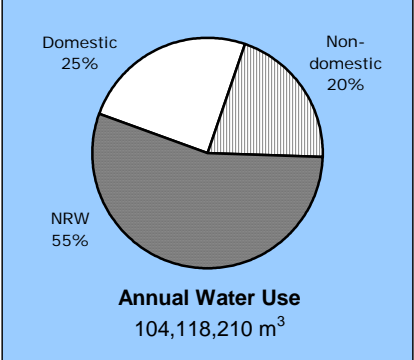
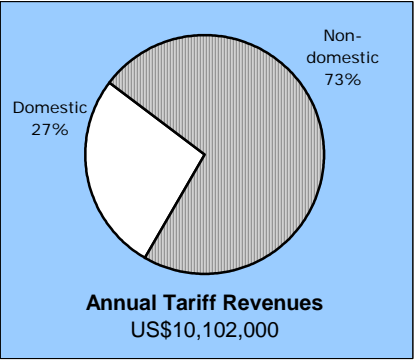


COLOMBO WATER SUPPLY		
Production & Distribution	<p>Population: 642,163 (2001)</p> <p>Annual Production 104,118,210 m³ Groundwater Nil Surface Water 100%</p> <p>Annual Consumption Domestic 25,729,632 m³ Nondomestic 21,091,537 m³ Total 46,821,169 m³</p>	 <p>Annual Water Use 104,118,210 m³</p>
Service Connections	<p>Domestic¹ 73,772 Nondomestic 12,814 Total 86,586</p>	 <p>Annual Tariff Revenues US\$10,102,000</p>
Service Indicators	<p>Service Coverage² 69% 24-hour Water Availability 60% Per Capita Consumption 119 l/c/d Average Tariff US\$0.216/m³</p>	
Efficiency Indicators	<p>Nonrevenue Water 55% Unit Production Cost US\$0.050/m³ Working Ratio 0.52 Staff/1,000 Connections 7.6 Revenue Collection Efficiency 95%</p>	
Small-scale Water Providers	<p>The city is completely covered by NWSDB's water distribution system. Residents obtain their water from the system legally or illegally through service connections or public taps. There are no small-scale water providers. A liter of bottled water costs SLRs30 (US\$0.32) or more.</p>	
Private Sector Participation	<p>The Government's reform process encourages the private sector to enter into partnership with the Government to operate, maintain, and expand water services to improve operational efficiency, and provide finance. The Government has identified several urban water supply schemes for PSP. Schemes in Greater Negambo and the Kalutara to Galle Coastal Strip were selected in 2001 as pilot projects for immediate implementation. The lease-concession hybrid model was used with funding from the World Bank. PSP in the water supply and sanitation sector has been widely acknowledged and the attitude of the general public toward it is positive.</p>	
Flood Management	<p>The CMC area has a well-developed storm water drainage system. The CMC is responsible for maintenance of minor canals draining into the main canals. The Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation (SLLRDC) is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the main canal system in the Greater Colombo Area. However, it suffers from problems of access, lack of suitable equipment, and insufficient funds. After the city was hit by the worst-ever flood on 4 July 1992, the SLLRDC began the Greater Colombo Flood Control and Environment Improvement Project with financial assistance from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.</p>	
Notes	<p>¹ Average number of persons/connection in 2001 was 6.0. The increase in total connections in 2001 was 4,758. ² This does not include about 151,860 people served by 2,531 public taps in tenement gardens.</p>	
	Data as of 2001.	