2nd COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
SRI LANKA

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2nd Community Water Supply & Sanitation Project

Ministry of Urban Development & Water Supply
Sri Lanka
Background - Pre-1990s

- Rural communities faced much hardships owing to lack of access to safe drinking water.
- Provision of drinking water to rural communities became a major challenge.
RWSS - Conventional Approach

- “Top-down”, “supply driven”
- Community had no voice
- No Mechanism to ensure sustainability
- Poor Communities neglected

This situation led the authorities to search for an alternative approach.
New Approach

- Introduction of an innovative approach to address the issue of RWSS under the guidance and assistance of the World Bank

- This is the genesis of Community Water Supply & Sanitation (CWSSSP) pilot project
CWSSP I

(1993 – 98)
Project Concepts

- People centered
- Demand responsive
- Community plan, construct, own and manage
CWSSP I - Salient Features

- Creation: sense of ownership
- Beneficiaries:
  - become decision makers
  - share the capital cost / contribute labour
  - implement and manage
  - undertake ownership
- Women and children - prominent partners
- Organizational networking
Components

- Water Supply
- Sanitation
- Hygiene Awareness
- CBO Capacity Building

(Village, School and Small Town)
**Achievements - CWSSP I Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>GNDs</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Latrines Constructed</th>
<th>Community Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Districts – Badulla, Ratnapura, Matara</td>
<td>847</td>
<td>988,282</td>
<td>68,887</td>
<td>31.9% Rs Mn 817.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>309,479</td>
<td>707</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Towns</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26,989</td>
<td>1,459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Project targets exceeded by 50%.
- Community contribution: 32% vs. 20%

*Rated as the “Best Practice” and “Well Managed” project amongst 200 similar projects worldwide funded by the World Bank*
Sector Achievements

- CWSSP – I Pioneered **Rain Water Harvesting** (RWH) in rural areas.
- Community based approach proven to be highly successful in sustainable RWSS service delivery.
- **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Division (RWSSD)** established in 2002 as the National Agency for RWSS sector.
Overall Outcome

- Improved health and sanitation
- Higher labour productivity
- More income for the rural families
  - reduction of poverty
- Government relieved from a heavy burden of providing free medical care to a great extent
- Improved socio-economic conditions
CWSSP: Lessons Learned

- **Effective social mobilization**: 
  - Motivates Community to undertake challenges and move forward to achieve their aspirations
  - Enhances their capacity to shoulder development responsibilities

- **Community involvement**: 
  - Reduces cost
  - Harnesses indigenous knowledge
  - Creates sense of ownership
  - Ensures sustainability
  - Assists socio-economic development

- **CBO Institutionalization**: 
  - Opens avenues for external resources
  - Creates a base for future development initiatives
  - Links with the mainstream of development
### At a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The project period</th>
<th>06 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of commencement</td>
<td>September 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Completion</td>
<td>August 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Beneficiaries</td>
<td>859,469</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Project financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>US$ Million</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Development Agency</td>
<td>33.50 (Grant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>7.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Salient Features

➢ Decentralized implementation mechanism
  - Provincial Councils (PCs)
  - Local Authorities (LAs)
  - Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

➢ Empowerment of community
  - All procurement by CBOs
  - Advances up to 40% of the capital cost without a bond

➢ Environmental programs: Home and Village based

➢ Sanitation Revolving Fund (SRF)

➢ Diversification of CBO activities

➢ New approach to the Estate sector
Components

- Village Water Supply
- School Water Supply
- Sanitation (Village & School)
- Hygiene Awareness
- Environmental Conservation
- CBO Capacity Building
- Diversification of CBO activities
Village Water Supply
Sanitation (Village & School)
Environmental Conservation
Imparting Knowledge
Theory to Practice
Women in Action
## Scope & Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces</th>
<th>Village water Supply Systems</th>
<th>Sanitation Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Western</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North &amp; East</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
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Challenges

- Attitudinal changes towards participatory development approach
- Lack of adequate capacity at different levels
- Scarcity of suitable water sources
- External barriers
Way Forward

- Encourage CBOs for Social and Economic activities
- Replication of tested methodology
- Updated Rural Water Supply Policy
- National Rural Sanitation Policy
- Proposed Rural Rain Water Policy
- Water Quality Surveillance System
Way Forward (contd..)

- **CBO Strengthening**
  - Legal status
  - CBO Forums
  - Converting CBOs to “Village Development Centers”
- Capacity building of stakeholders
- Better recognition for the Sector
- Institutional arrangement to assist CBO movement
THANK YOU