

### World Bank 5<sup>th</sup> Implementation Support Mission of Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project



The World Bank 5<sup>th</sup> Implementation Support Mission of Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project (IWWRMP) was successfully carried out from 17<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> January 2023. The objective of the mission was to take stock of the progress made since the last mission conducted in June 2022, and provide experts' inputs for the problems encountered so far.

The mission was led by Amelia Midgley (Task Team Leader and Sr. Water Specialist) comprised of Thiruni Liyanage (Co-Task Team Leader and Water Resources Management Specialist), Satoru Ueda (Lead Dam Specialist), Nadeera Rajapakse (Environment Specialist), Shanek Fernando (Social Development Specialist), Heenaben Yatin Doshi (Sr. Procurement Specialist), Anula Harasgama (Sr. Financial Management Specialist), Nimal Gunawardena (Consultant), W K G Jayantha (Consultant), Sithara Atapattu (Consultant), John Pisaniello (Consultant), Vinod Kumar Kapoor (Consultant), and Zeenath Marikar (Program Assistant).

The mission started from field inspection and the

mission members visited to Kalawewa LB canal rehabilitation site, Mahalindawewa rehabilitation site, Muthiyankaddu downstream rehabilitation site, Piramanthalaru downstream rehabilitation site, Kalmadu tank rehabilitation site and Kanagambigai rehabilitation site. During this field inspection, the mission members could able to meet officials of Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL), Irrigation Department (ID), and Northern Provincial Irrigation Department (NPC ID) which are the main implementing agencies of IWWRMP.

Mission discussions started on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2023 with the kickoff meeting chaired by Secretary, MOI. The mission discussions provided an opportunity to the PMU and selected implementing agencies to present current progress, discuss future plans and obtain suggestions and recommendations for the current issues. After having fruitful discussions, the 5<sup>th</sup> implementation support mission ended up with the wrap-up meeting chaired by the Secretary, MOI on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2023 at the World Bank office in Sri Lanka.



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# GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT

**Mr U D C Jayalal,**  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Irrigation.

**Question - Ministry of Irrigation is the main Ministry which responsible to manage water resources of the country. What is the importance of water resources and how does it contribute to the development of the country?**

We know that, water is one of the basic needs of the living world. Basically, without water there is no survival of plant and animal species in the planet. Out of that, Sri Lanka is a country with a long history of agricultural economy. As other civilization developments of the world, our settlements have been established adjoining to the water sources. After the establishment of tank and canal systems, we were able to store rain water and it directly affected to enhance agriculture productivity of the country. That was not limited to the agriculture sector. It was directly linked to develop our culture, traditional wisdom, food security, art and crafts and wellbeing of the society as well.

At present, our requirements have been changed. Now our population is nearly to 22 million. So, we need to fulfil their requirements. That is not a simple task, in here, we need to expand agricultural productivity, other industries like inland fisheries, eco tourism etc. At the same time, our major reservoirs contribute to generate hydropower. For example, our Mahaweli hydro complex contributes nearly 17% of energy generation to the national supply. All these directly linked to the economic development.

**Question – According to current situation and future demand on water, we have to initiate various methodologies and introduce some alternatives to**



**manage this limited water resources. What are the MOI's perspectives on this.**

As you know, our vision is “prosperous Sri Lanka through sustainable water resources development and management”. It reflects that, as a Ministry it has focused to the sustainability of water resources. That ensures the sustainability of agriculture and other water uses of the country. To achieve this, we are working on “providing wellbeing of the community and environment by fulfilling multiple water users through water resources development and management. That is our mission. In water resources development, MOI is now implementing various projects to store and divert water to necessary areas which are affecting on water scarcity and areas with high agricultural potential.

Also, we have been focused to restore and manage Upper Mahaweli Watershed, which is the heart of our water network. At the same time, we are installing special equipment like gantry cranes in our major reservoirs like Polgolla and Udawalawa. In addition to that, MOI facilitates to enhance water management through automation of water regulatory structures in selected tanks. Not only that, we are taking actions to strengthening ground water management and bulk water allocation. So finally, we will be able to manage current and future water demand in sustainable way. That's our anticipated goal.

**Question – Now, our country is facing to challenging situation. We are experiencing economic crisis. Our normal life style is changing. What is the irrigation sector's contribution to manage this challenging environment?**





*“the Government has been paid a strong attention on irrigation, flood protection, national food security and climate change as well.”*

We clearly know that, now we are experiencing very critical situation. According to the most recent statistics of Department of Census and Statistics, agriculture sector's contribution to GDP is 8.1%. That clearly indicates our involvement to national production. Major reservoirs which provide water for agriculture and hydro power production are managing under this Ministry. Now we are expanding our capacities and contributions with aiming to increase national production. Our major projects, including IWWRMP facilitate to provide continuous water supply to farm lands, enhance cropping intensity, introduce smart agriculture and ensure the durability of hydraulic infrastructures. Those actions directly linked to increase our productions and industries. Eventually, this will increase income of the community, livelihood and wellbeing of the nation through this challenging situation.

**Question – *What is the MOI's readiness and plans to provide quick relief to the most vulnerable or marginalized communities under this prevailing condition and economic crisis.***

Yes. Very important question. As you are already aware, already we have revised our actions, plans and estimates. Mainly, we have re-identified and re-prioritized activities which have been planned to implement through Government and foreign funds as well. For example, under IWWRMP we have allocated USD 10 million for repurposing with the consent of World Bank and other relevant Ministries and Departments. Under this repurposing we are planning to rehabilitate most important irrigation infrastructures in 25 districts of the country with direct engagement of farmer

organizations of the areas. It ensures direct benefits to the community who needs quick relief.

At the same time, according to the 2023 budget titled as Sri Lanka “Towards a New Beginning” the Government has been paid a strong attention on irrigation, flood protection, national food security and climate change as well.

**Question - *Fulfilment of current and future water demand is a challenging task. How the MOI plan to face this challenge.***

As a country with agricultural economy, water plays a vital and important role. At same time, we are facing to adverse effects of climate change. So, we need to follow technically sound, smart and modernized methods. That's why we focused our attention and plans on ground water management, strengthen

Hydro Meteorological Information Stations (HMIS), climate smart techniques, introduction of floating solar tec. Also, the MOI take action to get optimum benefit from foreign funded projects which are implementing under the Ministry through revisiting and rescoping of project aspects towards future needs of the country. Also, we expect to get assistance for other funding sources like Green Climate Fund (GCF) to initiate special projects to ensure climate resilience of the country with strengthening public private partnerships.

I think challenges will create better pathways to the sustainable development of the country.



# මහවැලිය වඳ සහ අද

**ඉංජිනේරු නිලන්ත ධනපාල**  
නියෝජ්‍ය අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල් (තාක්ෂණික සේවා)  
ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහවැලි අධිකාරිය

## මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපාරයේ ප්‍රගතිය

මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපාරය යනු ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන අති දැවැන්ත භෞතික හා මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහනකි. නව ජනාවාස බිහි කිරීමටත්, බලශක්තිය උත්පාදනයටත්, විරැකියාව දුරැලීමටත් මේ සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන යටතේ ඉටු කළ හා දැනටමත් ඉටු කරමින් පවතින කාර්යභාරය සුළුපටු නොවේ. එමෙන්ම ගංවතුර පාලනය, කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයේ නවීකරණය, පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය හා කෘෂිකර්මය පාදක කරගත් කර්මාන්ත ඇරඹීමද කැපී පෙනෙයි. තවද මේ යටතේ මහවැලි කලාප තුළ විවිධ වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරමින් මහවැලි ජනපදිකයාගේ සංස්කෘතික ජීවිතයේ දියුණුව උදෙසාද කටයුතු කරමින් ඇති අතර, එකී කාර්යයන්ට අතිරේකව අද වන විට මහවැලි ජනපදිකයාගේ වෘත්තීය කුසලතා වැඩිදියුණු කර ගැනීමටත් නූතන තාක්ෂණය හා මුසුව සිය කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය වැඩිදියුණු කර ගැනීමටත් අවශ්‍ය දායකත්වයද ලබා දෙමින් සිටී.

වර්තමාන මහවැලි සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපාරය මහවැලි, මාදුරුමය, මල්වතුමය යන ප්‍රමුඛ ජලධාරා ප්‍රදේශ පාදක කර ගනී. අතීතයේ සිට මෙම ගංගා ධාරා කෘෂි කර්මාන්තය සඳහා පාදක වූ බවට ඓතිහාසික හා පුරාවිද්‍යාත්මක සාධක අනුව තහවුරු වී තිබේ. අනුරාධපුර හා පොළොන්නරු රාජධානි යුග වලදී ඉතා දියුණු තත්ත්වයක පැවති මේ වාරි ශිෂ්ටාචාර විදේශීය ආක්‍රමණ, ස්වභාවික උපද්‍රව ආදී හේතූන් නිසා ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් පරිහානියට පත්වූ අතර, රාජධානිය නිර්නදිග ප්‍රදේශය වෙතට සංක්‍රමණය විය. ඒ සමඟ රජරට පැවති සශ්‍රීක වාරි සංස්කෘතිය ක්‍රමිකව පරිහානියට පත් විය.

පසුකාලීනව රජවරුද, අනතුරුව විදේශීය පාලකයින්ද වාරිකර්මාන්ත පුනරුත්ථාපනයට උත්සුක වුවත් මෙම විෂයය පිළිබඳ බලවත්ම ප්‍රයත්නය දක්නට ලැබුණේ 1900 වර්ෂයේදී වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පිහිටුවීමෙන් ඉක්බිතිවය.

මහවැලි මහ සැලැස්ම යටතේ ප්‍රථම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ලෙස පොල්ගොල්ල හා බෝවතැන්න ව්‍යාපාර 1970 දී ආරම්භ කරනු ලැබූ අතර, 1976 වන විට ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු අවසන් කිරීමට හැකි විය. මේ ව්‍යාපාරය යටතේ මහවැලි එව් කලාපයට අයත් කලාවැව නිමිතයේ ගොවි පවුල් පදිංචි කර සියලු ජනාවාස කටයුතු මේ වන විට අවසන් කර ඇත.

1977 වන විට ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආර්ථිකය ගැටලු රැසකට මුහුණ දී තිබුණි. සහල් ඇතුළු කෘෂි නිෂ්පාදන ආනයන වියදම ඉහළ යෑම ප්‍රධාන ගැටලුවක් විය. තවද විදුලි උත්පාදනයේ පැවති ඉල්ලුම සැපිරීමට ජල විදුලිය කිසිසේත් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවූ අතර විරැකියාවද පැවතියේ ඉහළ අගයකය. මේ ගැටලු සඳහා පිලියම් යෙදීමේ එක් පියවරක් වශයෙන් මහවැලි සංවර්ධන මහා සැලැස්ම කඩිනම් කළ යුතු බව 1977 පැවති රජය තීරණය කළේය. ඒ අනුව මහවැලි මහ සැලැස්මට අයත් තෝරාගත් ව්‍යාපෘති කිහිපයක් එකවිට අරඹා වසර 06 ක් වැනි කෙටි කාලයකදී නිම කිරීමට තීරණය විය. මේ කාර්යය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා වෙනම අමාත්‍යාංශයක්ද පිහිටුවා කොත්මලේ, ටික්ටෝරියා, රන්දෙණිගල, මාදුරුමය හා රන්ටැණේ ජලාශ යෝජනා ක්‍රම ආරම්භ කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කෙරුණි. මෙයින් මාදුරුමය හැර සෙසු ජලාශ පදනම් කරගෙන ජල විදුලිය උත්පාදනය කරන අතර, එම ජලයම වාරි කර්මාන්තය සඳහාද භාවිත කෙරේ. මීට සමගාමීව මහවැලි සී හා බී කලාප සංවර්ධනය කර ගොවි ජනතාව පදිංචි කරවීමද සිදු විය.

මහවැලි ප්‍රදේශවලට අයත් කොත්මලේ, ටික්ටෝරියා, රන්දෙණිගල, රන්ටැණේ, මාදුරුමය, මොරගහකන්ද හා කළු ගඟ ජලාශ මෙන්ම පොල්ගොල්ල, බෝවතැන්න, මිණිපේ දකුණු ඉවුරු ඇළ, රත්කිඳු, මාදුරුමය උමඟ යන අන්තර් ද්‍රෝණි හැරවුම්ද මහවැලි කලාප තුළ ඉදිකර ඇති විවිධ ශ්‍රේණියේ ඇළ මාර්ගද, එම ප්‍රදේශවල හා ඉහළ මහවැලි ප්‍රදේශවල තැනූ නව නගරද, ඒවාට අයත් පාසල්, ආරෝග්‍යශාලා, තැපැල් කාර්යාල ඇතුළු සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථානද විවිධ ශ්‍රේණියේ මහාමාර්ගද මහවැලි ව්‍යාපාරයේ ඉදිකිරීම් අතර වේ.

## මහවැලි මහ සැලැස්මෙහි ඉදිරි ව්‍යාපෘති

මහවැලි ගංගාවේ හා අනුබද්ධිත අතු ගංගාවල ජල සම්පත් උපයෝගී කරගනිමින් වයඹ, උතුරු මැද, නැගෙනහිර හා උතුරු පළාත් වල ඌන සංවර්ධිත හා අසංවර්ධිත ඉඩම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා දැනට පියවර ගනිමින් පවතී. අඹන් ගඟේ හා කළු ගඟේ ජලය ගබඩා කර ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් ඉදි කළ මොරගහකන්ද හා කළුගඟ ජලාශ දැනටමත් ජනතා අයිතියට පත්කර තිබේ.



# முத்துஐயன்கட்டு நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்தின் அபிவிருத்தி



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## 1.0 அறிமுகம்

வடமாகாணத்தில் 24 ஆற்றுப்படுக்கைகள் காணப்படுவதுடன் வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசனத் திணைக்களத்தின் ஆளுகைக்குட்பட்ட 54 நடுத்தர மற்றும் பெரிய குளங்களும் 03 நீரேரித் திட்டங்களும் 34 உவர்நீர்த் திட்டங்களும் 01 வடிகாலமைப்புத் திட்டமும் காணப்படுகின்றன.

வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசனத் திணைக்களத்தின் ஆளுகைக்குட்பட்ட 54 குளங்களில் இரணைமடு குளம், முத்துஐயன்கட்டு குளம், வவுனிக்குளம் உட்பட 09 பெரிய குளங்களும் 45 நடுத்தர குளங்களும் காணப்படுகின்றன.

## 2.0 முத்துஐயன்கட்டு நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம்

ஒட்டுசுட்டான் பிரதேசத்தை ஆட்சி செய்த சோழமன்னரின் படைத்தலைவனான முத்துஅரயன் என்பவரால் இயற்கையாக அமைந்த கற்பாறையில் அக்கால கட்டத்தில் இருந்த தொழில்நுட்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தி இக்குளம் முதன் முதலில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. காலப்போக்கில் முத்துஅரயன் என்னும் பெயர் முத்துஐயன் என மருவி அதுவே குளத்தின் பெயராக அமையக் காரணமாயிற்று.

இக்குளம் முல்லைத் தீவு மாவட்டம் ஒட்டுசுட்டான் பிரதேசசெயலாளர் பிரிவில் அமைந்துள்ள வடக்கு மாகாணத்தில் இரண்டாவது பாரிய நீர்ப்பாசனக் குளமாகும். இக்குளமானது பேராறு என்ற ஆற்றுப்படுக்கையை மறித்துக் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. பேராறு ஆனது நெடுங்கேணி பிரதேசசெயலாளர் பிரிவிற்கு உட்பட்ட வெள்ளைப்பறிஞ்சான் என்ற பாழடைந்த குளப்பகுதியிலிருந்து உற்பத்தியாகி அண்ணளவாக 23½km பயணம் செய்து முத்துஐயன்கட்டுக் குளத்தை வந்தடைகின்றது.

இக்குளத்தின் நீரை வைத்து உபஉணவுப் பயிர்ச்செய்கையினை மேற்கொள்ளும் நோக்கில் குடியேற்றத் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்கென 1966ம் ஆண்டு இக்குளமானது புனரமைப்புச் செய்யப்பட்டது. தற்போது 59 மில்லியன் கனமீற்றர் (MCM) கொள்ளளவைக் கொண்ட 6112 ஏக்கர் நிலப்பரப்பு காணிகளில் பயிர்ச்செய்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்ற குளமாக காணப்படுகிறது. ஆத்துடன் 17 ஏற்று நீர்ப்பாசனத்திட்டமும் இங்கு காணப்படுகிறது.

## 3.0 முத்துஐயன்கட்டு நீர்ப்பாசனக் குளத்தின் அபிவிருத்தி

பல தசாப்த காலமாக நாட்டில் நடைபெற்ற அசாதாரணகால சூழ்நிலைகள் காரணமாக குளத்தின் அபிவிருத்தி திட்டங்கள் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அளவில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. 2015 ம் ஆண்டு உலக வங்கியின் நிதி மூலத்தின் மூலம் அணைக்கட்டுப் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் திட்டமிடல் கருத்திட்டம் (DSWRPP) ஊடாக 587 மில்லியன் ரூபா நிதியில் குளத்தின் அணைக்கட்டு வேலைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. இதன் மூலம் அணைக்கட்டுகள் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டதுடன் 50 மில்லியன் கனமீற்றர் கொள்ளளவாக இருந்த குளம் 59 மில்லியன் கனமீற்றர் கொள்ளளவாக உயர்த்தப்பட்டது.



## 4.0 எதிர்நோக்கும் சவால்கள்

மேற்படி குளத்தின் அணைக்கட்டு வேலைகள் செய்யப்பட்டு குளத்தின் கொள்ளளவு அதிகரிக்கப்பட்ட போதும் குளத்திலிருந்து விவசாய நிலங்களுக்கு நீரினை வழங்குவதில் பல இடர்பாடுகளும் சிக்கல்களும் காணப்படுகின்றன. பல வருடங்களாக விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளாத காரணத்தால் பல வாய்க்கால் தூர்வடைந்து மூடப்பட்ட நிலையிலே காணப்படுகின்றன. அத்துடன், நீரினை வழங்கும் போது குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு நீர் விரயமாவதும் அவதானிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. நீர்முகாமைத்துவத்தை உச்ச வினைத்திறனாக செய்யமுடியாத சூழ்நிலையும் விவசாயத்தை மட்டும் நம்பி வாழ்கின்ற சில மக்களுக்கு நீரினை வழங்க முடியாத களநிலைமைகளும் தொடர்ச்சியாக எதிர்நோக்குகின்ற சவால்களாக காணப்படுகின்றன. இவை தொடர்பாக விவசாயிகள் முறைப்பாடு கூறுவதும் கோரிக்கைகளை விடுவதும் தொடர்ச்சியான நடவடிக்கையாக இருக்கின்றன. உலக வங்கியின் அனுசரணையில் Agriculture Sector Modernization Project (ASMP) திட்டத்தின் மூலம் 5 ஏற்று நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

இக்குளம் ஏனைய பயிர்ச்செய்கைக்காகவே அமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் வாய்க்கால்களின் அபிவிருத்தி மேற்கொள்ளப்படாத காரணத்தினால் நெற் பயிர்ச்செய்கைக்கு மாறுகின்ற நிலைப்பாடும் எமக்கு மிகப்பெரிய சவாலாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது.

## 5.0 IWWRMP திட்டத்தின் தலையீடு

குள வாய்க்கால் தொடர்பான சவால்களை சந்தித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்தத் தருணத்தில் குள வாய்க்கால்களின் புனரமைப்பு வேலைகளுக்காக 662 மில்லியன் ரூபா (1.84 Million USD) நிதி உலக வங்கியின் அனுசரணையில் ஒருங்கிணைந்த நீரேந்து பிரதேசங்கள் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ திட்டத்தின் (IWWRMP) மூலம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. அதில் தற்போது நான்கு விவசாய நிலப்பிரிவுகளின் வாய்க்கால்களுக்கான (4 Tracks) 545 மில்லியன் ரூபா பெறுமதியான வேலைத்திட்டங்கள் நடைபெற்றுவருகின்றன.

6 ஆம் பக்கம் பார்க்க...

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## Onsite training on Kobotoolbos for site Engineers



The Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project (IWWRM) commenced its project activities throughout the island in collaboration with implementing agencies. Continuous progress monitoring of implementing sub project is an important activity and it is important to measure progress according to action plans and navigate project to right direction. The IWWRM has launched various progress monitoring systems including field inspections and online progress monitoring meetings.

Kobotoolbox is a newly introduced sophisticated software for field data collection in challenging environments which can be used through smart phones. Application of Kobotoolbox to monitor IWWRM activities is also one of the requirements of the World Bank. Utilization of Kobotoolbox supports to collect relevant real-time data from field and benefits to data analysis, keep records, provide photographic evidence and progress monitoring.

This system is very useful for the condition where we underwent the pandemic situation and lack of fuel for transportation, and applying this software provides more benefits to Project Management Unit (PMU) of the IWWRM and Implementing Agencies as well. And also it can be reduced the cost and time by using this platform as a remote monitoring system.

With the technical assistance of the World Bank, Project Management Unit (PMU) of the IWWRM has developed a simple data collection form mainly focusing on Environment and Social Safeguard activities and Contract Management under Kobotoolbox and now it is ready to implement in all IWWRM project activities in collaboration with implementing agencies.

PMU has conducted onsite training for site Engineers about how to use ODK mobile application and how to send data to the PMU. PMU already covered sites in the Districts of Mullathivu, Kilinochchi, Anuradapura, Badulla and Ratnapura site areas.

It is pleasure to mention that this Kobotoolbox application is now being implemented actively by getting down the progress through the system from sites. PMU uses this information for analyzing and monitoring activities and planning to improve further by having experienced with the present results we gained through this platform.

## Completion of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Improvements of Mavil-Aru Headworks

Improvement of Mavil-Aru Headworks is one of the sub projects under the IWWRM Project. The Mavil-Aru rehabilitation site is located in "Somawathi" National Park. As per the recommendation of Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWLC), the IWWRM successfully conducted an IEE for the improvements of Mavil-Aru Headworks. During the IEE study, the consultant team able to identify one Critically Endangered (CR) flora species and two Data Deficient flora species at the locality. Findings of the IEE study presented to the TEC of DWLC on 12.12.2022 and the final IEE report was submitted on 25.01.2023.





## Scientific inspection to Siphon of Walawa Right Bank Main Canal



One of the most important major structures in the Right Bank (RB) Main Canal of the Udawalawa Scheme is the Siphon structure which is situated between the chainages 3 + 950 km to 4 + 330 km. The Udawalawa Scheme was constructed by the River Valley Development Board in 1963, and later in 1982, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) had taken over the

management responsibilities of the scheme. Water from the Udawalawa Reservoir is conveyed to the Chandrika Tank through this 380 m long siphon which is constructed as an underpass intercepting RB main canal and the Rakwana River.

After several decades MASL decided to rehabilitate the siphon in order to increase the conveying efficiency of the siphon. Accordingly, Infotech Ideas (Pvt) Ltd was awarded the consultancy contract under the IWWRM Project to undertake scientific inspection inside the siphon, assess the condition and structural integrity, identify the necessary rehabilitation measures and prepare detailed engineering designs. The consultant enabled to dewater the siphon amidst many engineering challenges and undertake necessary inspections and investigations, under the supervision and guidance of the MASL officials attached to the Udawalawa Scheme.

On 02<sup>nd</sup> November 2022, the consultant team organized a joint inspection with the participation of higher management of MASL and IWWRM Project and successfully concluded the field activities pertaining to the consultancy contract. After the detailed investigation and comprehensive analysis using the state of the art computer programs the consultant team is in a view that the siphon is strong and structurally stable, but strongly recommended to repair the identified defects for long-term run and to extend the service life of this important structure.

## Avenue Tree Planting Programme at Kolabissa Road, Deltota



Deltota Divisional Secretary Division has been selected as the pilot project for IWWRM subcomponent 1.2 (Upper Mahaweli Watershed Restoration Activities).

Since Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) is one of the stakeholder agencies of the IWWRM project, PMU has signed an agreement with MASL for this tree planting programme.

Accordingly, Avenue Tree Planting Programme has been held on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2023, which was organized by the Forestry and Environment Division of MASL. There were 450 high grown plants namely: Na, Kumbuk, Karada, Murutha, Waya, Tabebuia rosea, Phibiya, Mal mara, Ehala, Kohoba, Madan, Bulu and Maila were planted by the sides of 5-6 km stretch of Kolabissa road, Bopitiya, Deltota.



Ministry of  
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