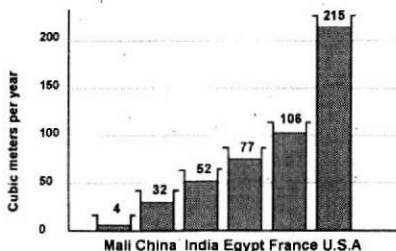


WATER FACTS

Per capita use of water

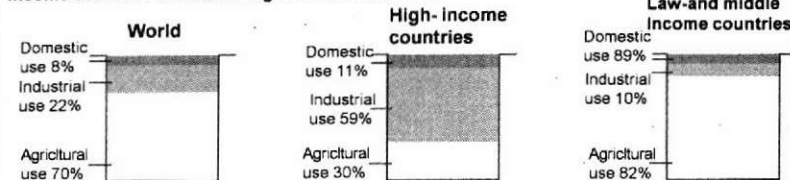
The adjacent chart derived from Aquastats data shows the wide variation in average per capita water withdrawals for domestic use from different nations. Humans need a minimum of two liters of drinking water per day to survive, which is less than one cubic meter per year.



Source: AQUASTAT-FAO's Information System on water and agriculture (10-2-2003)

Competing water uses for main income groups of countries

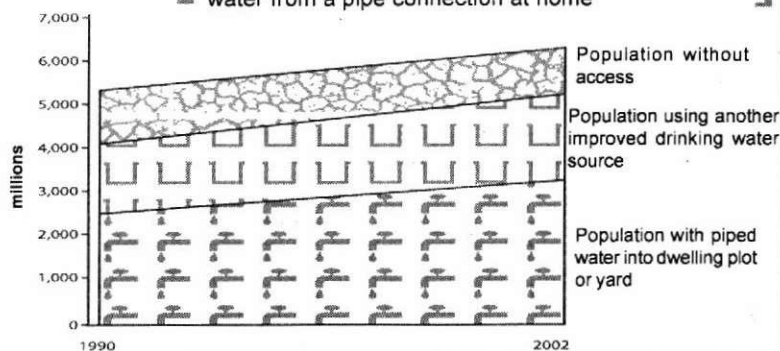
Industrial use of water increases with country income, going from 10% for low- and middle-income countries to 59% for high-income countries.



Ref 6 "Water for People, Water for Life" United Nations World Water Development Report, UNESCO, 2003

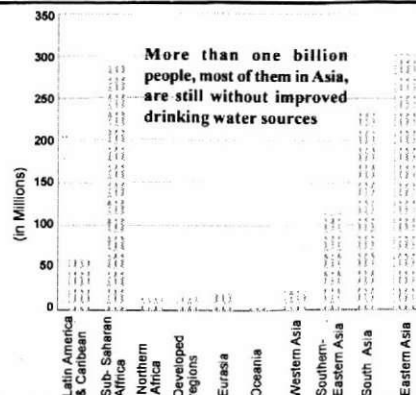
Trends in service levels for drinking water

In 2002, more than half the world's population used water from a pipe connection at home



Source: World Business Council for Sustainable Development

People without improved drinking water, 2002



More than one billion people, most of them in Asia, are still without improved drinking water sources

Source: World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Sri Lanka - Water Resources

Natural Renewable Water Resources	
Total, 1977-2001 (cubic km)	50
Per capita, 2002 (cubic meters per person)	2592
Water Withdrawals	
Total withdrawals (cubic km)	12.6
Withdrawals per capita (cubic m)	574
Withdrawals as a percentage of Actual Renewable Water Resources	22.1 %
Withdrawals by Sector (as a percent of total)	
Agriculture	96 %
Industry	2 %
Domestic	2 %
Freshwater Fish Species	
Total number of species	65
Number of threatened species	8
Freshwater Seafood Production	
Freshwater Fish Catch	
1990 (metric tons)	26765
2000 (metric tons)	36700

Source: World Resources Institute -www.earthtrends.wri.org

Water Facts at Glance

- There are 1.1 billion people, or 18 per cent of the world's population, who lack access to safe drinking water. About 2.6 billion people, or 42 per cent of the total, lack access to basic sanitation.
- Only one per cent of the total water resources on earth is available for human use. While 70 per cent of the world's surface is covered by water, 97.5 per cent of that is salt water. Of the remaining 2.5 per cent that is freshwater, almost 68.7 per cent is frozen in ice caps and glaciers.
- Water withdrawals for irrigation have increased by over 60 per cent since 1960. About 70 per cent of all available freshwater is used for irrigation in agriculture. Yet because of inefficient irrigation systems, particularly in developing countries, 60 per cent of this water is lost to evaporation or is returned to rivers and groundwater aquifers.
- In parts of the United States, China and India, groundwater is being consumed faster than it is being replenished, and groundwater tables are steadily falling. Some rivers, such as the Colorado River in the western United States and the Yellow River in China, often run dry before they reach the sea.
- Up to 30 per cent of fresh water supplies are lost due to leakage in developed countries, and in some major cities, losses can run as high as 40 to 70 per cent.
- About 90 per cent of sewage and 70 per cent of industrial wastes in developing countries are discharged into water courses without treatment, often polluting the usable water supply.
- Every week an estimated 42,000 people die from diseases related to low quality drinking water and lack of sanitation. Over 90 per cent of them occur to children under the age of 5.

Source: United Nations/Water for Life - www0.un.org