



JICA's Cooperation for Wastewater Management in Sri Lanka

Seminar Toward the Promotion of the Decentralized Domestic Wastewater Management in Sri Lanka

6 August 2024



- JICA in Sri Lanka
- JICA's cooperation in Wastewater sector
- Project for Strengthening Plastic Management Capacity in Sri Lanka

70 Years' History of Cooperation



1954

1961

1974

1978

1981 1982

1990s

2004

2015

2021

Cumulative total as of Nov 2021

Japan joined First grant aid Colombo Plan. First 6 Sri Lankans joined training program in Japan.

JICA was established projects:

First loan Telecom, Inginimitiya Dam

JICA opened First 11 volunteers Sri Lanka Office as top donor to dispatched

Japan remained Assistance for Sri Lanka even during conflict time.

1,000th JICA Tsunami recovery and Volunteer reconstruction arrived

40th Anniversary of volunteer program

Accepted

More than **14,000** Sri Lankans trainees in JICA training programs

Dispatched Over **3,000** JICA experts



Committed

Cumulative total of ODA Loans

JPY 1,127 billion (Rs. 2,845 bn)

Dispatched

Over **1,100** volunteers





JICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SRI LANKA



More Than 3.5 mil. People

JICA has committed JPY120 Billion (Rs. 303 bn) for water supply projects all over the country to provide 3.5 million people with safe drinking water.

12% of Power

Out of 4,535MW installed power generation capacity, 550MW was developed through JICA's assistance.



32% of Expressway

86.5km of total 272km of Sri Lanka's expressway network was constructed by JICA Project.

200 Masters/PhD Scholars

So far, aprx. 200 Sri Lankans have been sent to Japan's reputed graduate schools at Masters or PhD degree levels.





Loan:

L/A #	Project Name	Loan Amount (JPY Mil.)	L/A Signed
SL-P99	Kandy City Wastewater Management Project	14,087	March 2010
SL-P110	Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project Phase 1	5,166	March 2013
SL-P115	Anuradhapura North Water Supply Project Phase 2	23,137	November 2016
SL-P116	Rural Infrastructure Development Project (RIDEP)	12,957	July 2017
SL-P117	Kalu Ganga Water Supply Expansion Project (I)	31,810	July 2017

Technical Assistance:

- Project for Capacity Building for Sustainable Management of Rural Water Supply Schemes Under the Pradeshiya Sabha Managing Model (CapWaSS) 2022-2024
- Improvement of Fecal Sludge Management (to be initiated in early 2025)

Public-Private Partnership: *Aquamake* in Polonnaruwa

Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Self-Treatment Type Flush Bio-Toilet, 2018-2024



Issues in Onsite Sanitation Management

- Improper design and installation of septic tanks
- Improper maintenance of septic tanks
- No Specific Regulations to Control Septage Management
- Groundwater Monitoring
- Insufficient Capacity of Septage Treatment Plant

Suggestions to Improve Onsite Sanitation Management

- 1. Proper Application of Septic Tanks and Education on Users of Septic Tanks
- Improved type of on-site treatment system (Johkasou)
- 3. Regulatory Framework for Septage Management
- Construction of Septage Treatment Plant
- ◆Priority Areas to Improve On-site Sanitation

Challenges:

- (1) Fecal sludge is not treated as a reusable resource
- (2) Limited FSTPs in Sri Lanka
- (3) Absence of authorized standards and relevant capacity development system
- (4) Insufficient Technical support / training opportunities sought by local authorities



Project Title: Project for Improvement of Fecal Sludge Management

Period: 4 years

Implementing Agency: Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs,

Provincial Councils and Local Government

Project Site: Entire Country

Potential pilot project sites: 3-6 sites (TBD)

Overall Goal

Sustainable systems are in place for fecal sludge management and biosolids production nationwide.

To be achieved in 3 years after project termination

Project Purpose Sustainable systems for fecal sludge management and biosolids production adapted to local and municipal conditions are improved.

To be achieved by the project termination

Output 1

Challenges of fecal sludge management and biosolids are identified

Output 2

Sustainable methods for fecal sludge management and biosolids production are examined and identified based on pilot activities

Output 3

Draft standard and bylaw for fecal sludge management and biosolids production are developed

Output 4

Technical support and training systems for LAs are strengthened

Output 5

Knowledge of the sustainable systems for fecal sludge management and biosolids production is shared with all the provinces

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