

**Message of the Secretary to  
the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management**

At the launch of the Performance Report-2015 of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management, I consider it is my duty to mention the challenges faced by our Ministry and the achievements gained by us during the past year and our expected goals for the future in briefly.

The tasks assigned to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management in 2014 was divided to the Ministry of Irrigation & Agriculture and Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment by the new government established in January 2015 and provisions were allocated to the Ministry under the Head 118 under the revised budget -2015.

Eventhough the Ministry of Irrigation was established separately at the reshuffle of the Cabinet of Ministers in March 2015, the funds required for the project works of the Ministry had to be released from the Ministry of Agriculture from time to time, as a separate head was not passed to this Ministry.

At the end of the General Election held in August 2015, again the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management was established. However financial provisions were allocated under a new head of the Budget Estimate of 2016, only by December 2015.

Even though the Ministry and the institutions under the purview of the Ministry were able to get succeeded in performing rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of existing irrigation systems as well as the productivity development programmes effectively , we have to accept that there were some drawbacks in planning and implementation of new projects , which were caused by constant changes occurred in organization structure, office staff, and the leadership of the ministry within a short period of time.

As a result, some major irrigation projects such as Malwathu Oya Reservoir Project, Thalpitigala Reservoir Project, Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project and Kumbukkan Oya Reservoir Project, which were proposed to be commenced in 2015, could not reach their expected targets. However, I am happy to appreciate the immense dedication of our staff which resulted in achieving more than 95% of the total progress from the entire work programme of the ministry. Similarly, we were able to fulfill irrigation water needs of the country without any shortage and keeping good water

management during floods as well as dry weather conditions and thereby to minimize the difficulties faced by people in the country.

Furthermore, I am pleased to say that the activities assigned to the Ministry are being conducted in a well-organized and well-planned manner under the mediation and advice of Hon. Minister and the Hon. State Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management. Thus, it is expected by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management to accomplish a large portion of planned activities, while having considered of all water resource development requirements of the country.

I would like to mention that the irrigation reservoirs, being controlled by the Ministry of Irrigation were able to provide required water for cultivation of 273,940 Ha in Maha season and 255,159 Ha in Yala season and also, it should be stated that the irrigation reservoirs have released about 52 MCM of water to National Water Supply and Drainage Board for fulfilling drinking water needs. In addition, the Ministry has been able to provide invaluable social and environmental benefits to the country by preserving and maintaining these reservoirs properly.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Hon. Gamini Wijith Wijayamuni Zoysa, the Minister of Irrigation & Water Resources Management and Hon. Wasantha Senanayake, the State Minister of Irrigation & Water Resources Management who guided and led the Ministry to take timely required measures and also all the staff of the Ministry and all the affiliated institutions who contributed largely to the success of the activities conducted by the Ministry. Moreover, I am much thankful to the heads and office staff of the Ministry of Finance and other related State Ministries and institutions for the utmost support shown by them.

**Eng. R. M. W. Ratnayake**

Secretary

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management

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## **Performance Report – 2015**

### **Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management**

#### **1. Vision**

Prosperous Sri Lanka through Sustainable Water Resources Development & Management

#### **2. Mission**

Ensure Water Quality & Quantity of both Surface & Ground Water to Enhance National Food Security, while providing water to Other Sectors through Developing & Managing Water Resources in Sustainable & an Efficient Manner.

#### **3. Functions of the Ministry**

1. Formulation & execution, monitoring & evaluation of policies, programmes and projects related to the functions and Institutions come under the Ministry purview.
2. Development of water resources and irrigation systems.
3. River basins and irrigation systems management including operation and maintenance.
4. Conservation and protection of water sources and irrigation systems.
5. Bulk water allocation for multiple uses. Implementation of projects & programmes to prevent pollution of water sources & its environs and formulation of strategies to ensure quality of water.



6. Implement projects and programmes to prevent salt water intrusion to Inland areas.
7. Drainage and flood control & protection.
8. Engineering consultancy services.
9. Institutional development and productivity enhancement of irrigation systems.
10. Ground water development monitoring and management
11. Conservation of rain water and promoting rain water harvesting programme.

#### **4. Actual against the forecast in relation to expenditure under Ministry Head 198 and ID Head 282**

Form A Appropriation Account	}	(Head 198 Page 3- 12)
Form B Revenue Account		(Head 198 Page 13 -18)
Form C Advance Account		

Annual Performance Report 2015

ATEGORY : APROPRIATION ACCOUNT		Head 198				Form - A						
		Financial Performance (Rs.In '000)				Physical Performance						
Description			Previous Year Actual 2014			Output (Service/Goods)		Current Year's Output		Previous Years output	Variation Over	
	Current Year 2015			Variation Over		Type/ Class	Measure					
	Budgeted	Actual		Budget	Previous Year Actual			Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Years Actual
<b>Programme Title and No.</b>												
Operational Activities 01												
<b>Project Title and No:</b>												
Minister office 01												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personnel Emoluments	8264.47	8264.47	-	100%	-							
Other Recurrent	5830.94	3914.25	-	67%	-							
<b>Project Title and No:</b>												
Administration & Establishment Services 02												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personnel Emoluments	23923.74	23782.10	-	99%								
Other Recurrent	24171.24	20404.88	-	84%								
<b>Project Title and No:</b>												
State Minister's Office 11												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personnel Emoluments	3500	930.99	-	26%								
Other Recurrent	4260	1278.34	-	30%								
<b>Total</b>	<b>69950.40</b>	<b>58575.05</b>										

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CATEGORY : APROPRIATION ACCOUNT      Head 198												Form - A
Description	Financial Performance (Rs.In '000)					Physical Performance						
	Current Year 2015		Previous Year Actual 2014	Variation Over		Output (Service/Goods)		Current Year's Output		Previous Years output	Variation Over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budget	Previous Year Actual	Type/Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Target ed	Previous Years Actual
<b>Programme Title and No.</b>												
Development Activities    02												
<b><u>Project Title and No:</u></b>												
Inter provincial irrigation Development Programmes 03												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personnel Emoluments	105008.01	103137.53	-	98%								
Other Recurrent	17331.98	12741.32	-	73%								
<b><u>Project Title and No:</u></b>												
Irrigation Institutions & Development Programmes 04												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personnel Emoluments												
Other Recurrent	141000	141000	-	100%								
	<b>263339.99</b>	<b>256878.86</b>	<b>-</b>									

CATEGORY : APROPRIATION ACCOUNT      198												Form - A
	Financial Performance (Rs.In '000)					Physical Performance						
Description	Current Year 2015		Previous Year Actual 2014	Variation Over		Output (Service/Good s)		Current Year's Output		Previous Years output	Variation Over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budget	Previous Year Actual	Type / Clas s	Measu re	Targeted	Actual		Target ed	Previous Years Actual
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>												
Operational Activities    01												
Minister office            01	950	950	-	100%								
Administration & Establishment Services   02	98068.18	89976.94	-	91%								
State Ministers Office        11	950	909.14		95.6%								
Development Activities   02												
Inter provincial irrigation Development Programes   03	6742800	8704045.02	-	129%								
Development programme of irrigation institutions   04	39000	28600	-	73%								
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>6881768.18</b>	<b>8824481.10</b>										

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CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						FORM : A						
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year Actual
<b>Programme 01- Operational Activities</b>												
<b>Project 01 – Minister's Office</b>												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personal Emoluments	8264.47	8264.47	-	-	-							
Other Recurrent	5830.94	3914.25	-	-	-							
<b>Total</b>	14095.42	12178.72	-	-	-							
Capital Expenditure												
2001	100	100	-			(a)						
2002	50	50	-			(b)						
2003	400	400	-			(c)						
2102	200	200	-			(d)						
2103	200	200				(e)						
						(f)						
<b>Total</b>	950	950										

(a)Rehabilitation & Improvements of Building & structures

(b)Rehabilitation & Improvements of Plant Machinery & Equipment

(d)Acquisition of Furniture & office equipment

(e)Acquisition of Building & structures

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CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						FORM : A						
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Year Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year's Actual
<b>Programme 02- Development Activities</b>												
<b>Project 02 - Administration &amp; Institutional Service</b>												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personal Emoluments	23923.74	23782.10	-									
Other Recurrent	24171.24	20404.88	-									
<b>Total</b>	48094.98	44186.98										
Capital Expenditure												
2001	2226.86	1755.33				(a)						
2002	100	74.92				(b)						
2003	1491.17	1439.45				(c)						
						(d)						
2102	1256.59	1180.37				(e)						
2103	320	320				(f)						
2401	2673.50	165				(g)						
2401-1	90000	85041.79										
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	98068.18	89976.94										

- (a) Rehabilitation & Improvements of Building & Structures  
 (b) Rep. to plant machinery & equipment  
 (c) Repairs to vehicles

- (e) Acquisition of Furniture & office equipment  
 (f) Acquisition of plant machinery & equipment  
 (g) Staff Training

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CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						FORM : A						
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year's Actual
<b>Programme 02-Deveopment Activities</b>												
<b>Project 03 – Inter-provincial Irrigation development Programme</b>												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personel Emoluments	105008.01	103137.53										
Other Recurrent	17331.98	12741.32										
<b>Total</b>	<b>122339.99</b>	<b>115878.86</b>										
Capital Expenditure												
2001												
2002												
2003												
2102												
2104												
2105												
2401												
2502-14-(11)												
2502-16-(12)												
2502-16-(17)												
2502-18-(11)												
2105-8-(11)												
2502-11-(11)												
2502-8-(11)												
2502-9-(11)												
2502-13-(11)												
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>6742800</b>	<b>8704045</b>										

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CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						FORM : A						
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year's Actual
<b>Programme 02- Deveopment Activities</b> <b>Project 04 – state Institutions</b>  Expenditure Recurrent Expenditure Personel Emoluments Other Recurrent <b>Total</b>  Capital Expenditure 2105  <b>Total Expenditure</b>												
	141000	141000										
	141000	141000										
	39000	28600										
	39000	28600										



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CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT												
FORM : A												
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year's Actual
<b>Programme 01- Operation Activities</b> <b>Project 11 – State Minister's Office</b>  Expenditure Recurrent Expenditure Personel Emoluments Other Recurrent <b>Total</b>  Capital Expenditure 2001 2002 2003 2102 2103  <b>Total Expenditure</b>												
	3500	930.99										
	4260	1278.34										
	7760	2209.33										
	100	100										
	50	9.347										
	400	400										
	200	199.8										
	200	200										
	950	909.147										

<b>CATEGORY : REVENUE ACCOUNTS                      HEAD 198                      Form -B</b>														
Description	Financial Performance (Rs.In '000)							Physical Performance						
	Arears of Revenue As At 01.01.2014	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variation Over		Arears of Revenue As At 01.01.200 *	Output (Service /Goods)		Current Year's Output		Previous Years output	Variation Over	
		Budgeted	Actual		Budget	Previous Year Actual		Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Years Actual
Revenue Codes							No							
20.02.01.01		-	43656.63	-										
20.02.02.99		-	73384.70	-										
20.03.99.00		-	15247.00	-										
2003.04.00		-	-	-										
2004.01.00		-	314829.87	-										
Total Revenue		-	417118.20	-										

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CATEGORY : ADVANCE ACCOUNTS			HEAD 198				Form -C					
	Financial Performance (Rs.In '000)					Physical Performance						
Description	Current Year 2015		Previous Year Actual 2014	Variation Over		Output (Service/Goods)		Current Year's Output		Previous Years output	Variation Over	
	Prescribed	Actual		Prescribed	Previous Year Actual	Type/Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Years Actual
Type:												
<b>Account Title &amp; No:</b> Advances to Public Officers 198011												
Maximum Expenditure Limit	2000,000	13822.31	Not Relevant									
Minimum Receipt Limit	30000	587609.50										
Maximum Debit Limit	2400,000	22506166.58										
Maximum Liability												
Financial Results												

## Annual Performance Report 2015

CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT					Head	282	FORM : A						
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance							
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over		
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year Actual	
Programme 01- Operational Activities Project 01 - Administration & Establishment Services  Expenditure Recurrent Expenditure Personal Emoluments Other Recurrent Total  Capital Expenditure 2001 2002 2003 2102 2104  2401 Total													
	536,100	522,173	396,032	139,600	126,141		%	100	97.40	99.88	2.60	-2.48	
	84,970	83,544	76,493	6,640	7,051		%	100	98.32	97.65	1.68	0.67	
	621,070	605,717	472,525	146,240	133,192								
	31,500	30,799	28,090	1,500	2,709	(a)	%	100	97.77	93.63	2.23	4.14	
	650	256	618	0	-362	(b)	%	100	39.38	95.08	60.62	-55.70	
	4,700	4,690	4,338	200	352	(c)	%	100	99.79	96.40	0.21	3.39	
	4,500	4,342	7,747	-3,500	-3,405	(d)	%	100	96.49	96.84	3.51	-0.35	
	0	0	0	0	0	(e)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	2,500	2,338	2,520	-20	-182	(f)	%	100	93.52	100.00	6.48	-6.48	
	43,850	42,425	43,313	-1,820	-888								

(a)Rehabilitation &amp; Improvements of Building &amp; structures

(b)Rehabilitation &amp; Improvements of Plant Machinery &amp; Equipment

(c)Rehabilitation &amp; Improvements of Vehicles

(d)Acquisition of Furniture &amp; office equipment

(e)Acquisition of Building &amp; structures

(f)Training &amp; capacity Building

Annual Performance Report 2015

CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						Head 282		FORM : A				
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Year Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year's Actual
Programme 02- Development Activities Project 02 - Administration & Maintenance of Irrigation Schemes												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personal Emoluments	2,134,974	2,124,164	1,275,985	851,792	848,179			100	99.49	99.44	0.51	0.05
Other Recurrent	92,829	91,231	84,863	7,957	6,368			100	98.28	99.99	1.72	-1.71
Total	2,227,803	2,215,395	1,360,848	859,749	854,547							
Capital Expenditure												
2001	1,275,000	1,239,954	1,335,752	-44,608	-95,798	(a)	%	100	97.25	99.67	2.75	-2.42
2002	60,000	58,595	54,041	5,959	4,554	(b)	%	100	97.66	100.00	2.34	-2.34
2003	35,512	35,512	35,126	386	386	(c)	%	100	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
2101	0	0	26,830	-26,830	-26,830	(d)	%	100	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2102	18,000	15,694	19,225	-1,225	-3,531	(e)	%	100	87.19	99.99	12.81	-12.80
2103	230,000	179,565	304,941	-74,941	-125,376	(f)	%	100	78.07	100.00	21.93	-21.93
2104	32,000	31,558	76,067	-44,068	-44,509	(g)	%	100	98.62	100.00	1.38	-1.38
2502	123,500	115,722	118,090	5,327	-2,368	(h)	%	100	93.70	99.93	6.30	-6.23
Total Expenditure	1,774,012	1,676,600	1,970,072	-180,000	-293,472							

(a) Rehabilitation & Improvements of Building & Structures

(b) Rep. to plant machinery & equipment

(c) Repairs to vehicles

(d) Acquisition of vehicles

(e) Acquisition of Furniture & office equipment

(f) Acquisition of plant machinery & equipment

(g) Acquisition of Building & structure

(h) Other capital expenditure

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CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						Head	282	FORM : A				
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year's Actual
Programme 02- Deveopment Activities Project 04 - Medium Irrigation schemes												
Expenditure												
Recurrent Expenditure												
Personel Emoluments	-	-	-	-	-							
Other Recurrent	-	-	-	-	-							
Total	-	-	-	-	-							
Capital Expenditure												
2105	211,007	209,258	350,267	-139,269	-141,009	(a)	%	100	99.17	100	0.83	-0.83
Total Expenditure	211,007	209,258	350,267	-139,269	-141,009							

(a) Medium Irrigation Scheme

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CATEGORY : APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT						Head	282	FORM :				
DESCRIPTION	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output	Variations over	
	Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year's Actual
Programme 02-Deveopment Activities Project 03 - Major Irrigation schemes  Expenditure Recurrent Expenditure Personel Emoluments Other Recurrent <b>Total</b>						(a)	%	100	99.17	100	0.83	-0.83
Capital Expenditure 2105	8,519,481	8,448,770	8,649,985	-130,517	-201,215							
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	8,519,481	8,448,770	8,649,985	-130,517	-201,215							

(a) Major Irrigation Scheme

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CATEGORY : ADVANCE ACCOUNT						Head	282	FORM : C				
DESCRIPTION : Public Officer's Advance Account	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')					Physical Performance						
	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Out put Actual	Variations over	
	Prescribe	Actual		Prescribe	Previous Year Actual	Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year Actual
Type												
Account Tile & No. 282011												
Maximum expenditure Limit	143,780	137,367	120,610	6,413	16,757		%	100	95.54	92.78	4.46	3
Minimum Receipt Limit	115,000	136,841	98,529	-21,841	38,312		%	100	118.99	101.58	-18.99	17.41
Maximum Debit Limit	500,000	359,650	357,022	140,350	2,628		%	100	71.93	71.40	28.07	0.53
Maximum Liability	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Financial results	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-



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CATEGORY : REVENUE ACCOUNT							Head 282	FORM : B						
DESCRIPTION : Public Officer's Advance Account	Financial Performance ( Rs, in'000')							Physical Performance						
	Arrears of Revenue as at 01-01-2014	Current Year		Previous Year Actual	Variations Over		Arrears of Revenue as at 31-12-2014	Output Service/Goods		Current Years Output		Previous Year Output Actual	Variations over	
		Budgeted	Actual		Budgeted	Previous Year Actual		Type/ Class	Measure	Targeted	Actual		Targeted	Previous Year Actual
<b>Revenue codes</b>														
<b>20.02.01.01</b> Rent on Government Buildings		12,500	12,082	11,803	500	279			%	100	96.66	98.36	3.34	-2
<b>20.02.02.99</b> Interest - Other		14,000	14,090	13,178	-1,500	912			%	100	100.64	85.02	-0.64	16
<b>20.03.99.00</b> Other Receipts		20,000	85,319	34,170	5,000	51,149			%	100	426.60	227.80	-326.60	199
<b>20.06.02.00</b> Sales of capital assets		25,000	461	28,601	5,000	-28,140			%	100	1.84	143.01	98.16	-141
<b>20.04.01.00</b> Central Government			69,329			69,329			%	100				
<b>20.03.04.00</b> Public Officer's Motor Cycle			20	9,233					%	100				
<b>20.03.02.99</b> Sundries			749	182					%	100				
<b>Total</b>		<b>71,500</b>	<b>182,050</b>	<b>97,167</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>93,529</b>								

## **5. Special Projects under the Ministry**

### **a) Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP)**

#### **Performance up to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015**

##### **Project Background**

Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP) is formulated jointly by GOSL and WB as a comprehensive programme to reduce the adverse impact of climate change and to adopt the stock of infrastructure to extreme climate shocks. The climate resilience encompasses a dual function, to absorb shock as well as to self-renew.

The project is executed by Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management (MIWRM) with the financial assistance of International Development Association (IDA) - World Bank and implemented by Department of Irrigation (ID), Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL), Road Development Authority (RDA) and National Building Research Organization (NBRO). Project Management Unit (PMU) established under the MIWRM plays coordinating, facilitating and monitoring functions to implement the project to increase resilience by financing enhance long term technical and operational capacity of Implementing Agencies (IAs) and also to physical investment to address short term infrastructure weakness together with a contingent credit facilities to safeguard against immediate fiscal impact of a disaster.

##### **Project Development Objective**

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce the vulnerability of exposed people and assets to climate risk (hydro meteorological risks: flood, drought and landslide) and to improve Government's capacity to respond effectively to disasters.

## **Project Components**

The project is mainly focused to establish a process that would build a more climatic resilient economy since current understanding of multispectral impacts of climate change and flood & drought risks modeling and scenario analysis are not adequate at present. In addition project supports to implement urgent climate mitigation investments required to ensure the short-term integrity of flood control and irrigation infrastructure, transport network and critical education facilities at risk.

Therefore, project Development objectives will be achieved through evidence based investment of project funds under four project components; 1) development of basin investment plans, 2) increase climate resilience of infrastructures, 3) Project Implementation, 4) contingent emergency response. Project component 1 focuses on analytical activities and long term development planning while Component 2 addresses urgent rehabilitation investment to increase resilience to climate risk. Component 3 supports project implementation and component 4 provides flexible funding to recover from a flood event that may occur during project implementation period.

### **Component 1: Development of basin investment plans:**

Under this component project supports to detail modeling of flood and drought risk in nine basins to develop comprehensive basin wide investment plans (over US\$ 1 billion investment plans) that incorporate competing risks of both flood and drought. The analytical work under this component will serve as a basis for future climate resilience investments and will help the GOSL to understand risk and adopt the required risk mitigation measures.

In fact Project is supported the Government to making investments in a holistic manner that consider current and future climatic risk across sectors by establishing a Climate Resilience Planning Unit (CRPU) as a long term institutional arrangement to convene agencies that compete for water resources and ensure sustainability and resilience of major investments.

### **Component 2: Increase climate resilience of Infrastructure**

This component supports to implement urgent climate risk mitigation investments identified and prioritized to i) implement immediate flood and drought risk mitigation works of hydraulic infrastructure in downstream of dams such as canals, flood bunds & diversion structures, ii) reduce risks to interruption of transport continuity due to floods & landslides and iii) protects schools from landslide risks. Identification of hydraulic infrastructures for rehabilitation are based on local level flood modeling

followed by hydro-meteorological data analysis and all designs are prepared to account the level of risk identified by implementing agencies.

## **Project Financing**

The project is completely financed by WB-IDA for 4 project components allocating USD 110 million equivalents to Rs. 14,382 million and the Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) is allocated USD 1.8 million equivalents to Rs. 235 million for payment of project allowance for staff involved in implementation of project under each project implementing agency.

## **Project Financial Status**

Project has utilized Rs 2137.09 million out of Rs 14,617 million allocated for the project including emergency response) and achieved 14.6% financial progress against total allocation and 25% physical progress by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015. Among the expenditure, majority of funds have been utilized for payment of mobilization advances and part payments for civil works contracts awarded under the project and procurement of goods such as vehicles, IT equipment and machinery to improve the capacities of IAs. Up to now 244 rehabilitation works packages are awarded with value of Rs 4,568.42 mn and among them majority of packages are awarded under Community Participation (CP) and National Competitive Bidding (NCB) by ID, MASL, RDA and NBRO.

However, awarding of NCB contract packages under ID and MASL have shown fairly good progress compared to RDA and NBRO. Extended time period is taken by NBRO to prepare designs for slope stabilization packages under RDA as a technical consultant to RDA due to their complex nature of technical solution recommended through designs by NBRO which resultant slow progress of awarding slope stabilization packages under RDA.

It is also observed the slow progress in carrying out of detailed investigation, preparation of detailed designs & estimates for remaining bridge improvement packages by RDA due to their complex nature and scope of work involve with the packages. However, even under these circumstance, project is able to award 87 NCB packages with contract value of Rs 4,307.9 mn, 136 CP packages with contract value of Rs 182.4 mn and 15 National Shopping (NS) packages with contract value of Rs 61.3 mn by ID, MASL, RDA and NBRO.

In addition, PMU has procured and distributed 167 desktop computers, 65 notebook computers, 44 pickups, 7 passenger vehicles, 59 digital cameras and machinery, laboratory equipment, and furniture for IAs to improve their operational capacities to strengthen project implementation. Project has awarded two ICB contracts to undertake LiDAR survey and Areal photographic survey under component-1. It is

expected to award International Support Consultancy contract (ISC) to a well-recognized international risk modeling firm to work with local counterpart staff of IAs for developing basin investments plans for 10 basins. There are several number of contract packages are in pipe line to award works contracts under NCB and CP packages where most of investigation, design and estimate preparation and preparation of tender documents are completed but tender advertising and awarding yet to be completed. In fact, more expenditure would be incurred in 2016.

### **Budgetary Constraints faced by PMU**

The budget presented to the parliament by previous government in November 2014 has allocated Rs 1,650 mn for the project and thereafter the interim budget presented to the parliament under 100 days programme has reduced that amount to Rs 1050 mn. However, PMU has requested Rs 2,300 mn for 2015 taking in to consideration of committed, pipeline and forecasted expenditure and informed this requirement to Ministry of Irrigation with a view to get additional allocation to implement the planned activities in 2015 without any interruption. However, project was not able to get additional allocation as a result such project expenditure has exceeded the allocated amount for 2015 by end of August 2015. By the time PMU received several outstanding bills for part payments of ongoing civil work contracts, mobilization advance for new works contracts and payment for procured goods such as 51 vehicles, 167 computers and machinery for ID and MASL which was amounting to more than Rs 800 mn. This matter was a serious issue for PMU as all IAs, contractors and suppliers had been frequently visited and contacted PMU to get release their outstanding payments which were accumulated for few weeks at PMU due to budgetary constraints at latter part of 2015. Accordingly PMU has taken several efforts to get increase the 2015 allocation by Rs 825 million to set off the outstanding payments to contractors and suppliers. With this intension PMU has submitted FR 66 applications to the Budget Department of Treasury and able to increase the allocation up to Rs 1850 mn. Somehow, finally PMU was able to manage the situation but outcome of the process had been negatively affected the entire process of project implementation.

In addition project implementation pace has badly affected with the change of government and change of ministerial portfolios twice in 2015, which has seriously impacted the momentum gain at the beginning of the project.

## **Status of project components:**

### **Development of Basin Investment Plans**

The preparation of basin investment plans and capacity development of officers deployed for component-1 are largely dependent on hiring and mobilization of an international risk modeling experts through ICB procurement process. In this regards, Technical Working Group (TWG) was appointed by Secretary of Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management to develop a TOR by consultation of relevant line agencies and it was finalized in July 2014. PMU has obtained EOIs from international firms by advertising the EOI invitation in web sites and newspapers in August 2014. In response to the advertisement, 27 firms have submitted EOIs and among them 6 were short listed based on evaluation and RFP documents was issued to 6 shortlisted firms. Technical and financial proposals were submitted by 4 firms on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015 and evaluation of these proposal was completed and “no objection” was obtained for TEC report from WB thus evaluation of financial report is completed and contract negotiation is scheduled to be held in February 2016 with a firm who has obtained the highest combined evaluation marks. The awarding of the contract will be completed by end of March 2016.

Since project has only 3 and half years to complete the project and at the same time main ISC consultancy service is required over 36 months period to complete the consultancy. Due to the time constraints faced by PMU to complete the ISC within the project period, both TWG PMU has decided to award LiDAR and Aerial Photographic surveys prior to the awarding of ISC to and undertake LiDAR survey and Aerial Photographic survey to support ISC main consultant to develop basin investment plans. Accordingly Fugo Geoid SAS, France was awarded LiDAR survey consultancy on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2015 to carry out LIDAR survey and Digital Elevation models. Fugo Geoid mobilized in September and completed preliminary works to commence data acquisition and operating of a flight to capture digital elevation images. However, this process was temporally suspended due to bad weather prevailed during November – December 2015 and recommence in 2<sup>nd</sup> week of January 2016. Now work is progressing and consultant is able to carry out LiDAR survey by operating their air plane that was standby since last November 2015.

Aerial Photographic survey was awarded to aero data International, Belgium in September 2015 and consultant mobilized and commenced work in September 2015. Consultant has completed preliminary works and established benchmark which was utilized by Department of Survey and submitted these reference point to the Department of Survey to get their concurrence. Consultant has brought their air craft to the country to start the aerial photograph starting from 4<sup>th</sup> week of January and hope to complete by 3<sup>rd</sup> week of March 2016. Consultant has completed data acquisition in Malwathu oya basin.

PMU has procured Rs 30 million worth GIS packages to be used by counter-part staff assigned for the component-1 from IAs to use for analyzing hydro-meteorological data for flood and drought risk modeling.

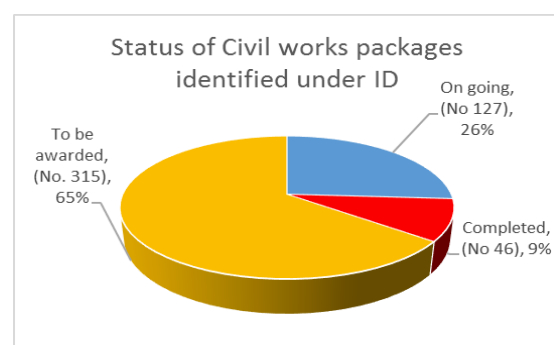
## Component 2 – Increasing Climate Resilience of Infrastructure

### Sub Component 2.1 - Flood & drought Mitigation;

#### Physical improvement of Hydraulic infrastructures of ID:

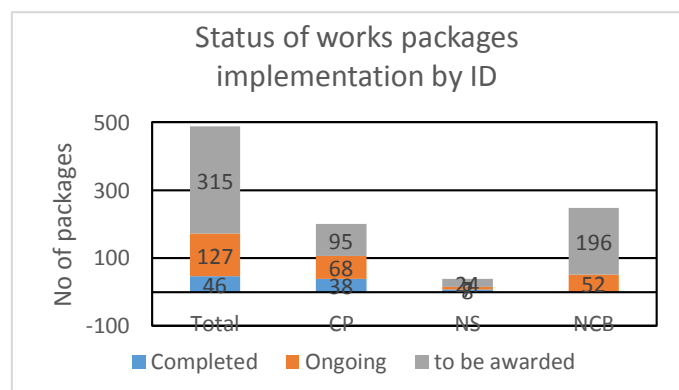
Department of Irrigation has identified 421 packages at the inception stage of project for rehabilitation to mitigate immediate and short term flood and drought risk in hydraulic infrastructures which were damaged in 2010/11. After 2014 floods, ID has identified another 84 packages worth of Rs 2305 mn as emergency rehabilitation works packages on priority basis to be financed under Additional Financing being negotiated

between GOSL and WB.`



All together 488 packages identified by ID with an estimated value of Rs 6,326.8 million. Among them Rs 147.5 mn worth 106 Community Participation (CP) packages were awarded to FO and among them 38 packages worth of Rs 47.4 mn are completed by FO at present. In addition 15 packages are awarded as National Shopping (NS) packages amounting to Rs 55.9 mn and Rs

37.7 mn paid as part payment for completed works. Up to now 8 NS packages completed with a value of Rs 32 million. Further 52 NCB packages with a value of Rs 1,528.3 mn are awarded and Rs 289.6 mn paid as part payment for the completed works by contractors. Altogether 173 contracts are awarded with value of Rs 1,731.7 mn and already paid Rs 389.6 mn as part payments and mobilization advances. Most of these contracts are awarded with a view to improve canal bunds, drainage canal, widening of canals and improvement to gates and other structures.



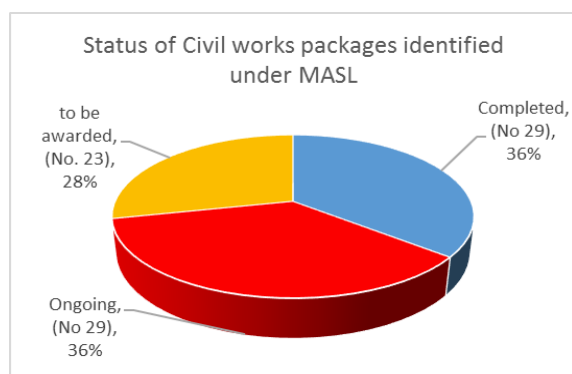


Completed works in Polonnaruwa



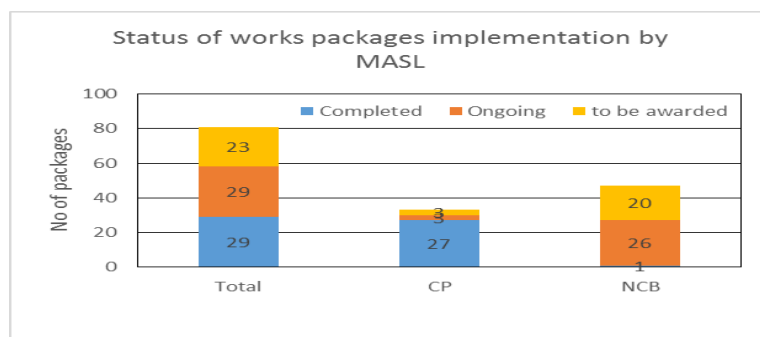
Construction of 2/2.5m span culvert in the access road to pirambuveli anicut in Muthur

### Physical improvement of Hydraulic infrastructures of MASL:



MASL has identified 66 works packages worth of Rs 1276 mn at the initial stage of the project for increase resilience of hydraulic infrastructure to reduce future flood and droughts risks. However, with the occurrence of 2014 flood such requirement is further widened to include another 21 packages worth of Rs 715.8 mn to be implemented under Additional financing Therefore, total packages identified under MASL has increased to

87 packages with estimated value of Rs 2,020 mn . Among them 48 packages are identified under NCB category, 38 packages as CP and only one package is awarded as a direct contract to Ceylon Electricity Board. Up to now, 27 NCB packages are awarded with contract value of Rs 1,261.2 mn and paid Rs 532 mn as part payment for ongoing NCB contracts.





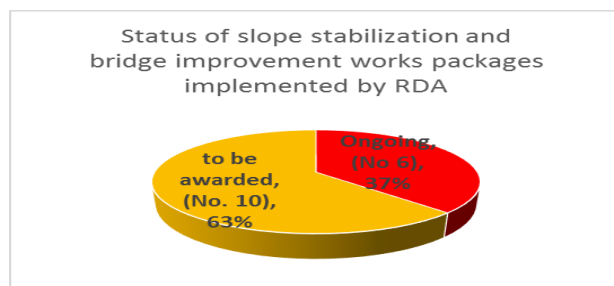
With regard to the Community Participation (CP) packages, at present 30 packages are awarded for Farmer Organizations with a value of Rs 34.9 mn and 27 CP packages already completed with value of Rs 32.3 mn. Project has paid Rs 27.5 mn for FOs for completed works. One direct contract packages is awarded to CEB with a value of Rs 2.6 mn and at present contract is completed and paid entire amount. All together 58 packages awarded with contract value of Rs 1,298.7 mn and already paid Rs 562.1 mn. Rest of packages are at different stages of procurement process.



Rehabilitation of drainage canal D10 & D11 in Padaviya

### Ensuring Transport Continuity – Road and Bridge Improvement

In order to avoid interruption to transport continuity due to landslides and floods, RDA has identified 16 rehabilitation packages including 9 packages for improvement of bridges and 7 packages for stabilization of slopes in road side to prevent landslides. Total estimated value of 16 packages is Rs 3,167.5 mn.



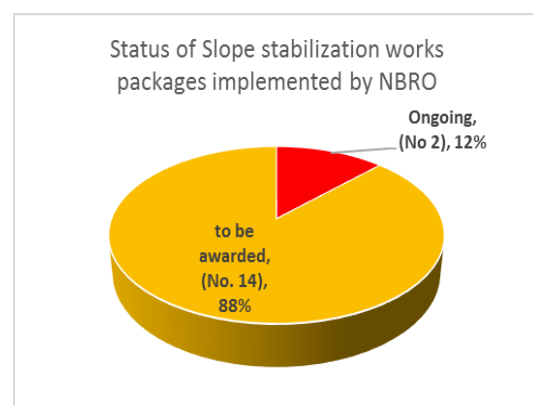
Up to now 3 NCB packages are awarded amounting to Rs 633.2 mn for improving bridges in Nadimale - Borlasgamuwa road, Polonaruwa - Somawathi road and Trinco-Baticaloa road. Physical progress of the Nadimala bridge construction is 44% against the target of 90% and financial progress is 36% against 90% target as at end of December 2015. It seems physical and financial progress are well behind the target as shipment of utility poles such as SLT cables and NWS&DB pipe lines were taken unreasonable time period and still shifting of NWS&DB pipeline is completed only 60%.

With regard to the construction of bridge in Polonanruwa-Somawathi road, physical progress is 68% whereas target progress is 66% and actual financial progress 57% against the target of 78%. It implies that contractor has shown very good progress in construction work which is well ahead the target but submission of bills for reimbursement of cost incurred for the contractor is seems to be delayed. Project has paid Rs 186.6 mn as part payment and mobilization advance for the two contracts. Bridge package in Trincomalie-baticallow (NCB-302) was awarded and mobilization advanced paid to SD&CC.

In addition 3 NCB packages awarded with a value of Rs. 648.6 mn to rectify unstable slope in 16 sections of Kandy – Mahiyangana road. Actual physical progress is around 75%.

### School Safety – Landslide Mitigation

NBRO has identified 18 school premises as most vulnerable school sites to be protected from landslides in Kandy district. Initially rehabilitation works were packaged in to 7 NCB packages in order to attract the bigger contractors. Later on it is found that only one contractor is available in Sri Lanka to undertake such a large contract and small and medium scale contractors could not bid for such big packages due to their scale of operation. It is also experienced that two packages awarded to Soil tech are not performing properly and physical and financial progress of one package is almost not performing. Therefore, decision is taken at PMU to split such large packages into small packages that could be undertaken by medium level contractors. This effort will help the medium scale contractors to gain experience in the slope stabilization works and by the time of project completion there will be few more contractors who will be qualified to undertake such a big contract which is part of the responsibility of the project to create more competitive environment for the slope stabilization contracts in the country.



Up to now two packages awarded to Soil Tech Pvt Ltd. One package is awarded for Dharmaraja collage with a contract value of Rs 105.8 mn and another package is awarded to stabilize slopes in Mahamaya Girls School, Hill wood collage and Gotahmi Girls's school with a contract value of Rs 130.51 mn. Physical progress of Dharmaraja slope stabilization is 68% and financial progress is (Rs 37.8 mn) 40%. Physical progress of slope stabilization in

Mahamaya, Hillwood, Gothami collages is 35% and financial progress is 18.9%. Project has paid Rs 36.35 mn as part payment for the contractor.

Fourteen packages are at different procurement stages such as tenders called for Galkanda Kanishta Vidyalaya. 100% of investigation and design are completed for Krukuthala Maha Vidyalaya, Molagoda Sri

Piyadassi Vidyalaya, Gonigoda Ananda Vidyalaya and Vidyartha Vidyalaya. Design and estimate preparation are in progress for Gampola St Joshop Girls collage, Gampola Buddhist Collage and Jinaraja collage. Investigations are in progress in Bothota Vidyalaya and Halloluva Navoda Maha Vidyalaya package and designing and estimate preparation in progress for Wattegedara Central Collage, Kasawatte Muslim school and Sirimalwatte Navodya school.



Slope stabilization in Mahamaya Girls School-Kandy



Slope stabilization in Hilwood collage-Kandy

## **b. Gin Nilwala Diversion Project**

The project is proposed to divert excess water from Upper reaches of Gin – Nilwalato South East dry Zones (SEDZ) through a series of weirs, transfer tunnels and open canals with associated structures.

Accordingly Gin Ganga basin water divert to Kotapolaoya in Nilwalaganga basin after generating power at Kotapola power station. Then Kotapola to Ampanagala at Siyabalangoda Oya in Nilwala Ganga and then to existing Muruthawela tank and finally to Chandrika wewa under the Stage 1. Under stage II, it has been proposed to divert water in Walawe basin to the Malalaara basin by constructing a weir at upstream of Walawe reservoir.

The diverted water from Gin and Nilwala basin during South West monsoon period is to be transferred to meet the irrigation deficit in Muruthawela and Kirama Oya systems and excess water to store in Muruthawela & Chandrika wewa as presently these reservoirs get water during North east monsoon period only. Then the surplus water in Walawe basin is to be transferred to improve irrigation facilities and to provide drinking, industrial water requirement in Hambantota district.

The project is considered as multi sector development project with provision of drinking water, meeting irrigation deficit and quality improvement of existing irrigation systems, introducing commercial agriculture development and provision of industrial water requirement of Greater Hambantota Development Area. After implementation the project will provide annually 154 MCM water for industrial development in Greater Hambantota area, 124 MCM of drinking water for 25 Divisional Secretariats areas in Galle, Matara, and Hambantota districts, 111 MCM of water for existing agricultural lands of about 40,000 ha in Muruthawela LB, Urubokka Oya (Udukiriwela), Kirama Oya (Muruthawela RB), Walawe Ganga and Malala Oya and 8500 ha of new agricultural lands including commercial agriculture development.

In addition to that the project improves about 90km of roads in and around the project area connecting major road networks on either side of three weir sites and with construction of new road bridges incorporating to the proposed weirs and it is expected to produce 66 Gwh/yr from power plant at Kotapola and 6.5 GWh/yr from power plant at Muruthawela.

Commercial Agreement has been signed with a China Company for implementing the project under lump sum fixed price for US\$ 690 million in November 2014.

4.5 % of total contract price has been paid to start bank design with geological investigation & survey work. TOR was obtained from the CEA IN June 2014 to carry out EIA study in parallel with basic design survey for investigation results.

After establishment of new government in January 2015, cabinet decision was given to review all unsolicited proposals again and to get the approval from cabinet through cabinet subcommittee on Economic Affairs.

Accordingly, this project was hold since May 2015 and actions taken for getting opinion from the Attorney General on the approval of Ministry of finance for the financial issues, it is expected to implement the project.

### **c. Lower Malwathu Oya Project**

Proposed Malwathu Oya Reservoir is located across Malwathu Oya at Kappachchi which lies in Anuradhapura and Vavuniya Districts. This project envisages construction of 209 MCM capacity reservoir, 3,590 m long earth dam, Radial Gated Spillway, Left Bank, Right Bank and River Sluices, Canal systems to new settlement area and power house. Stored water at proposed reservoir is released through the river sluice to the Malwathu Oya and picked up at Tekkam Anicut (24 Km d/s from Proposed Malwathu Oya Reservoir). From Tekkam Anicut 500 Cusec and 250 Cusec capacity Right

bank and Left bank canals respectively convey water to irrigate 24,450 acres and 6,230 acres under existing Giant's tank and Akitamuruppu tank respectively. 2,000 acres of new irrigable lands just downstream of the Reservoir is proposed for introducing the commercial farming and 675 acres of lands identified for paddy cultivation. Other expected benefits are, provide 2.0 MCM of domestic water annually for the new settlers, generation of 4.28 GWH Hydro power energy annually and improvement of agricultural activities, livestock development and other infrastructure development. Total Project Cost is Rs10, 000 Million.

Presently, the feasibility study has already been completed. EIA study is in progress as resettlement areas yet to be finalized.

#### **d. Thalpitigala Reservoir Project**

The Thalpitigala Reservoir is located about 3 km upstream of existing Bathmedilla anicut at a location near the village Hunuketiya (Dematapelessa) which will lead to enhance regulation and management of Uma Oya basin water resource ensuring environmental flow, irrigation requirement at Minipe Anicut, and irrigation requirement at Bathmedilla Scheme. It is envisaged to construct a 46 m high 15.83 MCM capacity reservoir across Uma Oya at Thalpitigala and planned to release 20 MCM water to Bathmedilla Scheme to improve irrigation facilities to 668 ha of paddy lands. In addition to that it is expected to generate 51.3 GWh of electrical energy. Total Project Cost is Rs. 22,960 Million.

Pre-feasibility has been completed and proposals to design and constructions submitted by China Syno Hydro Company is being studied. Initial studies for EIA has been completed.

It is expected to commence constructions at the latter part of the year after completion of financial issues.

## **6. Projects and Programmes Directly under the Ministry and Performance**

### **a. Irrigation Department**

#### **1. Introduction**

The Irrigation Department with over a century of experience as a pioneer organization responsible for most of the development works in the irrigation sector, looks optimistically towards the development envisage in the water sector at the dawn of the new millennium.

##### **1.1 Vision**

To optimized the returns of the water resources so as to ensure sustainable economic and social development while safeguarding the environment of the country, following the words of the King Parakramabahu the Great of “Not allowing a single drop of water falling from this sky to sea without serving the eco system and mankind”.

##### **1.2 Mission**

To harness, develop, conserve, regulate, allocate and manage water resources in the country to secure &enhance the returns it produces, directly in the sphere of agriculture and indirectly in other spheres such as environment domestic, industry and power in collaboration with other organizations.

##### **1.3 Objectives**

The main objectives of the Irrigation Department are as follows;

- a) Development of land and water resources for irrigated agriculture, hydro power, flood control, domestic usage, industrial usage and aquaculture development, giving priority to the environmental factors.

- b) Provision of Lift irrigation, irrigation drainage and salinity exclusion facilities for cultivable lands in irrigation and drainage Projects. Provision of salinity exclusion schemes.
- c) Provision of drinking water, flood protection and drainage facilities to lands affected by floods.
- d) Alleviation of poverty of the rural farming community by increasing their farm income and raising their standard of living.
- e) Management of Water economically for sustainable agriculture and other uses.
- f) Productivity enhancement of land and water in major/medium/inter-provincial minor irrigation schemes.
- g) Integrated water resources management and participatory management in major /medium. inter provincial minor irrigation systems.
- h) Integrated water resources management and participatory management in river basins assigned to ID

## **1.4 Functions of the Irrigation Department**

The functions of the Irrigation Department arising from the objectives are as follows;

- a. Preparation of Master Plan for development of the different river basins for the optimum utilization of land and water resources giving priority to the environmental factors.
- b. Project formulation and detail designs of irrigation, hydro-power, flood control and reclamation Projects.
- c. Construction of irrigation and settlement projects for the conservation, diversion and distribution of water under gravity and lift Irrigation to new and existing land for cultivation by farmers for an enhanced food crop production and to upgrade their living conditions.
- d. Construction of drainage, flood protection and salt water exclusion projects for the protection of land to enable the cultivation of such lands with rainfall for food crop production with minimized risk.

- e. Providing drainage and flood protection facilities to minimize or mitigate the damages caused by floods.
- f. Operation, maintenance, improvements, rehabilitation and water management for medium and major irrigation schemes. Drainage and flood protection scheme and salt water exclusion schemes for optimum productivity enlisting the participation of beneficiaries. Catering of water for Inter sectorial use, domestic, industrial use and environmental requirements. Construction and maintenance of conservation reservoirs.
- g. Maintaining and upgrading the water infrastructure including dams for sustainable water supply to agriculture and domestic purposes.
- h. Research in Hydraulics, Hydrology, Soil Mechanics, Engineering Geology, Geographic Information System (GIS), Engineering Materials and Land Use as applied to Water Resources Development Projects.
- i. Human resources development for optimum utilization of human resources.
- j. Operation and maintenance of financial management system, accounting, reporting, auditing systems of irrigation department in accordance with the financial regulation of the government of Sri Lanka.
- k. Providing consultancy Services to government department, statutory boards/corporation, public and private institutions and individuals; in the fields of Water Resources Development; Foundation Engineering; Quality Control of Earthwork and Concrete; Hydraulic Model Testing and Land Use Planning



## 2.0 Cultivation Performance of Irrigation Department

### Summary of the Performance of Irrigation Department

District – wise performance during Maha 2014/15 and programme of Yala 2015 are given in the Table below:

**Table 1: Major Irrigation Schemes – Cultivation Performance Maha 2014/15**

No	District	Gross Extent (ha )	Cultivated Extent (ha)			District Percentage
			Paddy	OFC	Total	
1	Ampara	59,246	51,473	7,773	59,246	100%
2	Anuradhapura	27,006	25,061	1,944	27,005	100%
3	Badulla	7,908	5,700	2,047	7,747	98%
4	Batticaloa	20,825	19,083	0	19,083	92%
5	Colombo	688	648	0	648	94%
6	Gampaha	2,758	2,482	0	2,482	90%
7	Rathnapura	1,776	1,639	137	1,776	100%
8	Galle	2,164	762	30	792	37%
9	Matara	6,311	4,361	0	4,361	69%
10	Hambantota	23,543	21,101	774	21,875	93%
11	Kandy	8,048	7,893	155	8,048	100%
12	Nuwara Eliya	654	523	131	654	100%
13	Matale	1,677	1,677	0	1,677	100%
14	Kurunegala	11,915	11,914	0	11,914	100%
15	Monaragala	3,523	3,524	0	3,524	100%
16	Polonnaruwa	34,036	34,036	0	34,036	100%
17	Puttalam	5,061	4,450	450	4,900	97%
18	Trincomalee	20,023	20,024	0	20,024	100%
19	Vavuniya	1,674	1,674	0	1,674	100%
20	Mannar	12,912	12,912	0	12,912	100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>251,750</b>	<b>230,937</b>	<b>13,442</b>	<b>244,379</b>	<b>97%</b>

**Table 2: Major Irrigation Schemes –Cultivation Performance Yala 2015**

No	District	Gross Extent (ha )	Proposed Cultivation Extent (ha)			District Percentage
			Paddy	OFC	Total	
1	Ampara	59,246	57,268	0	57,268	97%
2	Anuradhapura	27,006	19,339	7,649	26,989	100%
3	Badulla	7,908	3,931	3,978	7,909	100%
4	Batticaloa	20,825	18,607	0	18,607	89%
5	Colombo	688	607	0	607	88%
6	Gampaha	2,758	2,404	0	2,404	87%
7	Rathnapura	1,776	1,639	136	1,775	100%
8	Galle	2,164	977	0	977	45%
9	Matara	6,311	5,121	0	5,121	81%
10	Hambantota	23,543	21,615	1,642	23,257	99%
11	Kandy	8,048	5,894	1,978	7,872	98%
12	Nuwara Eliya	654	131	523	654	100%
13	Matale	1,677	1,677	0	1,677	100%
14	Kurunegala	11,915	10,652	1,020	11,672	98%
15	Monaragala	3,523	3,135	0	3,135	89%
16	Polonnaruwa	34,036	32,696	1,340	34,036	100%
17	Puttalam	5,061	4,312	0	4,312	85%
18	Trincomalee	20,023	19,587	0	19,587	98%
19	Vavuniya	1,674	688	0	688	41%
20	Mannar	12,912	2,166	0	2,166	17%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>251,750</b>	<b>212,446</b>	<b>18,267</b>	<b>230,713</b>	<b>92%</b>

**Table 3: Medium Irrigation Schemes –Cultivation Performance Maha 2014/15**

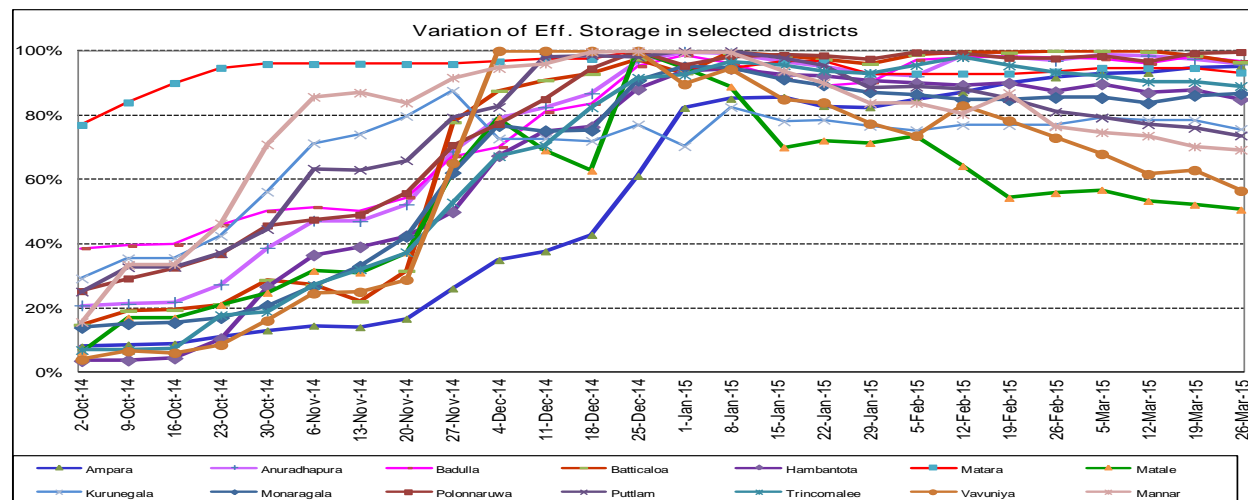
No	District	Gross Extent (ha )	Cultivated Extent (ha)			District Percentage
			Paddy	OFC	Total	
1	Ampara	1,328	1,036	0	1,036	78%
2	Anuradhapura	10,916	9,461	0	9,461	87%
3	Badulla	1,300	745	544	1,289	99%
4	Batticaloa	1,229	1,224	0	1,224	100%
5	Colombo	177	123	0	123	70%
6	Gampaha	2,090	1,517	0	1,517	73%
7	Kalutara	142	105	0	105	74%
8	Rathnapura	668	392	83	476	71%
9	Galle	178	140	0	140	79%
10	Matara	1,688	1,526	0	1,526	90%
11	Hambantota	1,270	986	0	986	78%
12	Kandy	1,101	922	91	1,013	92%
13	Nuwara Eliya	681	553	42	595	87%
14	Matale	1,790	1,337	57	1,394	78%
15	Kurunegala	2,994	2,702	0	2,702	90%
16	Monaragala	3,596	2,961	63	3,024	84%
17	Polonnaruwa	906	561	8	569	63%
18	Puttalam	1,569	1,322	0	1,322	84%
19	Trincomalee	243	243	0	243	100%
20	Vavuniya	1,056	813	0	813	77%
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,923</b>	<b>28,673</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>29,561</b>	<b>85%</b>

**Table 4: Medium Irrigation Schemes –Cultivation Performance Yala 2015****Maha 2014/15**

No	District	Gross Extent (ha )	Proposed Cultivated Extent (ha)			District Percentage
			Paddy	OFC	Total	
1	Ampara	1,328	607	0	607	46%
2	Anuradhapura	10,916	6,129	57	6,186	57%
3	Badulla	1,300	948	353	1,300	100%
4	Batticaloa	1,229	900	0	900	73%
5	Colombo	177	162	0	162	91%
6	Gampaha	2,090	1,663	0	1,663	80%
7	Kalutara	142	40	0	40	29%
8	Rathnapura	668	579	89	668	100%
9	Galle	178	67	0	67	38%
10	Matara	1,688	1,607	0	1,607	95%
11	Hambantota	1,270	985	162	1,147	90%
12	Kandy	1,101	383	499	882	80%
13	Nuwara Eliya	681	209	161	370	54%
14	Matale	1,790	1,011	357	1,368	76%
15	Kurunegala	2,994	2,482	263	2,745	92%
16	Monaragala	3,596	1,982	406	2,388	66%
17	Polonnaruwa	906	706	170	876	97%
18	Puttalam	1,569	832	0	832	53%
19	Trincomalee	243	243	0	243	100%
20	Vavuniya	1,056	394	0	394	37%
<b>Total</b>		<b>34,923</b>	<b>21,929</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>24,446</b>	<b>70%</b>

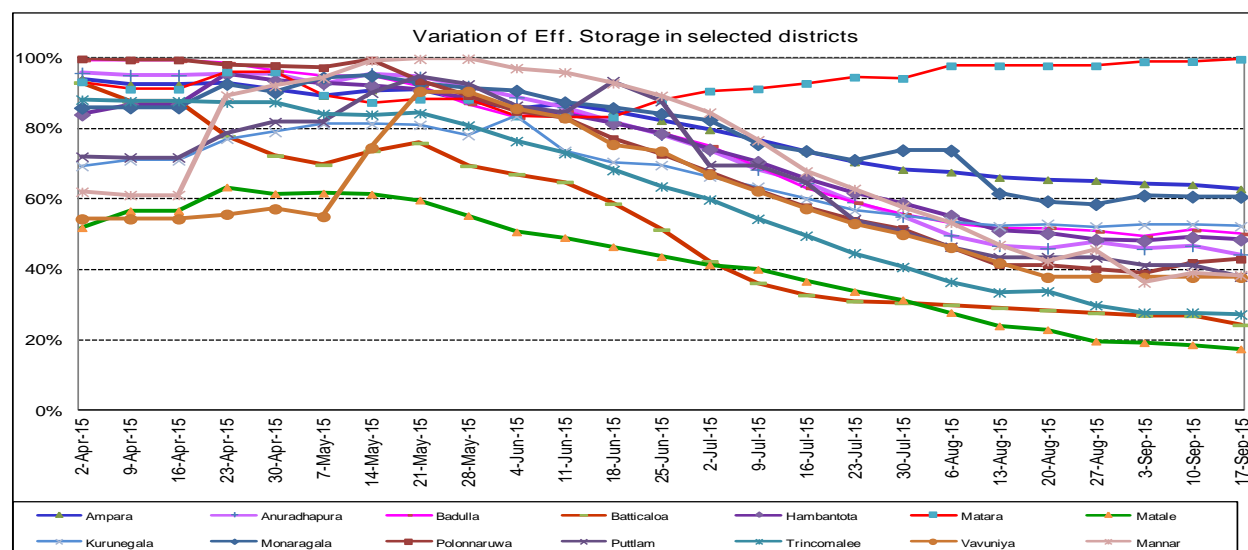
2<sup>nd</sup> Inter monsoon and North East (NE) monsoon rains were below average rainfall expected for Maha 2014/15. Available water percentage of 73 major reservoirs was around 30%. NE monsoon failed to bring considerable inflows to 73 major reservoirs during seasons hence reservoir water level of those reservoirs was at low level until 16<sup>th</sup> December 2014. Cultivation was planned under Major Irrigation schemes were 97% and medium irrigation schemes were 88% during Maha 2014/15. Increased diversions from Polgolla diversion and Bowatenna reservoir to fulfill downstream requirements at Minneriya, Giritale, Kaudulla, Kantale, Huruluwewa, TissaWewa, Nachchaduwa and NuwaraWewa. NE monsoon rains brought very high inflows to all the reservoirs from 16<sup>th</sup> December 2014 hence reservoir water level of all the reservoirs were at high level over the full supply level.

Fig 3: Variation of storage at district wise during Maha 2014/15



## Yala 2015

Fig 5: Variation of storage at district wise during Yala 2015



### Water Shed Management & Catchment Protection programme

This programme is planning to implement through joint management with farmer organizations to mitigate or overcome the following challenges.

- Due to spatial and temporal variation of monsoonal behavior patterns and related ambiguities in the planning of crop types and seasonal cropping calendars.
- High intensity rainfall leading to flash floods. This shall lead to heavy soil erosions in the catchment areas and subsequent accumulations in tank beds and supply canals.
- Prevailing high rate of evaporation results in the reduction of base flow in the water resources and increased irrigation water duties in the farm plots.
- Illicit haphazard clearing of forest cover is often seen. The eternal conflict between wild elephants and villagers has emerged as a direct outcome.
- Encroachment of tank beds, canals and unauthorized cultivation and construction has become a threat to protect reservations.
- Contamination and pollution of water bodies with heavy metals and nitrites has become a threat to the health of human and wild life and the gradual chemical degradation of irrigated agriculture lands. Poverty, uncertainty and society up rises shall emerge as an integral outcome of the above.

Development of water resources in the water shed, protection, conservation and management of water resources and water bodies is essential. This programme included demarcation of reservation, identifying suitable plants, nursery training for farmers, preparing nurseries at Farmer

organization and planting through farmers' participation. Due to dry weather situation during last year plantation started in very few schemes. But Project management committee awareness, selecting farmers from farmer organizations, awareness for selected farmers, field visits, selecting suitable plants, nursery training and starting nurseries were completed during year 2015.

### **Water Shed Management & Catchment Protection programme**



To implement this programme following schemes are selected & Farmers selected Kumbuk, Weera, Palu, Arecanut, Tebu, Sevendara, Mee, Kitul, Karanda, Bambo, Beli, Bulu, Burutha, Glidicirrea plants for watershed and identified as follows.



Plant Name	2013							2014	2015			
	Scheme											
	Panamura	Kaltota	Maha Siyabalangamuwa	Yudaganawa & Buttala	Komarika Ela	Peramaduwa	Deduru oya	Padaviya	Ridiyagama	Uma Ela	Hiratioya	Attaragallewa
Arecanut	1600	2300	493	2850	2400	1000	-			3000	1000	1000
Halmilla	-	-	-	185	490	50	-					
Kumbuk	-	-	350	-	310	-	506	1000	500			
Mahogany	-	-	-	1000	175	137	-					
Mango	-	-	-	178	-	150	-					
Kaluwara	-	-	400	500	200	25	-		130			
Weralu	-	-	-	-	10	35	-					
Mee	-	-	-	50	50	400	-		275			
Kurudu	-	-	-	-	466	100	-					
Bulu	-	-	-	-	-	126	133					
Hana	-	-	-	-	-	200	-					
Komarika	-	-	-	-	-	30	-					
Woodapple	-	-	700	-	-	300	-					
Burutha	-	-	-	-	10	10	-					
Domba	-	-	210	-	-	-	-					
Koon	-	-	262	-	-	-	-					
Jack	-	-	-	-	48	-	357					
Doorian	-	-	-	-	430	-	-					
Karanda	-	-	-	-	110	-	670					
Sandun	-	-	-	-	10	-	-					
Na	-	-	-	-	10	-	155					
Kithul	-	-	-	-	10	-	-					
Esala	-	-	-	-	-	-	726					
Wetakeiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	304					
Godapara	-	-	-	-	-	-	9					
Weera									350			
Total	1600	2300	2415	4763	4729	2563	2860	1000	1255	3000	1000	1000

## 2.5 Irrigation & Productivity Enhancement

A new branch was established under the restructuring of the Irrigation Department in 2013. The objective of the branch is to establish a modern integrated management system to increase socio economic standard of farming community through participatory management approach by optimum use of one unit of water and one unit of land in irrigated agriculture.



Under this new subject following activities were launched during year 2015 and expected to concentrate more on year 2016.

1. Establishment of Integrated Management System (Increasing Capacity of Integrated Management – ICIM Program) to improve land productivity in all major/ medium irrigation schemes.

- One model scheme in each Divisional Irrigation Engineer's area were established (about 48 nos.) in 2014 and dissemination of ICIM model to other areas were carried out in 2015 island wide. Awareness Programme in PMC level was done all Districts.



Irrigation infrastructure development works in several model sites were carried out during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the year 2015. The financial expenditure of these activities were about Rs. 25 Mn. The construction programme was very much attractive the farmers in all model sites.

2. To increase cropping Intensity by crop diversification and special attention were made to cultivate other field crops (OFC) in water short areas.

- We have achieved self – sufficiency in paddy and OFC is better solution for the drought situation and cultivated for about 60,000 Acs OFC during this year including 3<sup>rd</sup> crop such as Green Gram, Maize & Vegetable etc. This programme has to be further strengthening in parallel to National food production programme launched by H.E. President. It is expected to fix target for all Irrigation Schemes in 2016 as per National food requirements.



Above 40,000 acs of green gram cultivated as a third crop in paddy lands and achieved only above 40% success due to the heavy rains continues at the end of the year.

3. Establishment of Unit Office System for easy access to grass root level and relation between beneficiaries and other stake hold agencies.

- There are about 216 Unit Officers identified for establishment and about 155 unit offices completed up to 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2015. Balance 61 Unit Officers, the construction work started for about 40 buildings this year and will be unable to complete balance civil work due to the lack of funds. All these balance work programmed for 2016 and requested necessary funds from 2016 budget.

4. Training of farmers and field officers on irrigation and other off farm activities such as cultural, environmental and new income generating avenues through OFC cultivation.

- Training of Engineering Assistants for Project Management work was launched during 2015 in ITI Galgamuwa and KITI Kothmale. It is necessary to train field officers further on National food security programme on next year.





Training of the project managers under Waphaula Programme were completed successfully for 3 groups. Each group comprises about 25 project managers and five days duration.

5. Improvements to land productivity in wet zone areas coming under the Administrative Districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle & Matara is national issue. More than 50,000 Acs of irrigated land abandoned in these areas due to long lasting constraints and need to find solutions.

- Irrigation Department launched an integrated Management program to improve land productivity in above areas starting from Ittapana in Kalutara District and continued in Galle & Matara Districts. Agricultural lands in these areas were abandoned for more than 20 years and farmers were reluctant to cultivate any crop due to the flood problem and salinity condition. Irrigation Department funded and implemented Sojan demonstrative plots in each area as per guidance given by agricultural Department. It was observed that considerable success in demonstration plots in Ittapana area and appreciated by local political authorities together with farmers in Kalutara District. It is necessary to improve Sojan system further in other areas in Galle & Matara as succeeded by Ittapana farmers. All the demonstration sites in Ittapana area were during in satisfactory level.



### **3.0 Present Status of the Projects Implemented by Irrigation Department (GOSL funded projects)**

The total financial allocation for capital expenditure for the year 2015 is Rs. 10,548.35 million and Rs. 10,377.95 million was spent up to the end of December. Detailed Financial progress of

individual items is given below with a brief description of the items and present financial position of work.

### Summary of Capital Expenditure

<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Revised Allocation for Year 2015</b>	<b>Cumulative expenditure up to end of December 2015/</b>
Project 1 Administration and Establishment services	43.85	42.43
Project 2 Administration and maintenance of Irrigation schemes	1,774.01	1,676.60
Project 3 Major Irrigation Schemes	8,519.48	8,448.77
Project 4 Medium Irrigation Schemes	211.01	209.25
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,548.35</b>	<b>10,377.05</b>

### Summary of Recurrent Expenditure

<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Allocation for Year 2015 /Rs.million</b>	<b>Cumulative expenditure up to end of December 2015/ Rs.million</b>
Project 1 Administration and Establishment services	621.07	605.72
Project 2 Administration and maintenance of Irrigation schemes	2,227.80	2,215.39

### **Major irrigation Schemes**

1. Deduru Oya Reservoir
2. Manik Ganga Reservoir (Weheragala) –phase ii
3. Rambukkan Oya Reservoir
4. Lower Uva Project
5. Yan Oya Project
6. Mahagona wewa project
7. Gal oya Navodaya
8. Essential Rehabilitation in selected Major Irrigation Schemes
9. Morana Reservoir
10. Kalugaloya Reservoir

### **Medium Irrigation Schemes**

1. Gurugal Oya project
2. Wilakandiya tank
3. Gonagalathenna tank
4. Extension of Kaudulla stage 11 Ella up to Damsopura wewa
5. Augmentation of Mahagalgamuwa Tank
6. Rehabilitation of Ginganga Flood Regulation Project.
7. Benthra Ganga Right Bank Drainage & Salt Water Extrusion Schemes

**Expenditure Summary Major Irrigation Schemes (Project 04)**

<b>No</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Allocation 2015 (Rs Mn)</b>	<b>Expenditure 2015 (Rs Mn)</b>	<b>Overall Physical Progress at the end of 2015</b>
1	Deduru Oya Reservoir	1,488.5	1,488.5	98%
2	Menik Ganga	35.0	30.6	100%
3	Rambukkan Oya Reservoir	182.0	172.3	98%
4	Yan Oya Project	5,600.0	5,597.5	24%
5	Lower Uva Project	165.0	164.7	95%
6	Mahagona Wewa Project	35.0	33.6	56%
7	Ellapothana Anicut	0.0	0.0	97%
8	Gal Oya Navodaya Project	80.0	76.7	88%
9	Essential Rehabilitation in selected Major Irrigation Scheme	628.9	596.6	56%
10	Morana Reservoir	225.0	211.9	26%
11	Ellewewa Reservoir	0.0	0.0	0%
12	Kalugal Oya Reservoir	80.0	96.0	10%
13	Kumbukkan Oya (Nakkala)	0.0	0.0	0%
14	Rugam Kithul Reservoir	0.0	0.0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,030.9</b>	<b>8,468.4</b>	

**Medium Irrigation Schemes (Project 04)**

<b>No</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Allocation 2015 (Rs Mn)</b>	<b>Expenditure 2015 (Rs Mn)</b>	<b>Overall Physical Progress at the end of 2015</b>
1	Gurugal Oya Project	115.0	114.6	92%
2	Wilakandiya Reservoir	20.0	20.0	86%
3	Gonagalathenna Tank	15.0	15.0	40%
4	Extention of Kaudulla Stage 11 Ella up to Damsopura Wewa	4.0	3.8	20%
5	Augmentation of Mahagalgamuwa Tank	21.0	21.0	9%
6	Construction of Pethiyagoda Pump House	0.0	0.0	0%
7	Rehabilitation of Ginganga Flood Regulation Project	17.0	16.9	7%
8	Benthara Ganga right bank drainage and salt water extrusion scheme	19.0	17.9	10%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>209.2</b>	

### 3.1 Deduru Oya Reservoir Project

Location:	Kurunegala & Puttam district
Reservoir capacity:	75 MCM
Irrigable area:	27,000 acres
Beneficiaries:	11,500 farmer families
TEC:	Rs. 13,540 million
LB Main canal	45km
RB Trans-basin canal	36.5km

Main bund, spillway construction, LB and RB sluice construction have been completed and 99% of fixing of the spillway gates has been completed.

The first 29 km of LB Main canal in Wariyapola D.S division has been completed and 100% of the LB Main canal in between 30-40 km in Kobeigane D.S division & 100% in 41-44 km Panduwasnuwara DS division are completed. Earth work has been completed in the first 25 km of the RB canal and 95 % of the earth work is completed from 25 to 36.5 km of RB canal. Resettlement 99% completed.

Head works of the project was completed and His Excellency the president has declared open the project on 22nd November 2014.

Rs. 10880.99 Million has been already utilized and average 98% of the work has been completed at the end of December 2015.



### 3.2 Weheragala Reservoir Project

Location:	Hambantota district
Reservoir capacity:	64 MCM
Irrigable area:	10,000 ha.
Beneficiaries:	8000 farmer families
TEC:	Rs. 2900 million

The Weheragala project was started in 2005 and the construction of the reservoir and conveys system was completed in 2009 and some additional works were commenced. Total Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2900 million and the total expenditure up to end of December 2015 was Rs. 2457.20millions. The physical progress of the project was 99% & currently following works are carried out under Weheragala Project.

#### Description

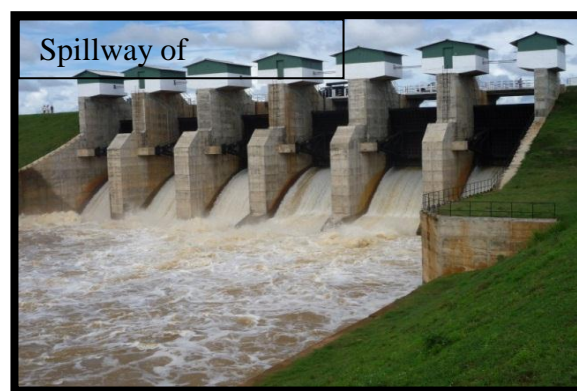
1. Balance work of Attikkawa Anicut
2. Rehabilitation of Lunugamwehera LB & RB
3. Rehabilitation of Ellagala System

#### Physical Progress

20 %

90 %

80 %



### 3.3 Rambukkan Oya Reservoir Project

Location:	Ampara district
Reservoir capacity:	56 MCM
Irrigable area:	1423 ha.
Beneficiaries:	2300 farmer families
TEC:	Rs. 3970 million
Bund length	1097 m

Main Canal                      7.6 km

Head works of the project was completed and His Excellency the president has declared open the project on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2013 and the first water has been issued to tract 1. Constructions of field canals and other infrastructure facilities are in progress. Overall physical progress of the project was 98% and expenditure up to the end of December 2015 was Rs. 3807.44 million.



Rambukkan oya Reservoir

### 3.4 Yan Oya Project

Location:                      Anuradhapura, and Trincomalee districts

Reservoir capacity:      169 MCM

Irrigable area:              5,696 ha.

TEC:                              34,000 Rs.Mn.

It is proposed to construct a dam across Yan oya at Pangurugaswewa in Trincomalee district. It is located upstream of existing Yan oya anicut. The project envisages constructing about 2.35 km long main earthen dam and 3.59 km long saddle dams and 34km long canal system in LB and RB to irrigate 5696 ha of lands in Anuradhapura and Trincomalee Districts. This includes 2200 ha of existing lands under Padaviya scheme where severe water deficit especially during Yala. This will also provide water to 140 ha existing lands under Wahalkada scheme and 100 ha new land along LB canal and existing lands under Yan oya anicut (750 ha) and minor schemes in Mee oya basin (1735 ha) in Trincomalee District.



Excavation of core trench 96% was completed and Earth Back Filling 82% completed and Grouting 96% completed. Allocation for year 2015 is Rs. 5600 million and cumulative expenditure up to the end of December 2015 is Rs. 11020.28 Mn.



### 3.5. Lower Uva Minor/ Medium Irrigation Project (LUMP)

Location: Monaragala district

Beneficiaries: 2500 farmer families

TEC: Rs. 550 million

This project is proposed to augment one medium tank namely Debara Ara Wewa in Wellawaya Divisional Secretary Division and about 22 minor tanks. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 550 million and the allocation for year 2015 is Rs. 150 million. Overall average physical progress of the project was 85% and Rs. 468.82 million has been utilized up to the end of December 2015.

18 numbers of minor tanks are completed. Following works are in progress

- Construction of Debara Ara Feeder Canal 2km to 2.2km –( 80 % Completed)
- Rehabilitation of Mallipotha tank(98% completed)
- Rehabilitation of Watagalaara ( 98% completed)



LUMP Project

### 3.6 Mahagona wewa Project

Proposed Mahagona Wewa is an abandoned tank denoted by the Coordinate S/1 (2.0 X 8.6) and situated in Dambulla Divisional secretary division of Matale district. Total Estimated cost is Rs. 70 million. 75.45 million have been utilized up to the end December 2015. Cumulative Physical Progress of the project was 56 %.

Construction of Main Bund progress as follows,

1. Burrow from area filling – 68%
2. Construction of Sluice – 85%
3. Construction of Spillway – 8%



### 3.7 Galoya Navodaya

The project activities include the following main components.

- i. A Comprehensive Water Resources Development and irrigation Plan, that will harness unutilized potential, and increase efficiencies in the usage of water.
- ii. A productivity Enhancement program in order to generate more income from irrigated Agriculture.
- iii. Improving and upgrading the physical infrastructure to serve the people: road, water supply, sanitation, education etc.
- iv. Harnessing the potential for Agro-based industries including post-harvest activity, for value addition and enterprise development.

The project will be implemented in two stages. In the first stage priority items will be taken up on a year investment plan and implementation schedule. Second stage will be extending to a further period 2-3 year with large undertakings.

Project estimate is Rs. 1260 million and the Irrigation Department component is Rs. 650 million. Revised allocation for year 2015 is Rs. 80.00 million and cumulative expenditure of the end of December 2015 was Rs. 834.72 million overall physical progress of the project was 88 %.



### 3.8. Essential Rehabilitation in Selected Major Irrigation Schemes

The main objective of this project is to stabilize and increase agricultural production in some selected major medium irrigation schemes by rehabilitating the essential components of the downstream canal system. There are 109 major irrigation schemes which serve for 586 323 acs & 254 Medium schemes which serve for 96333 acs under Irrigation Department. Many of those schemes are now under rehabilitating state due to various reasons. The project ; Essential

Rehabilitation of Selected Major Irrigation Scheme has been started in 2009 under annual budget allocation to do identified essential rehabilitation works in those schemes.

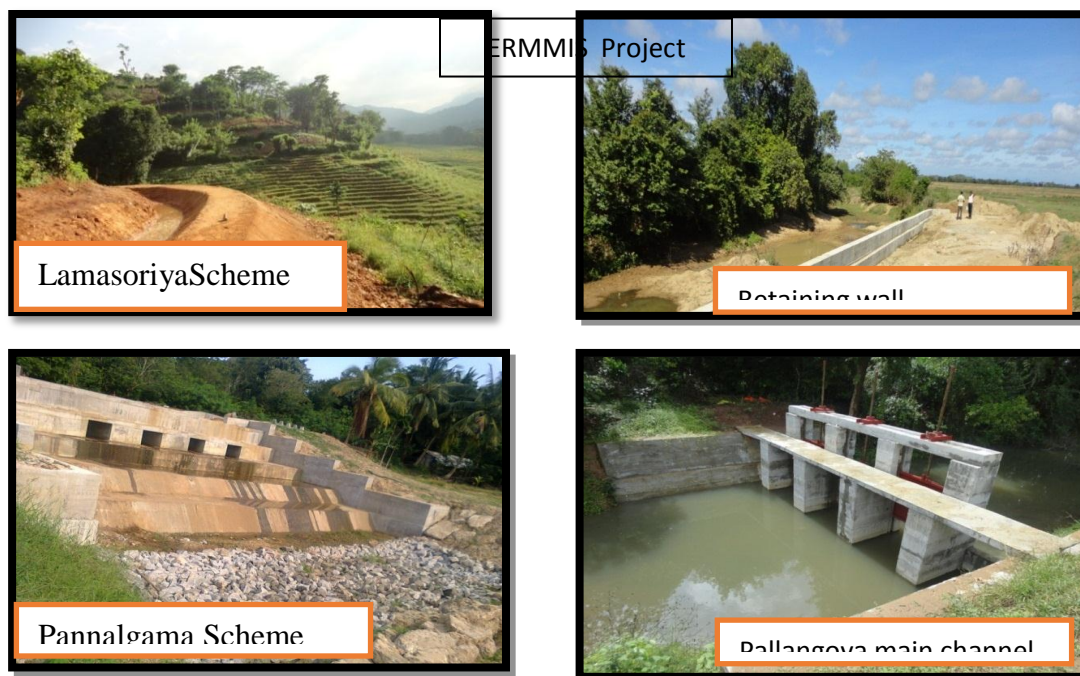
The rehabilitation works of more than 100 irrigation schemes have been done from 2009 by the end of year 2013. This year, it has been planned to do essential rehabilitation works in 128 irrigation schemes and most of them have been completed successfully. The financial progress at each year is shown in annex 1&2.

<b>Summary of financial progress</b>	
Year	Expenditure /RS.Mn
2009	11.3
2010	102.04
2011	172.73
2012	1217.58
2013	657.42
2014	611.56
2015	596.61

<b>Summary of financial plan</b>	
Year	Investment / Rs. Mn.
2015	750
2016	1015
2017	1024

Apart from this expenditure for rehabilitation works, Rs. 1115 million has been incurred in 2012/2013 under this project for the Accelerated Development Programme for enhancing the living conditions of the people affected drought. Therefore total expenditure of the project at the end of December 2015 was Rs. 3369.24 million.





### 3.9 Morana Reservoir

Location: Badulla district (Ridimahaliyadda)

Reservoir capacity: 16.53 MCM

Irrigable area: 2500 acres.

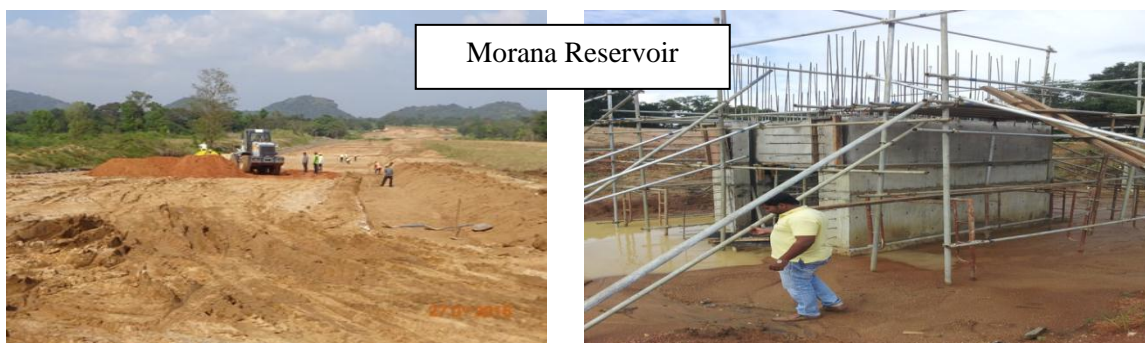
Beneficiaries: 1000 farmer families

TEC: Rs. 1700 million

Proposed Morana reservoir is constructed across Ulhitiya oya at a location called “Morana” and water is diverted to Rotagolla wewa in order to overcome the shortage of water at Nagadeepa scheme. Rotagolla wewa is located at the downstream of the Nagadeepa reservoir.

Revised allocation for year 2015 was Rs. 225.0 million and cumulative expenditure at the end of year was Rs. 612.53 million. Performance at the end of December 2015 as follows.

Work Component	Physical Progress
Construction of Head Works	Dam Construction : – 17.9 % Construction of LB Sluice : – 23.9 % Construction of Spill way : – 16.45 %
Conveyance System	21 % of Physical Progress
Land Acquisition work	20.5% of Physical Progress



Morana Reservoir

Construction of Sluice

### 3.10 Kalugal Oya Reservoir

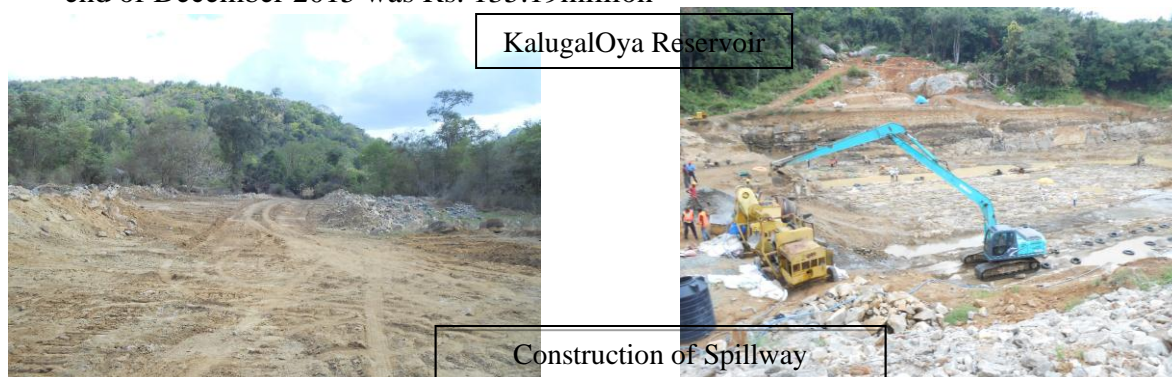
Location : Ampara district (Uhana)

Reservoir capacity: 7800 ac.ft

Irrigable area : 1500acres.

TEC : Rs. 1481 million

Construction of bridge across the Kalugal oya has been completed& Construction of access road is in progress. Main Bund Construction 20% completed.15% of Spillway and 10% of sluice constructions have been completed and canal Track finalized. Commutative expenditure at the end of December 2015 was Rs. 135.19million



KalugalOya Reservoir

Construction of Spillway

### 3.11 Gurugal Oya Reservoir Project

Location: Kandy district  
Irrigable area: 810 ha.  
Beneficiaries: 2400 farmer families  
TEC: Rs. 730 million

Constructions of gravity dam and RB Abutment were almost completed. Construction of LB side abutment & Spillway construction were completed. Construction of sluice was 93% completed LB earthen dam 80% & RB earthen dam 70% completed. Overall physical progress of the project was 92%. Allocation for the year 2015 was 115.00 Mn. & Cumulative expenditure at the end of December 2015 was Rs. 679.20 million.





### 3.12 Wilakandiya Tank

Wilakandiya tank situated in Badulla district and is an abandoned tank. About 500 acres of flat lands available immediate downstream of the tank will be developed as the irrigable area under the proposed restoration. The project estimated cost is Rs. 270 million. Cumulative expenditure up to end of December 2015 was Rs.162.19 million. Overall physical progress of the project was about 86%.



### 3.13 Gonagalathenna Tank

The proposed Gonagalathenna tank site is located in Kandy district. After implementation of this project, it is expected to provide irrigation facilities for 325 acres paddy land in Maha season and 37 acres in Yala season. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.55 million.

72 % of the construction of tank bund 56% of the construction of spillway and 77% of the construction of LB sluice have been completed up to end of December 2015. 71% of the construction of access road was completed. Overall physical progress was 40%. Allocation granted for the year 2015 was Rs. 15.00Mn. and cumulative expenditure up to the end of December was Rs.41.86 million.

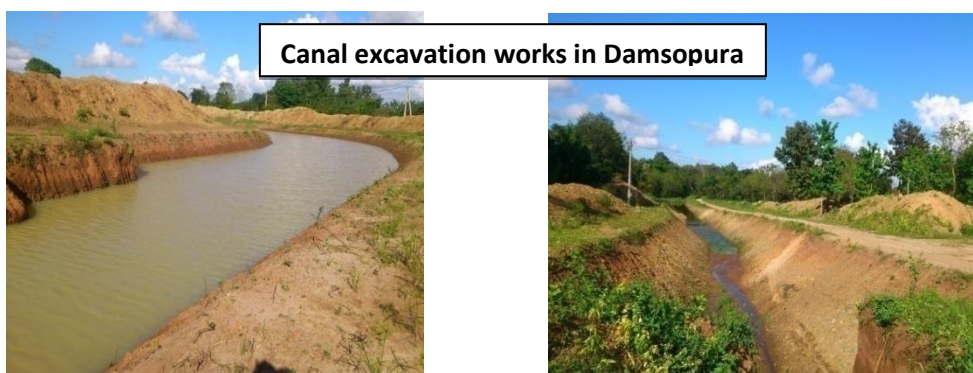


GonagalaThenna Tank- Construction



### **3.14 Extension of Kaudulla Stage 11 Ela upto Damsopura**

The proposed project involves extension of LB canal of Kaudulla scheme, improvements of Damsopura wewa, augmentation of Babiyawewa, construction of canal system together with related structure and development within the project area. The project is expected to provide irrigation facilities to 1850 acres of paddy lands including 870 acres of new lands. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 368.82 million. 4 km length of canal trace has been finalized. Annual allocation for year 2015 is Rs. 4.0 Million & Rs. 3.85 Million has been utilized at the end of December 2015.



### **3.15 Augmentation of Mahagalgamuwa Tank Project**

The proposed Mahagalgamuwa Tank site is located in Kurunegala District, Ehatuwewa DS Division. After implementation of this project, it was expected to provide Irrigation facilities for 1400 acres paddy lands. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.500 Mn. Cumulative expenditure at the end of December 2015 was Rs.32.10 million. Construction of anicut 98% completed and Earth work was 10% completed. Construction of structures was 25 % completed.

### **3.16 Rehabilitation of Ginganga Flood Regulation Project**

The project is located in the Baddegama, BopePoddala, WeliwitaDivitura and Hikkaduwa DS Divisions in Galle District. Irrigation Department has implemented the Gin Ganga Regulation Project with aid of the Chinese government during late 70's. The project was completed and commenced its operation in 1982.

The main objectives of the project are successfully survived by the project more than 30 years. If this rehabilitation will not be done followings objectives might be failed and high damage may occur.

- i.) Providing flood control and drainage facilities for 5000 hectares of paddy lands so that whole area could be cultivated both Yala and Maha seasons without much troubles.
- ii.) Protecting human lives and their valuable properties from frequent flood experience in the area before the project. Around 20,000 families in the area are directly benefited presently as the objectives are successfully achieved by the project.

Expert team from the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has been recommended the replacing of all mechanical components with new items in 2009.

Total estimated cost of the Project Rs.700 million & Proposed Duration of the Project is 36months.

Necessary arrangements have been made to complete the procurement activities of the project during the year 2014 & rehabilitation works will be commenced in year 2015.

Allocation for the year 2015 is Rs.17.00 million and Cumulative expenditure at the end of December 2015 was Rs.16.94 million. Cumulative physical progress was 7% to end of December 2015.

### **3.17 Benthra Ganga Right Bank Drainage & Salt Water Extrusion Schemes**

Bentara Ganga Right Bank Scheme is divided in to two sections. Meegama&Ittapana.Meegama section is located to the west of Welipanna Ganga which is a tributary of Bentara Ganga. This section is situated around the village namely Adikarigoda. Kotapitiya, Andawala, Devagoda, Meegama, Kurudippitiya, Retiketiya, Imdigastuduwa and Bondupitiya in Motugama and Beruwala DS's areas. There are 5 nos. farmer organizations in Meegama section. The Ittapana

section is located to the east of Welipenna Ganga. This section is situated around the villages of Moonamalwatta, kannana, ittapana, Madawita, Iulbadduwa, Halwala in Walallawita DS area. There are 8 nos. farmer organizations in Ittapana section.

The main objective of this project is to increase the productivity of abounded of lands by re-cultivating paddy.

Allocation for the year 2015 is Rs. 19 million. Cumulative physical progress to end of December 2015 was 10% and expenditure up to end of December 2015 was Rs.17.85 million.

## **4.0 Other Major Projects implemented by Irrigation Department**

### **4. 1. Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project**

The objectives of the Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project are establishing long-term sustainable arrangements for operation and maintenance of large dams and improving water resources planning. There are four components to the project.

The first component is for dam safety and operational efficiency improvement. This component will enhance public safety of 32 selected high risk large dams, improve operational efficiency of 80 dams (including the 32 dams), and establish sustainable institutional arrangements for dam safety management and Operation and Maintenance (O&M).

The subcomponents will include:

- (i) Remedial works for 32 high risk dams;
- (ii) Provision of basic safety facilities for 80 large dams;
- (iii) Training for strengthening dam-owning organizations; and
- (iv) Studies and supply of specialized equipment.

#### **Remedial works for 32 high risk dams**

At the end of December 2015 progress of high risk dams remediation works are as follows,

Name of the tank	Physical Progress	Additional work estimates Progress
ParakramaSamudraya	100%	80%
Kantale Tank	100%	100%
Inginimitiya Tank	100%	100%
Tabbowa tank	100%	100%
UasagalaSimbalanduwa	100%	100%
Ridiyagama Tank	100%	-
Nachchadoowa	92%	90%
Nuwarawewa	48%	-
Thisawewa	100%	-
Huruluwewa	100%	75%
Minneriya	100%	100%
Girithale	100%	100%
Kaudulla	100%	-
Vendrasan	100%	-
Rajanganaya	84%	-
Nalanda	100%	-



**Provision of basic safety facilities for 80 large dams**

Provision of Basic dam facilities is considered as a prime requirement to improve basic safety at dam and appurtenant structures under DSWRP Project. 79 dams has been completed and one dam is taken to the phase 11 remedial works

	<b>Name of Dam</b>	<b>Estimate (LKR Mn)</b>	<b>Contract Number</b>	<b>Remarks / Current Position</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Additional Works</b>			
01	Inginimitiya	71.50 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/15-1	Physical Progress – 100% Financial Progress – 71% 50% advance payment recovered.
02	Grithale	8.00 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/19-1	Physical Progress – 100% Financial Progress – 50%
03	Kanthale	53.00 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/18-2	Physical Progress – 100% Financial Progress – 86% 100% advance payment recovered.
04	Parakramasamudraya	66.34 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/16-1	Physical Progress – 80% Financial Progress – 45%
05	Usgalasyambalangam uwa	38.63 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/12-1	Physical Progress – 100% Financial Progress – 55%
06	Tabbowa	19.00 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/11-2	Physical Progress – 100% Financial Progress – 72%
07	Nachchaduwa	95.63 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/2-1	Physical Progress – 85% Financial Progress – 30%
08	Huruluwewa	51.00 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/14-1	Physical Progress – 75%. Financial Progress – 35%
09	Minneriya	31.77 Mn	DSWRPP-1/	Physical Progress – 100%

			Works/NCB/4-1	Financial Progress – 72%
10	Kaudulla	6.40Mn +15.21 Mn	DSWRPP-1/ Works/NCB/3-1	Deleted item (based on the Progress meeting decision on 19.03.2015)
<b>II. Additional Financing Works</b>				
11	Mahawilachchiya	254.00 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/53	Bid Evaluation in progress
12	Mahakanadarawa	133.00Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/54	Bid Evaluation in progress
13	Padaviya	160.50Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/51	Bid Evaluation in progress
14	Angamuwa	212.00 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/52	Bid Evaluation in progress
15	Unnichchi tank	139.17 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/56	To be received the revised estimate based on the DSRP recommendation.
16	Thoppur 60 Mn	63.19 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/59	Estimate approved. Received for Draft Bidding Documents to be obtained the TEC report.
17	Wan ela 70 Mn	90.20 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/58	Estimate approved. Bidding Document is reviewed by TEC. DPC approved on 08.10.2015. Ready to be publish the paper advertisement.
18	Janaranjanawewa 130 Mn	113.00 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/.....	Revised estimate received on 18.05.2015 To be received the DSRP recommendation.
19	Soraborawewa	26.80 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/	Approved the 26.80 Mn estimate

	25 Mn		Works/NCB/62	on 24 <sup>th</sup> November 2014. To be received the DSRP recommendation.
20	Nawakiri tank 330 Mn	449.83 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/50	To be received the revised estimate based on the DSRP recommendation.
21	Kachchimadu 50 Mn	124.60 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/61	Received the DSRP recommendation.
22	Kottukachchiya 50 Mn	98.97 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/....	To be Obtain the revised estimates.
23	Bandagiriya 90 Mn	103.10 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/57	Received the main estimate on 10.04.2015. To be Obtain the DSRP recommendation.
24	Rajanganaya Dam	400 Mn	DSWRPP-AF/ Works/NCB/....	Mechanical estimate & detail report received. To be Obtain the DSRP recommendation.
25	Roseneth dam (KMC)	76.85 Mn	DSWRPP	Estimate received on 30.11.2015. To be Obtain the DSRP recommendation.
26	Dunmadalawa dam (KMC)	-	DSWRPP	Estimate Preparation in progress.

## 4.2 Uma Oya Down Stream Development Project

Estimated Cost Rs. : 9,352 Mn  
Existing irrigable area : 3,200 Acs.  
New irrigable lands : 11,000 Acs.

Project is to be completed : End of 2016

Total cost Estimate of the project is Rs. 9352 million and the total expenditure up to end of December 2015 is Rs. 655.52 Millions. Currently following works are carried out under Uma Oya Downstream Development Project.

*Main components*

- Construction of Alikota Ara Reservoir ( 6.5 MCM) - 51.2 % completed
- Construction of Kuda Oya Reservoir(40.0 MCM) - 5.9 % completed
- Increasing the Capacity of Handapanagala Tank ( Present 6.5 MCM up to 14 MCM) - 55% completed
- Construction of Main Canal Alikota Ara to Kuda Oya (36 km including Tunnel) (New Proposal 18.5 km including 0.4km and 2.5 km tunnels) - 2.5 %
- Construction of Main Canal Kuda Oya to Sinhalayagama Tank (30 km)
- Construction of Main Canal Handapanagala LB (New 11 km)
- Restoration of selected existing Tanks





### **4.3 Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP)**

#### **Location**

The project covers 20 major irrigation schemes in 09 Regions which are scattered in the Ampara, Anuradhapura, Baticaloa, Hambantota, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam and Trincomalee districts.

#### **Objective of the project**

Irrigation Department is one of the project implementing agency under the CRIP Project. Under the component 1 of the project Rs. 4531.23 million was allocated to Irrigation Department for physical improvements of hydraulics infrastructure

Investments will focus on upstream irrigation systems development and downstream flood control structures. Upstream investments include strengthening of hydraulic infrastructure primarily used for irrigation. Downstream investments would improve the ability to convey water during flood events. Investment would not involve construction of new infrastructure, but instead critical reinforcement to existing structures to withstand future floods

#### **Flood damages in major Irrigation schemes**



Selected major Irrigation schemes are as follows;

District	Schemes	Amount (in Million Rs.)
Ampara	SenanayakaSamudra	225
Anuradhapura	Padaviya	150
	Tissawewawa	140
	Nuwarawewa	150
Batticaloa	Navakiri	160
	Unnichai	110
	Rugam	310
	Vahaneri	270
Kurunagela	HakwatunaOya	295
Polonaruwa	Kaudulla	252.5
	Minneriya	360
	Girithale	100
	Elehara	78
	ParakramaSamudraya	310.0
Puttalam	Inginimitiya	300
Trincomalee	Kantale	247.5
	Allai	152.5
Hambatota	Muruthawela	217
	Yoda Wewa &Tissawewa Complex	190
Monaragala	MuthuKandiya	150

Allocation –Rs 4531.23Million

Amount of Work awarded – Rs. 1900 Million

Expenditure up to End of December – Rs.370 Million

## b. Irrigation Management Division

Irrigation Management Division (IMD) established in 1984, implements the Integrated Management of Agriculture Settlement (INMAS) in 54 Major Irrigations. The main objective is to establish a self-reliant farming community in irrigated agricultural areas. It expects to implement participatory approach through active participation of beneficiaries and farmer representatives, while integrating state and non-governmental officials and private sector in order to achieve sustainable economic development of farming community of irrigation settlement by increasing the productivity of a unit of water.

This division is primarily responsible to establish and strengthen farmer-based institutions in major irrigation schemes in order to improve participatory operation and maintenance of irrigation sub system leading to increase agricultural production and productivity of unit of water. Through this it also enhance the knowledge and skills of farming community and uplift the livelihood.

### Allocation & Expenditure Summary

No.	Project /Programme	Allocation 2015 (Rs. Mn.)	Expenditure 2015 (Rs. Mn.)
1	<b>Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets</b>	<b>23.94</b>	<b>22.87</b>
	Building & Structures	12.23	11.870
	Plant, Machinery & Equipment	0.8	0.09
	Vehicles	10.91	10.91
2	<b>Acquisition of Capital Assets</b>	<b>51.85</b>	<b>34.10</b>
	Furniture & Office Equipment	5	4.95
	Building & Structures	20	6.73
	Land & Land Improvements	26.85	22.42
3	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.87</b>
	Staff Training	2	1.87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77.79</b>	<b>58.84</b>

## Progress of Programs implemented in 2015

### 1. Strengthening and Empowering Farmer Organizations

1.1 ) Assistance given for the farmer organizations (FO's) to ensure good governance as follows.

Activity	Unit	Target	Achievement	%
Preparation of FOs final accounts	No of FO's	830	783	94
Updating FOs Accounts	No of FO's	863	812	94
Facilitate to the auditing FOs accounts	No of FO's	805	586	73
Conducting FOs elections	No of FO's	425	346	81
Conducting FOs Annual General meetings	No's	1,843	1,633	87
Conducting FOs Monthly Committee Meetings	No's	22,459	25,300	112
Facilitate updating FOs Membership Register	No's	841	533	63
Introduce amended constitution & systems procedures for FO management facilitate to them incorporate them to their management	No of FOs	539	251	47
Established FO Sub Committee	No's	48	26	54
Development of FO fund	Rs (000)	14,591	11,305	77
Registration of System Level FOs under Agrarian Services Act 2000 No. 46	No's	22	4	18
Conducting Project Management Committee Meetings	No's	476	442	92
Conducting Pre-Seasonal meetings	No's	119	119	100
Conducting Seasonal meetings	No's	101	101	100

9 Farmer Organization Follow up Workshop conducted in selected 9 major irrigation areas according to the workshop finding action taken correct the FO Activities



FO Election - Kanthale Scheme



FO Election - Muruthawela Scheme



FO General Meetings – Gal Oya (LB) Scheme



FO General Meetings – Minipe Scheme



FO Executive Committee Meeting -  
Mahakanadarawa Scheme



FO Executive Committee Meeting -  
Minipe Scheme

1.2) Conducted training programs to farmers & farmer organization leaders strengthening participatory management process under the following aspects.

Area of training	Target (No of participants)	Achievement (No of participants)	%
Financial Management	2,920	1,864	64
Leadership Development	1,510	708	47
Introduction of amended constitution & System procedures for FOs	850	120	14
Income Management	250	80	32
Internal Auditing	540	201	37
Climate change adaptation	675	283	43
Others	730	336	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,015</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>45</b>



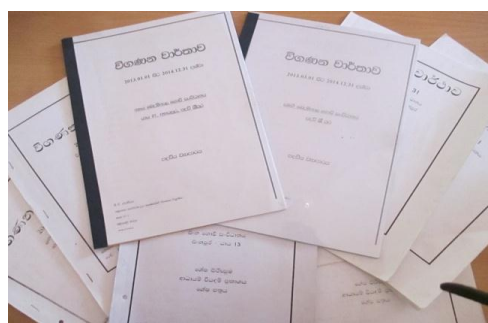
Income management Training -

Muruthawela Scheme



Income management Training -

Padaviya Scheme



FO Audit Reports - Padaviya Scheme



Financial Management Training -

Padaviya Scheme



## 2. Participatory Maintenance and Water Management Program

Farmer organizations were guided and facilitated to participate in the following aspects under the participatory maintenance and water management program.

2.1) Farmers contribution for maintenance of Irrigation subsystem canals maintenance, Agriculture Roads and Drainage in Irrigation Sub System – Assisted by the IMD as follows.

Activity	Target Rs (000)	Achievement Rs (000)	%
Regular Grass Cutting Irrigation bunds & Agriculture Roads by FOs Fund	59,908	45,214	75
Maintenance of Irrigation Structures and other Accessories by FOs Funds	23,080	13,805	60
Maintenance of Agricultural Roads by FOs Funds	43,500	43,106	99
Maintenance of Irrigation Drainage canal by FOs Funds	7,600	8,100	106
Jungle clearing, de silting and other works - done by "SRAMADANA" *	48,702	59,170	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,790</b>	<b>169,395</b>	<b>93</b>

\* Estimate value of “Sramadana” man days x 600/= per day



Agricultural Road Maintenance –  
Kanthale Project



Agricultural Road Maintenance –  
Redibendi Ela Project



Regular Maintenance – Dhambarawa Schem



Regular Maintenance – Minipe Scheme



Shramadana Campaign – Nagadeepa Scheme



Shramadana Campaign – Bathmedilla Project

2.2) Other Activity for strengthening of Participatory Operation and Maintenance Program as follows.

Activity	Unit	Target	Achievement	%
Preparing of Regular maintenance plans by FOs	No of FO's	200	154	77
Updating FO maintenance plans	No of FO's	441	367	83
Demarcating and conserving irrigation reservations	KM	1177	652	55
Development of Operation & Maintenance Fund	000	76952	72173	94
Displays Notice board	No's	2504	1465	56
Promote & assist to implement cultural programs related to irrigation (No's)	No's	284	295	104





Demarcating Canal Reservation -  
Gal Oya (LB) Scheme



Fixing Canal Reservation Boundary Post -  
Minipe Scheme



Aluth sahal mangalya –  
Parakrama Samudraya Scheme



Aluth sahal mangalya – Kanthale Scheme



Water related Cultural activities - Alla Scheme



Kiri ithirawime mangalya - Padaviya Scheme

2.3) Conducted Participatory Maintenance and Water Management training and Awareness programs to improve the skills & knowledge of farmers and farmer organization leaders under the following aspects.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Target (No of Participants)</b>	<b>Achievement (No of Participants)</b>	<b>%</b>
Regular Maintenance	4,020	1,082	27
Water Management	795	330	42
Protection & Conservation of Canal Reservation	360	319	89
Legal empowerment	910	196	22
Training for Water Masters	400	201	50
Awareness of School Children	700	800	114
Maintenance of brush cutters	120	40	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>7305</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>41</b>

2.4) Following activities conducted by the irrigation management division to commemorate March 22<sup>nd</sup> world water day.

The main ceremony was held on 22-03-2015 at the town hall Anuradhapura with the participation of the government officers and farmers & farmer leaders of the Nuwarawewa and Tissawewa Scheme.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Total</b>
Conducting “Shramadana”	Man Days	1,429
Awareness for Farmers	No’s	1,011
Awareness for School Children	No’s	2,532
Conducting Essay, Art and Oratorical contests among the School Children	No’s	438
Fixing of Notice Board	No’s	26
Planting trees on the boundaries of the reservation	No’s	250



World Water Day Awareness Walk –

Nuwarawewa Scheme



World Water Day School Children Awareness –

Minneriya Scheme

2.5) In order to enhance the productivity of a unit of water, farmers in INMAS schemes have been encouraged to use of rain water for land preparation. As the result of that, it was able to use rain water for land preparation in 52,715 ha. Furthermore, IMD facilitated and coordinated to prepared water allocation schedules at 924 of Field Canals and at 531 Distributory Canals.

### 3) Enhancement of Agricultural production and productivity.

3.1) Details of crops cultivation, production and values in major irrigation areas under the Integrated Management of Agriculture Settlement (INMAS) program are given below.

	Unit	2014/15 Maha	2015 Yala	2015
Extent of land cultivated with paddy	Ha	155,617	144,431	300,048
Cultivation of other field crops	Ha	1,714	7,528	9,242
Cultivation of perennial crops (Banana / sugar cane)	Ha	2,366	2,366	2,366
Total extent	Ha	159,697	154,325	314,022
copping intensity				190 %
Total amount of paddy production	Tone million	0.66	0.67	1.33
Value of the production	Rs. Million	26,604	27,072	53,676
Value of the other field crops and vegetable production	Rs. Million	618	1,700	2,318
Value of the production of perennial crops	Rs. Million	-	-	1,655
The total value of the production of paddy, field crops, vegetables and perennial crops.	Rs. Million	-	-	57,649





Paddy Field – Nuwarawewa Scheme



Banana and Vegetable Cultivation in  
Paddy Land – Padaviya Scheme

3.2) IMD facilitated and coordinated to adopt Parachute method in 274 ha and to use 39,500 bushels of quality seed paddy in order to enhance the average yield of paddy.



Preparation of Parachute Nursery -  
Padaviya Scheme



Parachute Methods -  
Wahalkada Scheme

3.3) As the result of coordination and facilitation to extend the Green gram cultivation in Third season, 277 ha were cultivated in Inginimitiya, Thabbowa, and Bathalagoda Irrigation Schemes at the end of the 2014/15 Maha season. Under this program 69 tons of Green gram produced and the value of the production Rs 31 million.



Third Season Green Gram Cultivation -  
Thabbowa Scheme



Third Season Green Gram Cultivation –  
Ignimitiya Scheme

\* Though 10,000 ha were planned to cultivate Green gram in Third Season at the end of 2015 yala, 5516 ha were cultivated owing to prevailed bad weather condition. Green gram was cultivated in 4937 ha and Cowpea was cultivated in 340 ha out of 5516 ha.



Third Season Green Gram Cultivation -  
Mee Oya Scheme



Third Season Green Gram Cultivation -  
Usgala Scheme



3.4) with aim of uplifting the living condition of farmers through increasing their income, Irrigation Management Division implemented the “Horticulture Instigation Program”. The pilot project was implemented with selected farmers in 07 Farmers’ Organizations in Kirindi Oya Major Irrigation Area. TOM EJC mango variety which is targeted for export market was cultivated under the respective project and 800 plants were cultivated in this year. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed in between IMD, Farmers’ Organization, Ellawala Horticulture (Pvt) Ltd and University of Colombo Institute of Agro Technology & Rural Science (UCIARS) for the sustainability of the project.



TOM EJC mango cultivation –  
KiridiOya Scheme



TOM EJC mango cultivation –  
KiridiOya Scheme

3.5) 450 Kg of Big Onion seed were produced by cultivating 8,000 mother bulbs in Girithale and Dewahuwa for reduce the scarcity of Big Onion seed in some extent. It is value Rs 7.65 million.



Big Onion Seed Production - Dewahuwa Scheme



Big Onion Seed Production – Girithale Scheme

3.6) IMD facilitated the Animal husbandry programs with the aim of increasing income of farm families through enhance the milk production in Kirindi Oya, Nuwarawewa, Dewahuwa, Rajanganaya Major irrigation areas and the progress achieved was described as below.

Activities	Units	Quantity
Facilitation of distribution of cow	N0	114
Facilitation of the construction of cattle sheds	N0	71
Facilitation of growing of CO3 grass	Ha	14



Cattle Shed - Kirindi Oya Scheme

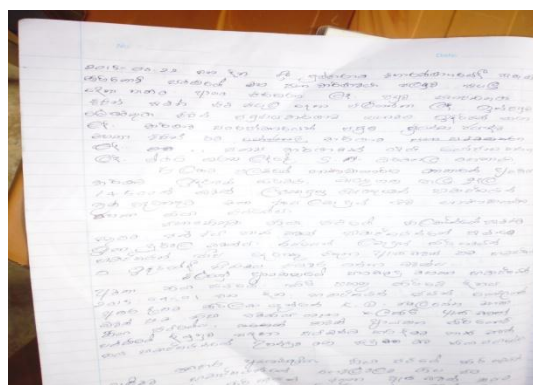


Co3 Grass Cultivation – Kirindi Oya Scheme

Under the respective program, Milk Production Society was established with 36 farmers in Kirindi Oya Major Irrigation Area. A member of this society earns average sum of Rs.15,000.00 additional income per month by selling milk.



Meeting of milk production Society -  
Kirindi Oya Scheme



Milk production Society Meeting Report -  
Kirindi Oya Scheme



3.7) Facilitated to enhance Farmer Family income through home garden development. Under this program, 2129 no. of Mango Plants, 39 No. of papaw plants, 6380 No. of Coconut Plants, 18000 No. of pepper Plants, 1700 No. of Orange plants, 630 No. of Grape Plants cultivated in selected major irrigation Area.



Awareness program on home garden cultivation – Huruluwewa Scheme



Awareness program on home garden cultivation – Huruluwewa Scheme



Papaw Cultivation –  
Kauduluwewa Scheme



Guava Cultivation –  
Huruluwewa Scheme



3.8) With the aim of controlling the fluctuation of the price, Vegetable cultivation program was implemented in Rajanganaya, Morawewa, Minneriya, Kirindi Oya in off season. 315 Kg of vegetable seeds were cultivated and 541 farm families engaged with the program.

3.9 ) To exchange the experiences and to evaluate progress of the programs implemented, 09 field days were organized with the participation of all stakeholders in Inginimitiya, Allai, Badulu Oya Bathmedilla, Dambarawa, Bathalagoda, Ridibendi Ella, Hakwatuna Oya, Mee Oya schemes.



Field Day – Hakwatuna Oya Scheme



Field Day – Mee Oya Scheme



Field Day – Redi Bendi Ela Scheme



Experience sharing between Padaviya Farmers and Jaffna Farmers

3.10) Following Training program were conducted to improve knowledge and skill of Farmers for enhancement of agriculture productivity.

Training Program	Target	Progress	%
	Number of farmer	Number of farmer	
Exchange of field experience	1,030	485	47
Parachute methods	900	489	54
Post-harvest technology	250	151	60
Animal husbandry	169	181	107
Production of organic fertilizer	690	223	32
On farm water management	795	240	30
Production of Quality seed	415	367	88
Pepper Cultivation	600	615	102
Others	3330	1642	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>4393</b>	<b>54</b>

#### 4 Special Programme

4.1 ) Under the Government's 100 day program, facilitation and guidance were given to get the contribution of the Farmer Organizations as following activities.

Activities	Unit	Target	Progress	%
Conducting Shramadhana	Man days	30,000	23,170	77
Irrigation accessories maintenance	Rs.(000)	27,000	18,560	69
Removal de silting	KM.	1,800	1,556	86
Marking of the boundaries of reserves & conservation irrigation reservation	KM	360	243	68
Maintenance of agricultural roads	KM	90	108	120

IMD facilitate to the provide 7,964 labor days and Rs 3 million funds of the Farmer Organizations to repair the flood damages at the end of November 2014.

4.2) Assistance with the Sri Lanka Water partnership climate change adaptation awareness programs were conducted for the Field Officers and Farmers. 4 awareness programs conducted and 294 were participated.



Climate Change adaptation Awareness Program Climate Change adaptation Awareness program for For Field Officers – Anuradhapura Field Officers - Polonnaruwa

4.3) PEACE Project After care program activities conducted in 19 selected Farmer Organization in Rajanganaya, Nachchaduwa, Nuwarawewa, Thissawewa, Palukadawala, Atharagolla, Ambakolawewa, Magalla major irrigation scheme and Hulugalla, Moragoda anicut, Mahananneriya, Mahagalgamuwa, Uttimaduwa, Mameniyawa medium irrigation scheme. Under this program, 21

commiunity action plan prepared for each farmers organization and following community action plan activities implemented.

Activities	Amount
Procurement of Reservation Boundary post	6,500
Construction Farmer Centers	16
Capacity Building program for Farmer Centers	1
Procurement of Office equipment for Farmer Centers	2,173

Out of above 16 Farmer Centers, 6 Farmer centers construction were completed.



Farmer Center – Mee Oya Scheme



Farmer Center – Redi Bendi Ella Scheme



Field Canal Repair – Redi Bendi Ella Scheme



Farmer Center – Mahananneriya Scheme



## 5. Capacity Development of Officers

The following training conducted to development of the capacity of the officers in this division.

Training Program	Number of participants
Resident Project Managers progress Review work shop.	40
Capacity Development program for Resident Project Managers	33
Technical Exchange Seminar between Sri Lanka and Japan	35
Training on safe driving and maintenance of vehicles for drivers	37
Program of training on productivity enhancement	30
Awareness Program on Drugs prevention	35
Post Graduate Diploma Course	1
Capacity Building Program for Office Assistance	23
Others	12



Resident Project Managers Progress Review shop - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute



Resident Project Managers Capacity Building Work Program - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute



Sri Lankan and Japan experience sharing work  
Shop on participatory management -  
Grand Kandiyani Hotel - Kandy



Drugs prevention Awareness Program -  
IMD Head Office

## 6 Attending public grievances / complaints

Bellow mention is the attending of public grievances and complaint received from Head Office and The Resident Project Managers Offices are as follows.

Number of Public grievances and complaints received	1987
Number of solutions provided out of those	1480
The percentage of the solutions provided	74%
Number to which solutions could not be provided	507

## C. Water Resources Board

### Introduction

The Water Resources Board was established in 1966 under the Act No. 29 of 1964, as an advisory body to the Minister on all matters concerning the control and utilization of the Water Resources in Sri Lanka.

In 1978, Groundwater Division of the Irrigation Department was transferred to the Water Resources Board and functions of the Board were expanded and commenced the implementation activities.

The Water Resources Board Act was amended and passed by the Parliament in 1999 to enable the Water Resources Board to pay more emphasis on matters pertaining to Groundwater Resources in Sri Lanka.

### Expenditure Summary

No.	Project Programme	Allocation 2015 (Rs. Mn.)	Expenditure 2015 (Rs. Mn.)
1	Long term Groundwater Monitoring of the Coastal Sandy Aquifer Extending from Colombo to Negombo	0.50	0.23
2	Long term Groundwater Monitoring of Anuradapura District & Conducting of training Programmes on Awareness Creation about water Born Health Hazards and Conducting water Clinics	0.50	0.28
3	Hydrogeological Study in Limestone Aquifers in Manner District	4.50	4.50
4	Hydrogeological Study in Vavuniya and Kilinochchi Districts	4.50	3.01
5	Development of Grundwater Monitoring Network for Jaffna Peninsuloa	4.50	2.48
6	The stady on the Direct & Indirect Impacts of the Climate Changes on the Coastal Aquifer System of Sri Lanka	3.00	2.25
7	Identification of Suitabale Areas for Groundwater Recharge in Sri Lanka Phase	3.00	2.50

	1 - Puttalam District		
8	Water Quality Study in CKD Prevailing Areas of Ampara, Kurunegala, Trincomalee, Hambantota, Badulla, Moneragala and Polonnaruwa Districts.	5.00	4.53
9	Rehabilitation of hand pump tube wells in Hambanthota, Badulla and Moneragala Districts	5.00	2.87
10	Groundwater Assessment of Kirindioya Basin	2.50	1.75
11	Groundwater Assessment of Kelani Ganga Basin	2.00	0.94
12	Staff Training	0.50	0.19
13	Rehabilitation and Improvement	3.50	3.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>28.57</b>

### **Progress of the activities performed by the Water Resources Board from January to December, 2015**

#### **01. Treasury Grant Funded Groundwater Studies**

##### **1.1 Long term Groundwater Monitoring of the Coastal Sandy Aquifer extending from Colombo to Negombo (Rs. 0.5 Mn)**

The Western coastal sandy aquifer extending from Colombo to Negombo had been assessed by the Water Resources Board during the period 2012 – 2014. The main objective of the study was to identify any groundwater contamination due to industrial activities of the areas like Wattala, Kandana, Ja-Ela, Seeduwa, Katana, Katunayake and Negombo. The groundwater monitoring network was established fully at the end of 2014 and long term monitoring was started since 2015. 90 test bore holes were constructed for groundwater monitoring purpose in this zone.

The annual target for 2015 is to collect 350 samples, analyse them and prepare hydrochemical maps showing spatial distribution of water quality such as salinity, Nitrate, Iron etc. Up to December, 350 Nos. well data have collected under this Study.



### 1.3 Long term groundwater monitoring and conducting of training programmes as awareness creation about water born health hazards and conducting water clinics. (Rs. 0.5 Mn)

This study covers the agricultural and CKDu (Cronic Kidney diseases) prevailing areas of Anuradhapura District and purpose of the study is to awareness creation and among the people of the area on groundwater quality problems and to conduct monitoring of groundwater quality to identify long term and temporal quality variations could be occurred due to natural and anthropogenic reasons.

The progress up to December 2015 of the study are as follows:

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress up to December, 2015
01	Groundwater Monitoring and Water Sampling	200 Nos. data	200
02	Chemical analysis of water samples	200 Samples	200
03	Conducting Awareness Programmes	07 Nos.	07

**Table 1.** Progress up to December, 2015 – Groundwater monitoring and awareness programmes Anuradapura District



Conducting Water Clinics



### 1.3 Hydrogeological Study in Limestone Aquifers in Mannar District – 4.0 Million

The aim of this project is to identify high potential aquifer units of Mannar Miocene Limestone terrain and inland hard rock terrains usable for agriculture development and drinking purposes.

**Table 2.** Progress up to December 2015 - Mannar District groundwater study

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Carry out groundwater investigations	40	40
02	Construction of test bore holes	30	24
03	Conducting of pumping tests	30	-
04	Leveling of monitoring well points	30	-
05	Water sampling and chemical analysis	200	215
06	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	

### 1.4 Hydrogeological Study in Vavuniya and Kilinochchi Districts

Vavuniya and Kilinochchi districts fall on the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka and identification of available groundwater sources are very essential for future development works and therefore this study is formulated to identify the aquifer parameters, its extensions and to demarcate the groundwater potential areas where possible groundwater sources available for small scale irrigated agriculture drinking and industrial purposes.

**Table 3.** Progress up to December, 2015 - Mannar groundwater study

Si No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Carry out groundwater investigations	20	24
02	Construction of test bore holes	20	20
03	Conducting of pumping tests	20	08
04	Levelling of monitoring well points	20	-
05	Water sampling	200	83
06	Chemical analysis	200	80
07	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	



Drilling of Test bore hole

### 1.5 Development of Groundwater Monitoring Network for Jaffna Peninsula

Jaffna limestone aquifers are considered as one of the most important aquifers in the country as total water supply of Jaffna Peninsula provide by groundwater sources. Due to intensive agriculture and other anthropogenic activities, the Jaffna limestone aquifers are also vulnerable to easy contamination. Therefore, groundwater monitoring programs in Jaffna are conducting by Water Resources Board aiming to identifying groundwater level fluctuation, water quality changes, pollution levels, direct and indirect pollution sources and to check groundwater recharge possibilities within the Peninsula.

**Table 4.** Progress up to December, 2015 - Development of Jaffna groundwater monitoring Network.

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Carry out groundwater investigations	40	40
02	Construction of test bore holes	30	30
03	Conducting of pumping tests	30	13
04	Leveling of monitoring well points	30	30
05	Water sampling	400	400
06	Chemical analysis	400	400
07	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	

## **1.6 The Study on the direct and Indirect Impacts of the Climate Changes on the Coastal Aquifer System of Sri Lanka**

### **Western Coastal Groundwater Aquifer**

To achieve the project objectives of this project following activities have been carried out during the period from January to December, 2015.

- To identification of salinity level changes in coastal aquifer system of Sri Lanka through a proper groundwater monitoring network and to determination of the fluctuation of fresh water groundwater interface, it has been selected 60 nos. of shallow wells in the western coastal zone which exist from Colombo to Weligama coastal strip. We have measured the water level and collected water sample with respect to monsoon seasons.

The geochemical maps were prepared considering Sri Lanka drinking water standard for pH, Electrical conductivity, Total hardness, Total alkalinity, Total dissolved solids, Calcium, Magnesium, Total Iron, Chloride, Sulphate, Fluoride, Salinity, Phosphate using the analytical data of 60 water samples.

The climatic data for meteorological station which fall along the study area (Colombo to Weligama coastal strip) has been purchased from Department of Meteorology, Sri Lanka. Rearranging of data has been completed. Further, literature review on rainfall data analysis and data analysis will be completed during rest of the year 2015. Addition to the climatic data, digital versions of (shape file) topographical data for study area has been purchased from Department Survey, Sri Lanka for preparation of base maps.

### **Trincomalee District**

The coastal sandy zone extending from Trincomalee to Pulmudai area is using for agriculture purpose and agricultural lands are irrigated by shallow groundwater sources by monitoring open dug wells and shallow tube wells. Monitoring of groundwater quality and its seasonal variations, temporal groundwater level fluctuation of this zone is very essential for future groundwater

management and collecting data on groundwater quality and quantity is the main purpose of the study.

**Table 5.** Progress up to December, 2015. Study on climate change impacts on groundwater

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Carry out groundwater investigations	15	15
02	Construction of test bore holes	15	15
03	Conducting of pumping tests	08	08
04	Levelling of monitoring well points	15	15
05	Water sampling	300	262
06	Chemical analysis	300	262
07	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	



Investigation

### 1.7 Identification of suitable areas for groundwater recharge in Sri Lanka (Phase 1 – Puttalam District)

Under this study, it has been investigated the agricultural areas of Kalpitiya Peninsula in Puttalam District in order to identify the possible areas to adopt artificial recharge techniques.

Many parts of Kalpitiya shallow sandy aquifers are subjected to heavy groundwater extraction for agricultural use. Nitrate pollution in groundwater is also reported high. Since the coastal sandy zone

is highly permeable, using of artificial recharge techniques are very helpful to develop under worth groundwater storage that is usable in dry period.

**Table 6.** Progress up to December, 2015 - Study on climate change impact on groundwater in coastal areas.

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Carry out groundwater investigations	15	15
02	Construction of test bore holes	15	03
03	Conducting of pumping tests	15	03
04	Levelling of monitoring well points	15	-
05	Water sampling	200	181
06	Chemical analysis	200	150
07	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	

### 1.8 Water Quality Study in Chronic Kidney disease prevailing areas

CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) is initially reported in some parts of North Central Province. However, recently it has been reported in other districts such as Ampara, Hambanthota, Moneragala, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala and Trincomalee.

The hardness and presence of Fluoride in groundwater and use of agrochemicals and fertilizer are believed to be the possible causes for this disease. Therefore investigated groundwater quality of the relevant areas is necessary and groundwater monitoring on this performance has been conducted to collect necessary water quality data in the districts. Additionally, arrangements were made to construct deep wells fixing with hand pumps in good water quality contained areas within the Districts.

**Table 7.** Progress up to December, 2015 - Groundwater studies in CKD prevailing areas.

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Carry out groundwater investigations	20	20
02	Construction of test bore holes	20	20
03	Water sampling	10	10
04	Chemical analysis	20	--
05	Water Clinics and Awareness Programme	300	300
06	Installation of tube well hand pumps	300	177
07	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	

*Fig.04: Collection of water samples from drinking water sources*

## 1.9 Groundwater Assessment of Kirindi Oya Basin

It is reported that no information available regarding the quality and quantity of groundwater in Kirindi Oya river basin of Southern Sri Lanka and this study is conducting to assess the groundwater in the basin qualitatively and quantitatively.



**Table 8.** Progress up to December, 2015 - Kirindi Oya Basin groundwater study

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Collection of Hydrogeological data	100	44
02	Carry out groundwater investigations	20	20
03	Construction of test bore holes	10	10
04	Conducting of pumping tests	06	06
05	Levelling of monitoring well points	10	-
06	Water sampling	100	100
07	Chemical analysis	100	100
08	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	

#### 1.10 Groundwater Assessment of Kelani Ganga Basin

This study covers the upper part of Kelani river basin and steps have been taken to collect important groundwater data qualitatively and quantitatively. Those data will be utilized to development of Kelani river basin in future.

**Table 9.** Progress up to December, 2015. Kelani river Basin groundwater study

No.	Activity	Annual Target	Progress
01	Collection of Hydrogeological data	100	100
02	Carry out groundwater investigations	08	08
03	Construction of test bore holes	08	-
04	Conducting of pumping tests	08	-
05	Levelling of monitoring well points	10	-
06	Water sampling	100	100
07	Chemical analysis	100	100
08	Data analysis, interpretation and reporting	In progress	

## 02. Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project

### 2.1 Groundwater studies at Matale Pilot Area

Dambulla, Galewela, Naula, Laggala-Pallegama and Pallepola Divisional Secretariats were chosen to study under Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project (DSWRPP) phase- I. This area was extended to Wilgamuwa, Yatawaththa & Matale Divisional Secretariats under phase II of the project after responses from different stakeholders during awareness programme and considering the out puts of the phase I.

#### 2.1.1 Continuation of the monitoring on Established Groundwater Monitoring network in the Pilot areas

Groundwater monitoring network (39 wells) established under DSWRPP-phase I in Matale pilot area has been regularly monitoring once a month. Groundwater level, Chemical Parameters (In-situ test) and cash crop types are recorded in every visit.



Fig 05 : Measure Groundwater levels of agro well

#### 2.1.2 Awareness Program

Awareness programme of Matale pilot area was held on 21<sup>st</sup> September 2015 at conference hall of District Secretariat, Matale which was chaired by Additional District Secretary, Matale. The invites were representing government institutions and stakeholders in water and agricultural fields. At the meeting it was discussed on construction of agro wells with recommendations of institution related to groundwater management such as Water Resources Board (WRB) and Chronic Kidney Disease prevailing in Wilgamuwa DS division.



Awareness programme of Matale pilot area

### **2.1.3 Groundwater Investigation**

Geophysical Investigations have been carried out in Wilgamuwa DS division to select most suitable sites for construction test bore-holes. 1-D resistivity surveys have been completed in 8 locations. Among those 5 locations are selected for drilling.

## **2.2 Groundwater studies at Ampara Pilot Area**

Based on the results of phase- I study and request of different stakeholders, the study was extended to Dehiattakandiya, Padiyathalawa, Mahaoya, Akkarapattu, Alayativembu, Thirukkivil, Pothuvil and Lahugala DS divisions.

### **2.2.1 Continuation of the monitoring on Established Groundwater Monitoring network in the Pilot areas**

Groundwater monitoring network (30 wells) established under DSWRPP-phase I in Ampara pilot area has been regularly monitoring twice a year. Groundwater level and Chemical Parameters (In-situ test) were measured in the field.

### **2.2.2 Awareness Program**

Four (04) awareness programs including three mini –awareness programs were held at District Secretaries office, Ampara and DS officers at Dehiattakandiya, Mahaoya and Padiyathalawa with the chairman ship of GA Amapara and respective Divisional Secretaries. The participants were mainly from the government institutions and NGO's who are working in Water sector. The activities to be implemented in Ampara district was presented to the participants. A discussion was also held with the special emphasis on the CKDu issue in the Dehiattakandiya, Mahaoya and Padiyathalawa area.

### **2.2.3 Groundwater Investigation and Water sampling**

Ten (10) Geophysical Investigations have been carried out in Ampara District to identify most suitable site for construction of test bore holes. 55 water samples were also collected in the study area for preparation of water quality maps.

## **2.3 Groundwater studies at Badulla Pilot Area**

### **2.3.1 Continuation of the monitoring on Established Groundwater Monitoring network in the Pilot areas**

Groundwater monitoring network (55 wells) established under DSWRPP-phase I in Badulla pilot area has been regularly monitoring twice a year. Water samples of the wells have been tested for full analysis.

### **2.3.2 Awareness Program**

An Awareness programme was held on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at GA office, Badulla with the chairmanship of GA, Badulla. The participants were mainly from the government institutions and NGO's who are working in the water sector of the Badulla region. The activities conducted by the Water Resources Board in Jaffna peninsula was presented to the participants. A discussion was also held with the special emphasis on the CKDu issue in Rideemaliyadda, Mahiyangane, Kandaketiya and Meegahakivula area. The leaflets were distributed among the participants during the program.

### 03. Generated Funds

#### **COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES**

The following commercial activities were performed on the requests made by Government and other organizations including public requirements. The progress is given below.

No	Item	Amount
1	Hydrogeological Surveys	180
2	Tube Well Construction	106
3	Hand Pump Installation	51
4	Pumping Test	87
5	Tube Well cleaning	20
6	Chemical Analysis of Water Sample	915
7	Bacteriological Tests	174
8	Hand pump basins	29

## **8. Ministry Events: Conference of International network on water &Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEPF)**

INWEPF started as an initiative of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Food and Agriculture of United Nation (FAO) to represent about the multifunctional roles of paddy agriculture, in the World Water Forum in Kyoto in 2003.

MAFF, The Japanese institute of Irrigation and Drainage (JIID) and other related organizations organized a pre-symposium conference on this topic in 2002, and invited representatives from paddy-growing countries in the region and international organizations. Many of these same participants convened again at the World Water Forum in 2003, when the idea of a South- South network was introduced. The network approach was enthusiastically embraced by the country representatives, and MAFF followed up with a meeting in November 2004 to formally establish INWEPF whose purposes was to promote better management of water for paddy fields in order to further the objectives of meeting the challenges of;

- (1) Food security and poverty alleviation,
- (2) Sustainable water use and
- (3) International cooperation.

The modality of action was ***“to provide a forum to realize the three challenges by promoting dialogue, exchanging knowledge and experiences, creating synergy among existing forums and strengthening capacity building in agricultural water management in paddy fields”***.

The Network intends to improve policies and practice related to paddy agricultural systems focusing mainly on water management and environmental issues. INWEPF holds annual general meetings and more frequent meetings of the three working groups focusing on (1) technical issues, (2) policy and awareness, and (3) development cooperation. International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEPF) are represented by 17 paddy cultivating countries namely, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam all within South/SE Asia plus Egypt (Where rice is an important crop) and from several international organizations, such as FAO, ICID and IWMI etc..



Sri Lanka committee for the International network on Water and Ecosystem in paddy fields (SLNWEPF) hosted the 12<sup>th</sup> International Steering Committee along with a remarkable INWEPF symposium 2015 at Jetwing Blue Hotel Negombo. The theme of the conference was “Climatic Change impacts and Sustainability of paddy farming in Asia.” This was conducted from 03<sup>rd</sup> November 2015 to 05<sup>th</sup> November 2015.

The Chief Guest was Hon. Gamini Wijith Wijayamuni Zoysa, Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management. 33 foreign members participated to this event from 11 member countries out of the 17 member countries. The FAO, IWMI were also represented the conference.

Inauguration of the symposium was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2015 and same day Technical seminar was done presenting 15 Technical papers by the experts who work in their irrigated agriculture sector and the academic institutes.

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation Department, Agricultural Department, Irrigation management Division, Agrarian Development Department, Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, Provincial Irrigation Department and University of Moratuwa, Peradeniya, Ruhuna, Rajarata, Eastern and Uva Wellassa represented the



conference and Technical seminars. Apart from that local delegates from Sri Lanka water partnership, institute of Post-Harvest Technology, Rice Research and Development Institute were attended the symposium.

The International Steering Committee was held on 04<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and on 05<sup>th</sup> November foreign delegates had the opportunity to visit Tabbowa Major Irrigation Schemes and Anawilundawa Wetland sanctuary, which is one of the 6 RAMSAR wetlands in Sri Lanka.



Arrival of Foreign Delegates to Tabbowa Irrigation Scheme

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management funded Rs. 5.32 million under the GOSL funds and INWEPF – Sri Lanka National Committee spent Rs. 0.55 Million through Voluntary donations. This event accounted best appreciation from foreign participants and it was a successful international event in 2015.