don’t have sufficient water. 138 don’t have toilets. Children don’t drink watr at schools.
Amila Rathnayake Engineer - Uva Provincial Council	Provincial councial run 113 prjects. Only 18 havetreatment planrs. 3 6 pum,bping schemds. 94 with no cleaning schemes.Lack of technical staff. Only one TO. Sewarage plants for designedfro Ella and Badulla. But public outcry.

Public Consultation on Water and Sanitation Services Industry
Uva Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference No.	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/UV/1	Mahiyanganaya - DS	No 24 hours water supply for entire division. No water supply project so far. Quality of the water is not good. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system for the entire division. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body.Need a water supply project.
PUCSL/UV/2	Mahiyanganaya - Pradeshiya saba	Development of water distribution networks and expansion of water supply project to supply water to all rural households.Conservation of water catchment areas. Use latest technology for water treatment.
PUCSL/UV/3	Kandaketiya - Pradeshiya saba	Installation of a purified water units.Conservation of water catchment areas Allocation of a separate lane for laying pipelines to minimize the cost and the damage to the roads. Regulating the distribution of water covering all homes. Taking necessary measures to prevent the discharge of waste and faeces into the water and catchment areas.
PUCSL/UV/4	Kandaketiya - DS	need a systematic water project for the entrie division since the dry season no drinking water for the people. Some area is having quality problem of the water. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system for the entire division. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body.
PUCSL/UV/5	Lunugala - DS	No 24 hours water service.some ares have water projects but the quality of the water is not good. Need to have proper mangement and do the water treatment. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system for especially urban areas. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/6	Walimada - DS	No 24 hours water service.some ares have water projects but the quality of the water is not good. Need to have proper mangement and do the water treatment. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system for especially urban areas. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/7	Meegahakivula - DS	No 24 hours water service.some ares have water projects but the quality of the water is not good. Need to have proper mangement and do the water treatment. It is good to introduce Solid waste

		drainage system and sewage drainage system for especially urban areas. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/8	Soranathota - Pradeshiya saba	No 24 hours water service. Need to have a systematic water project for the entire area. A proper waste disposal system should be set up. Systematic preparation of drainage system. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/9	Haputhale- Diyathalawa - DS	No 24 hours water service. Need to have a systematic water project for the entire area which has to be under national water board. Some areas the qualiity of water is at a minimum level. A proper waste disposal system should be set up. Systematic preparation of drainage system. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/10	Badulla - DS	No 24 hours water service for some areas. Some areas the qualiity of water is at a minimum level. Need to have a systematic water project for the entire area which has to be under national water board. A proper waste disposal system should be set up. Systematic preparation of drainage system. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/11	Rideemaliyadda - DS	No 24 hours water service.some ares have water projects but the quality of the water is not good. Need to have proper mangement and do the water treatment. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system for especially urban areas and other areas too. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/12	Bibila - Pradeshiya sabha	Need a water project. The water quality has to be monitored by the government body. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system. A system to be introduced for toilet pits and tube wells for new buildings.
PUCSL/UV/13	Passara - DS	No 24 hours water service.some ares have water projects but the quality of the water is not good. Need to have proper mangement and do the water treatment. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system for especially urban areas and other areas too. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/14	Ella - DS	No 24 hours water service.some ares have water projects but the quality of the water is not good. Need to have proper mangement and do the water treatment. It is good to introduce Solid waste drainage system and sewage drainage system for

		especially urban areas and other areas too. Need to monitor the quality of the water regularly by a goverment body
PUCSL/UV/15	Monaragala - Pradeshiya saba	Preventing the accumulation of contaminants in water sources There is a risk of depletion of water sources due to pine cultivation. Stopping the disposal of non-perishable wastes such as plastic polythene into catchment areas and rivers Stop to implement underground water projects Preventing the discharge of sewage and polluted water into water sources By taking the necessary steps for the above, it is possible to provide clean drinking water and water for sanitation to the people.
PUCSL/UV/16	Bandarawela - Muncipal Council	The water project which was belongs to Bandarawela MC has been acquired by the national water supply board based on the special Gazette issued by the minister. So we have no special ideas about the contents of interim document affect to us on this Public consultation on water service industries.

Public Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry
Western Province
22 April 2021

Shantha Jayasinghe Director PUCSL	Introduction to the event
Samanthi Sadika Secretary, Ministry of Local Govt, Western Province	Extending pipelines, Supporting CBO projects Helping consumers during drought seasons Lack of funds for CBO projects. Kaluthara and Gampaha has major investment issues in CBO projects 5.1 and 5.2 - Role of local govt is not always clear. More attention on processes to follow in CBO projects. New rules and regs are needed to coordination beween local govt and provincial govts. 5.5 - New rules and regs are needed to coordination beween local govt and provincial govts. 6.3 - Local govts already issues permits especially in Colombo. There are water bottle manufacturers and rural small operators. More action is needed in Gampaha district to ensure people in the area get beneifts from their water sources Waste and sewage management is not sufficient One project for Gampaha district sewage management was proposed to NWSDB. Before NWSDB, local govts gave free water to many communities. Now local govts have to pay. Thus the services provided to low income communities have reduced as CMC and other municipal councils can't afford to pay. This applies more for high density population areas. Reduction in water rates for this service is needed. Kalutara - Mixing of sea water with normal water. There is a large project needed. Kelani river has the same issue where water is not suitable for drinking due to mixing with sea water. Lack of public participation and awareness creation on their role.
Rohan Samarajiva LIRNEasia	Slides attached

Amal Nalaka Gully bowser owner	35 cents/L to 50 cents/L increase Many low income families remove sewage waste once a month, small hotel owners (2-3 times a week). These people are highly affected by price increase thus forcing them to illegally dispose to drainage system. Privatization/tender system for sewage mechanm - This will lead to more problems Madampitiya water cleaning center of CMC - renovations are expected 4 times a year. This is a waste of money and resources. Corruption has led to this. Closing off of pumping houses unnecessarily. Closing on holidays. People prefer to get things done on holidays, thus they face many problems. Zoyzapura, Mount lavania, Madampitiya - 3 main pumping centers
Nishantha Hettiarachchi Pinnawala South CBO	Slides attached. No legal framework. Weaknesses of regulators and lack of funding. Lack of technical skills. His area had no water for 13 years, now NWSDB has given water therefore the value of the CBO has gone down. Rubber manufacturers put toxic water to rivers. Provincial councils dont have enough powers to tackle this. Leadership of CBOs are not strong enough. If CBOs have a legal issue they don't know whom to approach as Govt officials are not paying attention to such projects.
Gamini Ranasinghe Kumbuke Suhada Praja Mula Sanwidanaya	Started in 2014 Started by NGO + NWSDB. Toilets, rain water system and 2 water sources were used in the beginning. The prices of water have not changed since the start. The interest of 4 lakhs in bank is used for CBO needs. No water from NWSB in 2014, 4 years later NWSDB gives water. Now, certain HHs in mountain areas don't get water from NWSDB. There is a clash between CBO water and NWSDB water. The belief is that CBO water has no clorine, thus better. Lands are divided into small sections and sold. Thus creating sewage issues. No Govt checks on this. Now water sources of the CBO are getting contaminated. CBOs cant solve this issues, Govt officers need to get involved. Annual workshop for CBOs - Check CBO reports and have a discussion on how to improve.

	Bottled water projects - Can led to distruction of water sources.
Sugith Jayasekara Dept of Community Water Supply, Kalutra District	Most CBO projects started in 1992, around 6000 projects, based on wells. When water source is wells, communities are facing problems due to increase in population - all want their own wells, pipe water. Earlier community had no idea about water quality, not demand for quality has increased. There is a concern if this is an unnecesarily pressure on the community. There is a request for NWSDB to not engage if an area has a strong CBO operation. Political influences can affect the functions of CBOs. Measures are made to provide purification methods to all CBOs.
Hemantha Withanage Center for Env Justice	Earlier water and sanitattion committee which was a good platform to discuss issues. It wasn't been in operations for 3 years. Menstual sanitation, services for PWDs, estate communities need attention. Sewage from Madampiitiya Center gets pumped to the ocean with no cleaning, Chemicals get added to Kelani river. More than 7% heavy metals in kelani river. Ground water services have declined heavily in Colombo. Close proximity of wells/tube wells and septic tanks in small houses. 1860 schools in Sri Lanka has no sanitation in 2011. Private sector involvement in other countries such as Indonesia and Philippines have created issues thus water services should be with the Govt.
Thilak Kariyawasam Food International Action Network	Slides attached. CBOs got the public involved in water services. Co-management between NWSDB and CBOs. Get community involved in the pipeborne water system, other countries use this. Get CBOs for meter reading. There are tech issues and social issues in CBOs. Multinationals polute water sources. Safe storage of bottled water. Catchement protection programs fail when CBOs don't

	have ownership of their water sources. Env tax system.
If NWSDB is to skip villages in areas if CBOs are good - There will be conflicts - may seem unfair, fees, quality of water. CBOs create community engagement that can be expanded. Water gets tested once in 6 months by NWSDB. Cost 5-6000k. Need 3 trips. Gives this report to PHI. Gully Bowser - Cost changes per distance. 3500-4000 cost for a house in Mount lavinia. 70% of sewage transport is by private sector gully bowser. There are quantity limits in Zoyzapura not in others. Because Zoysapura is a treatment plant, others just dump it in to the ocean.	
Anusha Adhihetty AGM, NWSDB - North and Central	Slides attached. Sea water gets mixed.
N.K.D.Lawrance Zones BOI	135000 employees in the main zones, many more(364,000) in other smaller zones. In WP, 90,000 employees. 9 zones in WP. The projects have need reliable water service. 9500 lm3 in Katunayajke zone. Horn 2000. Wagawaththa 200. Mirigama 650. In WP industrial zones 500m3. Water reliabilty issues during dry season. KRP2 prject has solved the problem for now, bur have concerns about the future. Project expanstions need water if not projects will go to other countries. Water quality - Difficulty to guarantee water quality. Some industries are highly sensitive to small changes to water quality - rubber gloves Centralised sludge management system - Many companies have their treatment plants but need better management. Currently there is a monopoly, Govt should get involved.
Edga Melon Teejay Lanka	Slides attached. Textile industry need fabrics. Currently SL manufacture only 25% of the demand. Main reason for this is lack of water. This increases import of fabric. Sri Lanka lost investments due to lack of infrastucute. 95% of industrial watrer gets treated by companies and gets released to water sources. There are water rention issues in Kelani river in recent years, this led to a

	reduction of production by 50% in February. Tanks to retain water to be used by industrial zones. Sludge managemenrt - Sustainable sludge disposal. There is only 1 company in SL, it caught on fire. Now companies face many problems. Each zone needs a system.
Damitha Abeykoon ATG Group of Companies	NWSDB is the supplier of industrial water. Production is limited by water supply consistency. Expansions have stopped due to lack of water. Drinking water should not be used for industrial use. All indsutrial zones have water sources near them, have there own water sources because some industriew dont require drinking water qaulity. Have more treatment plants. They have attempted to have their own water sources - desalianation, ground water But current legal system does not allow that.
Thanuja Ansel Lanka	World Resources Institute did a study. Sri Lanka has an eminent water sissues. Cost of water in Sri Lanka is very low. In SL RO in expensive. Consistency of water supply is the issue. They converted a ground to a tank for rain waater harvesting .
Yohan Joint Apparel Forum	Reliabilty - quantiyi and qaulirt. Bowsers are not sustinalbe. Cpnsumers don't like it. Policy changes are needed.
Management of affulence - Conflicts between community and industry Policing is the way to reduce poultuon of rivers BOI has a system of moniotring with an Env Dpet. This involves CEA. - random and periodiuc testing. Some compeniae have online hoirly monitoring systems. CEA and BOI doesnt have resources to check.	
Udeni Prithika Engineer, Sewage Section, Colombo Municipal Council	There is a sewer network - some areas Kirulapona, Wanatha, Mattakkuliya doent have the netwoek. Dischage to deep ocean. If no sewer network, gully bowsers are used. And discharged to the ocean. The system in 100 yrs old, thus many damages. Rehabilitation of these need massive funding. Have 19 pumping stations, 17 are undergoing rehabiliation.
Aruna Dias Secretary, katunayake Seeduwa Municipal Council	Slides attached.
Iresha Minuwangoda Municipal Council	Minuwangoda had enough water sources. 500 LKR fee per month - water from wells are supplied. Pas kapeema effects ground water. Many with wells have started asking for water. Pipes are been layed - Colombo to Minuwangoda, Colombo to Udugampola.

Palitha Sisirakumara Walallawita Pradeshiya Sabha	High flood risk. Major drinking water issues. They have 1 drinking water project, have demand but cant supply. Need funds to expand. They don't have fudnds to supprt expanstion. They can't supply 24/7. Only half a day to each section. Storage and pumping limitations. Lack of skils of employees. More filter tanks.
Nadeeshani Dasanayake Palindanuwara Pradeshiya Sabha	Not taking water from NWSDB. Many CBOs, water quality is not guaranteeed. Water sources are not limited, but don’t have funds within the PS. If water in the river can be used, then there will be better flood management. No gully bowsers within the PS.
Buddhika Dodangoda Pradeshiya Sabha	Bowsers are used during dry season.
Rasik wasantha Alawathupitiya Samagi Prajamula Sanwidanaya	Slides attached. They have a volunteer employees. Water quality is guaranteed. Community ishighly involved. Gives loans. 24/7 water supply available. All have tanks so no issues even if there is a electricty stop. They have established a 'save piyasa' for village offices. 30 lakhs as despoist. 100 more have requested for water, they cant give water. Difficulties in dealing with Govt due to lack of recognition.

Public Consultation on Water and Sanitation Services Industry
Western Province
Summary of Written Submissions

Reference number	Location of the Written Submission	Details of the Written Submission
PUCSL/WP/1	Nittambuwa - D S	It would be ideal to have a systematic water supply system. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas.
PUCSL/WP/2	Walalawita - Pradeshiya Sabha	We require sand filter tanks and water tanks to be built for the water treatment process. Further, essential repairs need to be made in existing projects as well.
PUCSL/WP/3	Gampaha - Grama Niladhari Division	There is no 24 hour water supply service. We are in need of a water supply project. There is an ample supply of water sources, but this water is not suitable for direct consumption. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas.
PUCSL/WP/4	Negombo - D S	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas.. The water quality should be checked frequently and the technology used in these water supply systems needs to advance. A low interest loan scheme should be introduced for those on low incomes. The underground water found in coastal and lagoon regions is unsuitable for consumption and they require a water supply project.
PUCSL/WP/5	Katana - D S	A 24 hour water supply service needs to be developed in urban areas as water consumption is high in areas with a high popualtion density. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. Areas with a high population density also require improved toilet facilities.

PUCSL/WP/6	Kelaniya - D S	The water pressure is very low in this area. Public toilet facilities and the supply of water are in need of improvements. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/7	Dompe - D S	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project.The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/8	Wattala - D S	The water pressure is very low in this area. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. Public toilet facilities and the supply of water are in need of improvements. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/9	Palindanuwara - Pradeshiya sabha	Water supply projects need to be planned and their work needs to be sped up. New projects can be planned based on "Haramba Kanda" and "Kalugala Aranya Kanda" which are two sources of water that never dry up. We can also start a massive water supply project based on the "Kukule Ganga" reservoir.

PUCSL/WP/10	Minuwangoda - D S (125/2 Minu/north)	There is no 24 hour water supply service. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. There is an ample supply of water sources, but this water is not suitable for direct consumption. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas.
PUCSL/WP/11	98/3 mabodala West	There is no 24 hour water supply service and a water supply project is needed. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/12	110/2 Doranagoda west	There is no 24 hour water supply service and a water supply project is needed. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/13	139/3 Arachchiwatta	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/14	110/3 Doranagoda south	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/15	Naiwala North	There is no 24 hour water supply service and a water supply project is needed. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. A method to store rainwater needs to be introduced. The mass waste of water needs to be controlled.
PUCSL/WP/16	Asgiriya West	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/17	109 Gallegedara	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/18	Horampalla - South	Water is unavailable in the dry season and therefore a water supply project is essential for this area. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/19	100, Walpitamulla	A water storage system is useful, especially in the dry season. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/20	119/5 Opatha	Water is unavailable in the dry season and therefore a water supply project is important for this area. The water quality is extremely low in this area. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/21	Yagodamulla - south	Water is unavailable in the dry season and therefore a water supply project is important for this area. The water quality is extremely low in this area. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/22	105/5 Bodhipihituwala	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project.The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/23	140/1, Kehelbaddara	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/24	119/6 Samurdhigama	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours, thus we need a water supply project under the national water board. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/25	120/1 Polwatta West	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours, thus we need a water supply project under the national water board. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/26	Udugampola West	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas as well as rural areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. as it is of low quality.
PUCSL/WP/27	115, Halkanda	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Existing water projects lack the capacity to provide water for the whole area, thus we require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/28	122/1 Kalahugoda	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Existing water projects lack the capacity to provide water for the whole area, thus we require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/29	105/06 , Kudagoda	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Existing water projects lack the capacity to provide water for the whole area, thus we require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/30	108/1, Pethiyagoda South	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Existing water projects lack the capacity to provide water for the whole area, thus we require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/31	119, Kotugoda	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Existing water projects lack the capacity to provide water for the whole area, thus we require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water has to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/32	134/01, Asgiriya North	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/33	107, Ganihimulla	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/34	107/1, Peralanda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/35	108, Pethiyagoda North	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water has to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/36	129, Marapola	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water has to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/37	102, Matikotumulla	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water has to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/38	101, Wadumulla	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water has to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/39	131/1, Pahala Udugampola East, I D T Chathurika Chandrasena	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. Our water is of minimal quality. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/40	135, Asgiriwalpola North, Gampaha, Miinuwangoda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. Our water is of minimal quality. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/41	120, Polwatta East, Gampaha, Miinuwangoda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. Our water is of minimal quality. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/42	105/2, Mahagama.	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water has to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/43	132, Dombawala.	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water qualiity has to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/44	110/1, Doranagoda East.	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/45	137/2 , Batapotha.	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/46	131/4, Ihala Udugampola	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/47	110, Doranagoda North	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/48	133/1 Pedipola	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/49	131/5 Goyigama	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/50	102 Pussella	Only 90% of our people have access to water. We require a water project to ensure that everyone gets water. Waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system are good for urban areas.

PUCSL/WP/51	119, Yagodamulla	Only 75% of our people have access to water. We require a water project to ensure that everyone gets water. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/52	135/2 Asgiri walpola - West	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/53	126/1 Pansilgoda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/54	121 Galloluwa	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. Our water is of minimal quality. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/55	139/1 Nadagamuwa North	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. Our water is of minimal quality. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/56	139 Nadagamuwa South	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. Our water is of minimal quality. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/57	121/1 Galloluwa East	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/58	127 Balabowa	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/59	127/1 Balabowa west	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/60	137/1 Madelgamuwa west	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/61	134 Asgiriya	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/62	119/1 Kotugoda 2	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/63	139/2 Nadagamuwa West	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/64	137 Madelgamuwa East	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.
PUCSL/WP/65	125 Minuwangoda Central	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water cannot be directly consumed as it of low quality.
PUCSL/WP/66	131/2/P Udugampola South	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/67	106 Dewalapola	Only 95% of our people have access to water. We require a water project to ensure that everyone gets water. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/68	131/1 Pahala Udugampola North	Most of our people have access to water. We require a water project to ensure that everyone gets water. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/69	119/3 Yagodamulla North	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/70	103/2 Wankalapumulla, H T N U Samanpura, Development officer	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project.
PUCSL/WP/71	111 Korasa	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project.

PUCSL/WP/72	111/2 Korasa East	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project.
PUCSL/WP/73	123/4 Yatiyana Central	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project.
PUCSL/WP/74	123 Yatiyana	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently. The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project.
PUCSL/WP/75	133 Wathumulla	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Our water is of minimal quality and thus needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/76	Asgiriya South	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Our water is of minimal quality and thus needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/77	128 Wigoda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/78	135/1 Asgiriwalpola South	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/79	103/3 Thamaragoda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/80	114 kalawana	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/81	136/1 Thammita West	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.

PUCSL/WP/82	111/1 Korasa Central	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/83	140 Kehelbaddara East	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/84	126/3 Ambagahawatta	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/85	113, Wagovva South	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some people use well water while others require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/86	136 Thammita	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some people use well water while others require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.

PUCSL/WP/87	125/3 Minuwangoda East	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some people use well water while others require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/88	13/1 Maduruwita.	Existing water projects are inadequate, ecpecially in dry season. We require a water supply project under national water supply board. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.
PUCSL/WP/89	124/1 Boragodawatta South	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some people use well water while others require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/90	126/2 Burullapitiya	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water quality is at a minimum level. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/91	123/2 Kopiwatta.	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water cannot be directly consumed as it of low quality.

PUCSL/WP/92	112/4 Nilpanagoda West	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water cannot be directly consumed as it of low quality.
PUCSL/WP/93	112/1 Nilpanagoda	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water cannot be directly consumed as it of low quality.
PUCSL/WP/94	112/2 Nilpanagoda East	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.
PUCSL/WP/95	126 Wattegedara	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. The existing water supply project is small and distributes water to just 4% of our total families. There are many people in need of a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water needs to be boiled before consumption due to the adversities of urbanization and environmental pollution.
PUCSL/WP/96	123/3 Yatiyana East	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water cannot be directly consumed as it of low quality.

PUCSL/WP/97	117 Walhena	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.
PUCSL/WP/98	105/1 Horampella North	The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban areas. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/99	98/4 Vithanamulla, K C Priyadarshani	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. We are uncertain of the quality of our water.
PUCSL/WP/100	130 Weediyawatta	We require a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system for the urban areas.
PUCSL/WP/101	99/1 Naiwala West	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water cannot be directly consumed as it of low quality.
PUCSL/WP/102	138 Siyambalapitiya	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.

PUCSL/WP/103	98/2 Mabodala South	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Water cannot be directly consumed as it of low quality.
PUCSL/WP/104	118/1 Pathdanduwana West S A S Kaushalya	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.
PUCSL/WP/105	99/3 Nalapana. W A A R Kumari	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. Cannot be sure about water quality.
PUCSL/WP/106	105/3 Arangawa	95% of our people use well water. The rest of our people require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. The water quality needs to be checked frequently.
PUCSL/WP/107	124 Boragodawatta North	Everyone has access to well water but we have difficulties in the dry season. Therefore a water supply project will be useful. We are unaware of the quality of this well water.

PUCSL/WP/108	141, Hendimahara	Water is not supplied continuously for 24 hours. Some families get water from a small project but the rest of our people need a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike. We are not sure about the quality of this water. Certain areas have low quality water that cannot be consumed directly.
PUCSL/WP/109	99/2 Naiwala East	A regular water supply is required as existing water sources are inadequate during the dry season. Some areas lack access to quality water.. The implementation of a Waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system will be beneficial.
PUCSL/WP/110	103 Watinapaha North	A regular water supply is required as existing water sources are inadequate during the dry season. Some areas lack access to quality water.. The implementation of a Waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system will be beneficial.
PUCSL/WP/111	123/01 peellawatta	A regular water supply is required as existing water sources are inadequate during the dry season. The implementation of a Waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system will be beneficial.
PUCSL/WP/112	105/4 Galkanda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.
PUCSL/WP/113	98/5 Pahala Vithanamulla	Some people have access to well water while others require a water supply project. The existence of a proper waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system is important for urban and rural areas alike.

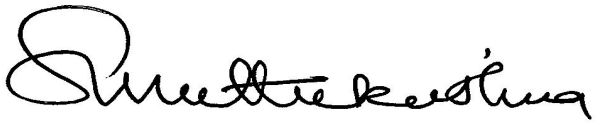
PUCSL/WP/114	130/1, Veediyawatta West	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system. 100% of our water is impure.
PUCSL/WP/115	117/2 Ellangala	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system. 100% of our water is impure and therefore it cannot be directly consumed.
PUCSL/WP/116	140/3 Uggalboda west	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system. 100% of our water is impure and therefore it cannot be directly consumed.
PUCSL/WP/117	98, Mabodala East	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/118	117/1 Waliya	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/119	113/1/ Wagovva East	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/120	98/1 Mabodala North	The quality of water should be checked. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.

PUCSL/WP/121	103/1 Watinapaha South	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project for the people who don't have water supply. Unaware of the quality of water and thus requires to be checked.
PUCSL/WP/122	118/2 Pathdanduwana North	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project for the people who don't have water supply. The water supplied by the CBO is of poor quality and needs to be checked. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/123	112/ Madada South	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project for the people who don't have water supply. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/124	99/4 Yatagama	Only 98% of our people use well water. The rest of our people require a water supply project. Certain areas have water that is of low quality. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/125	140/2 Uggalboda	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project for the people who don't have water supply and it could be most useful in dry season.It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/126	118 Pathdanduwana	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project for the people who don't have water supply. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system. Our water is of minimal quality.

PUCSL/WP/127	112/3 Medemulla North	The people who do not receive a 24 hour water supply require a water supply project for the people who don't have water supply and it could be most useful in dry season. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system. Our water is of minimal quality.
PUCSL/WP/128	122 Uththarama	Some people do not receive a 24 hour supply of water and many people have difficulties during the dry season. A water supply project will be beneficial for both parties. It is beneficial to have a waste water drainage system, solid waste drainage system and sewage management system.
PUCSL/WP/129	116 Mathammana	Some people do not receive a 24 hour supply of water and many people have difficulties during the dry season. A water supply project will be beneficial for both parties. Our water is of minimal quality.

Questions for guidance of participants in public consultations on water and sanitation services

This questionnaire was answered by *Muttukrishna Sarvananthan* PhD, 'Shanthi Mahal', Thambasetty, Puloly West, Point Pedro, Northern Province. Founder and Principal Researcher, Point Pedro Institute of Development, and Senior Lecturer in Economics, University of Jaffna.



November 29, 2020

These are guidance questions only. Please select the ones that you find of interest or you consider important for policy makers. Your comments need not be limited to these questions.

1.0. What is your understanding of the government's commitment to "Ensure 24 hour reliable water service"?

I am expecting the government to ensure UNINTERRUPTED CLEAN WATER supply to its citizens THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY at AFFORDABLE PRICE ALONG WITH ADEQUATE PRESSURE.

1.1. In the area that you live in/you are knowledgeable about, how many households have 24-hour reliable water service?

NONE. Although less than 10% of the households in the Vadamarachchi North (aka Point Pedro) **Divisional Secretariat area, where I live presently, have subscribed to pipe-borne water supply from the NWSDB** (including my home), **the supply is ONLY for a few hours daily AT BEST. I am told by the NWSDB meter reader that this is due to insufficient source/s of water to be purified and supplied to its customers.**

1.2. How important is it to shift to piped water from water from wells and other sources?

VERY IMPORTANT; because pollution caused by rampant use of fertilizers and pesticides by the farmers throughout the country contaminates underground water. In the Jaffna peninsula there has been steady depletion of underground water due to uncontrolled excavation of limestone throughout the time of the civil war (1983-2009) **for constructing bunkers by both sides of the armed conflict, for example.**

1.3. Is there 24 hours of reliable supply to all households through the current piped-water supply?

NO, not to ALL. Even on the days where there is 24-hour supply of water in urban or semi-urban areas, the PRESSURE IS TOO LOW.

1.4. Can you imagine a realistic scenario where there would be no need to build storage tanks in homes and commercial buildings?

I DO NOT believe this will happen during my life time (i.e. in the next thirty years).

1.5. What are your views on hybrid solutions that include some self-supply (e.g., rain-water harvesting, wells) and piped water for some hours?

In the interim this hybrid solution may be feasible, and probably necessary, in semi-urban and rural areas. But I do not think that self-supply is feasible in urban and metropolitan areas.

1.6. Do you trust the quality of the purified drinking water supplied in your area? Can you drink it straight from the tap, without boiling it, as it is possible in some countries?

NO, we always boil our pipe-borne water before drinking, whether in Pont Pedro or in Colombo-6, unlike in the UK where I have lived for about twelve years during the 1980s and 1990s.

2.0. The Report on Water Demand Projections has assessed the present coverages (estimated at the end of 2019) of the country in water and sanitation. In water supply, the NWSDB [National Water Supply and Drainage Board] covers 41.3% of the population with piped water supply services. CBOs [Community Based Organizations] and Local Authorities [LGAs] provide water to a further 12%. An estimated 38.7% of the population is covered with basic water supply through self-supply served by protected dug wells and rainwater harvesting systems, and nearby public point sources including hand pumps and dug wells. In the estate sector, some 70% of the population is covered with water supply, with a growing percentage having access to safely managed, treated water supply. The coverage in sanitation is over 92% around the country except in estate areas where coverage is just 67%, and a good number of households share toilets. Most households in Sri Lanka have a proper toilet. Some 5 % use shared or public toilets or have a direct-drop pit latrine. A further 2% do not have a fixed place for defecation. Safely managed sanitation is achieved only for sewerage – which currently stands at 2.1%, mainly in Colombo, or when a household uses a two-pit pour-flush latrine with some 3 years storage capacity for one pit.

2.1. In your Province/District [please specify] is the coverage above the national average as stated above, or below? In what areas? Be specific. If possible, give sources that can be checked.

I live in Northern Province (NP), **Jaffna district. I would think that the availability of both the water supply and sanitation in the entire NP as well as in the Jaffna district are below the national averages.**

The four Vanni districts (Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaithivu, and Vavuniya) **are sparsely populated jungle areas where well-water is the norm for the vast majority of the population** (except in semi-urban/town areas). **Besides, open defecation is the norm in the four Vanni districts, except in the semi-urban/town areas.**

In the Jaffna district, the share of the households supplied by pipe-borne water by the NWSDB is far greater than in the Vanni. Although most of the households in the Jaffna district have proper toilets, a considerable proportion prefers open defecation, especially among the population living along its long coastline.

Probably the best sources to verify my foregoing claims would be the Census of Population and Housing (2012 and the upcoming 2021) **data and the district statistical handbooks available online on the website of the Department of Census and Statistics.**

3.0. The government has promised to "introduce an efficient garbage, sewage and liquid waste management system as well as a water purification system" for Colombo.

3.1. How important is it to introduce sewage and fecal sludge management systems in other cities and non-urban areas?

VERY IMPORTANT

3.2. What would be a good way of prioritizing these projects?

Generally, the prioritisation should be in terms of the population size and population density of different secondary cities. That is, secondary cities with larger populations and higher population densities should get priority for such projects. However, the prioritisation could also be done on the basis of need. For example, although the Anuradhapura district has relatively low population and the population density of the district is one of the lowest in the country, it should be given priority for such projects because of the widespread Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) **in the district due to the contamination of water.**

4.0. What are the current problems, if any, experienced regarding septage in your area?

To be honest, I do not have any clue on this.

5.0. Should the government have a single objective for urban, rural and estate sector water supply? If not, what should the sector-specific objectives be?

NO, price discrimination should be used by the government for different areas such as urban, rural, and estate sectors, as opposed to the current uniform pricing structure by the NWSDB. For example, the estate and rural households should be subsidised in order to incentivise these households to acquire or subscribe to pipe-borne water supplied by the NWSDB, because estate and rural households have greater alternative sources of water in their environment such as well-water or through rainwater harvesting.

6.0. Water and sanitation services (WSS) require large upfront capital expenditures, some continuing operational costs, and periodic costs of maintenance and upgrading.

6.1. Do you believe that the central or provincial governments or local government authorities should bear the full responsibility for these investments? Do they have the capacity?

Of course, Sri Lankan provincial and local governments DO NOT have adequate financial resources/revenue to make upfront investments on water and sanitation. Ideally, I would argue that fiscal decentralisation or devolution should be undertaken by the national government to financially empower either the provincial and/or local governments to undertake these investments.

Until such time, there could be a division of labour between the national and provincial or local governments. That is, the national government should shoulder the initial investment, which in any case is mostly donor-funded (ADB, World Bank, etc) **with counterpart funds from the GoSL as well.**

But recurrent expenditures incurred for regular operation and maintenance, and periodic upgrading could be entrusted to the provincial or local governments. If this is going to be the case, then the revenue generated by water supply and sanitation services to households, businesses, and public institutions in the respective areas should be entrusted with either the respective provincial and/or local tiers of government.

6.2. Do you accept the value of cost-reflective tariffs that will make it easier to mobilize the required investments?

YES, absolutely. The cost-reflective tariffs are the best option in order to minimise wastage and encourage responsible and optimal use of this scarce resource (water). **The importance of the fact that 'nothing is free in this world' should be inculcated among the citizenry. Certainly drinking or household-use water is NOT a free natural resource as many citizens of the world think.**

6.3. Do you see a need for support mechanisms such as low-interest revolving funds that can extend loan facilities for WSS?

YES, many such options could be explored, which are practiced in many countries throughout the world.

6.3.1. Should these facilities be open to LGAs or limited to CBOs?

Both local government authorities and community based organisations could be mobilised for water and sanitation services. There is ample evidence for the involvement of these two institutions in the services of water and sanitation throughout the world.

6.4. How can the efficiency of operations by service providers be improved?

Efficiency of the operations by service providers could be improved ONLY through public-private partnerships (PPP) **or complete privatisation of these services. The state monopoly of the water and sanitation services in Sri Lanka through the NWSDB is a huge drain on the tax payers like the Ceylon Electricity Board** (CEB) **and the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation** (CPC). **The privatisation of the telecommunication services in Sri Lanka in the late-1990s has significantly improved the services provided to the customers at the same time it has reduced the tariffs to the customers. Moreover, it has improved the efficiency of the Sri Lanka Telecom, which is probably a model PPP in Sri Lanka.**

Corruption and wastage in the NWSDB as well as collusion with customers by the NWSDB staff are rampant throughout the country. This is the case with CEB and CPC as well.

6.5. Is there a role for private participation in WSS?

Absolutely, such private participants could be a combination of profit-oriented private companies or social enterprise-oriented consumer cooperatives or community based organisations (CBOs).

7.0. Who should be responsible for setting water and sewerage/septage tariffs?

Whoever is the service provider who bears the operational and maintenance costs as well as periodic upgrading costs for the supply of water and sanitation services.

7.1. Supplier (e.g., NWSDB, LGAs, CBOs)?

YES, but subject to oversight by PUC in order to prevent cartelisation, collusion, monopolisation, etc, by the different service providers.

7.2. Provincial government Ministry?

NO

7.3. Central government Ministry?

NO

7.4. Public Utility Commission of Sri Lanka?

The tariffs should not be set by the PUC, but the PUC should ensure that the tariffs set by the different service providers are based on perfect competition and NOT through cartelisation, collusion, monopolisation, etc, by the different service providers.

However, the PUC should take the LEAD ROLE in quality setting and regular monitoring and regular evaluation of the quality of services provided by different service providers. Stiff penalties should be imposed on service providers for violating the quality standards set by the PUC with the option of termination of the service provider for repeat violations.

7.5. Based on a formula, tied to factors such as cost of living index?

If a formula is to be set by the PUC, it should be means-tested. That is, it should be based on the income of the households (the principle of the ability to pay should be applied).

8.0. If tariffs are set through regulation, how frequently should they be revised?

Annually along with the annual budget of the national, provincial, or local government.

9.0. Is there a need to regulate the quality of water supplied through piped-water systems?

ABSOLUTELY.

9.1. Should the supplier conduct periodic tests and publicize the results?

ABSOLUTELY.

9.2. Should a regulator conduct tests or check the tests conducted by the supplier?

ABSOLUTELY.

9.3. What is the ideal frequency of testing? Or should it be random?

Ideally, it should be AT LEAST once a month (by the service provider). **Within a particular month random checks could also be made by the regulator** (PUC).

10.0. If regulatory proceedings such as tariff determinations or the setting of standards for water quality are to be conducted, what is the preferred location? Colombo, the Provincial Capital or other?

Ideally, it should be undertaken at the local government level (Municipal Council-MC, Urban Council-UC, or Pradesha Sabah-PS**).**

Expert Consultation on Water & Sanitation Services Industry

List of Participants

	Name of the participant and Agency Represented
01	Dr. (Ms) Ariyananda, Tanuja CEO, Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum
02	Ms. Athukorala, Kusum
03	Mr. Abeyawardena Additional Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils
04	Dr. Bandara Conservator General of Forest
05	Mr. Cooray Rohan Federation of Sri Lankan Local Govt. Authorities
06	Eng. Edirisinghe, Nalin Director Licensing PUCSL
07	Mr. Dahanayake, Kamal Asian Development Bank
08	Mr. Goonawardena Asoka Consultant, Former Chairman of Finance Commission
09	Mr. Goonawardena, Chamath Director – Regulatory Affairs PUCSL
10	Mr. Heratha Director General Department of National Community Water Supply
11	Ms. Illangasinghe, Wasantha, Additional General Manger (policy & Strategy Section) National Water Supply and Drainage Board
12	Mr. Jayaweera, Ananda Senior Technical Advisor -WASH
13	Ms. Kumudunee Director Department of National Planning
14	Ms. Kamaladasa, Baddra Institute of Engineers Sri Lanka
15	Dr Manthrithilake, Herath

	International Water Management Institute
16	Madhubasha, Harshana Lecture- University of Sri Jayewardenapura
17	Mr. Nafeel A. C. L. Additional Secretary: State Ministry of Rural and Regional Drinking Water Supply Projects Development Ministry
18	Mr. Nannayakara Anandalal Legal Consultant
19	Mr. Rathnayaka Sanjaya Deputy Director General Central Environmental Authority
20	Mr. Rouzeau, Sylvain Deputy Country Director France Agency for Development
21	Mr. Rathnsabapathy Ravi Advocata Institute
22	Mr. Rathnayaka Ajith Consultant Physical Planning Institute of Local Government
23	Dr. Siriwardena Deputy Director General of Health Service
24	Mr. Siriwardena, Nihal Director General Irrigation
25	Mr. Siriwardena, Kanchana Director – Tariff and Economic Affairs PUCSL
26	Eng. Samarathunga G. K. T. Director Water Management Secretariate
27	Mr. Samarakone A. S. M. N. D Senior Hydrogeologist Water Resource Board
28	Mr. Thewendaran Additional Secretary Ministry of Water Supply
29	Dr. Weragoda S. K. Project Director-China Sri Lanka Research Grant Project, NWSDB
30	Mr. (Eng) Wijetunga T.S. General Manager National Water Supply and Drainage Board

31	Mr. Wijerathne, Jayantha Former Chief Secretary – North Western Province
32	Dr. Wickramanayaka, Nalin Open University
33	Mr. Wijayabandu S. G. Secretary State Ministry of Rural and Regional Drinking Water Supply Projects Development Ministry
Participation via Zoom	
34	Prof. S. S. Sivakumar University of Jaffna
35	Dr. Balachandran Ketheesan Head, Department of Engineering University of Jaffna
36	Dr. Nadeeshani Nanayakkara Senior Lecturer Department of Civil Engineering University of Peradeniya

List of additional meetings

- Meeting with committee appointed by HE president on water source management
- Land Commissioner: Mr. Asantha Gunasekara
- Water Resources Board – Chairman and senior officers
- NWSDB
- Meeting with former NWP secretary, now chairman of NAQDA, Jayantha Wijeratne
- Discussions in Wekandawala and Bakamoona

Discussion paper on water and sanitation services

Issues identified during first phase of consultation and possible solutions[1]

October 2020

This interim document has been prepared to enrich the discussion and seek focused input in the second phase of consultations on water and sanitation services (WSS), drawing from what was learned in the first phase covering a wide set of conditions in the North Western, Southern and Central Provinces. Actions that can produce results in the short term without precluding the broadly consulted recommendations that will be produced in early 2021 are highlighted. The relevant Constitutional issues that have to be taken into account in formulating a legal and policy framework for investment and regulation are outlined in Annex 1. The principal paragraph (shown as x.0) describes the issue; the sub-paragraphs below it (shown as x.1, x.2, etc.) describe the solutions and options.

Summary

[1] Please note that this is an interim document. The final recommendations may vary. Actions that may be considered in the short term are highlighted in the detail section.

	2.3 DNCWS to identify stalled & almost complete CBO projects and assist in completing them.	
3.0 Difficulties for CBOs and LGAs in interacting with Colombo-based regulatory agency	3.1 Possible policy-regulatory scenarios adhering to governing policy principle of 2010 National Drinking Water Policy: "The operational responsibilities will be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level with due consideration to management capacity."	
4.0 **PLAN A, consistent with Supreme Court Judgement & not requiring concurrence of all nine Provinces**	4.1 Clear demarcation of roles of DNCWS, CBOs, LGAs, etc.	7
	4.2 Assigning clear rights to assets of CBOs with arbitration and compensation as required	
	4.3 Criteria and procedure for takeover of CBOs to be set out	
	4.4 DNCWS mission to be refocused on technical and managerial support to CBOs	
	4.5 Licensing and regulation of suppliers to be done by specialized independent units with Provincial Council structure	
	4.6 PUCSL to provide technical support and common methodologies (details in final report)	
	4.7 NWSDB to be reconstituted into provincial units that will receive licenses with Head Office performing a liaison function	
5.0 **PLAN B, inconsistent with Supreme Court Judgement & requiring concurrence of all nine Provinces**	5.1 Clear demarcation of roles of DNCWS, CBOs, LGAs, etc.	8
	5.2 Assigning clear rights to assets of CBOs with arbitration and compensation as required	
	5.3 3 Criteria and procedure for takeover of CBOs to be set out	
	5.4 DNCWS mission to be refocused on technical and managerial support to CBOs	
	5.5 Licensing and regulation of suppliers to be done by regional units of PUCSL	
	5.6 Benchmarking regulation by PUCSL	
	5.7 Phased approach to reconstitution of NWSDB in a variation of Safege Report	
6.0 Scope of regulation to be defined	6.1 All providers, not just the NWSDB, to be covered.	9
	6.2 Licenses will be territorial, but will not confer monopoly rights	
	6.3 Separate licenses for drinking-water production, distribution, sewerage and septage services, and operation of gully-bowser services	
	6.4 Tariff regulation for bulk and retail water and septage and sewerage services, using PUCSL set common methodology. Bowser supplies and bottled water included, though subject to lighter regulation	
7.0 Escalating concerns over quality of drinking water	7.1 Focus on transparency and standards in early stage	9
	7.2 DNCWS to establish testing facilities	
	7.3 Scientific committee to address pros and cons of RO water	
	7.4 Testing obligations gradually imposed, including random testing	
8.0 Inadequacy of sewage and fecal sludge disposal facilities	8.1 Provincial Local Government Commissioners to encourage collaborations by LGAs re gully bowsers, disposal sites and integration with solid waste management	10

Details

1.0 Raw water sources are outside the scope of public utility regulation, but they are essential preconditions for the supply of WSS. Without access to water abstraction sources, it is not possible to supply WSS. Cases of investments stalled and wasted due to disputes over water sources abound. Decisive policy action, including legislation that would clarify the rights to water and create effective conflict-resolution mechanisms, is urgently needed to address the constraints of raw water resources experienced by NWSDB, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and even private suppliers. Even some of the 53.3 percent of households that are reported to be receiving pipe-borne water at present are not receiving supplies of adequate quantity and quality, with a subset among them limited to a trickle for a few hours a week. A principal reason is constraints on the supply of raw water throughout the year in many cases and during drought in others. PUCSL has assigned high priority to the problem of access to raw water and has commissioned a comprehensive report on the subject that when finalized should allow for the creation of a solution that would replace the current ad hoc arrangements.[2]

1.1	Most surface water resources are within the jurisdiction of the Central Government (e.g., "irrigation schemes relating to rivers running through more than one Province or inter provincial irrigation and land development schemes"[3] and land controlled by the Department of Forest Conservation). Therefore, the Central Government is ideally positioned to establish mechanisms to fairly and reasonably allocate water resources among multiple, competing uses. This can range from Water Users' Committees to rule-based negotiation with starting points defined by assignment of "rights" to elements of the common resource.[4] This can yield results in the short term. It is an essential pre-condition for supplying WSS for all in the long term.
1.2	The Minister of Water Supply has now been assigned the Water Resources Board (WRB) in addition to NWSDB. Advised by the WRB, the Minister has authority over ground water. Based on the consultations and research conducted for the Wijesekera Report, the Ministry of Water Supply with the advice of the WRB, can implement the necessary policy changes.
1.3	The current informal arrangements regarding water abstraction by CBOs need to be formalized so that they are given unambiguously defined rights to their business-critical asset. Provisions will have to be made to accommodate the failures of some CBOs and the abandonment of some water schemes. Here, the relevant decision maker is the State Minister of Rural and Divisional Drinking Water Supply Projects Development advised by the Department of National Community Water Supply.
1.4	Several members of the public and state officials who made representations at the consultations emphasized the necessity of conserving the catchment areas of water sources. State officials, people's representatives and the general public have strong views on trees and crops that affect water sources, negatively or positively (e.g., oil palm as harmful in the Southern Province and Pinus trees as harmful in the Central Province). The Ministry of Water Supply may consider appointing a scientific

[2] Wijesekera, N.T.S. (2020). *Study on Sustainable Water Resource Management for Drinking Purposes Draft Final Report – Situation Analysis and the Framework*. PUCSL

[3] Article 19 of Ninth Schedule to Constitution.

[4] An application of the Coase Theorem.

	committee[5] to recommend criteria for defining the appropriate boundaries, the planting or uprooting of specific trees, regulations to set out the offences, and enforcement.
1.5	The Ministry of Water Supply and the State Ministry of Rural and Divisional Water Supply Projects Development may consider the appointment of a broadly representative task force to develop standards for housing construction that includes rainwater harvesting and the use of such water.[6]

2.0 In both urban and rural areas, supply has failed to keep up with demand for drinking water, and in urbanizing areas also for sanitation services. In addition to demographic changes including smaller households, people's expectations have changed, and consumption increased, as befits a middle-income country. Where distribution networks have been built and connections given, the available volume of potable water has not kept up with increased demand. As a result, even in major cities such as Galle, entire sections are deprived of supply so that everyone gets a few hours of supply. Those who can invest in domestic tanks and pumps enjoy unconstrained supply, while others suffer even more pronounced shortages as a result. In rural areas, some members of the public complained that they receive water only for a few hours every few days. Many are on waiting lists for connections.[7] The official numbers of households receiving pipe-borne water appear deceptive. It has been estimated that an annual investment of LKR 110.3 billion is needed each year to meet the SDG targets by 2030.[8] To meet the government's ambitious targets for 2025, even greater investments will be required. The government has never spent on WSS on this scale. In 2019, LKR 45 billion was allocated from the Consolidated Fund with additional loans guaranteed by government. In the post-COVID-19 economic conditions, adequate investment for public infrastructure will pose a challenge. Access to capital is a problem experienced by all suppliers. The NWSDB is currently supplying water at an average price that is below the average cost of production and is dependent on Treasury transfusions.[9] How the NWSDB is repaying the loans taken from commercial banks in the context of continuing losses and the cost of capital compared to other sources requires further study. LGAs participating in the public consultations spoke of deteriorated equipment and inability to expand supply, indicating they too lack investment funds. Some CBOs have been unable to complete projects due to funding shortfalls. Even the private bowser suppliers indicated inability to expand supply to meet demand during the consultations.

2.1 One solution is to attract private investment for large-scale water generation plants that can sell in bulk to (or partner with) the NWSDB, LGAs, and even CBOs. The recent Cabinet decision exempting large water projects from tax indicates this path

[5] Potential members include Professor Rohan Weerasooriya of the National Institute of Fundamental Studies (NIFS) and Dr Nilantha Hulugalle of the Australian National University, based on publication record.
[6] Understandably, many respondents at the public consultations favored pipe-borne water supply, though some indicated an openness to hybrid solutions that included rainwater harvesting. However, it is not economically feasible to supply all water needs with processed water supplied through pipe systems. Rainwater being integrated into housing design also has benefits in terms of disaster risk reduction.
[7] Data are being sought from the NWSDB.
[8] Derived from Hiejen, H.; Premanath, L. (2020*). Final Report (Volume I). Comprehensive Strategic Investment Plan and Road Map for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Sri Lanka,* p. xviii.
[9] Hiejen, H.; Premanath, L. (2020). *Final Report (Volume I) Comprehensive Strategic Investment Plan and Road Map for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Sri Lanka*, p. 150.

may be open for consideration.[10] The National Drinking Water Policy approved by Cabinet in 2010 states: "A conducive environment will be developed to build investor confidence and to encourage investments from multiple sources" and "Appropriate partnerships will be encouraged to attract investment to the sector."[11]

2.2 Loans to the government from international development finance organizations have been a major source of investment funding for the WSS sector for many decades, though this is becoming more difficult because of Sri Lanka's middle-income status. For several years, the government has been guaranteeing loans from domestic commercial banks taken by the NWSDB. In 2019, this amounted to LKR 32 billion (71 percent of the budgetary allocation). "In comparison to operational expenditures, interest costs are a significant cost factor for NWSDB amounting to 43.7 % of OPEX in 2020 (interest is not included in OPEX). If NWSDB would have to finance all the investment loans and their interest, the interest cost would exceed the operational expenditures."[12] Capital needed for infrastructure such as WSS is obtained through instruments that reduce the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). A stable and rule-governed regulatory system is foundational to reducing risk, and thereby reducing WACC. Recommending measures for such a regulatory system is the purpose of the current assignment.[13]

2.3 The Department of National Community Water Supply (DNCWS) may consider the systematic collection of data on CBO schemes that are incomplete and take remedial action. Supplying funds to close existing gaps and taking other remedial measures to complete projects stalled at advanced stages of construction are relatively low-cost means of achieving early successes in rural WSS supply.

3.0 The public consultations revealed that WSS supply is tightly connected to specific geographic and social conditions that vary from Province to Province, and indeed, from District to District. In Sri Lanka, water is not transported over long distance and across administrative boundaries. The supply of water by CBOs, which commenced independently of government but has now mostly[14] been brought under government supervision. They are small, village-based organizations dependent on voluntary contributions of citizens and providing services in areas considered marginal and difficult by the NWSDB and at considerably lower cost.[15] Their leaders had to make a special effort even to participate in the public consultations held in provincial capitals.[16] It would be unreasonable to expect them interact with a Colombo-based regulatory entity such as the PUCSL.

[10] http://www.themorning.lk/tax-relief-for-large-scale-water-supply-projects/?fbclid=IwAR1t2k3LiY81m3hq-GXDf83oQ0CwMjf8evNQfOjSUjeTZrlrVhv7ynNgPxc

[11] National Drinking Water Policy, 2010, p. 6.

[12] Hiejen, H.; Premanath, L. (2020). *Final Report (Volume I) Comprehensive Strategic Investment Plan and Road Map for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Sri Lanka,* p. 152.

[13] Greater details will be provided in the final report.

[14] Not all CBOs have registered with the DNCWS. Small systems that have pipe networks that do not cross government roads and rely on gravity serve multiple families outside government purview.

[15] "The cost of a connection in a NWSDB schemes is a little more than twice as expensive as a rural water supply scheme connection." Hiejen, H.; Premanath, L. (2020). *Final Report (Volume I) Comprehensive Strategic Investment Plan and Road Map for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Sri Lanka*, p. 149.

[16] The distances and associated costs are considerable. For example, Pottuvil to Trincomalee takes over 5 hours by car, and a lot more by public transport. To reach the capital of the Wayamba Province from Karuwalagasweva it takes over two hours by car and more than double that by public transport. In many cases, overnight stay is likely to be required.

3.1 Therefore, we present below two possible policy-regulatory scenarios, both adhering to the governing policy principle of the 2010 National Drinking Water Policy: "The operational responsibilities will be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level with due consideration to management capacity."[17]

4.0 **PLAN A, consistent with Supreme Court Judgement on Water Services Reform Bill, SC (SD) 24/2003 and 25/2003 and not requiring concurrence of all nine Provinces**. CBOs which constitute the frontier of the system provide services to households that are unserved by NWSDB and LGAs and face several significant problems. It is useful to anchor the design of the regulatory mechanism that will work for at the frontier for the difficult cases and work inward. Some CBOs appear to be functioning well, with built up reserves. Others are in difficulties. Despite the existence of the DNCWS, they lack an effective legal and policy framework. Even well-managed CBOs have had trouble in maintaining the integrity of the governance structures, with non-members illegally gaining control of the organization. The ownership of key assets appears unclear, including that of the land on which the tanks and equipment are located. Some CBOs have collapsed for various reasons. Many have difficulties in managing water treatment processes. Sustainable operation, especially setting aside funds for maintenance and expansion, appears to be a challenge to many CBOs. One CBO from the Southern Province reported retail water rates lower than what was paid for bulk water. When asked how this was achieved, the CBO representative explained that prices to members were subsidized from interest earned from a fixed deposit and from above-cost sales to a private entity producing RO [reverse osmosis] water.

4.1 The solution lies in clearly demarcating the roles of DNCWS, the Provincial Councils and the LGAs within whose areas the CBOs operate in.

4.2 The ownership of CBO assets must be clearly specified. Because this cannot be done on a case-by-case basis, it will be necessary to enact legislation, establish arbitration panels and funds to settle compensation in cases where for example legal title to the land where water treatment and storage facilities are located belongs to others.

4.3 The criteria for the takeover of CBOs must be set out in legislation, ideally. The authorization of takeovers by NWSDB or by a LGA should be approved by the Provincial Council following an administrative procedure that permits all sides to be heard.

4.4 The role of the DNCWS must be refocused on the provision of technical and managerial support to CBOs and the building of their internal capacity. DNCWS may play a role in the planned revolving fund to support the activities of the CBOs. In instances where the activities of CBOs are disrupted by the actions of government agencies, DNCWS should champion their cause. In the long term, the planning of all major projects must include consultations with potentially impacted CBOs.[18]

4.5 The licensing of CBOs and their regulation should be the responsibility of a specialized unit that should be established under the Provincial Commissioner of Local Government, in line with the Constitutional assignment of subjects but should be guided by the PUCSL. This responds to the universal demand that the site of regulation should be close to the WSS suppliers and to their consumers (the questionnaire response was Provincial Capital). The most important aspect of a

[17] P. 2.

[18] It appears that some form of remediation is currently practiced by NWSDB. What is required is the formalization of these practices.

regulatory entity is that it must be independent of the suppliers. How that condition is met will be spelled out in the final report.

4.6 The PUCSL should set the regulatory standards for the Provincial Units and should provide them with technical support for effective regulation. The final proposal will also set out the modalities for effective benchmarking regulation by the Provincial Units, coordinated by the PUCSL. Annex 2 provides a short explanation of benchmarking regulation and its suitability to the problem at hand.

4.7 The above regulatory design poses the question of how the NWSDB should be regulated. One possibility is the reconstitution of the existing Regional Support Centers which have been set up in each province as independent units subject to provincial regulation.[19] A slimmed-down Head Office may function as a liaison office to coordinate financial matters with the central government, international development finance organizations, and banks.

5.0 **PLAN B, inconsistent with Supreme Court Judgement on Water Services Reform Bill, SC (SD) 24/2003 and 25/2003 and therefore requiring concurrence of all Provincial Councils.** CBOs which constitute the frontier of the system provide services to households that are unserved by NWSDB and LGAs and face several significant problems. It is useful to anchor the design of the regulatory mechanism that will work for at the frontier for the difficult cases and work inward. Some CBOs appear to be functioning well, with built up reserves. Others are in difficulties. Despite the existence of the DNCWS, they lack an effective legal and policy framework. Even well-managed CBOs have had trouble in maintaining the integrity of the governance structures, with non-members illegally gaining control of the organization. The ownership of key assets appears unclear, including that of the land on which the tanks and equipment are located. Some CBOs have collapsed for various reasons. Many have difficulties in managing water treatment processes. Sustainable operation, especially setting aside funds for maintenance and expansion, appears to be a challenge to many CBOs. One CBO from the Southern Province reported retail water rates lower than what was paid for bulk water. When asked how this was achieved, the CBO representative explained that prices to members were subsidized from interest earned from a fixed deposit and from above-cost sales to a private entity producing RO [reverse osmosis] water.

5.1 The solution lies in clearly demarcating the roles of DNCWS, the Provincial Councils and the LGAs within whose areas the CBOs operate in.

5.2 The ownership of CBO assets must be clearly specified. Because this cannot be done on a case-by-case basis, it will be necessary to enact legislation, establish arbitration panels and funds to settle compensation in cases where, for example, legal title to the land where water treatment and storage facilities are located belongs to others.

5.3 The criteria for the takeover of CBOs must be set out in legislation, ideally. The authorization of takeovers by NWSDB or by a LGA should be approved by the PUCSL following an administrative procedure that permits all sides to be heard.

5.4 The role of the DNCWS must be refocused on the provision of technical and managerial support to CBOs and the building of their internal capacity. DNCWS may play a role in the planned revolving fund to support the activities of the CBOs. In instances where the activities of CBOs are disrupted by the actions of government agencies, DNCWS should champion their cause. In the long term, the planning of all major projects must include consultations with potentially impacted CBOs.

[19] This has some similarities with the reorganization of the CEB into multiple license-holding business units, including five distribution licensees, as part of the last round of reforms.

5.5 The licensing of CBOs and their regulation should be the responsibility of the PUCSL, which should establish offices in accessible regional location to make it easier for end users, CBOs and LGAs to interact with the regulator. This responds to the universal demand that the site of regulation should be close to the WSS suppliers and to their consumers (the questionnaire response was Provincial Capital). The most important aspect of a regulatory entity is that it must be independent of the suppliers. How that condition is met will be spelled out in the final report.

5.6 The final proposal will also set out the modalities for effective benchmark regulation by the PUCSL. Annex 2 provides a short description of benchmark regulation.

5.7 The above regulatory design poses the question of how the NWSDB should be regulated. One possibility is a variant of the phased approach recommended by the 2017 Safege report, commencing with a single license issued to NWSDB and then the issuance of two licenses to Western Province Production and Distribution units and two licenses to units covering the rest of the country.[20] The final report will propose a model that will be conducive to benchmark regulation.

6.0 The coverage of a regulatory system must be defined. The overall regulatory design will be more fully spelled out in the final report, considering the comments received during the complete consultation.

6.1 An effective regulatory system will cover all suppliers: the NWSDB or its successor units however defined, the LGAs, CBOs and other suppliers.

6.2 The licenses will be territorial, but will not confer monopoly rights. Any licensee will be entitled to provide services in unserved areas outside its territory.

6.3 Separate licenses shall be issued for drinking-water production, for distribution, for sewerage and septage services, and for the operation of gully-bowser services.

6.4 The Provincial Regulatory Units will set prices of bulk and retail water and services associated with septage and sewerage services, using a common methodology established by the PUCSL but which will allow for regional variation. Bowser supplies and bottled water will be included in the regulatory scheme,[21] though they will be subject to lighter regulation considering the existence of competitive conditions.

7.0 Concerns over quality of drinking water are escalating. The NWSDB is seeking to meet SLS standards and monitor using its lab facilities. The situation is different for the other suppliers.

7.1 In the short term, it is unwise to impose the same quality standards for long-established suppliers in densely populated areas and for CBOs serving sparsely populated rural areas. The objective in the short term should be transparency. Users should be made aware of the quality of the water they are receiving. Mechanisms for testing water samples should be improved. Standards for water testing should be established and implemented. Last-mile suppliers including the NWSDB should be encouraged to make available test results through multiple modes, including online notices and bill enclosures.

7.2 DNCWS should establish water-quality testing facilities to complement the existing lab facilities at the NWSDB RSCs.

[20] Safege Consulting Engineers (2017). *TA – 8835 SRI LANKA: Institutional Development of National Water Supply and Drainage Board. Draft Final Report*, pp. 39-42.

[21] The 2010 National Drinking Water Policy explicitly excluded bottled water and was silent on bowser services.

7.3 The pros and cons of the use of water produced by reverse osmosis and the development of standards for bottled drinking water should be developed by an expert committee with the participation of all relevant government agencies.

7.4 Once the regulatory arrangements are in place, the regulatory agency will establish rules for regular reporting of measures of quality and for random testing.

8.0 Because of harms to health and to ground water, it is imperative that adequate attention be paid to proper disposal of sewage and fecal sludge management.

8.1 There is value in LGAs cooperating to operate gully bowsers and disposal facilities, rather than LGAs that do not own the equipment having to pay rental charges. The Provincial Commissioner of Local Government may wish to initiate such initiatives by using as examples and catalysts the few LGAs that currently operate effective fecal sludge disposal facilities as part of composting systems. There is no obvious role for the Central Government agencies in this activity, other than the provision of technical expertise in the construction and operation of disposal facilities. However, LGAs such as the Balangoda Urban Council have successfully integrated fecal sludge disposal with their solid waste disposal operations, which is a model worth emulating.

9.0 Because of the increasing popularity of drinking water produced through reverse osmosis (RO water), there is concern that concentrations of heavy metals and other pollutants are being released, posing a danger to ground water and water sources.

9.1 An expert committee should be appointed to develop technical solutions for the disposal of effluents from RO production.[22]

9.2 A regulatory scheme must be devised to enforce the correct disposal of effluents by RO producers. Because this sits at the intersection of environmental and WSS regulation, recommendations cannot be made at this time.

10.0 The data necessary to monitor performance appears unsatisfactory. Good data reporting is an essential precondition for benchmarking regulation.

10.1 Standard templates for reporting data, including on financial matters, are essential for effective regulation and oversight. The PUCSL is best positioned to develop these templates. They must be subjected to a process of consultation with potential users before being adopted.

[22] To simplify matters, there may be merit in assigning this task also to the hydrogeologists in the scientific committee on water catchment area conservation.

Annex 1: Constitutional issues

WSS fall within the mandates of Local Government Authorities (LGAs), the third level of government in the Sri Lankan Constitutional hierarchy. Water supply systems of Kandy, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Jaffna are managed by their municipal councils; of Kuliyapitiya by its urban council. A few Pradeshiya Sabha manage their water supply systems. Colombo and other major centers where LGAs once managed their own systems are now supplied by the NWSDB, which is part of the central government.

This poses considerable challenges in terms of assignment of regulatory responsibilities, investment, and capacity to manage the infrastructure services directly and/or through outsourcing, consistent with the Constitution.[23] The distribution stage closest to the consumer may be seen as best handled by the third level of government or by CBOs if they have adequate capacity. Yet, the production of potable water and the disposal of sewage are most efficiently undertaken for geographical areas larger than those of a single LGA. The supervision of LGAs lies with the provincial level of government. In addition, the central government has responsibilities for national policy on these subjects and has residual interests in the subject from the period prior to the adoption of the 13th Amendment. The Department of National Community Water Supply also exists as part of the central government and provides support to CBOs, among other things. Therefore, the policy and regulatory solutions are challenging.

[23] A prior attempt failed to clear Constitutional review: Judgement on Water Services Reform Bill, SC (SD) 24/2003 and 25/2003.

Annex 2: Why Benchmarking regulation

Markets for piped water and sanitation services are natural monopolies. They cannot be served efficiently by multiple competing firms. Due to the large investment required to set up a distribution network and the declining cost of serving each new customer, these services are most efficiently provided by a single firm.[24] The economies of scale associated with a natural monopoly serve as a barrier to competition, giving the incumbent supplier market power or the ability to charge higher prices, not place weight on good quality, and not supply to low-revenue and/or high-cost market segments. This is detrimental to consumers and provides a rationale for regulating the industry. However, if the monopoly supplier is a state-owned enterprise (SOE) it may be more straightforward to simply direct that prices be lowered, that quality be improved, and connections given.

Yet, it has been well-established that SOEs do not necessarily follow such directions. Political authorities are at a disadvantage in terms of information about the supply of WSS services. Their efforts to interfere in the operation of SOEs lead to cost inflation and other distortions. The inefficiency of SOEs may also increase risk to creditors and investors (when private investment is permitted). This leads to higher costs of capital which reduces coverage and quality of service, especially in circumstances where state resources are constrained.

Regulation of SOEs poses special difficulties. Regulation must be backed up by sanctions (though they should be used sparingly). The PUCSL Act includes provisions for the imposition of substantial penalties when license conditions are violated, and regulatory directions are not followed. Yet, financial sanctions are meaningless against SOEs; state funds are transferred from one state agency to another. Substantial financial penalties will most likely result in lower investment, leading to reduced coverage and quality.

Effective regulation requires accurate information for evidence-based decision making. Therefore, information is described as the oxygen of regulation and all regulatory statutes and licenses contain strong powers to ensure accurate information is provided to the regulator. It is also the reason most regulators experience great difficulties in extracting the information needed for their work.

Benchmarking or yardstick regulation provides a solution. Here, the performance of the regulated entity is compared with others either to serve as leverage in extracting information or to "name and shame." For example, certain cost elements needed to set prices may be withheld by the regulated entity. The regulator may announce that benchmark data will be used instead unless the regulated entity provides the information forthwith. Or the regulator may name and shame the regulated entity by showing how inefficient or negligent it is by comparing its indicators with those of comparators.

The first response is usually a challenge to the appropriateness of the benchmarks. This is especially common against the use of foreign benchmarks: the market characteristics are different; the geography is easier to serve; the population density is higher and so on. The use of domestic

[24] During the consultations, separate pipelines for drinking water and water for other purposes were advocated. This is uncommon but was tried out for new housing developments in the Netherlands, but has failed to catch on, most likely due to cost factors which are even more pronounced in developing countries.

benchmarks is less problematic. Here, an integrated, nationwide monopoly would be reconstituted into broadly comparable units, which would have separate legal personalities, and issued separate licenses. The information used for benchmarking regulation will be derived from within the country rather than from abroad. This need not be limited to matters directly affecting consumers, but may also generate information on elements affecting cost of supply.[25]

But restructuring the incumbent faces resistance from the management and staff of the incumbent. This may be managed by highlighting the potential for more satisfying work conditions created by reducing layers of superfluous management. The constitution of comparable units is not easy even within a country. Population density, geographical factors affecting cost of production, the mix of profitable and unprofitable customers, etc., may vary widely.[26] Therefore, a simple divestiture based on equal distribution of customers or geographical area is not advisable. Divestiture that follows prior administrative boundaries may yield non-comparable units, but comparison may be achieved using statistical techniques.[27]

For benchmarking regulation to be effective, it is vital that the units are autonomous. Otherwise, there can be collusion in terms of resisting information requests and lack of responsiveness to "name and shame" regulation. The failure to complete the CEB reorganization by making the business units truly autonomous has resulted in a diminution of the flow of needed information from within the CEB. Unwavering focus on information flows from the design stage is essential for the efficacy of benchmarking regulation.

[25] For example, there is value in establishing a database of items such as the costs of pipes and construction of similar civil works that can contribute to tariff methodologies and can also improve procurement processes. Competition is supposed to bring down the costs of reformed public utility industries. In the WSS sector, regulation will have to play a role in reducing costs because competitive forces play a marginal role.

[26] The method used to form the business units for electricity distribution within CEB is an example. Most, if not all, of the distribution licensees were assigned a portion of the Greater Colombo area.

[27] The 1982 divestiture of AT&T, at that time the world's largest company, into seven Regional Bell Operating Companies is one of the most significant regulatory cases. It was an example for staying with administrative boundaries, but accommodating a degree of comparability.

Interim note on issues identified after first consultation and possible solutions[1]

31 August 2020.

This note is being shared with PUCSL in light of the possibility that the government may take some early policy decisions which may render irrelevant some of the outputs of the formal consultations that are scheduled to take place over the next few months. It is important that all relevant authorities are made aware of the ongoing process, the outputs it seeks to produce and the timeline. This note may assist in that regard. We have sought to identify and highlight actions that can produce results in the short term without precluding the broadly consulted recommendations that will be produced in January 2021. The relevant Constitutional issues that have to be taken into account in formulating a legal and policy framework are outlined in Annex 1.

1.0 Without access to water abstraction sources, it is not possible to supply water and sanitation services (WSS) for households and other locations. It is imperative that government should take decisive action to address the constraints of raw water resources experienced by NWSDB, LGAs, CBOs, and even private suppliers. Even the 53.3 percent of households that are reported to be receiving pipe-borne water are not receiving supplies of adequate quantity and quality, with some limited to a few hours a week. One reason is lack of raw water throughout the year in many cases and during drought in others.

1.1 Most raw water resources are within the jurisdiction of the Central Government ("irrigation schemes relating to rivers running through more than one Province or inter provincial irrigation and land development schemes").[2] Therefore, the Central Government is ideally positioned to establish mechanisms to fairly and reasonably allocate water resources among multiple, competing uses. This can range from Water Users' Committees to rule-based negotiation with starting points defined by assignment of "rights" to elements of the common resource.[3] This can yield results in the short term. It is an essential pre-condition for supplying water for all in the long term.

1.2 Arguably, some or all ground water resources fall within the jurisdiction of Provincial Councils and are extracted from privately-owned land. Effective management of ground water, including reasonable extraction for WSS, should be a high priority. However, it is unlikely that an effective solution can be implemented in the short term because changes in laws and regulations and the concurrence of Provincial Councils will be necessary.

[1] Please note that these are interim and very rough ideas. The final recommendations may vary. Actions that may be considered in the short term are boxed.
[2] Article 19 of Ninth Schedule to Constitution.
[3] An application of the Coase Theorem.

1.3 Especially with regard to CBOs, the current informal arrangements regarding water abstraction need to be formalized so that CBOs have unambiguously defined rights to their core asset. Provisions will have to be made to accommodate the failures of some CBOs and the abandonment of some water schemes.

2.0 Access to capital is a problem experienced by all suppliers. The NWSDB is currently supplying water at an average price that is below the average cost of production. It may be useful to calculate cost of production in specific regions, given the very different conditions in the regions versus Colombo.[4] How the NWSDB is repaying the loans taken from commercial banks in the context of continuing losses and the cost of capital compared to other sources requires further study. LGAs speak of deteriorated equipment and inability to expand supply, indicating they too lack investment funds. There appear to be some CBOs that have been unable to complete projects due to funding shortfalls. Even the private bowser suppliers indicate inability to expand supply to meet demand.

2.1 Capital needed for infrastructure such as WSS is obtained through instruments that reduce the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). A stable and rule-governed regulatory system is foundational to reducing risk, and thereby reducing WACC. Recommending measures for such a regulatory system is the purpose of the current assignment. However, it is too early to make recommendations.

3.0 The consultation did not yield information on procurement problems.

3.1 It is necessary to investigate the experience with procurement, especially with regard to delays and failures.

4.0 CBOs supply households that are not served by NWSDB and LGAs. In some cases, their activities are disrupted by the actions of government agencies. They are reduced to appealing to the good will of the authorities.

4.1 Formal avenues of redress should be provided at both the Provincial and Central levels so that immediate problems can be remedied.

4.2 In the long term, the planning of all major projects must include consultations with potentially impacted CBOs.[5]

5.0 WSS has historically been supplied by an LGA with adequate capacity to adjacent areas, but due to constrained water sources and other factors, this practice has contracted rather than expanded.

5.1 The Provincial Local Government Commissioner should consider encouraging the sharing of services in a structured manner beyond the extension of services to, and direct billing of, customers outside the territory of a strong LGA.

6.0 The technical capacity of most suppliers other than the NWSDB and the municipal councils appears to be a constraint.

6.1 A resource bank that may be used by WSS suppliers may be established by the Department of National Community Water Supply. Attention should be paid to making potential beneficiaries aware of the resource, simplifying the request process, and monitoring and evaluation.

7.0 The availability of a cost-oriented pricing models for bulk water, retail water and associated services that may be implemented by various actors would be beneficial in terms of ensuring

[4] Measures to increase efficiency and thereby reduce the cost of NWSDB supplies are necessary, but that matter will be bracketed for this interim note.

[5] It appears that some form of remediation is currently practiced by NWSDB. What is required is the formalization of these practices.

revenue streams that can support maintenance and the provision of additional connections, at the minimum, and rapid expansion of water and sanitation services.

7.1 In light of the comparative advantage enjoyed by NWSDB and the urgency of increasing access to WSS, there is merit in giving greater emphasis to the production of potable water with last-mile distribution and supply being given as much as possible to LGAs, CBOs and even private entities such as bowser operators. This should include pricing models for bulk water based on avoided-cost or similar formula in the short term. Bulk supply will protect the NWSDB from losses associated with non-revenue water (NRW). There is merit in allowing for the determination of different prices in different regions even when using the same pricing model.

7.2 Regulation of the terms and conditions of bulk-water supply and any other services provided by NWSDB to last-mile distributors and the performance of the last-mile distributors is necessary. However, given the rather complex Constitutional issues involved, recommendations in this regard will not be made at this early stage.

8.0 The NWSDB is seeking to meet SLS standards and monitor using its lab facilities. The situation is different for the other suppliers.

8.1 In the short term, it is unwise to impose the same quality standards for long-established suppliers in densely populated areas and for CBOs serving sparsely populated rural areas. The objective in the short term should be transparency. Users should be made aware of the quality of the water they are receiving. Mechanisms for testing water samples should be improved. Standards for water testing should be established and implemented. Last-mile suppliers including the NWSDB should be encouraged to make available test results through multiple modes, including as bill enclosures.

9.0 Because of harms to health and to ground water, it is imperative that adequate attention be paid to proper disposal of sewage and fecal sludge management.

9.1 There is value in LGAs cooperating to operate gully bowsers and disposal facilities, rather than LGAs that do not own the equipment having to pay rental charges. The Provincial Commissioner of Local Government may wish to initiate such initiatives by using as examples and catalysts the few LGAs that currently operate effective fecal sludge disposal facilities as part of composting systems. There is no obvious role for the Central Government agencies in this activity.

10.0 Because of the increasing popularity of drinking water produced through reverse osmosis (RO water), there is concern that concentrations of heavy metals and other pollutants are being released, posing a danger to ground water and water sources.

10.1 Urgent action is needed develop technical solutions for the disposal of effluents from RO production.

10.2 A regulatory scheme must be devised to enforce the correct disposal of effluents by RO producers. Because this sits at the intersection of environmental, consumer protection and WSS regulation, recommendations cannot be made at this time.

11.0 The data necessary to monitor performance appears unsatisfactory.

11.1 Standard templates for reporting data, including on financial matters, are essential for effective regulation and oversight. The PUCSL is best positioned to develop these templates. They must be subjected to a process of consultation with potential users before being adopted.

Annex 1: Constitutional issues

WSS fall within the mandates of Local Government Authorities (LGAs), the third level of government in the Sri Lankan Constitutional hierarchy. Water supply systems of Kandy, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Jaffna are managed by their municipal councils; of Kuliyapitiya by its urban council. A few Pradeshiya Sabha manage their water supply systems. Colombo and other major centers where LGAs once managed their own systems are now supplied by the NWSDB, which is part of the central government.

This poses considerable challenges in terms of assignment of regulatory responsibilities, investment, and capacity to manage the infrastructure services directly and/or through outsourcing, consistent with the Constitution.[6] The distribution stage closest to the consumer may be seen as best handled by the third level of government or by CBOs if they have adequate capacity. Yet, the production of potable water and the disposal of sewage are most efficiently undertaken for geographical areas larger than those of a single LGA. The supervision of LGAs lies with the provincial level of government. In addition, the central government has responsibilities for national policy on these subjects and has residual interests in the subject from the period prior to the adoption of the 13th Amendment. The Department of National Community Water Supply also exists as part of the central government and provides support to CBOs, among other things. Therefore, the policy and regulatory solutions are challenging.

[6] A prior attempt failed to clear Constitutional review: Judgement on Water Services Reform Bill, SC (SD) 24/2003 and 25/2003.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාවේ වර්ෂ 2020 අගෝස්තු 27වන දින වයඹ පළාත් මහජන උපදේශනයේදී අනාවරණය වූ කරුණු සහ ඒ සඳහා සළකා බැලිය හැකි අතුරු විසඳුම්

මෙම මහජන උපදේශනය දිවයින පුරා සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමට 2021 ජනවාරි පමණ වනු ඇති අතර ඊට ප්‍රථම රජය මගින් ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය තීරණ ගැනීමට ඇති හව්‍යතාවයද සලකා බලා සම්පූර්ණ උපදේශනයේ නිර්දේශ ලබා දෙන තෙක් කෙටිකාලීනව රජයට ගතහැකි ක්‍රියාකාරකම් පිළිබඳව මෙහි විස්තර විශේෂ අවධාරණයක් සහිතව අඩංගුකර ඇත. ජල සේවාවට සම්බන්ධ වන සියලු පාර්ශවයන් මේ පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් කිරීම වැදගත් වන අතර අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රතිඵලය, ඒ සඳහා වන වැඩ පිලිවෙල සහ කාලසටහන පිළිබඳව දැනුවත් වීම වැදගත් වේ. මෙම අතුරු වාර්තාව අසම්පූර්ණ බැවින් එයට කරුණු එකතු කිරීම හෝ නිගමනයන් වෙනස් කිරීමට ඉඩ ඇති බව අවධාරණය කල යුතුය.

නීති සහ ප්‍රතිපත්ති රාමුවක් සැකසීමේදී ඇතිවිය හැකි ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත ගැටළු ගැන විස්තරයක් ඇමුණුම් අංක 01 හි ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඇත.

ජල සේවාවේ මූලික අභියෝග

ජලය හා සනීපාරක්ෂක සේවා සැමටම සැපයීමේදී මුහුණ දෙන මූලික අභියෝග තුනකි. අද වන විට බීමට සුදුසු ජල සැපයුමක් නොමැතිව සිටින 8% ජනගහනය වෙනුවෙන් බීමට සුදුසු ජලය සැපයීම, දැනට ස්වයං සැපයුමක් ඇති 38.7% වන ජනගහනයට වැඩිදියුණු කල ජලසේවා සැපයීම, දැනට නල ජල සැපයුම් ඇති 53.3% ට වඩා හොඳ සැපයුමක් ලබාදීම වේ. මෙම අරමුණු ඉටුකර ගැනීම සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් ජල සම්පත් හා විශාල මූල්‍ය ආයෝජනයක් අවශ්‍ය වේ.

1.0 - ජලය ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි ජල මූලාශ්‍ර වලට ප්‍රවේශය ලබාගැනීමකින් තොරව ජල හා සනීපාරක්ෂක සේවා නිවෙස් හා අනෙකුත් ස්ථාන කරා ලබාදීමට නොහැකිය. එම නිසා රජය විසින් ජලසේවා සපයනු ලබන ජල සම්පාදන මණ්ඩලය, ප්‍රජා ජල ව්‍යාපෘති, පළාත් පාලන ආයතන හා පෞද්ගලික අංශය විසින් ජලය සපයනු ලබන අයටද ජල මූලාශ්‍ර වෙත ප්‍රවේශය ලබාගැනීමට හැකිවන ක්‍රියාමාර්ග හඳුන්වාදීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ. නල මගින් ජලය ලබාගන්නා 53.3% පමණ වන අයටද ඔවුන්ගෙ සැපයුමෙහි ගුණාත්මක බව හා අඛන්ඩ ජල සැපයුම සම්බන්ධව ගැටළු නිර්මාණය වී ඇත්තේ එම ව්‍යාපෘතිවලට ජල මූලාශ්‍ර මගින් ජලය ලබාගැනීමට පවතින සීමාවන් නිසාවෙනි.

1.1 - මතුපිට ජල මූලාශ්‍ර බොහෝමයක් මධ්‍යම රජයේ අධිකාරීත්වය යටතේ පවතින බව පෙනී යයි. එක් පළාත් සභාවක බලප්‍රදේශය ඉක්මවා ගලායන ගංගා පදනම්ව ඇති වාරිමාර්ග ව්‍යාපෘති මධ්‍යම රජය සතුවේ. එම නිසා මතුපිට ජලය එකිනෙකට තරඟකාරී බහු කාර්යයන් වෙනුවෙන් වෙන්කිරීමේ සාධාරණ හා විනිවිද

භාවයෙන් යුතු ක්‍රමවේදයක් හඳුන්වාදීමේ පූර්ණ හැකියාව මධ්‍යම රජය සතුව පවතී. සාධාරණ ක්‍රමවේද අතර ජලය භාවිතා කරන්නන් රැස්වී සම්මුතියෙන් යුතුව සීමිත ජලය බෙදාගැනීම, පූර්ව නිශ්චය කරනු ලැබූ රීතීන් පදනම් කරගනිමින් කේවල් කිරීම හරහා එකඟතාවයකට පැමිණීම, ජලය කිසිවෙකුට අයිති නොවන පොදු වස්තුවක් වන අතර ඒ සඳහා අයිතියක් ආරෝපනය කිරීමෙන් වඩා කාර්යක්ෂමව හා ඵලදායීව එය භාවිතා කළ හැකි වන ආකාරයේ ක්‍රමවේද ද සලකා බැලිය හැකිය. මේ සඳහා යම් නෛතික රාමුවක් හඳුන්වා දෙමින් ජලයෙහි පොදු අයිතිය ආරක්ෂාකරමින් වඩාත් සාධාරණ හා කාර්යක්ෂම ක්‍රමයකට විකල්ප භාවිතයන් සඳහා ජල වෙන් කරන ක්‍රමවේදයක් ද හඳුන්වාදිය යුතුය.

1.2 - තාර්කිකව බැලූ කල පූර්ණව හෝ අර්ධව සියලු භූගත ජල මූලාශ්‍ර පළාත් සභාවල විෂය පථය යටතට ඇතුළත් වන අතර එම නිසා එම සම්පත් ඵලදායී ලෙස කළමණාකරනය කිරීම ඉහල ප්‍රමුඛතාවයකින් යුතුව සිදුකල යුතුය. නමුත් කෙටිකාලීනව අවශ්‍ය නෛතික පරිසරය නිර්මාණය කිරීම, ගැටළු සහගත විය හැක්කේ ඒ සඳහා සෑම පළාත් සභාවකම අවසරය ලබාගත යුතු නිසාය.

1.3 - ප්‍රජාමූල ජල සම්පාදන ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ජලය ලබාගැනීමට ඇති අවිධිමත් ක්‍රමවේද විධිමත් ක්‍රමවේද බවට පත්කර ඔවුන්ගේ මූලික වත්කම වන ජලය සඳහා නිශ්චිත අයිතිය තහවුරු කිරීම රජයේ වගකීම වේ. සමහර ප්‍රජා ජල ව්‍යාපෘතිවල දුර්වලතාවයන් මග හරවා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කල යුතු අතර ප්‍රජා ජල ව්‍යාපෘති සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අත්හැරී ඇති අවස්ථාද මග හරවා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කල යුතුය.

2.0 - ජල ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා ප්‍රාග්ධනය සම්පාදනය කර ගැනීම සියලුම ජලසම්පාදන ආයතන වෙත අභියෝගයක් වී ඇත. ජල සම්පාදන මණ්ඩලය මගින් දැනට ජලය සපයනු ලබන මිළගණන්හි සාමාන්‍ය, එම සැපයුමෙහි සාමාන්‍ය පිරිවැයට වඩා අඩු වේ. ජල සම්පාදනයෙහි පිරිවැය එකිනෙක කලාප වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් වෙන්ව ගනණය කිරීම ප්‍රයෝජනවත් විය හැකිය. මක්නිසාදයත් කලාපීය වශයෙන් පවතින තත්වය වෙනස් විය හැකි නිසාය. ජල සම්පාදන මණ්ඩලය මෙම පවතින තත්ත්වය තුළ වාණිජ බැංකු මගින් ලබාගත් ණය ආපසු ගෙවාගන්නේ කෙසේද යන්න ඉදිරියේදී අධ්‍යයනය කලයුතුව ඇත. පළාත් පාලන ආයතනයද මැසිවිලි නගමින් පවසා සිටියේ තම වත්කම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණයට අදාළ අරමුදල් සම්පාදනය ගැටළුවක් බවයි. ප්‍රජා ජල ව්‍යාපෘති වලද අරමුදල් හිහකම නිසා ව්‍යාපෘති සම්පූර්ණ කරගැනීමට නොහැකි බව ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත. පෞද්ගලික බවුසර් මෙහෙයවන ව්‍යාපාරිකයෝද පවසා සිටියේ සිය සේවාව ව්‍යාප්ත කර පාරිභෝගික ඉල්ලීම් සපුරාලීමට නොහැකි බවයි.

2.1 - ජලය හා සනීපාරක්ෂක සේවාවන් වෙනුවෙන් අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධනය සම්පාදනයේදී බරතැබූ සාමාන්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධන පිරිවැය (WACC) අවම කරන මූලාශ්‍ර මගින් ප්‍රාග්ධන සම්පාදනය වැදගත් වේ. ඒ සඳහා වූ නිශ්චිත නීති රීති පද්ධතියක් මත ක්‍රියාත්මක වන නියාමන ක්‍රියාවලියක අවශ්‍ය වේ. මෙම අධ්‍යයනයේ මූලික අරමුණ මෙම නියාමන ක්‍රියාවලිය නිර්මාණය කිරීම වුවද ඒ සඳහා නිර්දේශ ලබා දීමට තවදුරටත් උපදේශන ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්පූර්ණ කලයුතු බව පෙන්වාදෙමි.

3.0 - ප්‍රසම්පාදනය හා සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරු උපදේශනයේදී ප්‍රමාණාත්මකව ඉදිරිපත් නොවීය

3.1 - ප්‍රසම්පාදනය පිළිබඳව ඇති අත්දැකීම් තවදුරටත් අධ්‍යයනය කළයුතු අතර ප්‍රමාදයන් හා අසාර්ථකවීම පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමුකල යුතුය.

4.0 - ජාතික ජලසම්පාදන මණ්ඩලයෙන් හා පළාත් පාළන ආයතන මගින් ජල සේවා සපයා ගැනීමට නොහැකි ස්ථාන සඳහා ප්‍රජාමූල සංවිධාන මගින් ජලය සැපයීම සිදුකරනු ලබයි. සමහර අවස්ථාවලදී රජයේ

ආයතන මගින් සිදුකරනු ලබන ක්‍රියාවලියන් නිසා එම ප්‍රජාමූල සංවිධානවල ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයන් හට බාධා සිදුවී ඇත. අවසානයේදී එය එම අධිකාරින්ගේ සුභදතාවයට හා අනුකම්පාවට පමණක් සීමා වීමට සිදුවී ඇත.

4.1 - ගැටළු නිරාකරණය කිරීමේ විධිමත් ක්‍රියාවලියක් පළාත් හා ජාතික මට්ටමින් හඳුන්වාදීමෙන් කඩිනම් විසඳුම් ලබාදිය යුතු ගැටළු සඳහා විසඳුම් ලබාදිය හැකිය.

4.2 දීර්ඝකාලීනව ප්‍රධාන ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රම සැලසුම් කිරීමේදී එම ප්‍රදේශයේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වන බලපෑමකට ලක්විය හැකි සියලුම ප්‍රජා ජල ව්‍යාපෘති වලින් අදහස් විමසීම අනිවාර්යය කල යුතුය.

5.0 - අතීතයේ පටන් ජල සම්පාදනය, පලාත් පාලන ආයතන මගින් සිදුකරනු ලබන අතර ඔවුන්ගේ බල ප්‍රදේශවලට පිටතින් ඇති බල ප්‍රදේශ සඳහාද ජලසම්පාදනය සිදුකලද පසුකාලීනව ජල මූලාශවල ඇතිවූ සීමාවන් හා වෙනත් කරුණුද නිසා එම ජල සැපයුම් සේවාවන් ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් සංකෝචනය වූ අතර ව්‍යාප්ත වීමක් නම් දක්නට නොවීය.

5.1- පළාත් පලාන කොමසාරිස් වරුන් විසින් මෙම සේවාවන් යම් පිලිවලකට අනුව බෙදාගෙන පවත්වාගෙන යෑම දිරිගැන්වියයුතු අතර එය පලාත්පාලන බල ප්‍රදේශවලින් ඔබ්බටද සපයා, එය කෙලින්ම පාරිභෝගිකයාට සෘජුවම බිල්කිරීමට සීමා නොකර, ආරම්භ කල යුතුය.

6.0- ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලාපවහන මණ්ඩලය සහ මහ නගර සභා හැර අනෙකුත් සේවා සපයන්නන්ගේ තාක්ෂණික දැනුම ගැටළු සහගත වේ.

6.1-ජල සැපයුම්කරුවන්ට අවශ්‍ය විට සහයෝගය දිය හැකි ආකාරයේ සම්පත් මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් ජාතික ප්‍රජාජල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ ස්ථාපනය කිරීම ඉහත ගැටළුවට විසඳුමක් විය හැකිය. මෙම මධ්‍යස්ථානය මගින් සේවාවන් සපයාගත හැකි ආකාරය සියළුම ජල සැපයුම් කරුවන් වෙත දැනුවත් කලයුතු අතර එම සේවා ලබාගැනීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය සරල වියයුතු අතර අධීක්ෂණ සහ ඇගයීම් ක්‍රියාවලියක්ද සැකසිය යුතුය.

7.0- ස්ථීර ආදායම් මාර්ගයක් සාක්ෂාත් කිරීම මගින් ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලපවාහන ක්‍රම වල නඩත්තු කටයුතු නිසි අයුරින් කිරීමට කටයුතු සැලසිය යුතුය. තවද අතිරේක සැපයුම් අඩු මුදලට ලබාදීම සහ ජල සැපයුම් සේවාව ඉක්මනින් දීර්ඝකිරීමේ කටයුතු සාර්ථකව කරගැනීම සඳහා වියදම් පදනම් කොටගත් ගාස්තු අයකිරීමේ ක්‍රමවේදයන් තොගජල සැපයුම් සහ තනි ඒකක වලට ජලසැපයුම් හා ඊට අදාල අනෙකුත් සේවාවන් සඳහා ස්ථාපිත කලයුතුය.

7.1 - ජල සම්පාදන මණ්ඩලය භූක්තිවිදිනු ලබන සාපේක්ෂ වාසි තත්වය සහ ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රම සහ ජල ආවරනය ඉක්මනින් පුළුල් කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය සලකා බලා ජල නිශ්පාදනය කිරීමේ සහ තොග ජල බෙදාහැරීමේ කටයුතු ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලාපවාහන මණ්ඩලය වෙත ද, අවසන් කොටසෙහි බෙදාහැරීම සහ සැපයීමේ කටයුතු පලාත්පාලන ආයතන, ප්‍රජාමූල සංවිධාන සහ බවුසර් මගින් ජලය සපයනු ලබන පුද්ගලික අංශයටද හැකිතරම් ලබාදිය යුතුය. මෙම සැපයීමේදි කෙටිකාලින විසඳුමක් ලෙස තොග ජලසැපයුම් ගාස්තුව තීරණය කිරීමේදි වැලක්වූ පිරිවැය මත හෝ ඒ හා සමාන මිල සූත්‍රයක් පදනම්කර තීරණය කිරීම යෝග්‍ය වේ. මේ මගින් “ආදායම් නොලබන ජල ප්‍රමාණය” අඩුවන නිසා ජලසම්පාදන මණ්ඩලයටද වාසිදායක තත්වයක් ඇතිවේ. මෙම අයක්‍රමය පලාතෙන් පලාතට වෙන් වෙන්ව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමෙන් ඵලදායි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලබාගත හැකිය.

7.2 - ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන මණ්ඩලය මගින් අවසන් සැතපුමේ ඉන්නා ජල සැපයුම්කරුවන්ට, තොගජල සැපයුම හා එම ජල සැපයුම් කරුවන්ගේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය පිළිබඳව නියාමනය කිරීම සඳහා යම් කිසි ක්‍රමවේදයක් හා නීති පද්ධතියක් සැකසිය යුතුය. මෙම ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා දැනට ඇති ව්‍යවස්ථාමය ගැටලු නිරාකරණය කර ගත යුතු නිසා ඒ පිළිබඳව නිර්දේශ දැනට ඉදිරිපත් නොකරමු.

8.0 - ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලාපවහන මණ්ඩලය ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රමිති කාර්යාලය මගින් නිර්දේශිත ප්‍රමිතීන්ට අනුකූල ජලය සැපයීමට උත්සාහ කරමින් සිටී. එය ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රාදේශීය පර්යේෂණාගාර මගින් තහවුරු කරනු ලබයි. අනෙකුත් ජල සැපයුම් කරුවන්ට මෙම තත්වය වෙනස් වේ.

8.1- ජනගහන ඝනත්වය වැඩි ප්‍රදේශ වල දීර්ඝ කාලයක් ජල සැපයුම් කරන සැපයුම්කරුවන්ට හා ජනගහන ඝනත්වය අඩු ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශ වලට ජල සපයනු ලබන ප්‍රජා මූල සංවිධාන වලට මෙම ප්‍රමිති තත්වයන් එක් වරම බල පැවැත්වීම කෙටි කාලීනව සුදුසු නොවේ. කෙටි කාලීන පරමාර්ථය විය යුත්තේ විනිවිද භාවයයි. ජලය භාවිතා කරනු ලබන සෑම කෙනෙකුටම සපයනු ලබන ජලයේ දැනට පවතින ගුණාත්මක භාවය පැහැදිලි කලයුතු අතර ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය පරීක්ෂා කල හැකි ස්ථාන හා ක්‍රමවේදයන් ඇති කල යුතුය. ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රමිති සකස් කොට ක්‍රියාත්මක කල යුතුය. අවසන් සැතපුමේ ජලය සපයන්නා හට හා ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලාපවහන මණ්ඩලය ද ඔවුන්ගේ ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය පිළිබඳ වාර්තා සෑමට දැනගැනීමට හැකි ලෙස ප්‍රසිද්ධ කිරීම දිරිගැන්විය යුතු අතර මේ සඳහා නොයෙකුත් මාධ්‍ය යොදා ගත හැකි අතර ජල බිල්පත් සමගද ලබාදීමේ ක්‍රමවේදයක් සැකසිය යුතුය.

9.0 - සෞඛ්‍යට හා භූගත ජලයට එන හානිකරතාවය නිසා අපජලය හා මලපහ සෞඛ්‍යාරක්ෂිත ලෙස කළමනාකරණය කිරීම පිළිබඳව විශේෂ අවධානයක් යොමු කල යුතුය.

9.1 - මලාපවාහන බැහැර කිරීමේ හා ගලි බවුසර් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා පලාත් පාලන ආයතන සහයෝගයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම ඉතා වැදගත් වේ. පලාත් පාලන ආයතන කිහිපයක් දැනටමත් සාර්ථකව හා කාර්යක්ෂමව ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන මල අපද්‍රව්‍ය බැහැර කර කොම්පෝස්ට් පොහොර නිපදවීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන කිහිපයක ආදර්ශයන් ලෙස උපයෝගී කරගෙන තව තවත් එවැනි මධ්‍යස්ථාන ඇති කිරීමට පලාත් පාලන කොමසාරිස් තුමා අදහස් කර ඇත. මේ සඳහා මධ්‍යම රජයේ මැදිහත් වීමක් අවශ්‍ය නොවේ.

10.0 - රිවර්ස් ඔස්මොසිස් (RO) ක්‍රමය හරහා නිශ්පාදනය කරනු ලබන පානීය ජලය සඳහා විශාල ඉල්ලුමක් ඇති වෙමින් පවතින අතර මෙම නිශ්පාදනයේදී බැහැර කරනු ලබන බැරලෝහ සාන්ද්‍රණය හා අනෙකුත් අපද්‍රව්‍ය සහිත ජලය භූගත ජලයට හා ජල ප්‍රභව වලට එකතු වීම නිසා අවදානම් සහගත තත්වයක් ඇතිවීමට ඉඩ ඇත.

10.1 - මෙම අපජලය බැහැර කිරීම සඳහා සාර්ථක ක්‍රමයක් කඩිනමින් සොයා ගැනීම ඉතා වැදගත් වේ.

10.2 - මෙම අපජලය නිවැරදිව බැහැර කිරීම සඳහා RO ජල නිශ්පාදකයන් හට නියාමන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකසා දිය යුතුය. මේ සඳහා පරිසරය, පාරිභෝගික ආරක්ෂණය හා ජල සම්පාදන නියාමනය යන සියල්ලම සම්බන්ධ නිසා දැනට නිර්දේශ ඉදිරිපත් කල නොහැක.

11.0 - කාර්යසාධනය නිරීක්ෂණය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය දත්ත අසතුටුදායක බව පෙනේ.

11.1 - වඩා ප්‍රතිඵලදායී නියාමනයක් හා අධීක්ෂනයක් සඳහා ගිනුම් දත්ත ද ඇතුලත් සම්මත දත්ත රාමුවක් නිබිය යුතුය. මෙම දත්ත රාමු නිර්මාණය කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසුම ආයතනය මහජන උපයෝගීතා කොමිසම

වේ. මෙය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට පෙර අපේක්ෂිත භාවිතා කරන්නන් හා උපදේශන ක්‍රියාවලියන්ට යොමු කල යුතුය.

ඇමුණුම් 1 : ව්‍යවස්ථාමය ගැටළු

ජල සම්පාදනය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ධූරාවලියෙහි තුන්වන තලය වන පලාත් පාලන ආයතන සතු වගකීමක් ලෙස සඳහන් වේ. මහනුවර, කුරුණෑගල, නුවරඑළිය හා යාපනය මහ නගර සභා මගින් ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රම ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන අතර කුලියාපිටිය නගර සභාවද ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රමයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබයි. ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා කිහිපයක්ද එම බල ප්‍රදේශ තුල ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රම කිහිපයක් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලැබේ. කොළඹ හා තදාසන්න ප්‍රධාන නගර කිහිපයක් විසික් පවත්වාගෙන ගිය ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රම දැනට ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලාපවාහන මණ්ඩලය මගින් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන අතර එය මධ්‍යම රජය යටතේ පවතී.

මේ අනුව පවතින ව්‍යවස්ථාවට අනුව නියාමන වගකීම් පැවරීම, ආයෝජනය හා බාහිර අංශ වලට සෘජුව හෝ වක්‍රව යටිතල පහසුකම් පාලනය භාරකිරීම වැනි ක්‍රියාවලිය සිදු කිරීම අභියෝගවලට තුඩු දිය හැකිය. පාරිභෝගිකයාට වඩාත් ආසන්න බෙදාහැරීමේ පද්ධතිය වඩාත් හොඳින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කල හැක්කේ රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලනයේ තුන්වන මට්ටම වන පලාත් පාලන ආයතන වලිනි. නැතහොත් හොඳින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ප්‍රජා මූල සංවිධානය මගිනි. නමුත් එක පලාත් පාලන බල ප්‍රදේශයකට වඩා පැතිරී ඇති ජල සම්පාදන ක්‍රමයක් හෝ අපජල වහන පද්ධතියක් වඩාත් කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මක කල හැකිවන්නේ තනි පළාත් පාලන ඒකකයකට වඩා ලොකු ආයතනයකටය. පලාත් පාලන ආයතන වල පරිපාලනය පලාත් සභාවලට පැවරී ඇති අතර මෙම පිළිබඳ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැකසීමේ බලය ඇත්තේ මධ්‍යම රජයට වේ. තවද 13වන ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනයට පෙර මෙම විෂයන් වල බලය තිබුයේ මධ්‍යම රජයට වේ. තවද ජාතික ප්‍රජා ජල දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවද මධ්‍යම රජයේ ආයතනයක් ලෙස ක්‍රියාකරනු ලබන අතර එයද ප්‍රජා මූල සංවිධාන වලටද සහාය දක්වයි. මේ නිසා ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා නියාමන විසඳුම් සංකීර්ණ වේ.

ජල සහ සනීපාරක්ෂක සේවා සියල්ලන්ට සැපයීමේ අභියෝග

1

අභියෝග **1:** අද සැපයුම් නැති **8%**ට සේවය සැපයීම
අභියෝග **2:** ස්වයං සැපයුම් ඇති **38.7%**ට සේවය දියුණු කිරීම
අභියෝග **3:** දැනට නල සැපයුම් ඇති **53.3%**ට වඩා හොඳ සැපයුමක් ලබා දීම

පානීය ජල ප්‍රභවය	ප්‍රතිශතය
සැපයුම් රහිත	8
ආරක්ෂිත ස්වයං සැපයුම්	38.7
නල මඟින් (CBO සහ පළාත් පාලන ආයතන ආදිය)	12
නල මඟින් (NWSDB)	41.3

2

2

ජනාධිපතිතුමා අගෝස්තු **20**දා ඉදිරිපත් කළ නව ආණ්ඩුවේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති ප්‍රකාශයෙන් . . .

- මේ සංචාරවලදී ජනතා අතරට ගොස් සෘජුවම ඔවන්ගේ ගැටලුවට සවන් දුන්නා. මෙයින් බහුතරය පොදු ඉල්ලීම්. නිදහසින් පසුවත් ඒවා ඉටු වී නෑ.
- වසර ගණනාවක් පුරා ඉඩම් නොමැති ජනතාව ඉන්නවා. ඔවුන්ට අපි ඔප්පු දෙනවා. පරම්පරාවෙන් එන ඉඩම් වලින් හා වගා බිම් වලින් ඔවුන් ඉවත් කරන්නේ නෑ. අලි මිනිස් ගැටුම විසඳීමට කමිටුවක් පත්කර තිබෙනවා.
- බොහෝ පිරිසක් පානීය ජලය නොමැතිව පීඩා විඳිනවා. ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් ලෙස ඉදිරි වසර කිහිපය තුළ රටේ සෑම ප්‍රදේශයකටම පානීය ජලය ලබාදීමට කටයුතු කරනවා.

3

3

මහා පරිමාණ ආයෝජන අවශ්‍යයි

- මෙම අරමුණ ඉටුකරගැනීමට අද සිට 2030 දක්වා අවම වශයෙන් රුපියල් 1,103,000,000,000 (රුපියල් කෝටි 110,300ක්) ආයෝජනය කරන්නට සිද්ධ වෙනවා.
- ඒ කියන්නේ මාතර-බෙලිඅත්ත අධිවේගී මාර්ගයට වියදම් කල මුදල හා සමාන මුදලක් හැම වසරක් පාසාම වියදම් කරන්න වෙනවා.
  - 2019 අයවැයෙන් ජල යෝජනා ක්‍රම සඳහා වෙන් කල රජයේ මුදල රුපියල් 45,000,000,000; ඊට අමතරව ණය ලෙස රුපියල් 32,000,000,000ක්.
  - අර්බුද සමයක රජයේ ප්‍රතිපාදන 2.5කින් වැඩි වේ යැයි සිතීම යථාර්තවාදීද?

4

4

මලාපවහන පද්ධති ගැන. . .

- ඇසට නොපෙනෙන නිසා වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු නොවේ
- අවශ්‍ය තරම් දක්ත නැත
- නමුත් වැදගත් කමේ අඩුවක් නැත. මෙය නිසි ලෙස කළමනාකරණය කර ගත්තේ නැත්නම්, පිරිසිදු ජල මූලාශ්‍ර සොයා ගැනීම දැනටත් වඩා දුෂ්කර වනු ඇත
- ජල සේවාවලටත් වඩා මලාපවහන පද්ධතිවලට අවශ්‍ය ආයෝජන ඛරපතලය
  - කොළඹ පද්ධතිය සඳහා දැනටම රුපියල් 55,500,000,000 (රුපියල් කෝටි 5,500) ණය ලබා ගෙන ඇත

5

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ආයෝජන වාතාවරණය

- හුදෙක් භාණ්ඩාගාර සම්පත් වලින් කරන ආයෝජන මඟින් සියල්ලන්ට තිරසාර එමෙන්ම ප්‍රමිතියක් සහිත ජල සැපයුමක් සහ ක්‍රමවත් මලාපවහන වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කල නොහැක
- අමතරව විදේශ ණය හෝ දේශීය ආයෝජන යොදා ගන්නේ නම්, ස්ථාවර නියාමන රාමුවක් අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය වේ
  - ඇත්ත වශයෙන් අද සේවා රහිත අයට සේවා ලැබේද?
  - අවශ්‍ය නඩත්තු සහ අනෙකුත් වියදම් සඳහා ස්ථාවර ආදායම් ප්‍රභාවයක් තිබේද?
  - ගුණාත්මක බවින් ඉහල සේවාවක් සපයනු ලබන්නේද?
  - සාධාරණ මිලක් අය කෙරේද?

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அனைவருக்கும் நீர் மற்றும் சுகாதார சேவையை வழங்குவதில் காணப்படும் சவால்கள்

சவால் 1: இதுவரை சேவை வழங்கப்படாத 8% இற்கு சேவையை பெற்றுக் கொடுத்தல்
சவால் 2: சுய விநியோகத்தை கொண்டிருக்கும் 38.7 % இற்கான சேவையை மேம்படுத்துதல்
சவால் 3: குழாய் விநியோகத்தை கொண்டிருக்கும் 53.3% இற்கு இதைவிட சிறந்த விநியோக சேவையை பெற்றுக்கொடுத்தல்

குடிநீரை பெறும் மூலங்கள்	சதவீதம்
விநியோகம் வழங்கப்படாத	8
பாதுகாப்பான சுய விநியோகம்	38.7
குழாய் மூலமான(CBO மற்றும் உள்ளூராட்சி மன்றம் ஆகியன)	12
குழாய் மூலம் (NWSDB)	41.3

ஜனாதிபதியினால் ஆகஸ்ட் 20ஆம் திகதி முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட புதிய அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை பிரகடனம்...

- இச்சுற்றுப்பயணங்களின் போது பொதுக்கள் மத்தியில் சென்று நேரடியாக அவர்களது பிரச்சினைகளுக்கு செவிமடுத்தேன்.
- பல ஆண்டுகளாக காணிகளின்றி காணப்படும் மக்கள் காணப்படுகின்றனர். அவர்களுக்கு நாம் உறுதிகளை வழங்குவோம். பரம்பரையாக வரும் காணிகளில் மற்றும் விவசாய நிலங்களிலிருந்து அவர்களை வெளியேற்ற மாட்டோம். மக்களின் இருப்பிட பகுதிகளில் யானைகளின் அட்டகாசத்தை இல்லாதொழிக்க குழுவொன்று நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- பலர் குடிநீர் வசதிகள் இன்றி துன்பப்படுகின்றனர். தேசிய கொள்கையாக எதிர்வரும் ஆண்டுகளில் நாட்டின் அனைத்து பிரதேசங்களுக்கும் குடிநீரை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்.

பாரியளவிலான முதலீடுகள் அவசியம்

- இந்த நோக்கத்தை அடைவதற்கு இன்று முதல் 2030ஆம் ஆண்டுவரை குறைந்தபட்சம் ரூபாய் 1,103,000,000,000 (ரூபாய் 110,300 கோடி) முதலீடுகளை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டி ஏற்படும்.
- அதாவது மாத்தறை – பெலியத்த அதிவேக நெடுஞ்சாலைக்கு செலவிட்ட நிதிக்கு சமமான நிதியை ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் செலவிட வேண்டி ஏற்படும்.
    - 2019 வரவுசெலவு திட்டத்தில் நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட அரச நிதி ரூபாய் 45,000,000,000: அதற்கு மேலதிகமாக கடனாக 32,000,000,000 ரூபாய்.
    - நெருக்கடி நிலையின் போது அரசாங்க ஒதுக்கீடு 2.5 சதவீதம் அதிகரிக்கும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுவது யதார்த்தமானதா?

கழிவு நீர் அமைப்புகள் குறித்து...

- கண்ணுக்கு தெரியாதமையினால் கூடுதல் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படாது.
- தேவையான அளவு தரவுகள் இல்லை.
- எனினும், முக்கியத்துவத்தில் குறைவு இல்லை. இதனை முறையாக நிர்வகித்துக் கொள்ளாவிடின், சுத்தமான நீர் ஆதாரங்களை கண்டறிவது தற்போதைய நிலையையும் விட கடினமாகும்.
- நீர் சேவையையும் விட கழிவுநீர் அமைப்புகளுக்கு அவசியமான முதலீடுகள் தீவிரமானதாகும்.
    - கொழும்பு அமைப்பிற்கு தற்போதைக்கு ரூபாய் 55,500,000,000 (ரூபாய் 5,500 கோடி) கடன் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது.

முதலீட்டு சூழல்

- வெறுமனே திறைசேரி வளங்களின் மூலம் மேற்கொள்ளும் முதலீடுகளின் மூலம் அனைவருக்கும் நிலையான மற்றும் தரமான நீர் வழங்கல் மற்றும் முறையான கழிவுநீர் வேலைத்திட்டமொன்றை செயற்படுத்த முடியாது.
- இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக வெளிநாட்டு கடன் மற்றும் உள்ளூர் முதலீடுகளை ஈடுபடுத்துவதாயின் நிலையான ஒழுங்குமுறை கட்டமைப்பு அவசியமாகும்.
    - உண்மையில் இன்று சேவை வழங்கப்படாதவர்களுக்கு சேவை வழங்கப்படுமா?
    - தேவையான பராமரிப்பு மற்றும் ஏனைய செலவினங்களுக்கு நிலையான வருமான ஓட்டம் காணப்படுகின்றதா?
    - தரத்தில் உயர்ந்த சேவை வழங்கப்படுகின்றதா?
    - நியாயமான கட்டணம் அறவிடப்படுமா?