

Newsletter Genis

**Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project** 

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#### **Training Programs Conducted By The Wold Bank** Page Interview SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING Two days training session on "Environmental Safeguards, Social Safeguards and Gender Mainstreaming" was held at Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) conducted by the World Bank Page Expert Team and organized by the Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project Interview (IWWRMP) of the Ministry of Irrigation, during 13th and 14th October, 2022. Altogether 40 participants representing the implementing agencies of the IWWRMP, which are Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Irrigation Department, Northern Province Irrigation Department, Eastern Province Water Page Irrigation Department, Contractor parties & the Project Management Unit (PMU) attended the training **Storages** session. வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசன குளங்களின் அபிவிருத்தியில் **IWWRMP** Page திட்டத்தின் பங்களிப்பு அறிமுகம் ඒකාබද්ධ ජලාධාර හා ජල සම්පත් Page කළමනාකරණ වතාපෘතියේ සමාජ ආරක්ෂණය **KOBOTOOLBOX** Page **Project Staff SOFTWARE** Training Programme on Kobotoolbox Page News software for PMU staff was held at the Highlight Auditorium, State Ministry of Irrigation conducted by World Bank Consultants -Ms Dikshaya Dawadi & Mr Dimesh Dharmathilake. **IWWRMP** Ms Thiruni Liyanage, Co-Team Leader, **IWWRMP** and Water Resources Newsletter Management Specialist - World Bank, පුවත් හසුන also addressed the inauguration of the செய்கி மடல் training session.

**Editor:** Henry Warnakulasuriya

# GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT

**Eng. Mr W B Palugaswewa,** Additional Secretary, Irrigation & Water Resources Management Ministry Of Irrigation.

Question – As we know Water is one of the basic needs of living world. It also plays a vital role in agricultural and industrial sectors. What are the Government's interventions to accommodate this water requirement? As you said, Water is a basic need of living world including mankind. We need to conserve water and manage it in sustainable way. There is no doubt about it. The Government's aspect is also the same. Under that, we need to have a strong Policy to address current and future water needs. In same time our economic pattern is also changing gradually from agricultural economy to industrial economy. So, we need to consider all these trends and accommodate them. Therefore, now the Government has focused to amend national water policy to cater these matters. Further, the Government facilitates to launch new water related projects, take actions to rehabilitate existing tanks, canals and reservoirs. These actions indicate Government's intention on water management.

# Question – Does it mean that the improvement of water and irrigation sector consider as a priority sector of the country?

Exactly, under the Public Investment Plan (PIP) and the National Policy Framework of the country, Water and irrigation sector is a priority sectors. Also, the government is taking actions to introduce water and irrigation related projects specially to the areas that facing water scarcity and drought. Not only that, government has identified to rehabilitate minor tanks in critical areas. Restoration of selected cascade systems is another field under government's supervision. In addition to that, the government is focusing to conserve and restore watersheds. Without watersheds we can't think of sustainability of water resources. The Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project (IWWRMP) is a good example for this.

Question – Yes, Now I would like to bring your attention towards another side of the water sector. We know that our economic pattern is changing, population is



growing, new industrial zones are establishing. These are directly affecting the increase the water demand drastically. How the Ministry of Irrigation plans to address this growing demand?

Yes, here we need to incorporate scientific approach. We need to consider current water usage, calculate and forecast the future water demands. This should be a collaborative effort. All relevant Ministries, Departments, Stakeholder Agencies need to integrated on predicting this demand according to actual water needs. Researches and further studies are very important to accommodate this challenge too. Now, the Ministry has focused on ground water studies, bulk water allocations and river basin studies. At the same time, under IWWRMP we have planned to establish 120 Hydro Meteorological Information Stations (HMIS) to collect water related real time data. These studies and data will be facilitated to future plans. In addition to that, we need to introduce special physical interventions like salinity barriers at particular required places. In this context sustainable water management approach is very important. These actions will support to cater future water demand. It means we need to have a sustainable water management approach (SWMA).

# Question – Now we came in to an interesting point of this discussion. "Sustainable Water Management Approach" Can you please explain what is it and how it works?

For an example, IWWRMP facilitates to conserve and restore watersheds that support to capture water, enrich ground water balance and support to regulate water flow of rivers and reservoirs. So, in here, the project, is focusing to introduce modern farming practices, value added products, strong market channels. In here, we can

# Interview



introduce modern agricultural technologies to farmers who are farming in mountain slops which causes soil erosion. Under this method, farmers can successfully use at least 20 perch of small land plot for agriculture instead of use a big land plot. Then, rest of the land area can be used for reforestation. This system supports to enhance the income of the community which dependent on the watershed and motivate them to protect watersheds in order to sustain their income generating activities in the long run. At the same time, project facilitates to rehabilitate dams and canal systems infrastructures which support to store and distribute water efficiently and effectively avoiding water loss. The already rehabilitated dams and canals also support to enhance cropping intensity. Eventually the system can run continuously without collapse. That is referred to as Sustainable Water Management.

# Question – So, under this context, stakeholder engagement is very important. Here you have to connect watershed communities who are in upstream areas, water users who are in downstream areas, policy makers and officials of relevant entities. What is the mechanism for that?

Yes, that is very important question. Actually, this is a challenging task. That's why we revise the existing policy. Under this policy amendment we have planned to establish a common platform to all stake holder parties. Simultaneously, we have established management committees for all reservoirs consisting of relevant stakeholder agencies. This mechanism functions well. Question - In water resources management watersheds, dams and canals are very important. How the Ministry of Irrigation intervening on this matter?

As I explained earlier, watershed management and rehabilitation of dilapidated dams and canals are directly linked to the water resources management. Those are not isolated subjects. Therefore, Ministry of Irrigation is executing various projects to manage watersheds and dams and canals. IWWRMP is once again a classic example for that. The IWWRMP focuses to restore upper Mahaweli Watershed. At the meantime, it facilitates to rehabilitate 36 Dams and 19 Canal systems under high to moderate Risk levels.

# Question – Last question, I would like to know your impression about the effect of IWWRMP to enhance our economy and wellbeing of the people?

Its very clear. The IWWRMP supports to manage our major watershed which provides water to major reservoirs like Victoria, Kothmale, Randenigala, Rantambe etc. for generating hydropower. And it also facilitates to rehabilitate dilapidated dams and canals with enhancing functionality of water resources. Most of the dams and canals provide water to the areas which have significant agricultural productions. Also, it supports to increase of crop diversification, cropping intensity and increase command area. Therefore, The IWWRMP is an investment for a better future.

Interviewed by: **Mr T M Anuruddha Tennakoon,** Environment Specialist, IWWRMP



# WATER STORAGES

**Eng. Thiruni Liyanage** Co - Team Leader, IWWRMP Water Resources Management Specialist - World Bank

At present, water has become the most urgent and critical challenge. The impact is visible on people's lives, environment, and economies. The central challenge is we find too little, too much or too polluted water. However, poor management of water is also playing a vital role in water crisis. The distribution of water across continents, countries and basins varies significantly in quantity, quality, and seasonality. The growing demand for water exaggerates the issue, hand in hand with the climate change.

Storage is best understood as one of several elements that can contribute to long-term water security. Storing water does not 'make' new water but regulates it in ways that shift its prevalence across space and time. It can also be identified as a mean of hydrological risk management. While storage is vitally important to current and future water management, it is only one part of the broader integrated water resource management puzzle. Increasing storage may not be the best approach to addressing water resource challenges in many circumstances, and the dynamic relationship between demand for water and its easy availability—such as through large new storage projects-may in fact accelerate the use of water especially, if investments in water storage are made without having appropriate policies and institutional arrangements in place.

In broader way, water storages cover three main functions, to supply water during dry periods, manage floods and regulate flow to other purposes such as hydropower, recreation, and transport, etc. It has become a vital tool to combat climate change by adapting, mitigating, and building resilience.

The storage can be natural as in ground water, glaciers, rivers, flood plains and soil moisture; built storage as in dams, reservoirs and tanks and hybrid systems such as managed aquifer recharge. While majority of the water is stored naturally, the manmade storages make significant impacts to the local people and their livelihoods. The natural water storages optimize the flood control and the supply during drier seasons, it cannot act as a bulk supply to everyday use. This is where the built storage comes in handy. The built storage allows decision makes to decide on the location and allow control over the discharge. Built water storage has been instrumental in increasing/securing water availability during droughts, in supplementing water for irrigation when rain is insufficient, for hydropower, and for the regulation and control of floods.

However, in most cases the gap in storage is being addressed in silos. To optimize the economical and societal benefits, the decision needs to be made going beyond the siloed approach deciding on optimizing the use of existing storages, having coordinated developments among sectors, overcome short-term financial and political incentives, strong policy and institutional arrangements and over-reliance on storage, when other means such as demand management, nonwater solutions could be explored. There is no simple solution to these complex challenges but focusing on the underlying reasons for them provides a path to better approaches.

#### <u>வடமாகாண நீா்ப்பாசன குளங்களின்</u>

#### அபிவிருத்தியில் IWWRM திட்டத்தின் பங்களிப்பு அறிமுகம



#### எந்திரி வே. பிரேமகுமார், மாகாணப் பணிப்பாளர்(வடக்கு), நீர்ப்பாசனத் திணைக்களம்.

இலங்கை பல ஆற்றுப்படுக்கைளையும் பல நீர்த்தேக்கங்களையும் கொண்ட ஒரு விவசாய நாடு ஆகும். அந்தவகையில் வடமாகாணத்தில் 23 ஆற்றுப்படுக்கைகள் காணப்படுவதுடன் வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசன திணைக்களத்தின் ஆளுகைக்குள் 54 நீர்ப்பாசன குளங்களும் 34 உவர் நீர்த்தடுப்பணைகளும் 03 நீரேரிகளும்(Lagoon) 01 வடிகாலமைப்புத் திட்டமும் (Drainage Scheme) காணப்படுகின்றன.

வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசனத் திணைக்களத்தின் ஆளுகைக்குட்பட்ட 54 குளங்களில் இரணைமடுக்குளம், முத்தையன்கட்டு குளம் மற்றும் வவுனிக்குளம் உட்பட 09 மிகப்பெரிய குளங்களும் 45 நடுத்தர அளவிலான குளங்களும் காணப்படுகின்றன.

இவ் 54 குளங்களினதும் மொத்த நீர் கொள்ளளவு 376,938 Ac.H ஆகவும் இவற்றின் கீழ் பயிர்செய்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்ற விஸ்தீரணம் 70,199 ஏக்கராகவும் காணப்படுகின்றது.

#### <u>நீர்ப்பாசன குளங்களின் அபிவிருத்தி</u>

பல தசாப்தங்களாக இலங்கையில் நடந்த யுத்தம் காரணமாக குளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்படாமலும் குளங்களில் உச்ச அளவில் நீரை தேக்கிவைக்க முடியாத சூழ்நிலையும் காணப்பட்டது. இவ் யுத்தத்தின் பின்னர் அரசாங்க நிதியின் பங்களிப்புடனும் மற்றும் உலக வங்கி, ஆசிய அபிவிருத்தி வங்கி, விவசாய மேம்பாட்டுக்கான சர்வதேச நிதியம் ஆகியவற்றின் நிதி உதவியுடனும் பல குளங்கள் புனரமைக்கப்பட்டும் தற்போது புனரமைக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டும் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த வகையில் ஒருங்கிணைந்த நீரேந்து பிரதேசங்கள் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ கருத்திட்டத்திலும் (IWWRMP) வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்துக்குரிய குளங்கள் உள்வாங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

#### IWWRM திட்டத்தின் பங்களிப்பு

மேற்படி திட்டத்தில் வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசனத் திணைக்களத்தின் ஆளுகைக்குட்பட்ட 09 குளங்கள் உள்வாங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவற்றின் புனரமைப்புக்காக 1,850 மில்லியன் இலங்கை ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

| தொ<br>.இல | மாவட்டம்     | குளங்களின்<br>எண்ணிக்கை | குளங்களின் பெயர்  |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| 01        | முல்லைத்தீவு | 03                      | முத்தையன்கட்டுக்குளம், மருதங்குளம், நித்தகைக்குளம்  |
| 02        | கிளிநொச்சி   | 05                      | கல்மடுக்குளம், கனகாம்பிகைக்குளம், பிரமந்தலாறு<br>குளம், கரியாலை நாகபடுவான் குளம், பூநகரிக்குளம் |
| 03        | மன்னார்      | 01                      | வெலிமருதமடுக்குளம்  |

IWWRM திட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்வாங்கப்பட்டுள்ள குளங்கள் கீழ்வருமாறு.

தற்போது முத்தையன்கட்டு குளத்தின் வாய்க்கால் வேலைகளில் 04 உப திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. (முத்தையன்கட்டு குளத்தின் குளக்கட்டு வேலைகள் உலக வங்கியின் நிதி உதவியுடன் 2018ம் ஆண்டு DSWRPP திட்டத்தின் கீழ் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது). அடுத்து கனகாம்பிகைக்குளம் மற்றும் பிரமந்தலாறு குளங்களின் வாய்க்கால் வேலைகளும் கல்மடுக்குளத்தின் அணைக்கட்டு வேலைகளும் தற்போது நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. மற்றைய குளங்களின் வேலைகள் தொடங்கும் பொருட்டு சூழல் சமூக முகாமைத்துவ திட்டம் (ESMP) தயாரிப்பது தொடர்பான வேலைகள் இடம்பெற்று வருகின்றன.

#### <u>முடிவுரை</u>

இன்றைய நம்நாட்டின் இக்கட்டான பொருளாதார சூழ்நிலையிலும் IWWRMP திட்டத்தின் மூலம் வடமாகாண நீர்ப்பாசனத் திணைக்களத்தின் ஆளுகைக்குட்பட்ட குளங்கள் புனரமைக்கப்படுவது எமது வடமாகாண விவசாயிகளுக்கு கிடைத்த வரப்பிரசாதமாகும். அத்துடன் எமது வடமாகாணம் விவசாயத்தில் தன்னிறைவாக விளங்குவதற்கும் நாட்டின் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்திக்கு சிறந்த பங்களிப்பை வழங்குவதற்கும் இவ் திட்டம் வழிவகுத்திருக்கின்றது. இத்திட்டத்தின் மூலமான சகல வேலைத்திட்டங்களும் 2024ம் ஆண்டு நிறைவேற்றி முடிக்கக்கூடிய திட்டமிடலுடன் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது. எமது விவசாயிகளின் வாழ்வாதாரம் மேலோங்கி அவர்கள் சிறப்புற வாழ இத்திட்டம் வித்திட்டுள்ளது.



# ඒකාබද්ධ ජලාධාර හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ වහපෘතියේ සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ කිුයාවලිය

**ඒ කේ පතිරාජ** ජෙෂ්ඨ වනපෘති නිලධාරී (සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ)

සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ පුතිපත්ති, වනාපෘති සංවර්ධන ක්රියාවලියේදී මිනිසුන්ට සිදුවන අභයපත් බලපෑම් වැළැක්වීම සහ අවම කිරීම සඳහා අතනවශන මෛලමකි. වනාපෘතියක් හඳුනාගෙන සැලසුම් කිරීමේදී සමාජ අවදානම් සහ බලපෑම් (ධනාත්මක හෝ සෘණාාත්මක) තක්සේරු කිරීම සිදු කළ යුතුය. අවදානම් හෝ සෘණාාත්මක බලපෑම් එලදායි ලෙස කළමනාකරණය කිරීමට සහ ධනාත්මක බලපෑම් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට එය ඉවහල් වේ . බොහෝ ජාතනන්තර මූලන ආයතන වනාපෘති ක්රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ පුතිපත්ති අනුගමනය කරයි.

ඒකාබද්ධ ජලාධාර හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ වහපෘතියේ සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ කියාවලිය මගින් ආවරණය කරන පුධාන සංරචක පහත ආකාරයෙන් වේ.

## දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳීම් යාන්තුණය

වහාපෘතිය යටතේ ස්ථාපිත කර ඇත්තේ පීඩාවට පත් පුද්ගලයින්<mark>ට ඔවුන්ගේ</mark> ගැටලු වාර්තා කිරීමට, පුතිපෝෂණ ලබා <mark>දීමට</mark> සහ අදාළ පාර්ශවයන් සමඟ අනෘයෝනෘ අවබෝධය හා එකඟතා කියාවලියක් තුළින් ඔවුන්ගේ ගැටලු නිරාකරණය කර විසඳීමට උපකාර කිරීම අරමුණු කර ගනිමිනි. මේ සඳහා දුක්ගැන<mark>විලි විසඳීමේ කමිටු</mark> වර්ග තුනක් පිහිටුවා ඇත

**දුක්ගැනවිලි විසඳුම් කමිටුවේ (GRC) සංයුතිය:** 1. ගුාම නිලධාරී මට්ටම 2. කොට්ඨාස මට්ටම 3. ජාතික මට්ටම පහත උප වහාපෘති කියාන්මක පුදේශ තුළ දුක්ගැනවි<mark>ලි විසඳීමේ කමිටු පිහිටුවා ඇත.</mark>

| දිස්තික්කය  | වැව/අමුණ        | වහපෘතියේ නම                            |  |
|-------------|-----------------|--|--|
| අනුරාධපුර   | මහලිඳවැව වැව    | මහලිඳවැව වැව පුතිසංස්කරණය              |  |
|             | මුතියන්කට්ටු    | මුතියන්කට්ටු පුනරුත්ථාපන යෝජනා කුමය    |  |
| මුලතිව්     | පුලියන්කුලම්    | පුලියන්කුලම් පුනරුත්ථාපන යෝජනා කුමය    |  |
|             | මුතුවිනායකපුරම් | මුතුචිනායකපුරම් පුනරුත්ථාපන යෝජනා කුමය |  |
|             | පිරමන්තලාරු     | පිරමන්තලාරු පුනරුත්ථාපන යෝජනා කුමය     |  |
| කිලිනොච්චිය | කනකාම්බිකායි    | කනකාම්බිකායි පුනරුත්ථාපන යෝජනා කුමය    |  |
|             | කල්මඩ           | කල්මඩු පුනරුත්ථාපන යෝජනා කුමය          |  |
| රත්නපර      | ගඟේයාය          | මහවැලි විශේෂ පුදේශයේ වලව               |  |
| 00,0,00     | කැටගල් ආර       |  |  |
| නම්බන්කොට   | මුරවැසිහේන      |  |  |
|             | අගුණාකොළපැලැස්ස |  |  |
| බදුල්ල      | බදුල්ල          | අරාවත්ත වැව පුතිසංස්කරණය               |  |

# පුජා අධික්ෂණය (Community Monitoring)

පුජා අධීක්ෂණයේ මූලික අදහස වන්නේ වහපෘතියක් එහි අරමුණ වෙත යොමු කිරීම සහ අපේක්ෂිත පුතිඵල සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා වන අවදානම් සහ බලපෑම් ඇතුළු දුර්වලතා සහ ගැටලු හඳුනාගෙන ඒවාට විසඳුම් සෙවීමයි. එය වහාපෘතිය කුියාත්මක කිරීමේදී පුගතිය නිරීක්ෂණය කිරීම සහ වාර්තා කිරීමේ පද්ධතියක් වන අතර එය වහාපෘතියේ බලපෑමට ලක් වූ භූමියේ සිටින පුද්ගලයින් - පුතිලාභීන් සහ උනන්දුවක් දක්වන පාර්ශ්වයන් විසින් අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම මත පදනම් වේ.

# Project Staff (Ctd., from Vol. 01)



M.F. Famees Social Officer



R. Wickramasinghe Development Officer

# **Support Staff**



K.A.D. Chandani



Kasun Seneviratne **Environment Officer** 



G.A.W.Kalpani Management Assistant



Nadeesha Liyanage Accounts Officer



Hiruni Sugathadasa Management Assistant



K. Rajkumar Engineering Assistant



Nuwan Kumara Management Assistant



**Development Officer** 



Keshan Somakumara Management Assistant



Ajantha Perera



Jagath Amarakoon



D.W.U. Padmasiri

#### (....6 පිටුවෙන්)

## ජීවනෝපාය ආධාර වැඩසටහන (Livelihood Support Assistance Programme) - LSA

මෙමගින් පුප්ාවගේ ජීවනෝපායට අභිතකර ලෙස බලපාන්නේ නම් බලපෑම්වලට ලක්වන පුද්ගලයින්ට උපකාර කිරීම සඳහා ව්යාපෘතිය මගින් පීවනෝපාය ආධාරක (LSA) වැඩසටහන් කියාත්මක කරනු ඇත. මේ සඳහා පහත උප ව්යාපෘති හඳුනාගෙන ඇති අතර "ජීවනෝපාය ආධාර සැලැස්ම" සකස් කිරීම කියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතී.

🔳 මාවිල්ආරු උප වසාපෘතිය 🔳 මහලිඳවැව පුතිසංස්කරණ වසාපෘතිය

K.A.G. Padmasiri

- 📕 දේවනුව වැව පුතිසංස්කරණ වහාපෘතිය 📕 පාවත්තකුලුම් වැව පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම
- 📕 වලවේ දකුණු ඉවර ඇළ පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම 📕 ඉලකුච්චනෙයි වැව පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම
- 🔳 අරාවත්ත වැව පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම 🔳 නාගදීප වැව පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම

<mark>එමෙන්ම සමාජ ආරක්ෂණය යටතේ වහාපෘතිය කිුයාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා භාවිතා කළ හැකි පහත දැක්වෙන මාර්ගෝපදේශ</mark> සකස් කර ඇති

- කොන්තුාත්කරුවන්ගේ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සඳහා චර්යාධර්ම සංගුහය
- කම්කරු කඳවුරු කළමනාකරණ මාර්ගෝපදේශ
- වැඩබිම්වල ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය පදනම් කරගත් පුචණ්ඩත්වය වැළැක්වීම
- කොවිඩ් 19 වැලැක්වීමේ මාර්ගෝපදේශ

# **News Highlight**



Deputy Project Director Mr J B Thanthirige and PMU staff, Mr Nilantha Dhanapala, Deputy Director General (Technical Service), Mr T Ranasinghe, Director Downstream Development and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka staff joined the Inspection, Identification of Defects and Repair works of Syphon of Walawe RB Canal 08th and 09th of September, 2022.



World Bank environment and social safeguard assessment related to removal of trees was done at Mullaitivu District on 29th and 30th of September attended by Ms. Tharani Ratnavel - Social Specialist, World Bank and officers from PMU and Irrigation Department.



Visit to Mahalindaweva rehabilitation site by IWWRMP officers was taken place on 23rd August, 2022 A special meeting was held with farmers and government officers.



"දියවර අසිරිය" වැඩසටහන සෑම <mark>මසකම පළමුවන හා තෙවන සෙනසුරාදා දි</mark>නවල

පෙ.ව. 9.00 සිට fm 93.5 හා fm 93.7 ඔස්සේ ලක්තබ ගුවන්විදුලියෙන් පුචාරය වේ.

පළමු සතියේ පුචාරය වන්නේ ක්ෂේතුයේ පටිගත කළ පැයක වැඩසටහනකි.

🕒 තෙවන සතියේ පුචාරය වන්නේ මැදිරියේ පටිගත කළ විද්වත් සාකච්ඡාවකි.



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