



# A sustainable sanitation for internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka

## Coupling Sustainable Sanitation and Ground Water Protection Hannover—Germany 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> Oct: 2008

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### IDP Population Details

Divisional Secretary area	No of Camps	No of Families
Wana-thawilluwa	07	483
Puttalam	32	5,747
Kalpitiya	84	8,491
Mun-dalama	18	1,189
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>15,910</b>



### IDP settled in Puttalam area

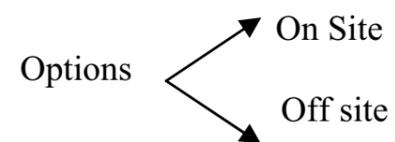


**Problems of IDP**  
Houses  
Water and sanitation facilities  
Roads and drainage

### World Bank Funded Project for IDP

- ◆ Grants for Housing construction
- ◆ Water supply for IDP and Host community
- ◆ Grants for toilet construction
- ◆ Internal roads and Drainage improvement
- ◆ Total Project Cost – US \$ 32 m

### IDP settled In temporary/ semi permanent camps



### Common Factors affecting the selection of a sustainable solution

- Demographical aspects
- Cultural and social nature of people
- Water consumption and user habits
- Climatic parameters
- Geology and Groundwater
- Sustainability and acceptability of the sanitation options



### Factors considered for selection of toilet type

- Limited extend of land
- Absence of natural streams and water paths
- High ground water table
- Sandy soil
- Sanitary habits
- High temperature and



**Considered Option**  
Sealed septic tank connected to an-aerobic filter  
Compost type or eco sanitation toilets with concrete construction

### Reasons for Community Participation

- Community consultation for the selection of design
- Share capital investment by ways of cash and labour
- Use community as protectors of facilities
- Promote water conservation in households

### Recommended Option

Tentative Cost – RS 60,000/= ( With community participation and shared form work)

