

Effectiveness of the Community Based Rural Water Supply Schemes - 2010



**Performance and Environment
Audit Unit**

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Key Acronyms

- ADB - Asian Development Bank
- CBO - Community Based Organization
- CDO - Community Development Officer
- DS - Divisional Secretariat
- EA - Engineering Assistant
- GOSL - Government of Sri Lanka
- GND - Grama Niladhari Division
- NRW - Non- revenue Water

- NWSDB - National Water Supply and Drainage Board
- O&M - Operation and Maintenance
- PIU - Project Implementing Unit
- PMU - Project Management Unit

- PS - Pradeshiya Sabha
- MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
- PSU - Project Support Unit
- PSIU - Project Support & Implementing Unit

1. Executive Summary

Providing safe drinking water for the entire population in the country has become a challenging task of the Government and Local Authorities. NWSDB is already in the process of implementing several water supply schemes in order to achieve the "Ten Years Development Plan" of the Government according to which it is expected to supply adequate drinking water to 80 per cent of the population by year 2009 , to 85 per cent by the year 2013 and to 90 per cent by the year 2016.

CBOs play a vital role in managing water supply in the rural areas of the country. They are also identified as the sector actors involved in the management of water supply and discharge their responsibility to the community.

The Community Based Water Supply Schemes Project was selected for the Performance Audit because of the significance of the CBOs contribution for the development of the supply of quality drinking water in achieving national goals and the substantial outlay of US \$ 175.2 million on the Community Based Water Supply Project. (ADB 4th Project)

The main objective of the audit was to assess whether the Project had achieved its objectives, that is, augmenting in supply and enhancing the quality of water.

Key findings of the performance audit are as follows.

- (a) Inadequacy of feasibility studies and non-identification of stable water sources.
- (b) Poor water quality and supply of raw water without purification.
- (c) Improper Constructions and Lack of sound infrastructure facilities for the Water Supply Schemes.
- (d) Delays in construction
- (e) Tariff ineffectiveness and variances between the CBO's and NWSDB tariffs.
- (f) Non- achievement of targets.
- (g) Fair rates of Non- revenue water
- (h) Lack of suitable arrangements to ensure long term operations of CBOs.

Summary of recommendations are as follows.

- (a) The feasibility studies with the participation of suitable officers before implementing projects and if no water yield found, the normal water supply pipe lines should be extended up to the targeted beneficiaries. Further responsibilities should be assigned to respective parties and awareness programs on sustainability of water source should be carried out to ensure the maintenance of the water sources.
- (b) It is necessary to comply with National Water Quality Standards and to educate relevant officers responsible and CBOs by conducting awareness programs as much as possible. Further strong requirement of purifying of water should be included into the initial planning documents in order to include as a requirement for the future development works.

- (c) Plan and supervise the respective water schemes and educate relevant parties about the implications and also to hire people who are competent in the field of constructing water tanks.
- (d) The water scheme projects should be completed on time through proper planning, organizing and coordinating of the project activities and also by fixing separate time frame for each work.
- (e). Establish an independent regulatory body to approve and implement all tariff revisions in line with the Government or Water supply and Drainage Board policies by considering the actual cost.
- (f). Monitor the achievements of the project from time to time and carry out a needs assessment prior to implementing projects.
- (g) *Make plans to reduce the non- revenue water as much as possible and to maintain this trend further to enable to get the maximum use of the water resources.*
- (h)
 - (i) An independent unit for the supervision of CBOs should be established.
 - (ii) .A method of selecting officers for CBOs should be introduced to enable the selection of persons who can function harmoniously with the community are appointed as officers.
 - (iii) Financial procedures should be introduced and implemented.
 - (iv) Recommend to present financial statements annually and for the audit of the financial statements

2. Introduction

2.1 Importance of the Concept of Community Based Water Supply Schemes.

Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are the most important component in community based water supply and sanitation programmes. It will be the community institution that works hand in hand with community which facilitates and encourages community to participate in decision making at all stages of the project implementation. It should be well represented by the community and have members who are totally committed, socially accepted, financially sound and adequately skilled.

CBOs are expected to undertake full responsibility for the implementation of the Project in each Grama Niladhari Division (GND) . Beneficiary households in the selected communities must act collectively in planning, designing and construction of water supply schemes, rain water tanks, dug wells, tube wells, and sanitation facilities in their communities. The total investment of the project amounted to Rs.175.2 Million, supported through donor assistance.

In addition to activities of the NWSDB, Pradeshiya Sabhas (PS) are the main institutions actively engaged in supply of drinking water in the rural areas. The involvement of PSs in planning and construction of water supply is limited due to various reasons.

2.2 Authority for Auditing

The Audit carries out in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 of the Constitution of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and undertakes performance audits of public sector bodies and to provide independent reports and advice for Parliament, the Government and the community. The aim is to improve public sector administration and accountability. The audit was performed in accordance with Standards applicable to performance audits.

2.3 Reasons for the Selection of the Audit

Purpose of the Performance Audit is to assess the following.

The Community Based water Supply Schemes project was selected for the Performance Audit because of the significant of the CBOs to develop the availability and the quality of water in achieving national goals and the investment of US\$ 175.2 million in the Community Based Water Supply Project.

2.4 .Scope of the Audit

- (a) The performance audit covered only the identified objectives relating to the community based Rural Water Supply Schemes in Polonnaruwa District under CBOs.
- (b) The performance audit was conducted in accordance with the provision in Article 154 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and will include such tests as I consider necessary. We obtained an understanding of the entities(NWSDB and CBOs), their operations and internal control systems to the extent necessary as a basis to determine the extent to which stated objectives can be achieved.
- (c) Extent of the performance audit was limited to a sampling procedure based on time and human resources available for **the** purpose.

2.5 Audit Approach, Objectives and Criteria

- (a) This is the Auditor General's first performance audit pertaining to the NWSDB and was undertaken as a pilot audit by the officers of the Auditor General's Department trained in the performance auditing.
- (b) The main objective of the audit was to assess that the drinking water supply had been adequate and met the qualitative requirements within the relevant areas as expected. The other objectives are,
- (c) To confirm that the CBO structure had made it possible to produce clean drinking water at minimum cost and also supply water to the consumers at a reasonable price.
- (d) To assess whether the quantity of clean water planned to be produced will be adequate to meet future needs of the relevant community.
- (e) To determine the capacity of the CBOs to continue the supply of water to the community within the existing controls, procedures and organization structure.
- (f) To assess the impact of the CBO water supply scheme on the environment and the community (environment and social impact).

The approach to the audit was gathering and analysing data from the field Inspections and various independent sources, by completing questionnaires from the beneficiaries, reviewing other relevant documentation and interviewing relevant project and CBO officers.

Audit Criteria (Appendix – A)

2.6.Limitations.

- (a) The performance audit covers only the identified objectives relating to the Community Based Rural Water Supply Schemes in Polonnaruwa District under CBOs. Thirty Four beneficiaries were Interviewed.
- (b) Extent of the performance audit was limited to a sampling procedure based on time and human resources available for the purpose.

3. Audit Findings, Recommendations & Agency Response

3.1 Inadequacy of Feasibility Studies

Observation

Problems were encountered in relation to the CBOs functioning in Polonnaruwa District falling under four Pradeshiya Sabhas(PS) under the phase 1 of the project which severely limited the efficiency and effectiveness of the CBOs. Feasibility studies too have been carried out in relation to each sub - project and reports recommended the implementation of the projects. However the following weaknesses were observed during the audit.

Out of the 20 projects in the sample of 28 projects, the results of 11 projects or 55 per cent had been below the expectations due to the unavailability of a stable source of water. (See Annex 01)

Rs.3, 002,518 had been spent on constructing 09 tube wells (Bore hole) to find out extra water sources. Out of that 3 tube wells or 33 1/3 per cent failed. An additional cost had been incurred on connecting those tube wells to the existing pipe line system.

One water scheme had been abandoned due to poor feasibility study after spending a sum of Rs.1, 452,852 on the project and the non - financial labour contribution by the Community Based Organizations.

Wells have been dug in same sites abandoned by other project due to lack of water.

Water supply schemes have been implemented in villages by different projects due to poor coordination.



Implication

As the beneficiaries had not been provided with water supply as observed during our visits, the confidence of the community placed on the projects is lost. Therefore the sustainability of the community based organizations is questionable and the total cost will be an uneconomical expenditure due to inefficiency in the selection of sites without studying the ground conditions of the region.

Recommendation.

It is recommended to carry out feasibility studies by officers conversant with the ground conditions in target areas implementing projects and pipelines should be laid only for the areas that can be served with water from the available sources. Further responsibilities should be assigned to respective parties and awareness programs on sustainability of water sources should be carried out to maintain and preserve the water sources.

Agency Response:

“ The water supply option (Pipes Schemes or Point Source) were decided by CBOs. The feasibility studies were carried out based on CBOs requirement.

The Technical proposals based on the feasibility were reviewed by Project Evaluation Committee(PEC) headed by AGM of the Regional Support Centre and implemented only after PEC approval.

- (a) **The sources for these water supply schemes are either boreholes or dug wells. The quantity which can be safely extracted from the sources and the quality of the water sources were ensured when the selection of the sources are done. (ie; By yield testing and water quality testing)**
However, subsequent problems encountered in the water sources were resolved by providing additional water sources or treatment options.
Additional water sources and treatment options were provided for water supply schemes implemented in Nidanwala, Ihalawewa, Ihala Ellewewa, Rathmalthanna & Boatta.
Additional water sources (Boreholes) were provided for water supply schemes implemented in Nelumwewa, Menikwela & Borawewa. The water supply scheme in Weeralanda is affected only in a severe drought.
- (b) **Some of the boreholes drilled were abandoned due to quantity and quality issues though the locations of the boreholes were decided based on hydro geological investigation.**
- (c) **The yield of the dug well selected for the abandoned scheme had reduced with time. Action taken to find alternative source was also not successful.**
- (d) **Although the project had selected some of the villages abandoned by other projects, the locations of the sources were different to the locations selected by those projects.**
- (e) **The GNDs for implementing the project were chosen based on project guideline and with the approval of Pradeshiya Sabha Co-ordination Committee(PSCC).”**

3.2 Unavailability of Safe Drinking Water

Observation

According to the National Water Policy quality drinking water should be provided to the beneficiaries and the water sample testing should be carried out at random basis from time to time. But the following unsatisfactory features were found at the audit carried out in relation to many projects in our sample.

- (a) Supply of untreated raw water for 676 families that is 4050 beneficiaries from 04 water schemes.
- (b) According to the testing reports of relevant authorities and the statements made by members of the community proved that even the purified water in 09 water schemes is not of drinkable quality.(See Annexe 02)
- (c) There were situations where even purified water has not been tested at least once in every three months as required by the water policies of the NWSDB



Implication

The supply of such water unfit for drinking could cause severe health problems to the community adding further burdens to the economy instead of improving the living conditions of the community. The water supplied had been used for purposes other than drinking thus defeating the basic objective of the project.

Recommendation.

It is recommended to comply with National Water Quality Standards and to educate relevant officers responsible and key persons of the CBOs by conducting awareness programs and carrying out regular checks by Regional Officers. Further strong requirement of purifying of water should be included in to the initial planning documents in order to widening with future development work.

Agency Response;

- (a) “Treatment options were provided along with additional sources identified for Nidanwala, Ihala Ellewewa, Ratmalthenna, Kusumpokuna.
- (b) The project has advised the CBO to test water at least once in every three months. The Rural Water Supply Unit provides the necessary logistics for test water samples of water supply schemes once in every six months.”

3.3 Poor Constructions of Water Schemes

Observation

The Project had constructed water supply schemes with the participation of CBOs to provide better water facility for the villagers and other organizations in the area. At the investigation carried out in relation to the construction activities of these water schemes, the following issues were observed.

- (a) A sum of Rs. 2,734,285 had been spent on 06 water schemes in Dimbulagala Pradeshiya Sabha Division to rebuild the pumping houses due to faulty construction.
- (b) No proper infrastructure facilities like power supply, office facilities, installation of bulk metres, wash out valves and gate valves, safety fittings to the water tanks and wells, panel board indicators had been provided to 10 water schemes.
- (c) It was observed that the required number of motors had not been installed in two schemes and 02 overhead tanks had developed water leaks.

Implication

- (a) As the project work had not properly constructed and handed over the water supply schemes to CBOs the beneficiaries are not in a position to enjoy the full benefits of water supply schemes.
- (b) Due to lack of planning and not holding monthly progress meetings to review the progress and issues, the additional cost incurred will be an uneconomical expenditure to the project.

Recommendation

It is recommend that every water scheme implemented should be properly planned after a thorough feasibility study and effectively supervised during construction. The selection of contractors should be limited to competent and experienced institutions and the work should be effectively and regularly supervised during construction.

Agency Response;

- (a) The pump houses of 06 schemes in Dimbulagala Pradeshiya Sabha Division were expanded to accommodate an additional pump.**
- (b) The electricity supply to the schemes delayed due to delay in installation of transformers by the CEB. The pipe laying works on the schemes were done by CBOs. Generally Washout Valves, Gate Valves, Safety Fittings etc. were installed subsequent to pipe laying and prior to commissioning of the schemes. The Water Supply Scheme implemented in Menikwela, Borawewa and Mandalagiriya had quantity issues and not quality issues mention in the report.**
- (c) Pumps were installed in the schemes concerned and water leaks were also repaired.”**

3.4 Poor Progress of Construction

Observation

According to Action Plan, the Projects should be completed and handed over to the CBOs within 18 months. It was observed that 06 Projects or 21 per cent of the sample had not been completed within the target period. Further the completed projects have been put into the operation over a period of 36 months.

A blanket construction period had been adopted for all projects without studying the physical features of each work site, thus resulting in long delays in construction.

Implication

Due to the above reason and the poor progress reviews, the beneficiaries tend to lose their confidence in the scheme.

Recommendation

It is recommended to complete the water scheme projects on time by implementing proper planning, organizing and coordinating of the project activities and also to fix separate time frame for each scheme based on the location and regular progress review of constructions including the quality of work done

Agency Response;

“According to the Action Plan each project should be completed & handed over to CBO’s within 18 months. In ADB 4th Project construction of water supply schemes were carried out by the CBOs. The construction works on the schemes could not be completed on time due to one or more of the following reasons.

- (a) Community contribution (Cash & Labour) not provided by the community on time.**
- (b) Delay in obtaining electricity connection.**
- (c) Interruption of construction works during farming period. (Yala & Maha Season)**
- (d) Adverse weather condition.”**

3.5 Use of different Tariff

Observation

- (a) Different rates had been charged from beneficiaries in different Water Supply Schemes launched under the same project.
- (b) Variances in terms of beneficiaries were observed in these schemes compared with the purified water rates of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. (See Annexe 03)

Implication

- (a) Increased water rates exceeding that of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board could compel the villagers to go for Water Board connections.
- (b) Disparity in rates may result in objections from beneficiaries..

Recommendation

It is recommended establish an independent regulatory body to be in charge of all revisions in line with the Government or Water supply & Drainage board policies by considering the actual cost. Matters relating to tariff which should be implemented in line with the national policy.

Agency Response;

“The tariff of a scheme decided by each CBO (based on Operational & Maintenance Cost & Replacement Cost for that) scheme. Therefore the tariff of the schemes can differ from one scheme to another and it need not be in line with the NWS&DB rates.”

3.6 Non - achievement of Target

Observation

It was targeted to increase the number of connections in the Dimbulagala, Welikanda, Lankapura and Medirigiriya PS areas at a considerable numbers on the completion of the project work. However due to inefficiency and the ineffectiveness of the planning stage and the officers who were involving in project activities the targets could not be achieved. The actual achievement had been 42.8 per cent of the target for 28 Schemes implemented in the areas of the 04 Pradeshiya Sabhas. (See Annexe 04)

Implication

The low level efficiency and the inefficiency will lead to increase in the unit cost and the heavy capital invest.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the actual needs of the targeted groups should be assessed prior to implementation of Projects while the progress of projects should be maintained on regular basis.

Agency Response;

“The water supply scheme for a particular GND is designed by considering total number of families in the GND. Generally there is a time lag in achieving full coverage from the date of commissioning.

06 water supply schemes mentioned in Annex 04 had not been commissioned at the time of compiling this Audit report. Even in other schemes only limited number of connection had been given at that time. As at present (31st March 2013) the cumulative number of connection in the schemes mentioned in Annex 04 is 4525)”

3.7 Non- revenue Water Rates

Observation

The one of major objectives of the water sector in the country is minimisation of illegal connections and leakages to reduce non-revenue water. The non-revenue water of the project is, however less than that of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board. Though percentage of non- revenue water of 09 projects in Polonnaruwa District ranged between 1.6 per cent to 16.2 per cent, National Water Supply and Drainage Board Non-revenue water rate in Polonnaruwa District was 17.5 per cent.

Implication

Due to the efficiency and effectiveness of the project in relation to the NRW will reduce the unit cost. This will increase the economy of the Community water supply schemes and it will enhance the sustainability of the Community Based Organizations.

Recommendation

It is recommended to take necessary action to further reduce non-revenue water to barest minimum level and maintain at such level.

Agency Response;

Agency response had not been given.

3.8 Project Management

Observation

The project management unit had to develop a good organizational structure to ensure the effective functioning of the CBOs. Based on interviews with the officers and the villagers the following observations were made.

- (a) Proper officers had not been selected to the CBOs.
- (b) No proper introduction of financial control systems.
- (c) No audits have been carried out annually.
- (d) Technical issues had been neglected.
- (e) Training programs were not sufficient, not systematic conducted to the new recruits to CBOs replacing the experienced officers.
- (f) Lack of supervision of the activities of CBOs by the relevant authorities such as NWSDB, PMU, PS etc.

Implication

The disorganised status could adversely affect the durability of the Schemes.

Recommendation

The following recommendations are made.

- (a). Arrange for regular supervision of the work of CBOs.
- (b). Reorganise the selection procedure of offices for CBOs to ensure selection of suitable and dedicated officers.
- (c). Introduce and implement financial procedures and for the audit of annual financial statements.

Agency Response;

- (a). **“ The officers of the CBO were selected using the Participatory Representative Technique by the community.**
- (b). **The following trainings were given relevant CBO officers.**
 - (i) **Two day Training on Book Keeping.**
 - (ii) **Two day Training on Financial Management in Construction Stage.**

Officers of Partner organization, also assisted the CBO officers to maintain the books. The District Accountant time to time checked the CBO Accounts and gave necessary advices.

- (c). **The Accounts have audited within the Project period. The CBO's are to conduct an audit annually thereafter.**
- (d). **Technical issues were addressed and solved. There may have been instances of delay in addressing the issues due to procedural delay .**
- (e). **The training required for Project planning, construction and O & M had given to CBO's by training officer of the project.**
- (f). **The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation works have been implemented under ADB 4th Project in Anuradhapura & Polonnaruwa Districts in 225 GNDs. Supervision arrangement consisted of PMU staff, PIU staff headed by a Chief Engineer, in both Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa Districts and Water Supply Engineers, EAs & CDOs in seven (07) PSIU along with staff from Partner organization.”**

04. Audit Conclusion.

The Auditor General's Department undertook an audit of the CBOs of the NWSDB to determine whether the water is adequately available and the quality of drinking water is satisfactory with the implementation of the project and the effectiveness of CBOs and if, so what changes are needed during rest of the project period to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, economy and the environmental friendly approach. Especially we found that:

- (a). Water was not available at the expected volume showing the ineffectiveness of the project planning and creating a doubt on the sustainability of the project at the expected levels.
- (b). Quality of the water is not compatible with the required standards and therefore the possibility of causing adverse impact on the healthy of the community existed.
- (c). One major water scheme had been abandoned thus losing the benefits expected to be realized from the substantial investment in development of these CBOs and the associated cost involved with CBOs.
- (d). Extra costs had been incurred on many projects by further adding an uneconomical impact to the project.
- (e). Unpurified raw water is provided to the community creating a bad image of the Water Supply and Drainage Board among the communities.
- (f). Lack of adequate guidance and the supervision by the relevant authorities over the activities of the project.
- (g). As the infrastructure facilities to run the CBO's were inadequate in most instances, it could affect the provision of long term benefits to the community.
- (h). Further unavailability of strong CBOs, poor maintenance of books and records in relation to financial and administration functions, not implementing financial control systems and indifferent attention on technical aspects will affect the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of the project.
- (i). Poor initial planning of the water schemes and poor feasibility studies had a significant impact on the existing status of the project.
- (j). Low cost of production and lower percentage of non-revenue water as compared with the NWSDB are the only favourable aspects of the schemes.

Appendix A - Audit Criteria

	Objectives	Audit Criteria
01	To assess that the drinking water supply had been adequate and met the qualitative requirements within the relevant areas as expected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy in relation supply of drinking water • Expected requirement – number of pipe borne water connections (feasibility report) compared with the actual achieved • Water quality meeting the expected required quality as per water quality reports
02	To confirm that the CBO structure had made it possible to produce clean drinking water at minimum cost and also supply water to the consumers at a reasonable price.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost comparison with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ NWSDB Region ➢ District CBOs • NRW • Tariff compared with other CBOs
03	To assess whether the quantity of clean water planned to be produced will be adequate to meet future needs of the relevant community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility report • Expected water resources capacity over time • Expected number of water tanks and capacity of distribution system • Expectation of beneficiaries from surveys
04	To determine the sustainability of the CBOs in relation to continuing the supply of water to the community within the existing controls, procedures and organization structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of the MOU with NWSDB and PS. • Expected financial controls and administrative procedure. • Expected reporting format and reporting • Expected progress reporting (Monthly and forum). • Decisions made at the Annual General Meeting of the CBOs
05	To assess the impact of the CBO water supply scheme on the environment and the community (environment and social impact).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected outcome of the Scheme by the community • Expectation in relation to environment sustainability

Appendix B

Reference Materials

- I. National Water Policy of Sri Lanka
- II. Project Appraisal Document
- III. Project Loan Agreement Loan No -1993
- IV. Progress Reports of Project

Failed Projects due to Low Yield

Annexe. 1

<u>P.S.Division</u>	<u>No. of Projects Implemented</u>	<u>No. of Projects Selected as Sample</u>	<u>No. of Projects Failed due to Low yield</u>	<u>% Of Failed Projects</u>
Dimbulagala	11	08	06	
Welikanda	07	04	04	
Medirigiriya	04	04	01	
Lankapura	06	04	00	
	<u>28</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11</u>	* 55

*Annexe.

<u>P.S.Division</u>	<u>Scheme</u>
Dimbulagala	(i) Rathmaltenna (ii) West Pimburathtewa (iii) Nidanwela (iv) Ihala Ellewewa (v) Weeralanda (vi) Kekulewela
Welikanda	(i) Nelumwewa (ii) Boatta (iii) Menikwela (iv) Borawewa
Medirigiriya	(i) Mandalagiriya

Failed Projects due to Low Quality

Annexe. 2

<u>P.S.Division</u>	<u>No. of Projects Implemented</u>	<u>No. of Projects Selected as Sample</u>	<u>No. of Projects Failed due to Low quality</u>	<u>% Of Failed Projects</u>
Dimbulagala	11	08	03	
Welikanda	07	04	04	
Medirigiriya	04	04	02	
Lankapura	06	04	00	
	28	20	09	* 45

* Annexe

Dimbulagala	(i) Rathmaltenna (ii) West Pimburathtewa (iii) Ihala Ellewewa
Welikanda	(i) Nelumwewa (ii) Boatta (iii) Menikwela (iv) Borawewa
Medirigiriya	(i) Mandalagiriya (ii) Kusumpokuna

Variances of the purified water rates

Annexe - 03

<u>Project</u>		<u>Unit</u>	<u>Fixed</u>	<u>Water Board</u>		
		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Fixed</u>	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Weeralanda		10.00	50			
Munisirigama		10.00	70			
Weli-Ela	1-10	12.00	60	0-5	3	50
	11-25	15.00		6-10	7	65
	16-25	20.00		11-15	15	70
	> 25	25.00		16-20	30	80
				21-25	50	100
Pansalgodalla	1-10	8.00	50	26-30	75	200
	> 10	12.00		31-40	90	400
				41-50	105	850
Palpotha	1-10	10.00	50	51-75	110	1,000
	10-20	20.00		> 75	120	1,600
	20-30	30.00				
	30-40	40.00				
Borawewa	1-10	5.00	50			
	11-15	10.00				
	16-20	15.00				
	> 20	20.00				
Nelumwewa	1-5	12.50	50			
	6-10	15.00				
	11-15	17.50				
Menikwela	0-10	10.00	50			
	11-15	15.00				
	> 15	20.00				

Non – achievement of Target

Annexe. 04

Pradeshiya Sabha Division	No of Beneficiaries Expected	No of Beneficiaries Actual
1. Dimbulagala		
1. Wijayabapura	300	181
2. Rathmaltenna	150	115
3. West Pimburattewa	157	73
4. Nidanwala	140	94
5. Ihalawewa	274	215
6. Ulpathwewa	156	71
7. Ihalaellewewa	332	316
8. Weeralanda	197	135
9. Sandagalatenna	171	00
10. Kandegama	300	00
11. Kekulewela	264	00
2. Welikanda		
1. Nelumwewa	210	147
2. Magulpokuna	180	18
3. Boatta.	175	92
4. Menikwela	206	51
5. Borawewa	170	90
6. Muthugala	169	00
7. Sevanapitiya	53	53
3.Lankapura		
1. Mumisirigama	476	200
2. Pansalgodella	301	201
3. Patunugama	272	124
4. Talpotha	202	157
5. Tambala	580	00
6. Weli Ela	496	170
4.Medirigiriya		
1. Kusumpokuna	319	237
2. Mandalagiriya	200	176
3 .Etambaoya	225	126
4. Udaganawa	<u>422</u>	<u>00</u>
TOTAL	7097	3042
	===	===