# **Study on Community Concern and Interest**

# on

# Jaffna – Kilinochi Water Supply Project



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#### FOREWORD

In many of the Large infrastructure projects are implemented in Srilanka in the past but a few of them are not successful and large sum of funds is wasted in these projects. Bribe, Corruption, malpractices, and low quality work is evident in the projects. The COPE committee found many malpractices in the past. The citizens shouldering the burden of this malpractices and all Sri Lankans are suffering because of this type of activities which leads to economical crises of the country. The public interest of many project is not reflect.

Jaffna Kilinochi Water supply Project is an important project for Jaffna people. The project is going to fulfill the long term water needs of the people. People need to know about the project and contribute for the sustainability and need to monitor the project implementation to ensure that their interest are met.

We conduct the study on the interest of the people about this project which is a part of the Implemented project with the support of Ms Haimypremila Thanushan who Guide us and write the report by analyzing the data. Other inputs for the report is shared by Ms.Jeenas Reginthan who is our field coordinator of the project. Five volunteers collect the data and it is tabled and analyze by Jency Victor Baby.

This project is funded by Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) and implemented by Social Organization Networking for Development (SOND).

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We are thanking Mr.Croose who is a consultant for Asia Development Bank (ADB) and Ms. Balakumary who is a consultant for the project office. We are able to gather the needed data and information from them.

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We are thanking all the stake holders for their contributions.

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#### Contents

	4
BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	5
METHODOLOGY	7
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	9
Sample Profile Analysis	9
Research Questions Analysis	. 12
Drinking Water Source	. 13
Accessibility to Enough Drinking Water	. 14
Daily Expenditure for Drinking Water	. 15
Daily Requirement of Water	. 16
Accessibility to Drinking Water	. 17
General Perception of the Quality of Drinking Water	. 18
Accessibility to Drinking Water During Summer	. 19
Drinking Water As a Basic Need	. 20
Willingness To Pay For Drinking Water In Future	. 20
Satisfaction Regarding Paid Drinking Water	.21
Thrifty Usage Of Water	. 22
Rain Water Harvesting	. 22
Awareness Regarding Water Project	. 23
Sources of Promoting Water Project	. 24
Water Scarcity	. 25
Availability Of Other Drinking Water Sources	. 26
Alternate Drinking Water Sources	. 27
Organizations Supplying Drinking Water	. 28
Knowledge About Water Management	. 29
Knowledge About Importance Of Drinking Water	. 30
Problems Faced During Drinking Water Collection	.31
Contribution Towards Sustainability Of The Project	. 32
Sharing Awareness Of This Project	. 33
Overall Perception About This Project	. 34
CONCLUSION	. 35
	BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY METHODOLOGY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Sample Profile Analysis Research Questions Analysis Drinking Water Source Accessibility to Enough Drinking Water Daily Expenditure for Drinking Water Daily Expenditure for Drinking Water Accessibility to Drinking Water General Perception of the Quality of Drinking Water Accessibility to Drinking Water During Summer Drinking Water As a Basic Need Willingness To Pay For Drinking Water In Future Satisfaction Regarding Paid Drinking Water Thrifty Usage Of Water Rain Water Harvesting Awareness Regarding Water Project Sources of Promoting Water Project Sources of Promoting Water Sources Alternate Drinking Water Sources Alternate Drinking Water Sources Alternate Drinking Water Management Knowledge About Water Management Knowledge About Importance Of Drinking Water Problems Faced During Drinking Water Collection Contribution Towards Sustainability Of The Project Sharing Awareness Of This Project Overall Perception About This Project CONCLUSION

#### **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This summary is about the study of Jaffna- Kilinochi Water supply project which is funded by Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) and executed by Social Organization Networking for Development (SOND). This project is carried out by National water supply and drainage board which is functioning under Ministry of water supply along with Jaffna Kilinochchi drainage and health plan with the funding of Government of Sri Lanka and Asian Development Bank and the budget of this project is 35 billion LKR and the duration is from February 2011 to December 2023.

The target areas include Delft North, Delft South, Karainagar, Valikamam West, Valikamam South, Valikamam South West, Valikamam East, Nallur, Jaffna town, Thenmarachchi, Vadamarachchi South West, Vadamarachchi East, Pachchilaipalli representing Jaffna and Kilinochchi. Three hundred thousand of beneficiaries are targeted to receive pure drinking water 24 hours.

# The purpose of this study is to analyze the public interest on the Jaffna Kilinochi Water supply project.

A purposely chosen sample of 100 across selected GN divisions of Jaffna District was utilized for this study. A self-administered structured questionnaire was used for this purpose and for validation of the data collected. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 23.

Results revealed that 79% of respondents do have access to pure drinking water and wells are represented as major water source. This includes home, common and tube wells. Majority have access to enough drinking water where as respondents from Thanankilappu, Maravanpulavu and and Navali do not have access to enough drinking water. Majority has access to drinking water during summer time however, a scarcity was observed in Navali, Kaddudai, Anaikoddai, Chulipuram and Alvaai.

Further, results revealed that daily expenditure for drinking water ranges between 40 - 165 Rs. Daily water requirement ranges from 501 - 1000 l. Majority travel less than a kilo meter to collect drinking water on the other hand respondents from Chulipuram, Maravanpilavu and Arali travel more than 5 kilo meters. In general perception of quality of drinking water is good. It was identified drinking water as a basic human need and the willingness to pay for it goes up to 500 Rs. Which

is similar to the current daily expenditure for drinking water. All are concern about thrifty usage of water and majority do not practicing rain water harvesting.

More over, all are aware of the water project except respondents from Nallur, Manipai Navatkuli, Kaithady, Arali and Uduvil areas. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct a few more awareness programme in those areas.

Majority has access to alternate drinking water sources whereas, some of the GN divisions do not have alternate water sources such as Koddadi, Aanaikoddai, Maviddapuram South, Thachchan thopu, Maravanpulau, Koyilakandy and Mallakam.

It was observed that majority have good knowledge about water management and importance of drinking water. Navali area was identified as a vulnerable area for awareness programme regarding water project and water management. Finally, people recognized this project as a very important project

Though some of the findings will help in identifying need for drinking water supply of certain areas, these findings could not be generalized. Because, among 435 GN divisions of 15 DS divisions, only ten DS divisions representing 60 GN divisions were included in this study. Basically, samples were chosen purposively. Future study is recommended with a large sample size chosen via a stratified random sampling representing 15 DS divisions and 435 GN divisions which will give more valid findings.

#### 2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Northern Province is divided into two distinct geographic areas. Jaffna Peninsula and the Vanni. Jaffna Peninsula is irrigated by underground aquifers fed by wells whereas the Vanni has irrigation tanks fed by rivers. Major rivers include: Akkarayan Aru, Aruvi Aru, Kanakarayan Aru, Kodalikkallu Aru, Mandekal Aru, Nay Aru, Netheli Aru, Pali Aru, Pallavarayankaddu Aru, Parangi Aru, Per Aru, Piramenthal Aru, Theravil Aru. Most of these rivers are not perennial. The Province has a number of lagoons, the largest being Jaffna Lagoon, Nanthi Kadal, Chundikkulam Lagoon, Vadamarachchi Lagoon, Uppu Aru Lagoon, Kokkilai lagoon, Nai Aru Lagoon and Chalai Lagoon (Ranasinghe, H., 2013).



Water scarcity is a main constraint in many parts of the province, even for drinking and domestic use plus quality of drinking water available in the northern districts (Northern Provincial Council, 2011). The drinking water coverage for the districts Kilinochchi, Vavuniya, Mulativu is very little as shown below.

District	Drinking Water Coverage %
Jaffna	15
Kilinochchi	2
Mannar	20
Vavuniya	4
Mullativu	3

(Source WRB, 2009).



In the early days, well sweeps or a system of pulleys were used to extract the water from the open wells, both for consumption as drinking water and for irrigation to crops (Navaratnaraja, V., 1994). Ground water recharge has been viewed as a function of effective rainfall. In the Jaffna Peninsula, this occurs only during the annual monsoon rainfall during the period September to January. It has been shown (Puvaneswaran, 1985) that the salinity of water in underground reservoirs increased when the recharge from the rainfall was reduced. Further, nitrate levels in the water are also found to be showing an increasing trend in Jaffna peninsula (Navaratnaraja, V., 1994). Therefore, this project is been identified as a mandatory project in Jaffna peninsula.

#### **3. METHODOLOGY**

For this purpose, a purposely chosen sample of 100 from different GN divisions, gender and occupation was used. Methodology was basically a quantitative study which was aided by a structured questionnaire with close ended questions. Due to the time constraint, few samples were chosen for a qualitative study to validate the findings of quantitative research. Data were collected via personal interviews and were analyzed using SPSS version 23. Descriptive analysis basically a percentage analysis of demographic factors and research question were performed.

#### **Project areas are**

1.	Jaffna	6.	Vaddukoddai	11. Sandilipai	16. Karainagar	21. Velanai
2.	Kodikamam	7.	Karaveddy	12. Achuveli	17. Kayts	22. Mandaitivu
3.	Nallur	8.	Chavakachcheri	13. Kaddudai	18. Analaitivu	23. Nainativu
4.	Moolai	9.	Navatkuli	14. Navali	19. Pukudutivu	24. Pooneryn
5.	Arali	10	. Kopai	15. Chankanai	20. Eluvaitivu	25. Palai

Though there are twenty-five areas to be included, due to time and cost constraints only ten areas were included in this study. They are

- 1. Jaffna
- 2. Nallur
- 3. Karaveddy
- 4. Chavakachcheri
- 5. Navatkuli
- 6. Kopai
- 7. Sandilipai
- 8. Kaddudai
- 9. Navali
- 10. Chankanai

Among the study areas Kaddudai and Navali belong to Sandilipai DS division and moreover an area called Sandilipai is also included under Sandilipai DS division. Therefore, under Sandilipai DS division there are three areas and data were collected from 27 respondents in those areas.

Similarly, Chavakachcheri and Navatkuli areas belong to Chavakachcheri DS division. Though, the questionnaire DS division is requested, that data were collected from Thellipalai, Uduvil and Karainagar DS divisions, the actual fact is that the respondents who work in Chavakachcheri area live in those DS divisions. Therefore, when findings are presented, there is a necessity to avoid biasness. Because, based on the observations, really there is a scarcity with respect to drinking water in Karainagar area. However, results showed that the majority has access to drinking water during summer time however, a scarcity was observed Navali, Kaddudai, Anaikoddai, Chulipuram and Alvaai.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The objective of the study is to find out the availability of drinking water and what general public perceive about the current drinking water supply project. A purposely chosen sample of 100 was selected from ten different DS Divisions across Jaffna district for this purpose and a pre tested structured questionnaire was used to collect data from the sample. Sample profile analysis and Research questions analysis were performed using SPSS version 23.

#### **Sample Profile Analysis**

Sample profile analysis consisted of Gender, DS divisions and Occupation.

	Gender							
				Valid	Cumulative			
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Valid	Male	57	57.0	57.0	57.0			
	Female	43	43.0	43.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				





DS_Division								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
Valid	Jaffna	9	9.0	9.0	9.0			
	Nallur	13	13.0	13.0	22.0			
	Kopay	10	10.0	10.0	32.0			
	Sandilipai	27	27.0	27.0	59.0			
	Uduvil	3	3.0	3.0	62.0			
	Chavakachcheri	16	16.0	16.0	78.0			
	Thellipalai	1	1.0	1.0	79.0			
	Karainagar	1	1.0	1.0	80.0			
	Chankanai	9	9.0	9.0	89.0			
	Karaveddy	11	11.0	11.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				



Majority were from Sandilipai DS division and the minority were from Thellipalai and Karainagar.

	Occupation								
-		Frequency	Doroont	Valid Paraant	Cumulative				
	_	Frequency	Feiceni	Vallu Fercent	Feiceni				
Valid	Grama Niladhari	10	10.0	10.0	10.0				
	Samurdhi Officer	11	11.0	11.0	21.0				
	Development Officer	11	11.0	11.0	32.0				
	Elders Society	2	2.0	2.0	34.0				
	Local Government Authority Member	10	10.0	10.0	44.0				
	Youth Society Member	10	10.0	10.0	54.0				
	Women Rural Development Society	10	10.0	10.0	64.0				
	Community Centre	14	14.0	14.0	78.0				
	Non Government Officer	10	10.0	10.0	88.0				
	Rural Development Society	7	7.0	7.0	95.0				
	Hindu Temple Administration	1	1.0	1.0	96.0				
	Sports Club	1	1.0	1.0	97.0				
	Farmers Organization	1	1.0	1.0	98.0				
	Fishermen Society	1	1.0	1.0	99.0				
	Pre School Teacher	1	1.0	1.0	100.0				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0					



Respondents from different job roles attached to different types of organizations were chosen for the data collection. Results revealed that majority was attached to community centers and few represented temple society, sports club, farmers organization and fishermen society.

#### **Research Questions Analysis**

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Yes	79	79.0	79.0	79.0
	No	19	19.0	19.0	98.0
	Do not know	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

#### Do you find pure drinking water



Majority (79%) of the sample think that they find pure drinking water in their village whereas few (2%) do not know anything about this. Among the 19% who do not find pure drinking water represent from different GN divisions namely J/46, J/86/, J/113, J/134, J/140, J/160, J/162, J/172, J/174, J/197, J/294, J/295, J/296, J/299, J/322 and J/354.

_	Drinking water source							
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
Valid	Home well	41	41.0	41.0	41.0			
	Tube well	17	17.0	17.0	58.0			
	Tap water	5	5.0	5.0	63.0			
	Water tank	9	9.0	9.0	72.0			
	Hindu temple well	6	6.0	6.0	78.0			
	Common well	10	10.0	10.0	88.0			
	Community center well	1	1.0	1.0	89.0			
	Filter water center	2	2.0	2.0	91.0			
	Not answered clearly	2	2.0	2.0	93.0			
	Home well and tube well	4	4.0	4.0	97.0			
	Home well and water tank	1	1.0	1.0	98.0			
	Home well, tube well and water tank	1	1.0	1.0	99.0			
	Tube well and common well	1	1.0	1.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				

#### **Drinking Water Source**





Results revealed that majority (41%) of the sample, collect drinking water from home wells and some depend on tube wells, and water tank.

Further, results revealed that respondents from GN divisions J/342, J/348, J/350, J/368, J/371, J/372, J/373 and J/400 who represent Karaveddy DS division access to pure drinking water either from their home wells, common wells or tube wells. They do not depend on other water sources.

Majority of the respondents who said that their water source as Home well are from J/86, J/106, J/108, J/109, J/112, J/132, J/133, J/134, J/135, J/136, J/138, J/141, J/156, J/191, J/232, J/268, J/269, J/272, J/273, J/294, J/346, J/350, J/368, J/371, J/373 and J/400 representing Sandilipai, Nallur, Chavakachcheri and Kopay DS divisions whereas respondents from areas Arali,

#### Accessibility to Enough Drinking Water

	is enough drinking water available								
					Cumulative				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent				
Valid	Yes	87	87.0	87.0	87.0				
	No	13	13.0	13.0	100.0				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0					



Results showed that majority (87%) of respondents have access to enough drinking water whereas only few (13%) do not have access to enough drinking water. However, there is an interesting finding that the type of occupation has a significant relationship with the access to enough drinking water which is shown in below table.

Respondents from Chavakachcheri DS division especially Thanakilappu and Maravanpulavu area have no access to enough drinking water. More over respondents from Navali area of Sandilipai DS division have no access to enough drinking water.

#### **Daily Expenditure for Drinking Water**

-		_			Cumulative			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent			
Valid	0-500 Rs	62	62.0	62.0	62.0			
	501-1000 Rs	3	3.0	3.0	65.0			
	1001-1500 Rs	4	4.0	4.0	69.0			
	1501 - 2000 Rs	1	1.0	1.0	70.0			
	Not applicable	30	30.0	30.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				

Daily expenditure for drinking water



Majority (62%) spend less than 500 Rupees a day which ranges from 40 Rupees to 165 Rupees for drinking water. Respondents who collect from Temple wells and Community centre wells do not pay for it. They are included under Not Applicable category.

#### Daily\_Water\_Requirement Cumulative Valid Percent Frequency Percent Percent 12.0 Valid 0-500 l 12 12.0 12.0 501 - 1000 I 40 40.0 40.0 52.0 1001 - 1500 I 27 27.0 27.0 79.0 1501 - 2000 I 10 10.0 10.0 89.0 Above 2000 I 100.0 11 11.0 11.0 Total 100 100.0 100.0

**Daily Requirement of Water** 



Results revealed that majority (40%) of the respondents require 501 - 10001 a day and 27% require 1001 - 15001 a day. Obviously, there was a link between the family size and the requirement of water.

#### Accessibility to Drinking Water

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 km	44	44.0	44.0	44.0
	2 km	4	4.0	4.0	48.0
	3 km	4	4.0	4.0	52.0
	5 km and above	5	5.0	5.0	57.0
	Not Applicable	43	43.0	43.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Distance\_Travelled\_To\_Collect\_Drinking\_Water



Majority (44%) has the access to drinking water in the closest vicinity which is less than a kilometer. Among these 2% receive from drinking water distribution vehicle. Respondents who

travel for more than 5 kilo meters are from Chulipuram, Maravanpulavu and Arali areas. Respondents who do collect drinking water from home wells and tube wells are included under Not Applicable category.

#### **General Perception of the Quality of Drinking Water**

Quanty_or_ourrow_Drinking_Water								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
Valid	Yes	73	73.0	73.0	73.0			
	No	2	2.0	2.0	75.0			
	Not Aware	25	25.0	25.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				

Quality\_of\_Current\_Drinking\_Water



Majority (73%) perceive that they have access to quality drinking water and 25 % have no idea about whether their drinking water is quality or not. Two of the respondents representing Allarai and Arali areas perceive their drinking water is not that quality.

#### Accessibility to Drinking Water During Summer

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
	_							
Valid	Yes	80	80.0	80.0	80.0			
	No	20	20.0	20.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				





80% of the respondents said that they have access to drinking water during summer time whereas others do not have access during summer and they are from Navali, Manipai, Anaikoddai. Chulipuram and Alvaai. This includes one person from Kaddudai, Manipai who receives from water board. It was found that people receive from mobile drinking water suppliers have access to drinking water during summer too.

# **Drinking Water As a Basic Need**

It was observed that all of the respondents feel that the drinking water is a basic need of human beings.

# Willingness To Pay For Drinking Water In Future

	Willingness_TO_Fay									
					Cumulative					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent					
Valid	1 - 500 Rs	75	75.0	75.0	75.0					
	501 - 1000 Rs	14	14.0	14.0	89.0					
	1001 - 1500 Rs	1	1.0	1.0	90.0					
	0 Rs	3	3.0	3.0	93.0					
	Cannot estimate	7	7.0	7.0	100.0					
	Total	100	100.0	100.0						

Willing an an To Day



Majority (75%) said that they are willing to pay up to 500 Rs which is similar to the finding of daily expenditure for drinking water. All three who are not willing to pay for drinking water have Home wells as their source of drinking water.

#### **Satisfaction Regarding Paid Drinking Water**

	Satisfaction_Regarding_Payment_For_Drinking_Water								
					Cumulative				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent				
Valid	Yes	54	54.0	54.0	54.0				
	No	46	46.0	46.0	100.0				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0					



It is revealed that almost equal number of satisfied and dissatisfied respondents regarding payments for drinking water. Actually, as per the observation three of the respondents did not like to answer this question.

# **Thrifty Usage Of Water**

Thrifty_Usage_Of_Water									
					Cumulative				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent				
Valid	Not At All	7	7.0	7.0	7.0				
	No	3	3.0	3.0	10.0				
	Neutral	42	42.0	42.0	52.0				
	Yes	31	31.0	31.0	83.0				
	Very Well	17	17.0	17.0	100.0				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0					



Results revealed that majority (42%) agreed that they use water thriftfully and moreover all have consent regarding the thrifty usage of water except 10%.

#### **Rain Water Harvesting**

	Rain_Water_Harvesting								
					Cumulative				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent				
Valid	Yes	15	15.0	15.0	15.0				
	No	85	85.0	85.0	100.0				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0					



Results revealed that majority do not do rain water harvesting.

# **Awareness Regarding Water Project**



					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Not At All	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Slightly	14	14.0	14.0	27.0
	Neutral	29	29.0	29.0	56.0
	Aware	25	25.0	25.0	81.0
	Well Aware	19	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	





Except 13% of the respondents, others are aware of the water project. And interestingly 19% are well aware of the project. People who replied that they do not aware of this project are from Nallur, Manipai, Navatkuli, Kaithady, Arali and Urumbiraai area.

#### **Sources of Promoting Water Project**

	Source_Promotion							
				Valid	Cumulative			
		Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Valid	Awareness Programme	42	42.0	42.0	42.0			
	Newspaper	14	14.0	14.0	56.0			
	Via Neighbor	4	4.0	4.0	60.0			
	Social Media	21	21.0	21.0	81.0			
	Others	4	4.0	4.0	85.0			
	Not Applicable	9	9.0	9.0	94.0			
	Awareness Programme and Social Media	2	2.0	2.0	96.0			
	Awareness Programme, Newspaper and Social Media	2	2.0	2.0	98.0			
	Newspaper and Social Media	2	2.0	2.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				



Majority (42%) of the respondents are aware of this project via an awareness programme followed by Social media (24%). It was observed a combination of sources such as awareness programme social media and newspaper

#### Water Scarcity

	Water_Scarcity								
					Cumulative				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent				
Valid	Yes	48	48.0	48.0	48.0				
	No	52	52.0	52.0	100.0				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0					



Almost equal percentage was observed for the question "is drinking water scarce?". And further, there is a fact that the accessibility to drinking water during summer has a significant relationship with scarcity of drinking water. Therefore, there is a shortage of drinking water during summer.

# **Availability Of Other Drinking Water Sources**

	······································							
					Cumulative			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent			
Valid	Yes	73	73.0	73.0	73.0			
	No	27	27.0	27.0	100.0			
	Total	100	100.0	100.0				





Results revealed that 73% of the respondents have alternate drinking water sources whereas 27% do not have alternate drinking water sources. They are from J/83, J/131, J/133, J/140, J/152, J/160, J/174, J/ 294, J/296 and J/400 of Nallur, Sandilipai, Uduvil and Chavakachcheri DS divisions.

# **Alternate Drinking Water Sources**

	Other_Drinking_Water_Sources								
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent				
Valid	Temple Well	44	44.0	44.0	44.0				
	Tube Well	4	4.0	4.0	48.0				
	Tap Water	7	7.0	7.0	55.0				
	Water Tank	6	6.0	6.0	61.0				
	Common Well	7	7.0	7.0	68.0				
	Not Applicable	23	23.0	23.0	91.0				
	Multiple Sources	9	9.0	9.0	100.0				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0					



Among the respondents who have access to alternate drinking water sources, majority revealed that it is temple well and few has access through multiple sources such as temple well and tube well.

#### **Organizations Supplying Drinking Water**

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Yes	38	38.0	38.0	38.0
	No	62	62.0	62.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

#### Any\_Organizations\_Supplying\_Drinking\_Water



Results revealed that majority said that, there is no drinking water supply by other organizations such as Municipal Council and Pradeshya Sabha. Among the others, eight said water is supplied by Municipal Council and five said that water is supplied by Pradeshya Sabha. Further, three said that earlier they had the supply and not now and they are from Manipai and Navali areas.

# **Knowledge About Water Management**



Knowledge\_About\_Water\_Management

Except 13%, others have knowledge about water management. It was observed that these respondents are from Kokuvil, Manipai, Navali, Navatkuli and Udupiddy areas.

#### **Knowledge About Importance Of Drinking Water**

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Very Poor	5	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Poor	2	2.0	2.0	7.0
	Average	12	12.0	12.0	19.0
	Good	26	26.0	26.0	45.0
	Very Good	55	55.0	55.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

#### Knowledge\_About\_Importance\_Of\_Drinking\_Water



It was observed that only 7% of the respondents have less knowledge about the importance of drinking water. They are from Navali, Manipai, Navatkuli and Siruppiddy areas. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct a training programme or an awareness programme in the identified places.

#### **Problems Faced During Drinking Water Collection**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Difficulty in Payment	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Long Distance Travelling	8	8.0	8.0	11.0
	Limited Supply Of Drinking Water	15	15.0	15.0	26.0
	Wastage Due To Leakage in Tubes	1	1.0	1.0	27.0
	Wastage by General Public	36	36.0	36.0	63.0
	Not Applicable	25	25.0	25.0	88.0
	Multiple Reasons	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

#### Problems\_Faced\_During\_Drinking\_Water\_Collection



Majority (36%) agreed that there is problem of wasting the drinking water as the major issue when collecting drinking water which is followed by the reason limited supply of drinking water. Some revealed multiple reasons among these, long distance travelling and wastage by general public are quoted as important reasons.

#### **Contribution Towards Sustainability Of The Project**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Thrifty Usage Of Drinking Water	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Discussion With Others Regarding the Importance of Drinking Water	2	2.0	2.0	15.0
	Informing Respective Officials Regarding The Issues	1	1.0	1.0	16.0
	All of the Above	82	82.0	82.0	98.0
	Thrifty Usage and Discussion With Others	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Your\_Contribution\_Towards\_Sustainability\_Of\_This\_Project

#### Your Contribution Towards Sustainability Of This Project 90 80 70 60 Percent 50 40 30 20 10 0 ...... ...... Thrifty Usage Of **Discussion WIth** All of the Above Informing Thrifty Usage and **Drinking Water** Others Regarding Respective Officials **Discussion With** the Importance of **Regarding The** Others Drinking Water Issues

Results revealed that majority (82%) will contribute to the sustainability of this project by using drinking water in an appropriate manner, discussing with others regarding the importance of drinking water and informing the respective officials regarding the issues faced by the general public.

# **Sharing Awareness Of This Project**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	-				
Valid	Family Members	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Neighbours	12	12.0	12.0	15.0
	Friends	5	5.0	5.0	20.0
	Colleagues	6	6.0	6.0	26.0
	Social Organizations	51	51.0	51.0	77.0
	Many people	23	23.0	23.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

#### Sharing\_Awareness\_Of\_This\_Project



Majority (51%) agreed to share information about this project with social organizations whereas only few will share with their family members (3%).

# **Overall Perception About This Project**

Perception_About_This_Project					
					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Not Important	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Neither Not Important Nor	5	5.0	5.0	7.0
	Important	5	5.0	5.0	7.0
	Important	4	4.0	4.0	11.0
	Very Important	89	89.0	89.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	



Majority (89%) feels that, this project is very much important for them. The respondents who said that, this project in not important are from Manipai and Ilavaalai areas.

#### **5. CONCLUSION**

Although wells including home wells and temple wells, are identified as major drinking water sources, the saline and nitrate issues of Jaffna peninsula indicates that there is a necessity for drinking water supply. Thanakilappu, Maravanpulavu and Navali areas need immediate supply of drinking water. Other than above mentioned areas, Kaddudai, Chulipuram, Alvaai and Aanaikoddai areas are also identified as vulnerable areas as these areas face drinking water scarcity during summer period. Further, areas such as Maviddapuram and Arali are also recommended as prioritized areas as people travel for more than 5 kilo meters.

Further, current expenditure of drinking water ranges from 40 - 165 Rs. a day and they are willing to pay Rs. 500 a day and the daily water requirement is identified as 501 - 1000 l which includes common and drinking purposes.

People are aware of the project and they do feel that this project is very important for them. However, some areas such as Nallur, Manipai, Navatkuli, Kaithady, Arali and Urumbiraai are recommended for an awareness programme regarding the project. Navali, Manipai, Navatkuli and Siruppiddy require a training programme or seminar about the importance of drinking water. Similarly, Kokuvil, Manipai, Navali, Navatkuli and Udupiddy areas require a training programme on water management as well.

Though these findings help in understanding current drinking water issues and practices in Jaffna District, these findings cannot be generalized to entire district as sample was chosen purposefully. Therefore, future research is recommended with a higher sample size and a randomly chosen sample.