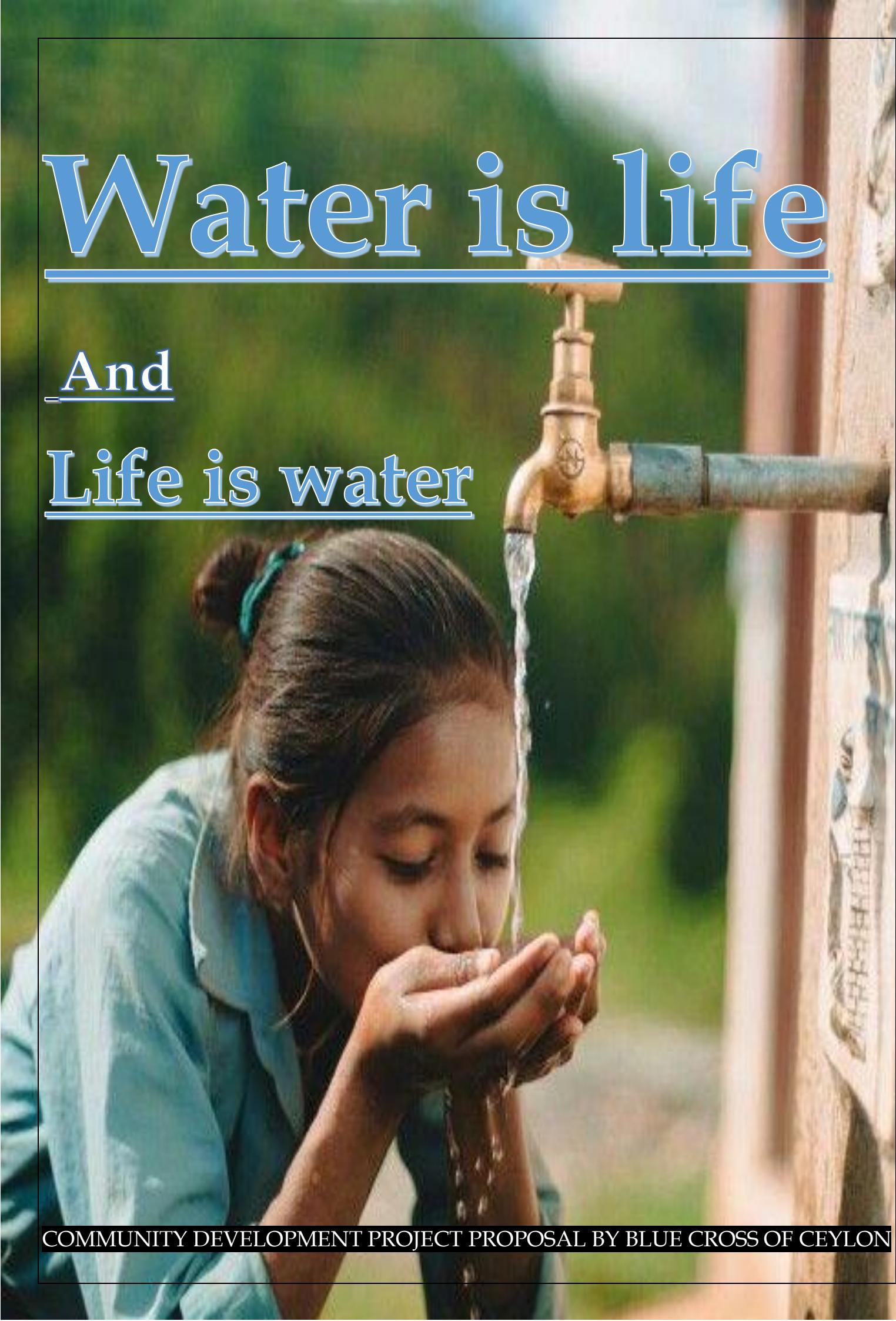


Water is life

And

Life is water

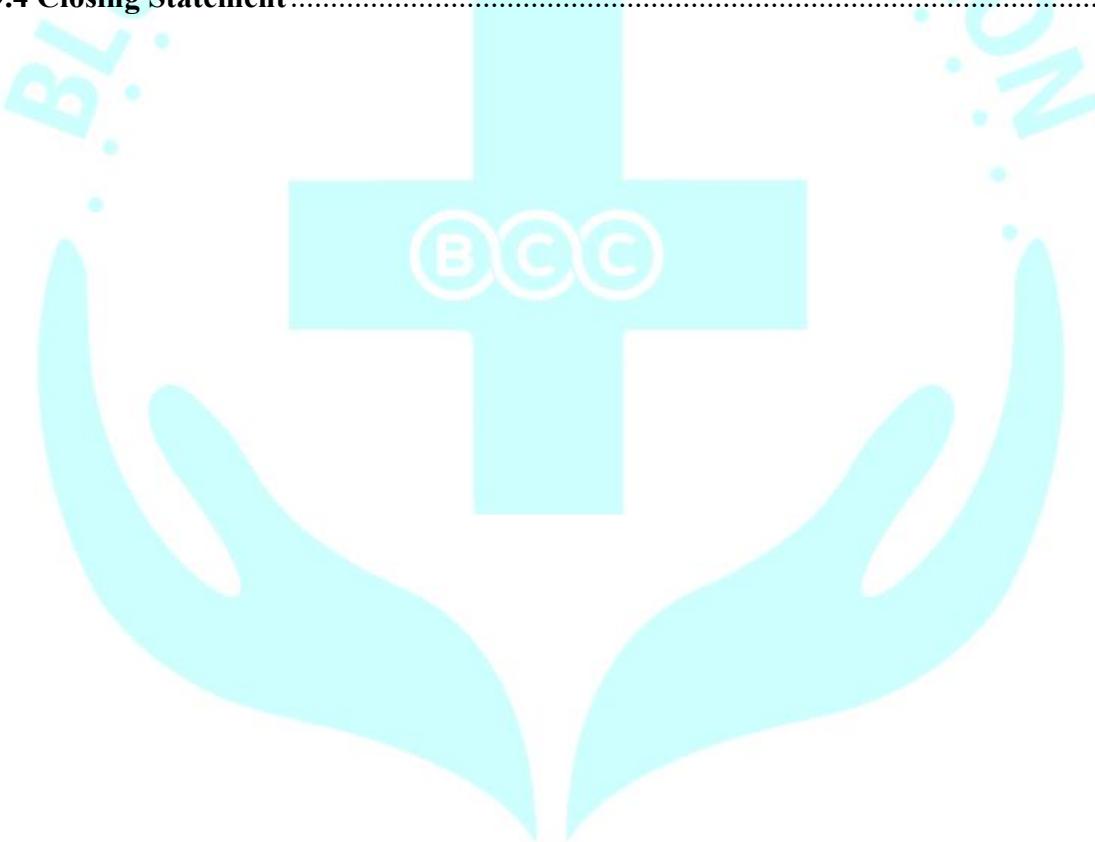


COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PROPOSAL BY BLUE CROSS OF CEYLON

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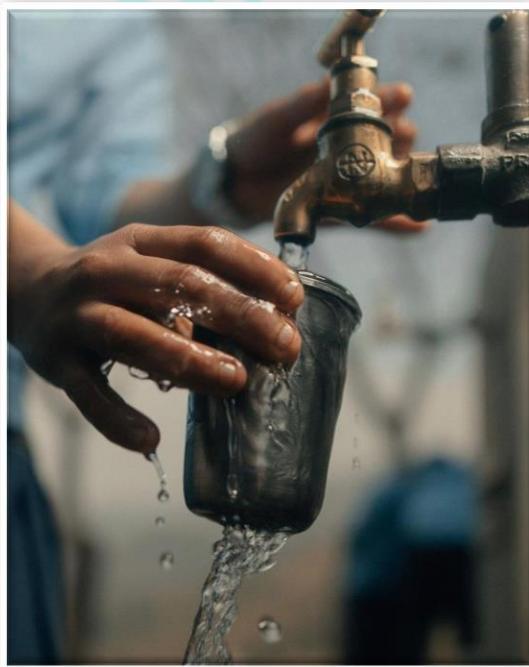
Blue Cross of Ceylon

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Organization name | Blue Cross of Ceylon |
| Registration Number | G A 00340400 |
| Project name | “Water is life, and life is water.” |
| Project location | All over Sri Lanka |
| Contact no | +9477 2702512 / +9475 9595952 |
| WhatsApp | +9477 2702512 |
| Gmail | bluecrossofceylon@gmail.com |



Executive Summary

The Blue Cross of Ceylon is launching a high-impact Community Water Supply Development Initiative to deliver a life-changing solution to one of Sri Lanka's most urgent social challenges, the lack of safe drinking water among impoverished households. This project seeks donor partnership to provide 300 ultra-low-income families with permanent, safe, and affordable access to clean water through fully funded domestic connections from the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB). For many of these households particularly women, children, elderly persons, and individuals with disabilities this initiative represents not merely an infrastructure upgrade, but a fundamental transformation of health, dignity, and daily living.



Across Sri Lanka, thousands of families still struggle without a reliable water source. They depend on unsafe wells, polluted surface water, shared public taps, or costly water bowsers. The consequences are severe waterborne diseases, malnutrition, restricted educational opportunities, and lost income due to hours spent collecting water. While NWSDB provides high-quality water services nationwide, the initial connection cost remains completely out of reach for the poorest communities, trapping them in a cycle of vulnerability and environmental risk. This

project directly addresses that inequality.

The Blue Cross of Ceylon's approach is simple, targeted, and sustainable to **fully subsidize the total cost of obtaining a domestic water connection for 300 carefully selected low-income families through the NWSDB**. Each connection package **includes all fees, pipelines, fittings, meters, labor, technical approvals, and household-level installations**, removing every financial barrier that prevents poor families from accessing clean water. Once connected, households will take full responsibility for their monthly water usage bills, ensuring long-term sustainability without additional donor burden.

The total unit cost is **LKR 55,000 per household**, and the total project requirement is **LKR 16,500,000**. For this relatively modest investment, donors can create an outsized impact with immediate, measurable benefits,

Transformational Outcomes

- **Health:** Dramatic reduction in waterborne illnesses such as diarrhea, typhoid, and skin infections.
- **Gender Empowerment:** Women and girls gain hours daily previously wasted on water collection.
- **Education:** Children, especially girls, can attend school regularly due to improved hygiene and reduced illness.
- **Economic Upliftment:** Families save on water purchasing costs and gain more productive hours for work.
- **Community Stability:** Access to safe water strengthens resilience during droughts, climate shocks, and disease outbreaks.

This project aligns strongly with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and national development priorities. It delivers high value for every donor dollar by combining humanitarian support with long-term development impact. With proper funding, Blue Cross of Ceylon is fully prepared to implement the 300 connections within a 4–5 month timeframe in direct collaboration with the NWSDB to ensure professional technical execution and uninterrupted service.



For donors seeking a tangible, transparent, and high-return social investment, this initiative offers a rare opportunity, the chance to provide a basic human right, clean water, to 300 families who have waited years for it. Each connection represents a restored dignity, a healthier home, and a future filled with hope. With your support, this project will not only change lives it will also create a lasting legacy of compassion, resilience, and sustainable development in Sri Lanka's most vulnerable communities.

Background And Problem Statement

Across Sri Lanka, access to safe drinking water remains one of the most defining inequalities between low-income communities and the rest of the population. While the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB) provides high-quality water services across the country, tens of thousands of poor households still live without a reliable and safe water connection, trapped in a cycle of vulnerability created by poverty, rising costs, and geographic isolation. The Blue Cross of Ceylon has identified that the absence of safe water is not just a crisis, it is a silent emergency that affects every dimension of life for poor families.



In many underserved communities, families rely on,

- Unprotected wells contaminated by runoff and waste
- Seasonal streams that dry up during drought periods
- Shared public taps with long queues and unsafe conditions
- Expensive water bowser deliveries that drain limited income
- Neighborhood pipelines are illegally tapped and unhygienic

This struggle places the greatest burden on women and children, who spend hours each day collecting water, time that should be invested in education, childcare, or income generation.



The lack of safe water leads to increased cases of diarrhea, kidney issues, typhoid fever, parasitic infections, and poor sanitation. Health clinics in low-income areas repeatedly report that unsafe water remains one of the top drivers of preventable illness.

Despite these hardships, the primary barrier preventing families from accessing piped water is the initial financial cost of obtaining an NWSDB connection. Application fees, plumbing materials, professional labor, and meter installation add up to a price that many low-income households simply cannot afford. This financial barrier has created a deep social divide, water security remains a privilege, not a right, for too many Sri Lankan families.

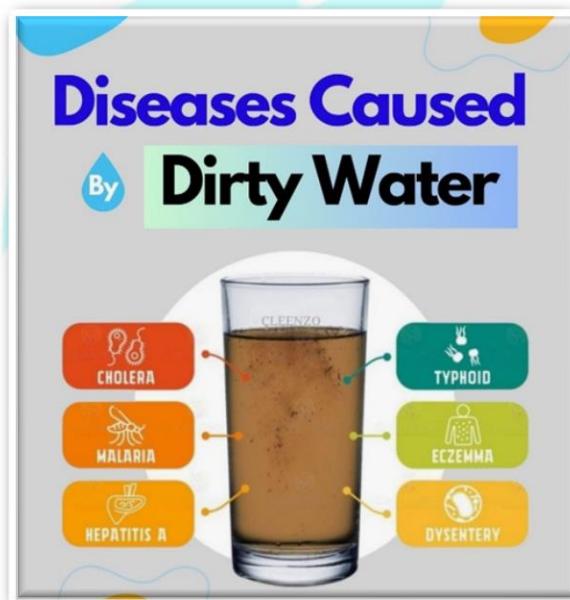


Without intervention, these communities will continue to face:

- **Chronic health problems**
- **Loss of income due to illness or time spent fetching water**
- **Educational setbacks for children**
- **Higher cost of living due to purchasing unsafe water**
- **Long-term structural poverty and inequality**

The Blue Cross of Ceylon recognizes that safe water is the foundation of all human development. It is the key to unlocking better health, dignity, safety, and economic stability. This project is therefore not merely a technical water installation program it is a humanitarian and development intervention designed to break the cycle of poverty caused by water insecurity.

The organization's field assessments confirm that once the cost barrier is removed, these families are fully capable of maintaining their water service through manageable monthly bills. Therefore, donor-funded installation of connections serves as



a permanent development solution, not a temporary relief effort. This makes the investment highly sustainable and impactful.

By addressing the root cause—lack of financial access to infrastructure this project offers donors a chance to support an initiative that is cost-efficient, rapidly deliverable, transparently measurable, and life-changing. For every household supported, a donor is not simply funding a pipe; they are transforming a family's future, restoring dignity, protecting health, and empowering the next generation.



Project Goal and Objectives

3.1 Project Goal

The overarching goal of this initiative is to break the cycle of poverty caused by a lack of safe drinking water and to transform the living standards of 300 low-income households in Sri Lanka by providing sustainable, fully funded domestic water connections through the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB).

This project aims to ensure that safe, clean water, one of the most essential human rights, is accessible, affordable, and permanently available to some of the country's most vulnerable families.

At its core, the project seeks to elevate entire communities by removing the single greatest barrier that prevents poor households from achieving improved health, economic stability, and dignity the absence of reliable, safe drinking water.



3.2 Project Purpose

The purpose of this initiative is to:

- Provide lifelong access to clean and safe drinking water for families who have been historically excluded from the national water network.
- Reduce waterborne diseases, improve sanitation, and create healthier, more resilient communities.

- Empower women and children by eliminating the hours spent daily fetching unsafe water.
- Strengthen household economic security by reducing water-related expenses and freeing time for income-generating activities.

This project directly supports Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and aligns with national community development policies.

3.3 Specific Objectives

To achieve the project goal, the following specific and measurable objectives have been defined:



Objective 1:

Identify and validate 300 eligible low-income households who lack access to safe drinking water and cannot afford the initial cost of NWSDB connections.

This ensures support reaches those who need it most.

Objective 2:

Provide full financial support for NWSDB domestic water connections, including all application fees, technical approvals, labour, pipes, fittings, meters, and household-level installation.



This removes every barrier preventing families from joining the formal water network.

Objective 3:

Ensure the installation of high-quality, professionally certified water connections for all 300 households through collaboration with NWSDB technical teams and trained plumbing professionals.

Objective 4:

Empower beneficiary families with awareness training on water conservation, hygiene, sanitation practices, meter reading, and responsible water usage.



Objective 5:

Monitor and evaluate the functioning and impact of all 300 water connections for a specified period to ensure consistent water access, proper usage, and high community satisfaction.

3.4 Long-Term Vision

Beyond the immediate outcomes, this project has a wider vision:

- Creating water-secure communities that can thrive without health or environmental risks.
- Establishing a replicable model that can be expanded to thousands more households in future project phases.
- Building stronger, healthier families that can contribute to national development.

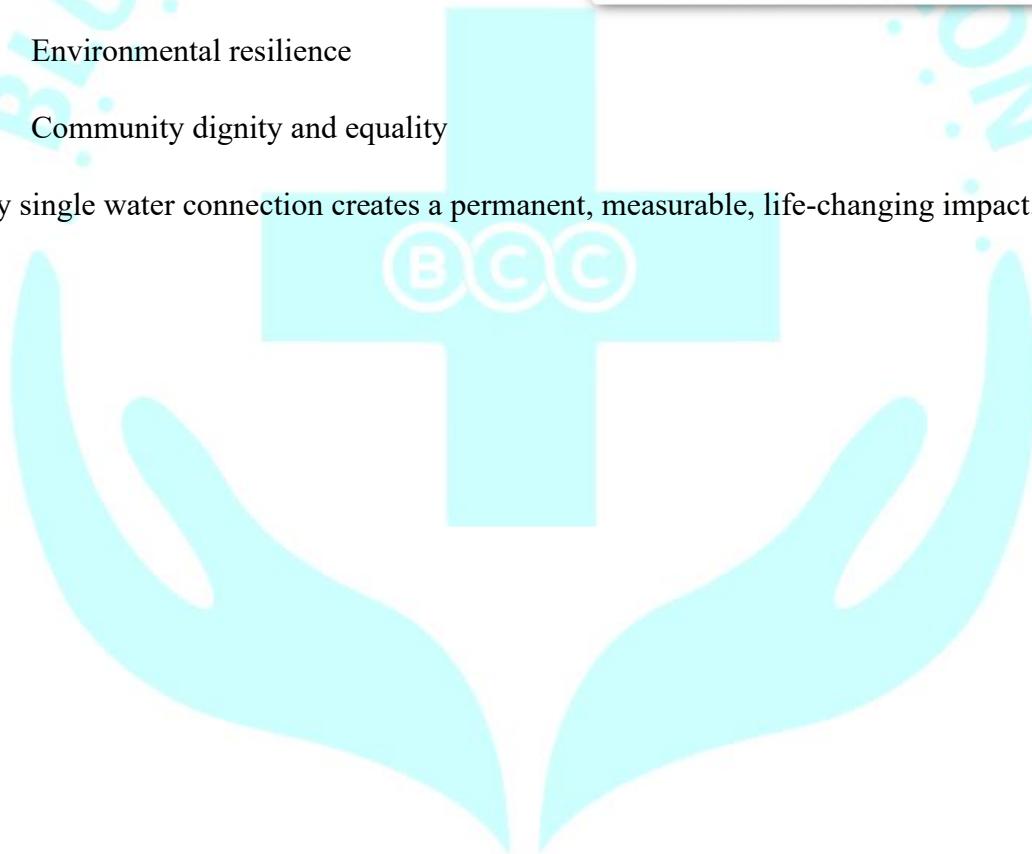
3.5 Why This Project Matters to Donors

This chapter highlights objectives that deliver high impact per rupee invested. Donors are not only funding infrastructure; they are investing in:

- Child health
- Women's empowerment
- Education
- Economic upliftment
- Environmental resilience
- Community dignity and equality



Every single water connection creates a permanent, measurable, life-changing impact.



Methodology & Implementation Plan

4.1 Overview

The success of the Community Water Supply Development Project relies on a systematic, transparent, and community-centered approach. This chapter outlines the step-by-step methodology that ensures every donor investment translates into tangible, life-changing impact. The methodology focuses on speed, quality, sustainability, and accountability, ensuring that 300 households receive fully functional water connections while fostering community empowerment and long-term resilience.

4.2 Project Approach

The project adopts a five-pillar approach:

- 1. Targeted Beneficiary Selection:** Using clear socioeconomic criteria to identify households most in need.
- 2. Technical Coordination:** Working closely with the National Water Supply & Drainage Board (NWSDB) to ensure compliance, approvals, and professional installation.
- 3. Material and Labour Management:** Procuring certified materials and employing trained technical personnel for safe and durable water connections.
- 4. Community Engagement and Training:** Educating beneficiaries on water usage, hygiene, and conservation to ensure sustainable impact.
- 5. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting:** Implementing transparent systems to measure outcomes, document successes, and report to donors.



4.3 Step-by-Step Implementation Plan

Step 1: Beneficiary Identification and Verification

- Conduct community-level surveys and field visits to identify families without safe water access.
- Apply socioeconomic criteria to ensure only truly vulnerable households are selected.
- Engage local leaders and community committees for transparent verification.



Step 2: Technical Assessment & NWSDB Coordination

- Submit applications for each household to the NWSDB.
- Confirm feasibility of pipeline extension, meter placement, and water pressure requirements.
- Schedule installation timelines in collaboration with NWSDB engineers and project technicians.

Step 3: Procurement of Materials & Logistics

- Purchase certified pipes, fittings, meters, and accessories in bulk for efficiency and cost-effectiveness.
- Organize transportation to communities using secure, tracked logistics.
- Maintain inventory control to prevent delays or wastage.

Step 4: Installation of Water Connections

- Extend pipelines from main water supply lines to individual households.
- Install domestic water meters, internal plumbing, and safety valves.

- Conduct quality assurance checks on all connections to ensure durability and compliance with NWSDB standards.

Step 5: Community Training & Awareness

- Conduct short workshops on:
 - Water hygiene and sanitation
 - Proper water meter reading and billing
 - Water conservation techniques
- Distribute simple educational materials to reinforce learning.



Step 6: Monitoring & Evaluation

- Implement a monitoring plan to track water usage, connection functionality, and community satisfaction.
- Regular site visits and progress reporting ensure accountability and transparency.
- Collect impact data for donor reporting and future scaling.

4.4 Sustainability Measures

The project emphasizes long-term sustainability:

- All households will manage monthly water bills directly with NWSDB, ensuring continued service without ongoing donor funding.
- Training and community engagement create ownership and accountability.
- Local committees will oversee maintenance, report faults, and ensure adherence to safe usage practices.
- All technical work follows NWSDB standards, guaranteeing durable and long-lasting infrastructure.

4.5 Risk Mitigation

Potential risks and their mitigation strategies:

| Risk | Mitigation Strategy |
|---------------------------|---|
| Delays in NWSDB approvals | Early submission and continuous coordination with NWSDB |
| Material shortages | Bulk procurement and local supplier agreements |
| Poor installation quality | Employ certified technicians and conduct QA checks |
| Community non-compliance | Conduct awareness sessions and involve local leaders |

4.6 Implementation Timeline (Summary)

| Activity | Duration |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Beneficiary Identification | 1 month |
| NWSDB Approval & Technical Assessment | 1 month |
| Material Procurement & Logistics | 2 weeks |
| Installation of 300 Water Connections | 2–3 months |
| Community Training & Awareness | Concurrent with installation |
| Monitoring & Evaluation | Ongoing for 3–6 months post-installation |

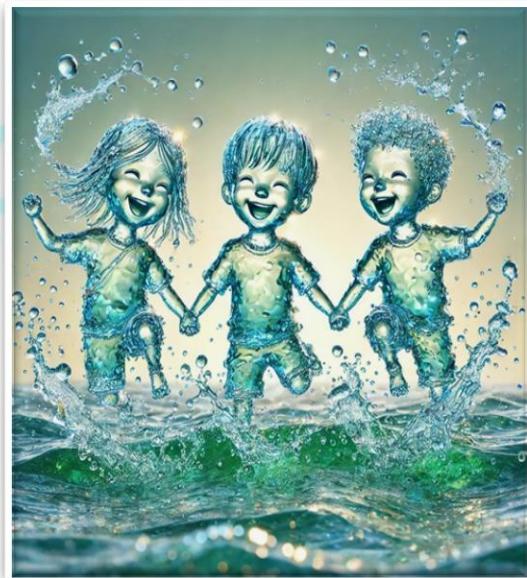
Total Project Duration: 4–5 months



Expected Outcomes & Impact

5.1 Overview

The Community Water Supply Development Project by the Blue Cross of Ceylon is designed to create highly tangible, life-changing outcomes for 300 low-income households. The expected outcomes are multi-dimensional, addressing health, education, gender equality, economic stability, and overall community resilience. For donors, this means that each LKR invested produces measurable, sustainable, and socially transformative results.



5.2 Immediate Outcomes

Upon completion of the project, the following immediate outcomes are expected:

1. Reliable Access to Safe Drinking Water
 - 300 households gain permanent, piped water connections directly from NWSDB.
 - Elimination of dependence on unsafe wells, seasonal streams, or costly water bowsers.
2. Improved Health and Hygiene
 - Significant reduction in waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, and skin infections.
 - Healthier children, elderly, and immunocompromised community members.
3. Time Savings for Women and Children
 - Women and children no longer spend hours daily fetching water.

- Freed time can be invested in education, income-generating activities, or household productivity.

4. Enhanced Sanitation Practices

- Training programs improve water usage awareness, hygiene, and proper sanitation, reducing the risk of community-wide outbreaks.

5.3 Long-Term Outcomes

In addition to immediate results, the project generates long-term developmental outcomes:

1. Economic Upliftment
 - Reduced expenditure on water collection or purchase.
 - Increased productivity for adult family members previously burdened with water collection tasks.
2. Educational Benefits
 - Children, especially girls, can attend school regularly without missing days due to water collection or illness.
 - Improved cognitive development as a result of reduced exposure to waterborne diseases.
3. Community Resilience
 - Access to clean water reduces vulnerability during droughts, floods, or health crises.
 - Community-level engagement ensures ownership, responsibility, and sustained infrastructure use.
4. Gender Empowerment
 - Women gain time and energy to participate in economic and social activities.
 - Reduction in risks faced while fetching water (physical safety and harassment).



5. Environmental Sustainability

- Properly installed NWSDB connections reduce reliance on unsafe water sources.
- Encourages water conservation through awareness programs.

5.4 Measurable Impact for Donors

For donors, the impact is quantifiable and reportable,

| Indicator | Target |
|---|---|
| Households receiving piped water | 300 |
| Reduction in waterborne illnesses | 60–70% in targeted households |
| Hours saved per household per week | 10–15 hours |
| Children attending school regularly | 100% of school-age children in beneficiary families |
| Women participating in income-generating activities | 60–70% increase within 6 months |
| Community satisfaction with water access | >90% |

5.5 Transformational Value

Every connection installed represents more than infrastructure; it is a gateway to human development:

- Health: Fewer preventable diseases.
- Dignity: Families gain access to a basic human right.
- Productivity: Time saved is redirected to education and economic activity.
- Social Equity: Marginalized communities gain parity in water access.

- Sustainability: Once installed, the system continues to function indefinitely with minimal donor input.

5.6 Alignment with National and Global Goals

- National Development Goals: Supports Sri Lanka's initiatives to provide safe drinking water to all citizens.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Directly contributes to SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation, as well as SDG 3 (Good Health), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).
- Community Resilience & Humanitarian Impact: Strengthens vulnerable communities against health crises, climate change, and economic shocks.



Project Budget & Financial Plan

A well-planned financial structure is crucial for the success of any donor-funded initiative. This chapter outlines the detailed budget for providing 300 fully funded domestic water connections to low-income households in Sri Lanka. The financial plan demonstrates transparency, efficiency, and maximum social return on investment, ensuring that every donor contribution creates high-impact, measurable outcomes.

6.1 Total Project Cost

The total estimated cost for 300 households is LKR 16,500,000. This includes all expenses related to application fees, meter installation, pipelines, fittings, labour, logistics, and project management.

Cost Summary:

Estimated Cost Per Household Connection

(According to recent NWSDB fee structures + material cost + labor charges)

| Cost Component | Estimated Amount (LKR) |
|---|------------------------|
| NWSDB Application & Initial Fee | 8,000 |
| Standard Domestic Connection Fee | 12,500 |
| Water Meter + Fittings | 9,000 |
| Pipeline (PVC/HDPE) Material | 14,000 |
| Labour for Installation | 6,500 |
| Transport & Miscellaneous | 5,000 |
| Total Estimated Cost per Household | 55,000 LKR |

Estimated cost for the total project

| Cost Component | Unit Cost (LKR) | Quantity | Total Cost (LKR) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| NWSDB Application & Connection Fee | 8,000 | 300 | 2,400,000 |
| Standard Domestic Connection Fee | 12,500 | 300 | 3,750,000 |
| Water Meter & Fittings | 9,000 | 300 | 2,700,000 |
| Pipeline Material (PVC/HDPE) | 14,000 | 300 | 4,200,000 |
| Labour for Installation | 6,500 | 300 | 1,950,000 |
| Transport & Logistics | 5,000 | 300 | 1,500,000 |
| Miscellaneous / Contingency (5%) | - | - | 1,000,000 |
| Total Estimated Cost | - | 300 | 16,500,000 |

6.2 Cost Efficiency and Value for Donors

This project has been designed to maximize impact per donor rupee:

- Bulk procurement of pipes, meters, and fittings reduces material costs.
- Certified labor ensures high-quality installation, reducing future repair costs.
- Community training ensures long-term sustainability, preventing wastage or misuse.
- Transparent reporting ensures every rupee is accounted for, with measurable results.

For LKR 55,000 per household, donors are not merely funding a pipe—they are providing a life-changing, sustainable service that improves health, education, gender equality, and economic productivity.

6.3 Funding Requirements

The project can be fully funded through philanthropic support, CSR contributions, or government-donor partnerships. The financial plan is flexible to allow partial funding or phased implementation, but full funding ensures maximum immediate impact.

- Full Project Funding: LKR 16,500,000 for 300 households
- Partial Funding: Can support a proportionate number of connections (e.g., LKR 5,500,000 funds 100 households)

6.4 Financial Accountability and Management

The Blue Cross of Ceylon maintains robust financial management systems to ensure:

1. Transparent accounting: Every transaction is recorded and audited.
2. Donor reporting: Quarterly and final reports show expenditure vs. impact.
3. Project tracking: Installation progress is linked directly to funds disbursed.
4. Risk management: Contingency allocation (5%) covers unexpected expenses without affecting project outcomes.

6.5 Cost-Benefit Analysis for Donors

The project is highly cost-effective, producing substantial social and economic returns:

| Investment (LKR) | Direct Beneficiaries | Key Outcomes |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 55,000 per household | 1 household | Access to clean water, reduced disease, increased productivity |
| 16,500,000 total | 300 households | 300 families transformed, reduced health risks, time savings, women empowerment, school attendance improvement |

Every rupee invested creates long-term impact that continues beyond project completion, making this an exceptional donor opportunity.

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are critical for ensuring transparency, accountability, and the long-term success of the Community Water Supply Development Project. Donors need assurance that every rupee invested delivers measurable, sustainable, and life-changing outcomes. This framework is designed to track progress, measure impact, and inform improvements throughout the project lifecycle.

7.1 Objectives of Monitoring & Evaluation

The M&E framework has three core objectives:

1. **Track Implementation Progress:** Ensure that 300 household water connections are installed on time, within budget, and according to technical standards.
2. **Measure Social and Developmental Impact:** Document improvements in health, hygiene, education, gender empowerment, and household productivity.
3. **Ensure Transparency and Accountability:** Provide donors with regular, verifiable reports linking investment to outcomes.



7.2 Monitoring Methodology

Monitoring will be conducted at multiple levels to ensure comprehensive oversight:

1. Input Monitoring

- Track procurement of pipes, meters, and other materials.
- Monitor labor deployment and technical support from NWSDB.
- Ensure funds are disbursed according to the approved budget.

2. Process Monitoring

- Verify that installation follows NWSDB standards.

- Track installation progress using site visits and daily reports.
- Conduct community feedback sessions to resolve issues in real time.

3. Output Monitoring

- Confirm the number of completed household connections.
- Document technical quality through post-installation inspections.
- Record participation in water hygiene and conservation training programs.

4. Outcome Monitoring

- Collect data on health improvements (reduction in waterborne diseases).
- Measure time saved for women and children.
- Assess changes in school attendance and economic productivity.
- Evaluate beneficiary satisfaction through surveys and interviews.

5. Impact Evaluation

- Conduct post-project evaluation 6–12 months after completion to determine long-term sustainability and social impact.
- Track whether households maintain and pay for water services independently.
- Prepare a comprehensive impact report for donors.

7.3 Tools & Techniques

The M&E framework will use:

- Digital tracking and reporting: Real-time dashboards for project managers and donors.
- Field surveys and household visits: Direct observation and interviews to validate outcomes.
- Beneficiary feedback mechanisms: Community meetings, suggestion boxes, and mobile surveys.
- Photographic and video documentation: Evidence of installations and training activities.

- Monthly and quarterly reports: Linking expenditure to progress and outcomes.

7.4 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

| Indicator | Target | Frequency |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Household water connections completed | 300 | Monthly |
| Beneficiaries trained on water hygiene | 100% | During installation |
| Reduction in waterborne diseases | 60–70% | 6 months post-installation |
| Average hours saved per household | 10–15 hours/week | 3 months post-installation |
| Community satisfaction | >90% | Quarterly |
| School attendance improvement | 100% for children | 6–12 months |

7.5 Reporting to Donors

The Blue Cross of Ceylon commits to full transparency and accountability:

- Monthly progress reports: Installation status, financial updates, and challenges.
- Quarterly impact reports: Outcome metrics, case studies, and beneficiary testimonials.
- Final project report: Comprehensive assessment of 300 households, including photographs, quantitative data, and long-term sustainability plans.

7.6 Risk Mitigation in M&E

- Delayed data collection: Use mobile and digital reporting tools to capture real-time data.
- Inaccurate reporting: Cross-check field data with NWSDB technical records and independent audits.
- Community non-participation: Engage local leaders and volunteers to facilitate accurate feedback.

Risk Management & Sustainability Plan

A critical element of any donor-funded initiative is ensuring that resources are used efficiently and that the project delivers long-term, sustainable impact. The Blue Cross of Ceylon has developed a robust Risk Management and Sustainability Plan for the Community Water Supply Development Project to mitigate potential challenges and ensure that the benefits of safe water access last for generations.

8.1 Risk Identification and Mitigation Strategies

The project team has identified potential risks and devised mitigation strategies to ensure project success:

| Risk | Potential Impact | Mitigation Strategy |
|---|---|---|
| Delays in NWSDB approvals | Slows down water connection installations | Early submission of applications; continuous coordination with NWSDB engineers |
| Material shortages or price fluctuations | Increases project cost or causes delays | Bulk procurement from certified suppliers; contingency budget allocation |
| Technical installation errors | Poor water flow, leakage, or breakdown | Employ certified technicians; quality assurance checks; post-installation inspections |
| Community non-compliance or lack of awareness | Misuse of water connections, damage to infrastructure | Conduct community training on water usage, hygiene, and maintenance; engage local leaders |
| Environmental factors (drought, flooding) | Temporary interruption of water supply | Ensure connections comply with NWSDB standards; educate communities on water conservation |
| Financial mismanagement | Loss of donor confidence | Robust accounting system; transparent reporting; independent audits |

8.2 Sustainability Plan

The sustainability plan ensures that the benefits of the project continue long after donor funding ends:

1. Technical Sustainability

- All installations will comply with NWSDB standards, guaranteeing durability.
- Regular community monitoring and preventive maintenance prevent breakdowns.
- Households assume responsibility for monthly water bills, ensuring ongoing operational funding.

2. Social Sustainability

- Beneficiaries receive training on hygiene, sanitation, and responsible water usage, fostering community ownership.
- Local leaders and community committees will monitor water connections and report issues promptly.
- Awareness programs promote behavioral change, reducing misuse and waste.



3. Financial Sustainability

- Post-installation, households contribute to NWSDB monthly bills, creating self-sustaining service continuity.
- The initial donor investment is one-time, producing permanent infrastructure without ongoing subsidy requirements.

4. Replicability and Scalability

- The project model is fully replicable in other underserved communities.

- Lessons learned can be used to expand the program to 500–1,000 households in future phases.
- Donors can support long-term social impact beyond the immediate 300 households.

8.3 Long-Term Impact Assurance

By addressing both risks and sustainability, the Blue Cross of Ceylon ensures

- Safe water access remains uninterrupted.
- Communities gain lasting improvements in health, education, and productivity.
- Donor investments produce visible, measurable, and permanent change.

This combination of risk management and sustainability planning ensures that every rupee contributed translates into long-term humanitarian impact, giving donors confidence in the effectiveness and durability of their support.



Conclusion & Call to Action

9.1 Conclusion

The Blue Cross of Ceylon's Community Water Supply Development Project is more than a water installation initiative—it is a transformative social investment. By providing 300 low-income households with permanent, safe, and reliable water connections, the project directly addresses some of the most pressing development challenges in Sri Lanka: health inequality, poor sanitation, gender inequity, and limited economic opportunity.



Through strategic planning, transparent financial management, and community-centered implementation, this project guarantees:

- Immediate improvements in health by reducing waterborne diseases.
- Empowerment of women and children, who regain hours previously spent collecting water.
- Enhanced education outcomes, as children can attend school regularly.
- Sustainable economic benefits, with households saving money and increasing productivity.
- Community resilience, ensuring long-term access to safe water even in times of crisis.

Every household served represents a measurable, life-changing impact—a permanent increase in quality of life, dignity, and opportunity. This project aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), national development priorities, and international best practices for community empowerment.

9.2 Why Donors Should Act

Donors supporting this project are not merely funding infrastructure, they are investing in a legacy of social transformation. Key reasons to act now include:

1. High Impact Per Rupee: Each LKR 55,000 invested delivers permanent water access and multi-dimensional social benefits for one family.
2. Transparency & Accountability: Blue Cross of Ceylon provides regular reporting, monitoring, and measurable outcomes, giving donors confidence that their contribution achieves real change.
3. Sustainability: Households maintain their connections independently, ensuring long-term impact without ongoing donor dependency.
4. Scalability: This pilot project provides a model for expansion, enabling donors to fund larger, nationwide programs in the future.
5. Transformational Value: Safe water improves health, education, economic opportunity, and gender equality, creating a ripple effect that benefits entire communities.



9.3 Call to Action

The Blue Cross of Ceylon invites donors, philanthropic organizations, CSR programs, and government partners to join in this life-changing initiative. Your support can:

- Provide 300 families with safe, reliable water access.
- Protect children from preventable waterborne diseases.
- Empower women and girls to reclaim time and opportunity.
- Build resilient, self-sufficient communities.

With a total project budget of LKR 16,500,000, donors have the unique opportunity to transform 300 families' lives immediately and permanently. Every contribution makes a measurable difference, and every connection installed becomes a beacon of hope, dignity, and development.

9.4 Closing Statement

Investing in this project means investing in human potential, social equity, and sustainable development. By supporting the Community Water Supply Development Project, donors are creating real, lasting change for some of Sri Lanka's most vulnerable families. Together, we can turn the basic human right of clean water into a reality, leaving a legacy of health, empowerment, and opportunity for generations to come. Join us in this mission every connection matters, every family transformed, every life uplifted.

