

6.4.3.2 Water Requirement Plan for Muruthawela Reservoir Scheme

(1) LB sub-scheme

1) Design irrigated area

Design irrigated area for Tract I, II and III is approx. 1,700 ha as follows.

Tract	Tract I	Tract II	Tract III	Total
Area	425	583	692	1,700

2) Design water source discharge

To be based on the 11 year (1984~95) discharge records for Muruthawela Reservoir.

3) Design crops

Paddy, OFCs, and banana are to be the design crops given soil conditions in the area.

4) Design irrigation period

Based on data obtained in the field, design irrigation period is to be as follows.

Crop	Maha season	Yala season	Remarks
Paddy	135 days from September 15 (including 30 days of land preparation)	135 days from April 15 (including 30 days of land preparation)	3 step stagger (30%, 40% 30%)
OFC	same as above	same as above	same as above
banana	throughout the year		to start in October

5) Design irrigation requirement.

Water requirement calculations for paddy (3.5 month variety), OFCs (ground nuts applied as the case for water requirement calculation), and banana (values for Uda Walawe area adopted) are given in Table 6.4.3.2-1 ~ 6.4.3.2-3.

6) Design cropping ratios

The results of present water balance calculations indicate a water shortage for the sub-scheme area. Design cropping ratios are determined as follows based on the cropping pattern under the farm management plan.

- Priority is to be given to introduction of 20% perennial OFCs and 5% percent perennial banana for the overall area.
- The present paddy rotation system will be maintained. Accordingly, paddy cropping in Tract II in the Yala season will be 70%, and in Tract III the same for the Maha season will be over 70%.
- The present paddy cropping intensity of over 65% in the Maha season in Tract I will be preserved.

On the basis of the above, design cropping ratios are tabulated below.

Unit: %

Tract	Tract I A=425ha			Tract I A=583ha			Tract I A=692ha		
	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Paddy	OFC	Banana
Maha	85	10	5	30	20	5	95	0	5
Yala	50	10	5	95	0	5	30	20	5

7) Irrigation efficiency

Irrigation efficiency (Ec, Ea) taking into consideration canal rehabilitation are determined as follows.

Irrigation efficiency	Present	Design	Remarks
Canal conveyance efficiency (Ec)	50%	65%	Ec = 65% from ID design criteria adopts value for upland paddy (in discussions with ID)
Field loss (Ea)	50%	50%	

8) Results of design water balance calculation (refer to Table 6.4.3.2-4)

Unit: %

Calculation Period	1984/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	Average
Maha	100	92	66	97	97	100	--	93	--	100	100	94
Yala	98	67	67	99	92	100	--	95	--	100	100	91

9) Design irrigable area

Design irrigable area is as follows based on results of water balance calculation.

Unit: ha

Season	Maha				Yala			
	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Total	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Total
Tract I	85%	10%	5%	100%	50%	10%	5%	65%
A=425 ha	361	43	21	425	213	43	21	277
Tract II	30%	20%	5%	55%	95%	0%	5%	100%
A=583 ha	175	117	29	321	554	0	29	583
Tract III	95%	0%	5%	100%	30%	20%	5%	55%
A=692 ha	657	0	35	692	208	138	35	381
Total $\Sigma A=1,700$ ha	1,193	160	85	1,438	975	181	85	1,241

On the basis of the above, cropped area in the Maha season is 1,438 ha (85%), and that in the Yala season is 1,241 ha (73%) for a total annual cropping intensity of 158%.

Present and design values are compared below.

Design irrigated area : 1,700 ha

		Present		Design (irrigated area)	
Maha	Paddy	984 ha	(58%)	1,193 ha	(70%)
	OFC	214 ha	(13%)	160 ha	(9%)
	Banana			85 ha	(5%)
Yala	Paddy	915 ha	(54%)	975 ha	(57%)
	OFC	101 ha	(6%)	181 ha	(11%)
	Banana			85 ha	(5%)
Total		2,214 ha	(131%)	2,679 ha	(158%)

Table 6.4.3.2-1 Design Water Requirement for Muruthawela LB Sub-scheme (Paddy 3.5 month Variety)

KC:	Maha												Yala													
	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG		
Growth Stage and Crop Factors	30%	30%	40%	40%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	
1st Stagger Tract I																										
2nd Stagger Tract II																										
3rd Stagger Tract III																										
ETo (Evapotranspiration of Reference Crop)	5.14	4.81	3.82	3.96	4.13	4.21	4.88	4.32	5.18	5.06	5.14	5.95														
1. LP (Land Preparation)	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
2. E (Evapo. during LP) (E-ETo)	0.90	1.35	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
3. Sd (Standing Water)	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
4. Etc (Crop Water Requirement) (ETc=ETo x KC)	0.77	1.08	0.29	0.23	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.97	0.39	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
5. Farm Loss at ETc (Farm Loss + ETc)	0.00	1.08	4.36	4.70	5.65	1.39	0.97	0.97	5.91	6.00	7.03	1.96	1.94	11.82	12.01	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06
6. FWR (1+2+3+5) Field Water Requirement	53	313	279	239	287	71	55	307	357	305	357	100	307	357	305	357	305	357	305	357	305	357	305	357	305	357
Peak	1.78	10.43	9.28	7.96	9.56	2.35	1.78	10.24	11.91	10.17	11.90	3.32	10.24	11.91	10.17	11.90	10.17	11.90	10.17	11.90	10.17	11.90	10.17	11.90	10.17	11.90
Total FWR	15.10	15.10	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15

Total FWR = 2.721 mm

Table 6.4.3.2-2 Design Water Requirement for Muruthawela LB Sub-scheme (OFC)

KC:	Maha												Yala				
	Yala	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG				
Growth Stage	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%				
and Crop Factors	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%				
1st Stagger	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65				
2nd Stagger	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65				
3rd Stagger	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65				
ETo (Evapotranspiration of Reference Crop)																	
	5.14	4.81	3.82	3.96	4.13	4.21	4.88	4.32	5.18	5.06	5.14	5.95					

1. LP (Land Preparation)	0.45	0.60	0.45	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.60	0.45	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.60	0.45	1.05	0.00
2. ETC Crop Water Requirement (ETc=ETo x KC)	0.45	0.94	0.38	0.94	0.89	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.99	0.74	0.31	0.30	0.99	0.84	0.35	0.84	1.38
3. Farm Loss at ETc (Farm Loss + ETc)	0.00	2.26	3.22	3.02	3.53	1.35	0.00	2.03	4.36	3.86	4.39	1.90	0.00	3.38	7.27	6.44	7.32
4. FWR (1+2+3) Field Water Requirement	0.45	4.82	122	4.08	5.89	2.25	0.45	4.43	7.27	6.44	7.32	3.17	0.45	113	185	164	186
Average	11	122	136	4.08	5.89	2.25	11	113	185	164	186	81	11	113	185	164	186
Peak	0.38	4.08	4.54	4.27	4.98	1.90	0.38	3.75	6.15	5.45	6.20	2.69	0.38	3.75	6.15	5.45	6.20

Total FWR = 1.343 mm

Source: PMC Records from ID Wiraketiya Office. (1996.3.14)

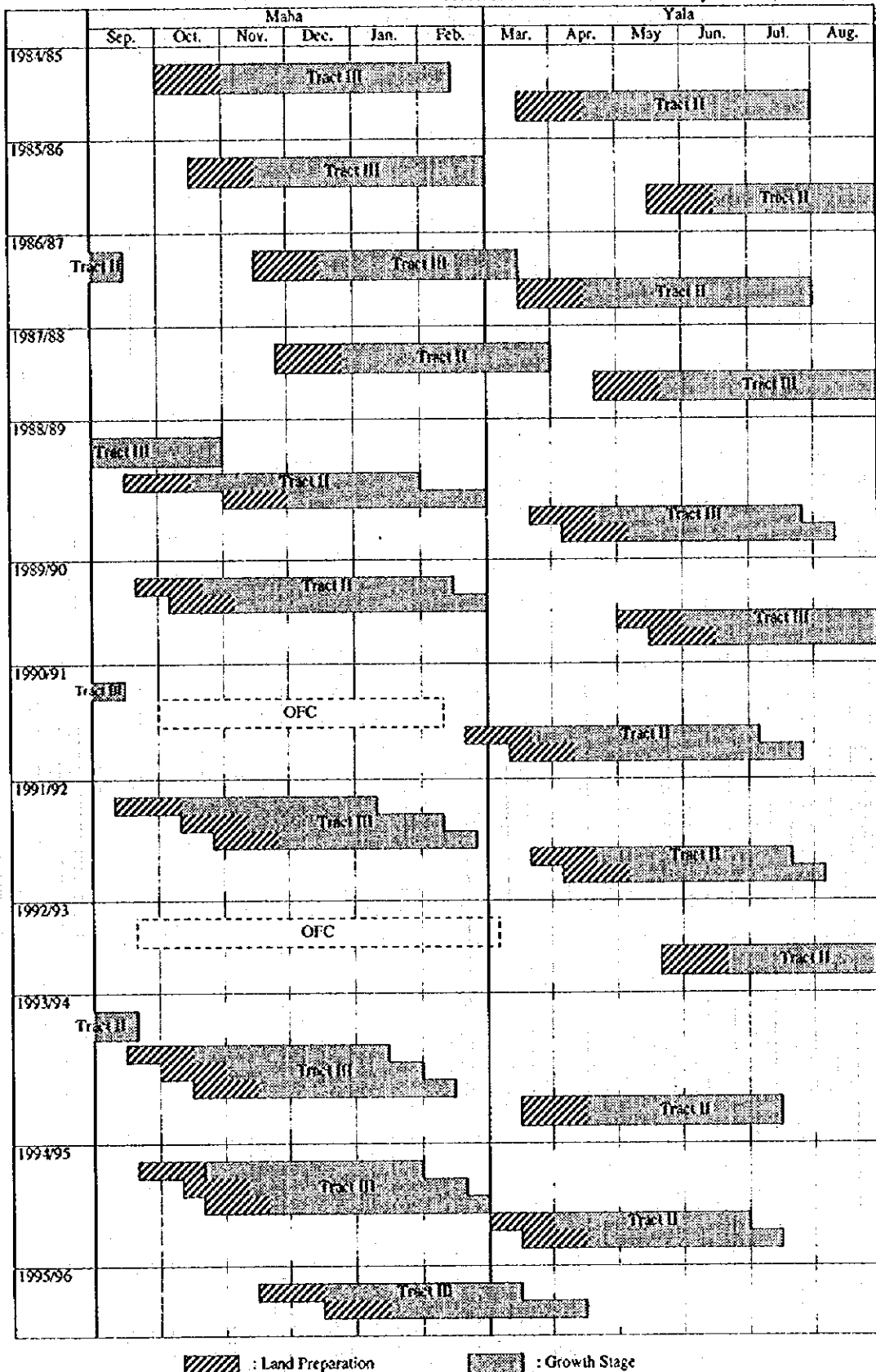


Figure 6.4.3.2-1 Irrigation Period for Muruthawela LB Sub-scheme (1984/85 ~ 1995/96)

Table 6.4.3.2-3 Design Water Requirement for Muruthawela LB Sub-scheme (Banana)

KC:		Maha												Yala			
		SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG				
Growth Stage and Crop Factors	1st Stagger	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00				
	2nd Stagger	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00				
	3rd Stagger	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.05	1.05				

ETc (Evapotranspiration of Reference Crop)	5.14	4.81	3.82	3.96	4.13	4.21	4.88	4.32	5.18	5.06	5.14	5.95
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1. Etc	ETc (S _i)	1.54	1.15	0.86	0.83	0.87	0.95	1.32	1.36	1.63	1.59	1.54	1.79
Crop Water Requirement (ETc-ETo x KC)	ETc (S _i)	2.06	1.92	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.18	1.46	1.56	2.18	2.13	2.16	2.38
	ETc (S _i)	1.54	1.44	1.15	0.95	0.93	0.88	1.02	0.97	1.40	1.59	1.62	1.87
	Total ETc	5.14	4.52	3.23	2.97	2.95	3.01	3.81	3.89	5.21	5.31	5.32	6.04

2. Farm Loss at ETc (Farm Loss + ETc)	Total ETc/60%	8.57	7.54	5.38	4.95	4.92	5.02	6.34	6.48	8.68	8.86	8.87	10.07
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3. FWR Field Water Requirement	Average (inch/month)	8.57	7.54	5.38	4.95	4.92	5.02	6.34	6.48	8.68	8.86	8.87	10.07
	(mm/month)	218	191	137	126	125	127	161	165	220	225	225	256
	(mm/day)	7.25	6.38	4.55	4.19	4.17	4.25	5.37	5.49	7.35	7.50	7.51	8.52
	Peak (mm/day)												

Total FWR = 2,176 mm

Table 6.4.3.2-4 Proposed Water Balance Study for Muruthawela LB Sub-scheme (1985/86 ~ 1994/95)

Mahe: 94%
Yala: 91%

Year	Microthawela Tank Issue Records		Rainfall		Unit FWR		Unit FIR		Field Irrigation Requirement						Water Balance									
	LB Main Sluice	LB Main Canal	(a)	(b) (est.5%)	(c)	ER	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Mahe	Yala	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Mahe	Yala	Treat III A-602ha	Treat II A-583ha	Treat I A-25ha	Total FIR	Volume	Area	Success Rate	
	(Ac.Ft.) (Ac.Ft.)	(Ac.Ft.) (Ac.Ft.)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)	(mm) (mm)
1985/86	2,450	1,972	1,195	780	84	40	178	14	0	38	28	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	30	30
Sep	1,566	1,957	1,272	780	119	63	313	122	191	250	60	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	903	903	903	903	903
Oct	4,524	3,030	3,739	2,431	272	165	279	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	349	349	349	349
Nov	5,391	3,613	4,459	2,898	368	229	339	128	126	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	404	404	404	404
Dec	4,677	3,134	3,868	2,514	142	78	287	149	125	209	71	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	754	754	754	754	754
Jan	5,108	3,423	4,224	2,746	95	46	71	37	127	24	11	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	87	87	87
Feb	5,514	3,739	4,447	2,860	180	62	124	51	142	43	92	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	236	236	236	236	236
Mar	4,585	3,073	3,792	2,465	155	87	161	75	105	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	653	653	653	653
Apr	4,232	2,856	3,500	2,275	59	0	307	113	165	48	35	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,702	1,702	1,702	1,702	1,702
May	4,274	2,871	3,494	2,271	183	105	357	185	252	34	24	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307	1,307
Jun	3,019	2,023	2,497	1,623	489	229	305	164	225	79	48	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	162	162	162	162
Jul	3,200	2,145	2,647	1,720	28	0	357	186	225	357	186	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	759	759	759	759	759
Aug	2,555	1,713	2,113	1,374	8	0	100	81	256	212	34	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	551	551	551	551
Yala total	21,816	14,621	18,042	11,727	921	471	1,480	739	1,252	1,092	459	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321	2,321
Mahe total	45,330	30,580	37,489	24,368	2,001	1,042	2,721	1,343	2,176	1,712	600	1,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557	4,557
1985/86	711	477	588	382	212	125	313	122	191	188	5	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	193	193	193	193
Sep	2,787	1,868	2,305	1,498	122	65	279	137	214	72	72	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	773	773	773	773	773
Oct	3,969	2,660	3,282	2,134	338	209	289	149	126	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	107	107	107	107
Nov	3,921	2,648	3,267	2,124	174	99	267	149	125	188	50	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	678	678	678	678
Dec	3,730	2,500	3,085	2,005	60	0	71	37	127	71	57	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	255	255	255
Jan	13,149	10,453	12,528	8,163	917	498	1,241	624	924	743	190	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,683	2,683	2,683	2,683	2,683
Feb	3,722	2,495	3,078	2,001	138	89	33	11	161	165	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100
Mar	918	615	759	493	238	143	307	153	220	185	220	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	350	350	350	350
Apr	1,928	1,292	1,594	1,036	0	0	357	185	220	357	185	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	759	759	759	759	759
May	2,393	1,728	2,143	1,394	24	0	305	164	225	305	164	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	648	648	648	648	648
Jun	2,332	1,563	1,929	1,254	48	0	357	186	225	357	186	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	759	759	759	759	759
Jul	2,215	1,495	1,832	1,191	145	80	100	81	256	19	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	41	41	41
Aug	13,708	9,187	11,337	7,569	614	312	1,480	739	1,252	1,203	534	940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557	2,557
Yala total	38,857	26,840	33,865	22,517	1,531	810	2,721	1,343	2,176	1,946	720	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220
Mahe total	23,113	15,512	19,115	12,841	352	229	313	122	191	253	68	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	914	914	914	914
Sep	969	649	801	521	114	60	313	122	191	253	68	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	350	350	350	350
Oct	1,474	988	1,219	793	167	95	279	136	214	72	72	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	645	645	645	645
Nov	3,376	2,263	2,792	1,815	50	0	239	128	126	239	128	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	862	862	862	862	862
Dec	2,704	1,872	2,256	1,453	48	0	287	149	125	287	149	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036
Jan	2,115	1,418	1,750	1,137	81	37	71	37	127	33	20	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	150	150	150
Feb	12,954	8,692	10,713	6,964	1,012	470	1,241	604	924	996	401	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,597	3,597	3,597	3,597	3,597
Mar	2,585	1,737	2,137	1,380	89	43	53	11	161	11	119	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	23	23
Apr	1,619	1,085	1,319	870	53	0	307	153	220	307	153	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	653	653	653	653
May	1,134	760	938	610	39	0	357	185	220	357	185	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980
Jun	2,338	1,567	1,934	1,257	0	0	305	164	225	305	164	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	648	648	648	648	648
Jul	3,110	2,084	2,572	1,672	91	29	357	186	225	357	186	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	712	712	712	712	712
Aug	552	372	451	291	173	99	100	81	256	2	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Yala total	24,598	16,485	20,345	13,273	1,866	700	2,721	1,343	2,176	2,106	862	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,955	5,955	5,955	5,955	5,955
Mahe total	11,644	7,630	9,630	6,239	854	370	1,480	739	1,252	1,110	461	885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,358	2,358	2,358	2,358	2,358
Total	36,242	24,115	29,975	19,512	2,720	1,070	4,201	2,082	3,426	3,216	1,323	2,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,313	8,313	8,313	8,313	8,313
1987/88	831	557	687	447	374	229	313	122	191	188	5	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	304	304	304
Sep	3,509	2,352	2,802	1,897	224	113	270	136	214	72	72	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	550	550	550	550
Oct	3,733	2,502	3,087	2,007	125	60	239	128	126	239	128	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	432	432	432
Nov	4,973	3,333	4,113	2,673	12	0	287	149	125	287	149	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036	1,036
Dec	3,191	2,139	2,639	1,715	57	26	71	37	127	41	29	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	155	155	155	155
Jan	16,588	11,117	13,718	8,917	1,414	684	1,241	604	924	735	244	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,645	2,645	2,645	2,645	2,645
Feb	3,568	2,351	2,951	1,918	110	57	53	11	161	11	105	105	0	0										

Table 6.4.3.2-4 Proposed Water Balance Study for Muruthawela LB Sub-scheme (1985/86 ~ 1994/95)

Maha: 94%
Yala: 91%

Year	Muruthawela Tank Issue Records		Rainfall		Unit FWR		Unit FIR		Field Irrigation Requirement				Water Balance				
	LB Main Sluice	LB Main Canal	(a) (mm)	(b) (mm)	(c) (mm)	(d) (mm)	(e) (mm)	(f) (mm)	(g) (mm)	(h) (mm)	(i) (mm)	Unit I Paddy (50%) (mm)	Unit II Paddy (50%) (mm)	Unit III Paddy (50%) (mm)	Total FIR (mm)	Volume (mm)	Success Rate (%)
1984/85	1,430	972	84	780	33	11	218	14	0	178	50	24	91	316	483		
1985/86	0	0	103	53	53	11	218	14	0	165	4	2	8	154	154		
1986/87	2,948	192	172	154	313	122	191	214	24	93	774	375	28	2,675	2,521		
1987/88	0	0	163	0	279	136	137	187	44	45	674	52	13	2,336	2,336		
1988/89	3,903	2,058	26	0	239	128	128	239	128	126	862	54	27	3,160	1,509		
1989/90	6,026	1,984	0	0	287	149	125	287	149	125	1,036	64	27	3,768	2,177		
1990/91	4,167	3,689	50	0	71	57	127	71	57	127	255	24	27	1,041	1,917		
1991/92	17,044	7,923	313	6,535	1,241	604	924	998	603	681	3,066	171	145	13,133	5,780	546	62%
1992/93	3,597	3,377	0	2,709	53	11	161	53	11	161	113	13	47	2,221	2,221		
1993/94	2,997	2,306	150	1,850	83	307	113	224	29	81	475	34	24	1,487	363		
1994/95	1,379	839	100	673	50	357	185	220	307	135	653	57	36	2,374	-1,701		
1995/96	3,571	2,632	190	2,111	70	305	164	225	235	94	500	40	33	1,811	300		
1996/97	3,518	2,992	82	3,692	38	357	186	225	319	148	558	173	55	2,699	-99		
1997/98	4,276	3,441	0	2,760	0	190	81	256	190	81	212	34	54	1,051	1,709		
1998/99	18,838	15,587	462	241	1,480	739	1,252	1,239	698	1,011	2,631	211	215	9,710	2,793	189	100%
1999/00	35,882	23,510	29,011	18,857	468	2,721	1,343	2,176	2,237	890	6,237	383	359	22,344	22,344		
2000/01	3,597	3,085	4	2,474	0	53	11	218	53	11	193	5	46	340	1,634		
2001/02	3,455	2,320	468	1,861	229	313	122	191	84	0	304	0	0	1,005	856		
2002/03	3,209	2,100	301	1,684	183	279	136	137	94	0	339	0	0	1,120	564		
2003/04	3,346	2,459	339	1,973	210	239	128	226	29	0	103	0	0	341	1,631		
2004/05	5,425	3,819	0	3,053	0	287	149	125	287	149	1,036	64	27	3,768	-705		
2005/06	4,060	3,590	0	2,880	0	71	57	127	71	57	255	24	27	1,041	1,838		
2006/07	23,090	17,373	1,111	13,935	623	1,241	604	924	618	218	2,230	92	100	8,115	5,819	469	100%
2007/08	5,044	3,496	0	2,804	0	53	11	161	53	11	113	13	47	340	2,316		
2008/09	6,001	4,040	107	3,241	55	307	113	253	58	110	536	25	23	1,768	1,472		
2009/10	5,597	3,569	21	2,863	0	357	185	220	357	185	759	78	47	2,863	0		
2010/11	5,389	3,003	100	2,408	50	305	164	225	255	114	542	48	37	2,004	404		
2011/12	5,206	3,263	158	2,617	89	357	186	225	268	97	570	41	29	2,001	616		
2012/13	1,869	1,225	92	982	49	190	81	256	50	31	107	13	44	369	414		
2013/14	29,207	18,596	485	14,916	1,480	739	1,252	1,237	496	1,059	2,628	211	214	9,693	5,223	353	100%
2014/15	52,296	35,969	44,386	28,851	1,596	866	2,721	1,343	2,176	1,479	4,838	303	314	17,809	17,809		
2015/16	1,243	802	164	644	93	53	11	218	0	0	0	0	0	106	538		
2016/17	4,925	3,367	232	2,701	138	313	122	191	175	0	630	0	11	2,128	573		
2017/18	4,007	3,139	380	2,518	259	279	136	137	50	0	180	0	0	596	1,922		
2018/19	5,029	3,753	202	3,011	119	239	128	126	120	9	434	4	2	1,456	1,555		
2019/20	5,175	3,700	242	2,984	145	287	149	125	142	4	512	2	0	1,699	1,285		
2020/21	2,700	2,045	103	1,657	52	71	57	127	5	35	66	2	16	291	1,365		
2021/22	23,079	16,847	1,323	13,513	1,241	604	924	505	19	260	1,823	8	55	6,276	7,238	583	100%
2022/23	4,815	2,651	56	2,126	0	53	11	161	53	11	113	5	34	488	1,638		
2023/24	4,294	3,233	366	2,593	228	307	113	165	79	0	168	0	0	470	2,123		
2024/25	4,332	2,861	175	2,294	67	357	185	220	291	118	617	50	33	2,210	84		
2025/26	5,531	3,692	230	2,962	137	305	164	225	168	26	357	11	19	1,152	1,810		
2026/27	5,716	3,895	52	3,052	52	357	186	225	357	186	759	79	48	2,870	1,810		
2027/28	565	378	123	303	65	190	81	256	35	16	74	7	40	415	1,112		
2028/29	25,254	16,620	951	13,331	497	1,480	739	1,252	983	357	2,068	152	174	7,605	5,723	387	100%
2029/30	48,332	33,467	2,274	26,844	2,274	1,343	2,176	1,487	376	1,079	3,911	160	229	13,880	13,880		

(2) Urubokka Sub-scheme

1) Design irrigated area

The sub-scheme is divided into 3 units based on the irrigation system. Total area is 2,262 ha.

Irrigation unit	unit: ha			
	Urubokka U/S	Urubokka D/S	High level	Total
Area	442	1,304	516	2,262

2) Design water source discharge

The design water source discharge for the Urubokka U/S (upstream) and D/S (downstream) is adopted from the 11 year discharge records (1984~1995) at Muruthawela Reservoir.

Topographically, the catchment of Udukiriwila tank (CA = 26 km²) and that of the Muruthawela Reservoir are adjacent, and both are within the larger Urubokka oya basin. Accordingly, discharge out of Udukiri oya tank was extrapolated from the value for Muruthawela Reservoir (Chapter 5) on the basis of proportionate size of catchment areas.

3) Design crops

Paddy is the design crop on the basis of soil conditions (3.5 month variety).

4) Design irrigation period

Irrigation period based on data obtained in the field is computed as follows for the 3 units (see attached sheet).

Crop	Maha season	Yala season	Remarks
Paddy (3.5 month variety)	135 days from September 15 (including 30 days of land preparation)	135 days from early March (including 30 days of land preparation)	3 step stagger (30%, 40% 30%)

5) Design irrigation requirement

Irrigation requirement calculations for paddy (3.5 month variety) are indicated in Table 6.4.3.2-5.

6) Design water balance calculation criteria

Design water balance was calculated according to the following criteria.

Item	Present	Design	Remarks
Conveyance efficiency (Ec)	40%	65%	Ec = 65%, from ID design criteria
Farm loss (Ea)	60%	60%	Ea = 60%
Repeating use of water	15% of field requirement	same as left	applied to Urubokka U/S and High Level units
Return flow	15% of LB Main consumption	same as left	applied to Urubokka D/S unit seepage volume from LB Main to Urubokka oya is applied as return flow

note: Rates for repeating use of water and return flow adopted for neighboring areas are around 27%. Trial calculation for the subject area yielded a value of approx. 25%; however this was adjusted to 15% under the Study applying a safety factor of 60%.

7) Design irrigated area

Design irrigated area is as follows.

Design irrigated area : 2,262 ha

Season	Maha	Yala
Area	2,149 ha \ (95%\)	2,036 ha \ (90%\)

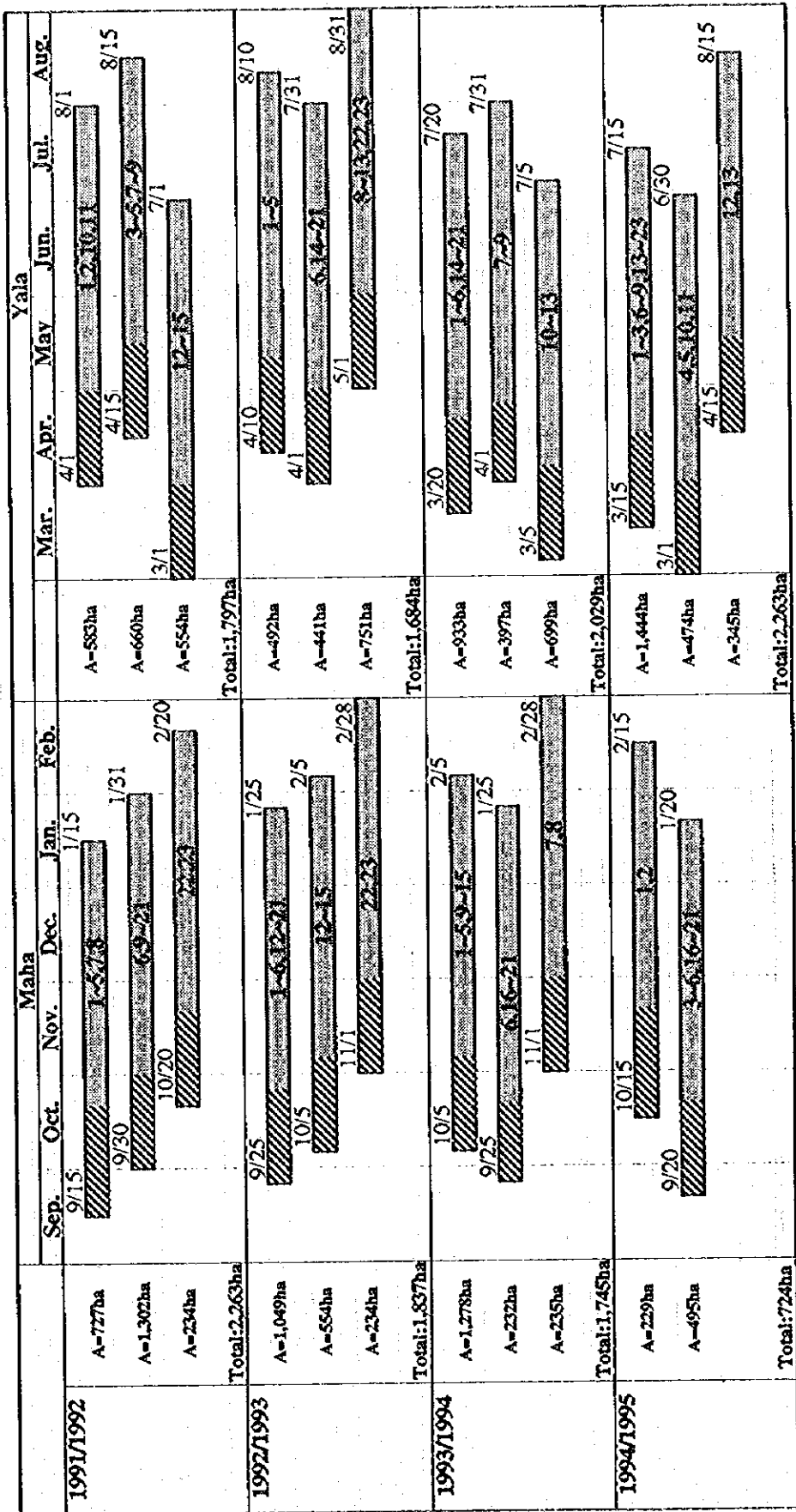
8) Design water balance calculation



Results of design water balance calculation are summarized below. (refer to Table 6.4.3.2-6)

Calculation Period	Unit: %											Average
	1984/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	
Maha	100	100	79	100	100	100	--	99	--	100	100	97
Yala	100	77	80	100	93	100	--	99	--	100	100	94

Table 6.4.3.2-5 Design Water Requirement for Urubokka Oya Sub-scheme (Paddy 3.5 month Variety)

KC:	Maha												Yala					
	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG						
Growth Stage and Crop Factors	1st Stagger	Uru-up	30%	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90			
	2nd Stagger	High Level	40%	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90			
	3rd Stagger	Uru-down	30%	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90			
ETo (Evapotranspiration of Reference Crop)																		
1. LP	LS		1.20	1.60	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.60
(Land Preparation)	LI	(4.0inch/5days)	0.90	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.35	1.20	1.35	1.20
		(7.5inch/25days)	3.00	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90	1.35	0.90
2. E	Total LP		2.10	0.77	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
(Evapo. during LP) (E=ETo)																		
3. Sd (Standing Water)	Total Evapo	(3.0inch)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. ETc	ETc (S ₁)		2.10	1.08	0.29	1.19	0.23	1.19	0.23	1.19	0.23	1.19	0.23	1.19	0.23	1.19	0.23	1.19
Crop Water Requirement (ETc=ETo x KC)	ETc (S ₂)		1.10	1.19	1.53	1.21	1.19	1.53	1.21	1.19	1.53	1.21	1.19	1.53	1.21	1.19	1.53	1.21
	ETc (S ₃)		0.59	0.63	0.86	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
	ETc (S ₄)		0.86	0.30	1.14	0.30	1.14	0.30	1.14	0.30	1.14	0.30	1.14	0.30	1.14	0.30	1.14	0.30
5. Farm Loss at ETc	Total ETc		0.00	1.08	4.36	4.70	5.65	5.65	4.70	5.65	4.70	5.65	4.70	5.65	4.70	5.65	4.70	5.65
(Farm Loss + ETc)																		
6. FWR (1+2+3+5)	Total ETc/60%		0.00	1.80	7.26	7.83	9.41	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41
Field Water Requirement	Average	(inch/month)	2.10	11.95	9.51	7.83	9.41	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41	7.83	9.41
		(mm/month)	53	304	242	199	239	239	199	239	199	239	199	239	199	239	199	239
		(mm/day)	1.78	10.12	8.05	6.63	7.97	7.97	6.63	7.97	6.63	7.97	6.63	7.97	6.63	7.97	6.63	7.97
	Peak	(mm/day)	14.48															
Total FWR = 2.374 mm																		



 : Land Preparation
 : Growth Stage

1-22 : F.OO Name Nos

Figure 6.4.3.2-2 Irrigation Period for Muruthawela Reservoir Scheme Urruboka Oya Sub-scheme (1991/92 ~ 1994/95)

Table 6.4.3.2-6

Proposed Water Balance Study for Muruthawela Reservoir
Scheme Urubokka Oya Sub-scheme (1984/85-1994/95)

(1/3)

Command Area = 2,262 ha

Proposed Cropping Area
A=2,149 ha (Maha-95%)
A=2,036 ha (Yala-90%)

Success Rate
Maha: (95%)
Yala: (90%)

Year	LB Main Flow		Urubokka Flow		Municipal	Field Water Requirement		Unit	Unbunkka Upram		Unbunkka Downstream		High Level Canal		Total		Success Rate		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(e)	(f)		(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)
1984/85	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Jan	1597	1040	673	19	304	1012	191	400	2944	544	294	2127	1141	0.0136	916	222	41	2988	2116
Feb	1459	1059	1084	272	142	320	152	164	944	449	561	0	374	0.0251	3712	178	0	166	1499
Mar	1466	1225	142	78	239	686	0	0	1844	0	370	669	789	0.0247	2340	146	0	1493	1588
Apr	1452	1452	1452	46	35	21	15	15	1944	444	100	970	0	0.0223	2174	176	0	1493	230
May	1452	1452	1452	46	35	21	15	15	1944	444	100	970	0	0.0223	2174	176	0	1493	230
Jun	1452	1452	1452	46	35	21	15	15	1944	444	100	970	0	0.0223	2174	176	0	1493	230
Jul	1452	1452	1452	46	35	21	15	15	1944	444	100	970	0	0.0223	2174	176	0	1493	230
Aug	1452	1452	1452	46	35	21	15	15	1944	444	100	970	0	0.0223	2174	176	0	1493	230
Yala total	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Maha total	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
1985/86	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Jan	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Feb	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Mar	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Apr	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
May	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Jun	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Jul	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Aug	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Yala total	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33
Maha total	1799	1240	823	14	33	38	34	34	38	171	29	180	68	0.0123	827	33	33	33	33

(3) Kirama Oya Sub-scheme

1) Design irrigation area

Design irrigation area is 1,511 ha.

2) Design water source discharge

As in the case of the Urubokka sub-scheme, design water source discharge is calculated applying the catchment discharge for Muruthawela Reservoir, and adjusting the same by proportion of catchment area for the sub-scheme (1984~95, 11 years).

3) Design crops

Paddy (3.5 month variety) is the design crop given the soil conditions of the area.

4) Design irrigation period

Based on data obtained in the field, design irrigation period is to be as follows (see attached sheet).

Crop	Maha season	Yala season	Remarks
Paddy	135 days from September 15 (including 30 days of land preparation)	135 days from early March (including 30 days of land preparation)	3 step stagger (30%, 40% 30%)

5) Design irrigation requirement

Irrigation requirement for paddy (3.5 month variety) is shown in Table 6.4.3.2-7.

6) Design water balance calculation criteria

Design water balance was calculated according to the following criteria.

Item	Present	Design	Remarks
Conveyance efficiency (Ec)	40%	65%	Ec = 65%, from ID design criteria
Farm loss (Ea)	60%	60%	Ea = 60%, "
Repeating use of water	15% of field requirement	same as left	
Return flow	not considered	same as left	

7) Design water balance calculation

Results of design water balance calculation are summarized below. (refer to Table 6.4.3.2-8)

Unit: %

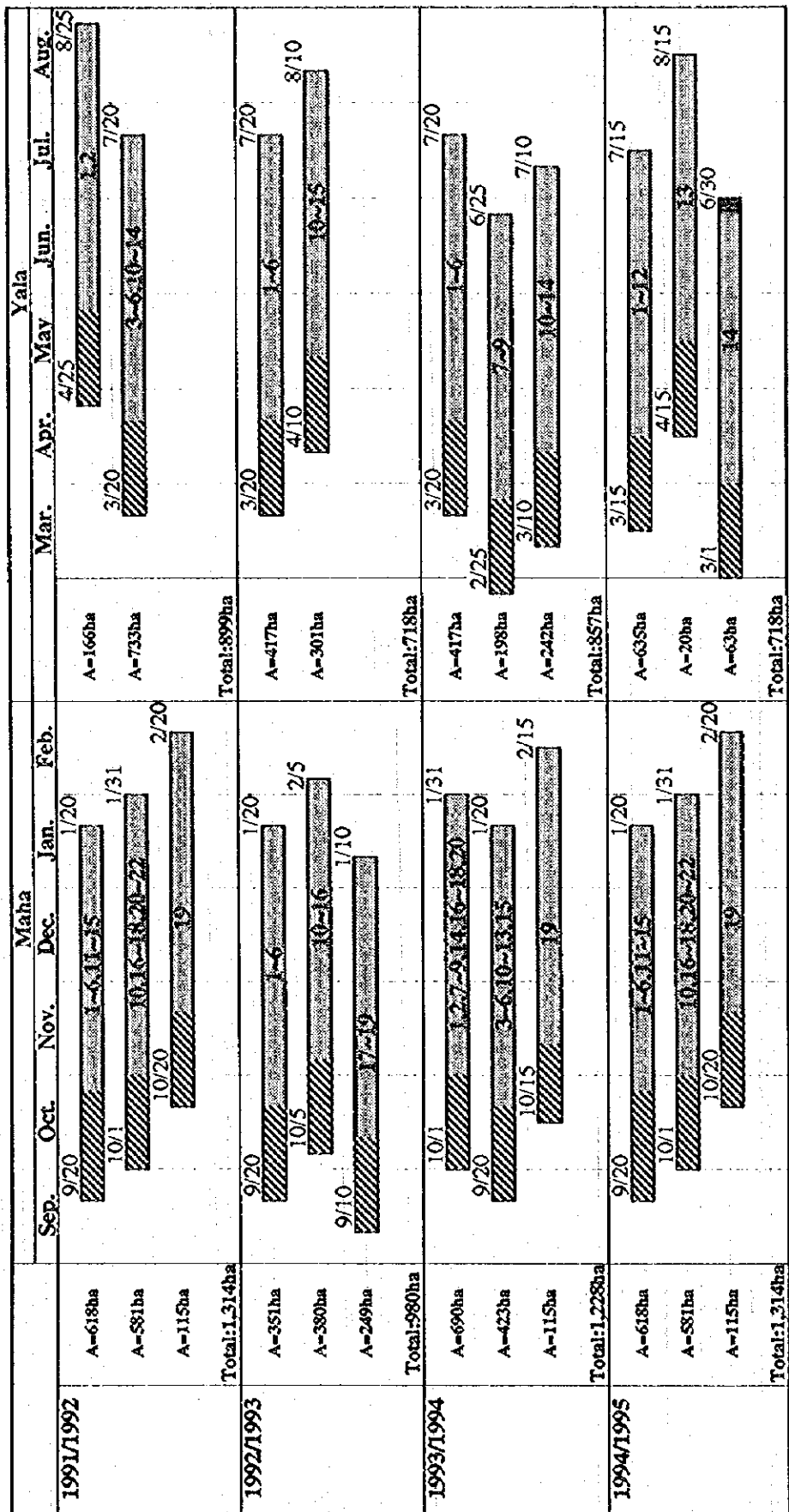
Calculation Period	1984/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	Average
Maha	100	100	--	100	100	100	100	82	--	100	100	98
Yala	100	79	--	100	100	100	100	75	--	74	100	92



Comparison of the above with the present situation is shown below. Accordingly, the design area is irrigable.

	Present	Design irrigable area
Maha	1,239 ha (82%)	1,453 ha (95%)
Yala	982 ha (65%)	1,209 ha (80%)

Table 6.4.3.2-7 Design Water Requirement for Kirama Oya Sub-scheme (Paddy 3.5 month Variety)

KC:	Maha												Yala			
	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	MAHA	YALA		
Growth Stage and Crop Factors	1st Stagger Uru-up	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%		
	2nd Stagger High Level	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%		
	3rd Stagger Uru-down	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%		
ETo (Evapotranspiration of Reference Crop)																
1. LP (Land Preparation)	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.20	0.90	0.90	1.20	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	0.90	1.20	1.20		
Ls (4.0inch/5days)	1.20	1.60	1.20	1.20	0.90	0.90	1.20	1.00	1.15	1.20	0.90	0.90	1.20	1.20		
Lf (7.5inch/25days)	0.90	1.35	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90		
Total LP	2.10	3.00	2.10	2.10	1.80	1.80	2.10	1.90	2.05	2.10	1.80	1.80	2.10	2.10		
2. E (Evapo. during LP) (E-ETo)	0.77	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72		
Total Evapo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3. Sd (Standing Water) (3.0inch)	2.10	1.98	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10		
4. Etc (Crop Water Requirement) (ETc-ETo x KC)	0.00	1.98	0.29	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25		
ETc (S)	0.00	1.98	1.10	1.19	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12		
ETc (S)	0.00	1.98	1.53	1.21	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32		
ETc (S)	0.00	1.98	0.59	0.63	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49		
ETc (S)	0.00	1.98	0.86	0.30	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24		
Total Etc	0.00	1.08	4.36	4.70	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65		
5. Farm Loss at Etc (Farm Loss + Etc)	0.00	1.80	7.26	7.83	9.41	2.32	0.00	4.43	9.99	11.20	7.54	2.68	11.20	7.54		
6. FWR (1+2+3+5) Field Water Requirement	53	304	242	199	239	59	166	269	299	285	191	68	285	191		
Average (mm/day)	1.78	10.12	8.05	6.63	7.97	1.96	5.55	8.96	9.98	9.48	6.38	2.27	9.48	6.38		
Peak (mm/day)	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48	14.48		
Total FWR = 2.374 mm																



 : Land Preparation
 : Kanna Meeting Record

1-22 : F.OO Name No.s

Figure 6.4.3.2-3 Irrigation Period for Muruthawela Reservoir Scheme
Kirama Oya Sub-scheme (1991/92 ~ 1994/95)

Table 6.4.3.2-8 Proposed Water Balance Study Kirama Oya Scheme(1984/85~1994/95)

Command Area = 1,511 ha

Proposed Cropping Area

Success Rate

(Maha: 95%)

A=1,435 ha

(Maha: 95%)

(Yala: 80%)

A=1,208 ha

(Yala: 93%)

	Calculation for Kirama Oya Flow			Rainfall		Field Water Requirement (FWR) (mm)	Field Irrigation Requirement (FIR)				Water Balance			
	Murubawela Runoff	Kirama Inflow	Effective Flow	FR	FIR Paddy (Maha: 95%) (Yala: 80%)		Re-used Water	Actual Required	Volume Area		Success Area	Rate		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(h)		(i)	(j)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	
	CA=45km ² (m ³ /km ²)	(ar 45 km ²) (000m ³)	(b x 65%) (000m ³)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(f-d)	(h x A)	(g x 15%)	(i-j)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
1990/91 Sep	0.0078	909	591	56	0	53	53	727	115	612	-21			
Oct	0.0299	3,483	2,264	116	61	304	243	3,313	654	2,659	-395			
Nov	0.1074	12,525	8,141	182	105	242	137	1,865	520	1,345	6,297			
Dec	0.0384	4,483	2,914	76	34	199	165	2,248	428	1,820	1,094			
Jan	0.0116	1,355	881	53	0	239	239	3,259	515	2,745	-1,864			
Feb	0.0090	1,046	680	44	0	59	59	802	127	675	5			
Maha total	23,801	15,471	10,000	527	200	1,095	896	12,213	2,358	9,855	5,615	513	1,948	100%
Mar	0.0052	602	391	19	0	166	166	1,608	302	1,307	-915			
Apr	0.0268	3,122	2,029	35	229	269	40	387	487	0	2,029			
May	0.0105	1,224	796	32	0	299	299	2,894	543	2,351	-1,556			
Jun	0.0335	3,913	2,544	111	57	285	228	2,199	516	1,684	860			
Jul	0.0110	1,284	835	79	36	191	156	1,507	347	1,160	-325			
Aug	0.0097	1,130	734	98	48	68	20	189	123	66	668			
Yala total	11,276	7,329	4,729	372	370	1,278	909	8,785	2,317	6,568	761	60	1,368	100%
Total	35,077	22,800	14,729	900	569	2,374	1,805	20,999	4,675	16,423	6,377	353		
1991/92 Sep	0.0010	116	76	53	0	53	53	727	115	612	-537			
Oct	0.0213	2,484	1,614	308	190	304	114	1,554	654	901	714			
Nov	0.0388	4,527	2,943	147	81	242	160	2,185	520	1,665	1,277			
Dec	0.0094	1,100	715	37	0	199	199	2,712	428	2,284	-1,569			
Jan	0.0047	551	358	0	0	239	239	3,259	515	2,745	-2,386			
Feb	0.0036	422	274	0	0	59	59	802	127	675	-401			
Maha total	9,200	5,980	3,900	545	271	1,095	824	11,240	2,358	8,882	-2,902	-265	1,170	81%
Mar	0.0010	116	76	0	0	166	166	1,608	302	1,307	-1,231			
Apr	0.0034	391	254	469	229	269	40	387	487	0	254			
May	0.0168	1,963	1,276	57	0	299	299	2,894	543	2,351	-1,075			
Jun	0.0083	968	629	103	52	285	232	2,247	516	1,731	-1,102			
Jul	0.0061	711	462	147	81	191	110	1,065	347	718	-256			
Aug	0.0018	214	139	36	0	68	68	657	123	534	-395			
Yala total	4,364	2,837	1,812	812	362	1,278	916	8,859	2,317	6,642	-3,805	-298	911	75%
Total	13,563	8,816	5,741	1,357	633	2,374	1,741	20,099	4,675	15,523	-6,707	-385		
1992/93 Sep	0.0130	1,513	984	103	52	53	1	16	115	0	984			
Oct	0.0131	1,531	995	172	98	304	205	2,796	654	2,143	-1,148			
Nov	0.0539	6,283	4,084	163	92	242	150	2,042	520	1,522	2,563			
Dec	0.0199	2,322	1,509	76	0	199	199	2,712	428	2,284	-774			
Jan	0.0010	116	76	0	0	239	239	3,259	515	2,745	-2,669			
Feb	0.0113	1,319	857	50	0	59	59	802	127	675	182			
Maha total	13,085	8,505	5,515	515	243	1,095	853	11,627	2,358	9,268	-863	-79	1,356	95%
Mar	0.0171	2,000	1,300	0	0	166	166	1,608	302	1,307	-7			
Apr	0.0102	1,186	771	150	83	269	185	1,790	487	1,303	-533			
May	0.0614	7,161	4,655	100	50	299	249	2,411	543	1,868	2,786			
Jun	0.0416	4,853	3,154	130	70	285	215	2,076	516	1,561	1,594			
Jul	0.0344	4,013	2,609	82	38	191	154	1,484	347	1,137	1,471			
Aug	0.0039	683	444	0	0	68	68	657	123	534	-90			
Yala total	19,895	12,932	8,462	462	241	1,278	1,037	10,028	2,317	7,711	5,222	408	1,617	100%
Total	32,931	21,437	13,203	976	484	2,374	1,890	21,655	4,675	17,079	4,359	231		
1993/94 Sep	0.0050	585	381	4	0	53	53	727	115	612	-232			
Oct	0.0416	4,855	3,156	468	229	304	75	1,023	654	369	2,787			
Nov	0.0753	8,778	5,706	301	185	242	57	777	520	257	5,449			
Dec	0.0132	1,536	998	339	210	199	0	0	428	0	998			
Jan	0.0275	3,209	2,066	0	0	239	239	3,259	515	2,745	-659			
Feb	0.0199	2,322	1,509	0	0	59	59	802	127	675	834			
Maha total	21,286	13,836	9,000	1,111	623	1,095	483	6,588	2,358	4,658	9,178	838	2,273	100%
Mar	0.0102	1,196	777	0	0	166	166	1,608	302	1,307	-530			
Apr	0.0113	1,317	856	107	55	269	214	2,069	487	1,582	-726			
May	0.0098	1,142	742	21	0	299	299	2,894	543	2,351	-1,609			
Jun	0.0023	265	173	100	50	285	235	2,267	516	1,752	-1,579			
Jul	0.0061	716	465	158	89	191	103	992	347	645	-180			
Aug	0.0088	1,025	665	92	49	68	19	181	123	57	609			
Yala total	5,661	3,680	2,400	485	243	1,278	1,036	10,012	2,317	7,694	-4,015	-314	894	74%
Total	26,947	17,515	11,603	1,596	866	2,374	1,519	16,600	4,675	12,353	5,163	340		
1994/95 Sep	0.0147	1,714	1,114	164	93	53	0	0	115	0	1,114			
Oct	0.0273	3,182	2,068	232	138	304	165	2,254	654	1,600	468			
Nov	0.0779	9,091	5,909	380	229	242	13	178	520	0	5,909			
Dec	0.0473	5,516	3,585	202	119	199	80	1,096	428	668	2,917			
Jan	0.0250	2,918	1,896	242	145	239	94	1,281	515	766	1,130			
Feb	0.0119	1,391	904	103	52	59	7	90	127	0	904			
Maha total	23,812	15,478	10,000	1,323	776	1,095	359	4,899	2,358	3,035	12,442	1,136	2,571	100%
Mar	0.0082	955	621	56	0	166	166	1,608	302	1,307	-686			
Apr	0.0357	4,168	2,709	366	228	269	40	391	487	0	2,709			
May	0.0562	6,557	4,262	125	67	299	233	2,249	543	1,706	2,556			
Jun	0.0292	3,408	2,215	230	137	285	147	1,425	516	909	1,306			
Jul	0.0069	807	524	52	0	191	191	1,851	347	1,504	-980			
Aug	0.0086	1,007	655	123	65	68	3	29	123	0	655			
Yala total	16,901	10,986	7,171	951	497	1,278	781	7,553	2,317	5,426	5,559	435	1,643	100%
Total	40,713	26,464	17,774	2,274	1,273	2,374	1,141	12,452	4,675	8,461	18,003	1,578		

6.4.3.3 Water Requirement Plan for Badagiriya Scheme

(1) Water source plan

Water source is via Badagiriya tank and feeder canal. Observation data applied to the water source plan are as follows.

Badagiriya tank water level and discharge records: 1984/85~1995/96 (11 years)
Feeder canal supplemental discharge: November 1993 ~ February 1996

(2) Design irrigated area

Design irrigated area is 686 ha.

(3) Design crops

Paddy, OFCs and banana are the design crops given the soil conditions of the area.

(4) Design irrigation period

The following design irrigation period is planned given the discharge performance from the tank.

Crop	Maha season	Yala season	Remarks
Paddy	135 days from October 15 (including 30 days of land preparation)	135 days from April 1 (including 30 days of land preparation)	3 step stagger (30%, 40% 30%)
OFC	same as above	same as above	same as above
Banana	throughout the year		to start in October

(5) Design irrigation requirement

Irrigation requirements for paddy (3.5 month variety), OFC (ground nuts applied to water requirement calculation), and banana (value for Uda Walawe area applied) are given in Table 6.4.3.3-1 ~ 6.4.3.3-3.

(6) Cropping ratios for design crops

Results of present water balance calculation indicate a water shortage in the area. Design cropping areas are as per below based on the cropping pattern under the farm management plan.

Design crop	Unit: ha		
	Maha	Yala	Total
Paddy	617 (90%)	343 (50%)	960
OFC	0	69 (10%)	69
Banana	69 (10%)	69 (10%)	138

(7) Irrigation efficiency

Irrigation efficiency (E_c , E_a) are as follows with consideration to the effect of canal rehabilitation.

Item	Present	Design	Remarks
Conveyance efficiency (E_c)	50%	65%	$E_c = 65%$, from ID design criteria
Farm loss (E_a)	60%	60%	$E_a = 60%$, from ID design criteria

(8) Design water balance calculation

Results of design water balance calculation are summarized below. (refer to Table 6.4.3.3-4)

Unit: %

Calculation Period	1984/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	Average
Maha	100	100	-	88	-	-	100	70	100	100	92	93
Yala	100	75	-	87	90	100	100	-	-	98	81	91

On the basis of the above, irrigation success rates are calculated at 93% in the Maha season and 91% in the Yala season for the design cropping ratios.

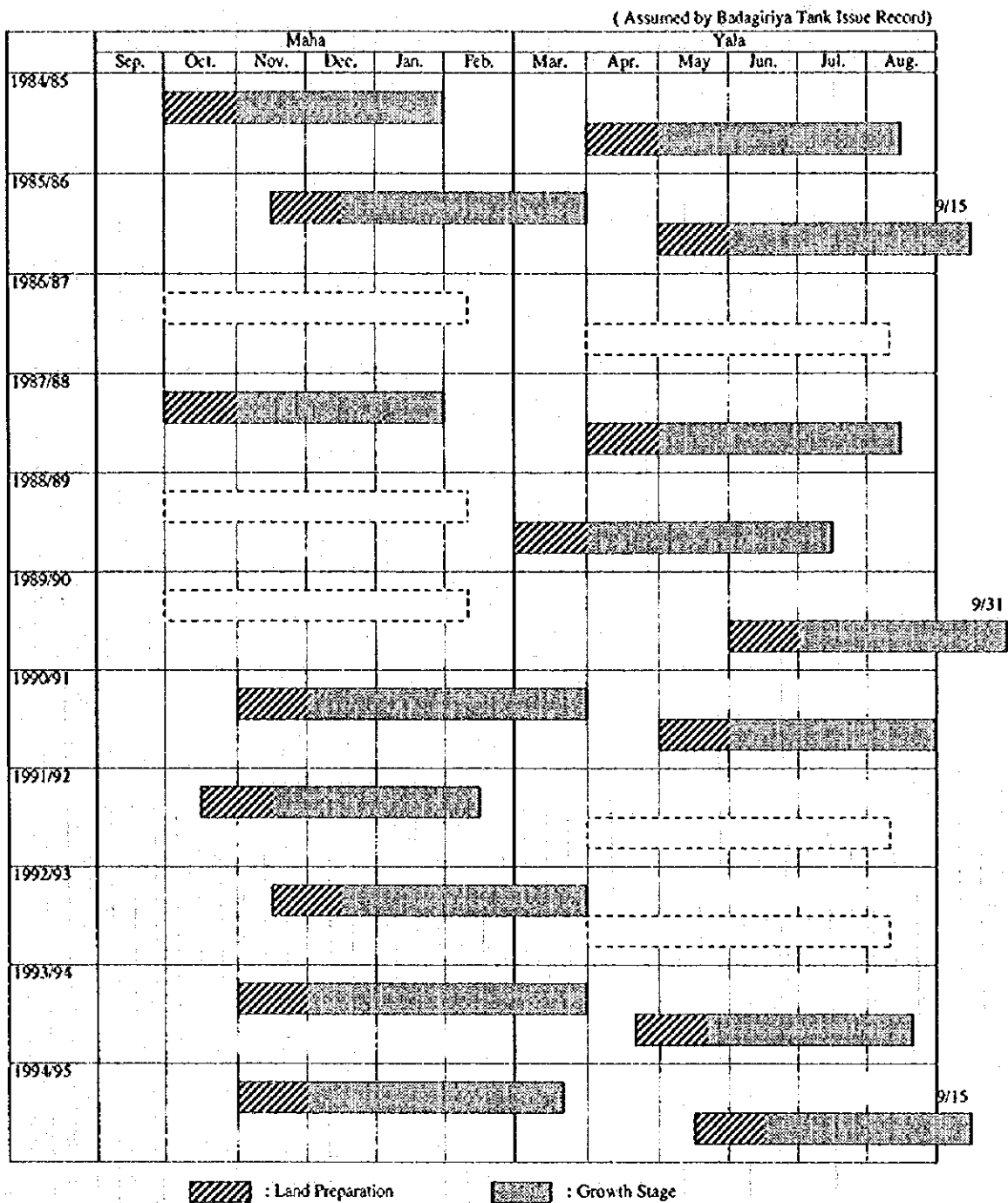


Figure 6.4.3.3-1 Irrigation Period for Badagiriya Scheme (1984/85~1994/95)

Table 6.4.3.3-2 Design Water Requirement for Badagiriya Scheme (OFC)

KC:	Maha												Yala					
	Maha			Yala			SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
Growth Stage and Crop Factors	1st Stagger	30%		30%	0.65	0.80	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.65	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.80	
	2nd Stagger	40%		40%	0.65	0.80	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.65	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.80	
	3rd Stagger	30%		30%	0.65	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.65	0.65	0.80	0.80	1.00	0.80	0.80

ETo (Evapotranspiration of Reference Crop)																		
				4.93	4.63	3.72	3.72	4.30	4.64	4.69	4.96	5.18	5.28	5.36				

1. LP (Land Preparation)					0.45					0.15	0.30							
		(1.5inch/15days)									0.60	0.60						
2. ETo Crop Water Requirement (ETo=ETo x KC)	Total LP			0.00	0.45	1.05	0.00			0.15	1.05							
	ETo (S ₁)					0.73	0.60	0.97		1.01	0.91	1.59	1.17	0.40				
	ETo (S ₂)					0.30	0.28	0.23		0.63	0.30	0.97	0.83	1.27				
	ETo (S ₃)					0.73	0.24	1.08		1.01	0.30	0.79	0.78	1.32				1.29
3. Farm Loss at ETo (Farm Loss + ETo)	Total ETo			0.00	0.00	1.75	2.89	3.28		3.58	1.22	4.32	4.01	4.59				
	Average			0.00	0.00	2.91	4.82	5.47		5.97	2.03	7.19	6.69	7.66				4.96
4. FWR (1+2+3) Field Water Requirement	Average			0.00	0.45	3.96	4.82	5.47		5.97	3.08	7.49	6.69	7.66				4.96
	Peak			0.00	0.38	3.36	4.08	4.63		5.06	2.61	6.34	5.66	6.48				4.20

Total FWR = 1,351 mm

Table 6.4.3.3-3 Design Water Requirement for Badagiriya Scheme (Banana)

KC:	Growth Stage and Crop Factors	Maha												Yala			
		SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG				
	1st Stagger	30%	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.90	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00			
	2nd Stagger	40%	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00			
	3rd Stagger	30%	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05			

ETo (Evapotranspiration of Reference Crop)	4.93	4.63	3.72	3.72	4.30	4.19	4.64	4.69	4.96	5.18	5.28	5.36
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1. ETC	ETc (S ₁)	1.48	1.11	0.84	0.78	0.90	0.94	1.25	1.48	1.56	1.63	1.58	1.61
Crop Water Requirement (ETc-ETo x KC)	ETc (S ₂)	1.97	1.85	1.19	1.12	1.20	1.17	1.39	1.69	2.08	2.18	2.22	2.14
	ETc (S ₃)	1.48	1.39	1.12	0.89	0.97	0.88	0.97	1.06	1.34	1.63	1.66	1.69
	Total ETc	4.93	4.35	3.14	2.79	3.07	3.00	3.62	4.22	4.98	5.44	5.46	5.44
2. Farm Loss at ETc (Farm Loss + ETc)	Total ETc/60%	8.22	7.25	5.24	4.65	5.12	4.99	6.03	7.04	8.31	9.07	9.11	9.07
3. FWR Field Water Requirement	Average (inch/month)	8.22	7.25	5.24	4.65	5.12	4.99	6.03	7.04	8.31	9.07	9.11	9.07
	(mm/month)	209	184	133	118	130	127	153	179	211	230	231	230
	(mm/day)	6.96	6.14	4.44	3.94	4.34	4.23	5.11	5.96	7.03	7.68	7.71	7.68
	Peak (mm/day)												

Total FWR = 2,136 mm

Table 6.4.3.3-4 Proposed Water Balance Study in Badagiriya Scheme(1984~1995)

Command Area = 686 ha

Success Rate
(Maha: 93%)
(Yala: 91%)

	Badagiriya Tank Issue Records					Rainfall	Unit FWR			Unit FIR			Field Irrigation Requirement (FIR)				Water Balance					
	Tank Issue		Feeder		Total Issue	of Badagiriya	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Paddy	OFC	Banana	Total	Volume	Area	Success			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)		
	(Ac.H)	(Ac.H)	(Ac.H)	(000m ³)	(000m ³)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(ha)	(%)		
1984/85	Sep	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	269	0	0	209	0	0	143	143	-143					
	Oct	1,350	0	1,350	1,666	1,083	173	99	53	11	184	0	0	85	0	59	59	1,024				
	Nov	840	0	840	1,037	674	147	81	293	101	133	212	19	52	1,307	0	35	1,343	-669			
	Dec	2,360	0	2,360	2,912	1,893	148	82	237	122	118	155	40	36	953	0	25	980	913			
	Jan	2,160	0	2,160	2,665	1,733	161	91	216	139	130	125	48	39	773	0	27	800	933			
	Feb	0	0	0	0	0	251	151	243	152	127	91	1	0	564	0	0	564	-564			
	Maha total	6,710	0	6,710	8,280	5,382	907	505	1,042	525	901	583	108	421	3,599	0	269	3,868	1,494	143	829	100%
	Mar	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	65	67	153	65	67	153	222	46	105	373	-373			
	Apr	1,490	0	1,490	1,839	1,195	173	99	182	78	179	83	0	80	284	0	55	338	857			
	May	1,400	0	1,400	1,728	1,123	147	81	337	190	211	255	109	130	876	75	89	1,039	84			
	Jun	465	0	465	574	373	148	82	274	170	230	192	88	148	657	60	102	819	-436			
	Jul	1,420	0	1,420	1,752	1,139	161	91	299	194	231	208	104	140	713	71	96	881	-258			
	Aug	730	0	730	901	586	251	151	216	126	230	64	0	79	221	0	54	275	-310			
	Yala total	5,505	0	5,505	6,793	4,416	907	505	1,371	826	1,235	857	367	730	2,973	252	501	3,725	630	50	530	100%
	Total	12,215	0	12,215	15,073	9,798	1,814	1,009	2,413	1,351	2,136	1,450	475	1,151	6,573	252	750	7,614	2,184			
1985/86	Sep	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	209	0	0	209	0	0	143	143				
	Oct	0	0	0	0	0	156	88	53	11	184	0	0	97	0	0	66	-66				
	Nov	465	0	465	821	533	237	142	293	101	133	151	0	0	935	0	0	935	-402			
	Dec	1,180	0	1,180	1,456	946	31	0	237	122	118	237	122	118	1,462	0	81	1,543	-597			
	Jan	3,100	0	3,100	3,825	2,487	38	0	216	139	130	216	139	130	1,334	0	89	1,423	1,064			
	Feb	1,885	0	1,885	2,326	1,512	82	38	243	152	127	205	114	89	1,262	0	61	1,324	-188			
	Maha total	6,830	0	6,830	8,428	5,478	583	267	1,042	525	901	809	375	643	4,094	0	441	5,435	43	4	690	100%
	Mar	1,065	0	1,065	1,314	854	139	76	65	67	153	0	0	77	0	0	53	53	801			
	Apr	0	0	0	0	0	68	29	182	78	179	153	50	150	525	34	103	662	-662			
	May	1,100	0	1,100	1,357	882	32	0	337	190	211	337	190	211	1,155	131	145	1,431	-548			
	Jun	1,155	0	1,155	1,425	926	77	35	274	170	230	239	135	196	820	93	134	1,047	-121			
	Jul	410	0	410	506	329	9	0	299	194	231	299	194	231	1,025	133	159	1,317	-988			
	Aug	1,065	0	1,065	1,329	879	4	0	216	126	230	216	126	230	739	86	158	984	-864			
	Yala total	4,815	0	4,815	5,942	3,852	329	139	1,371	826	1,235	1,243	696	1,036	4,265	477	752	5,494	-1,632	-119	361	75%
	Total	11,645	0	11,645	14,370	9,340	912	406	2,413	1,351	2,136	2,052	1,074	1,738	9,259	477	1,192	10,929	-1,588			
1986/87	Sep	875	0	875	1,080	702	80	37	0	0	209	0	0	172	0	0	118	118	584			
	Oct	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	53	11	184	53	11	184	329	0	126	456	-456			
	Nov	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	293	101	133	293	101	133	1,810	0	91	1,902	-1,902			
	Dec	0	0	0	0	0	71	30	237	122	118	206	92	88	1,235	0	60	1,335	-1,335			
	Jan	50	0	50	62	40	21	0	216	139	130	216	139	130	1,334	0	89	1,423	-1,383			
	Feb	0	0	0	0	0	71	30	243	152	127	212	121	96	1,310	0	66	1,376	-1,376			(not issued)
	Maha total	925	0	925	1,141	742	364	97	1,042	525	901	931	464	643	6,058	0	551	6,609	-5,667	-563	123	18%
	Mar	29	0	29	25	16	89	43	65	67	153	22	24	111	76	17	76	169	-153			
	Apr	30	0	30	37	24	45	0	182	78	179	182	78	179	623	54	123	799	-775			
	May	80	0	80	99	64	0	0	337	190	211	337	190	211	1,155	131	145	1,431	-1,366			
	Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	170	230	274	170	230	939	117	158	1,213	-1,213			
	Jul	60	0	60	74	48	9	0	299	194	231	299	194	231	1,025	133	159	1,317	-1,269			
	Aug	110	0	110	136	88	32	0	216	126	230	216	126	230	739	85	158	984	-896			(not issued)
	Yala total	300	0	300	370	241	175	43	1,371	826	1,235	1,329	763	1,192	4,558	537	818	5,913	-5,672	-414	87	14%
	Total	1,225	0	1,225	1,512	983	539	140	2,413	1,351	2,136	2,310	1,247	1,936	10,616	537	1,269	12,522	-11,540			
1987/88	Sep	45	0	45	56	36	289	177	0	0	209	0	0	22	0	0	22	22	14			
	Oct	1,350	0	1,350	1,666	1,083	0	0	53	11	184	53	11	184	329	0	126	456	-456			
	Nov	840	0	840	1,037	674	0	0	293	101	133	293	101	133	1,810	0	91	1,902	-1,902			
	Dec	2,360	0	2,360	2,912	1,893	0	0	237	122	118	237	122	118	1,462	0	81	1,543	-350			
	Jan	2,160	0	2,160	2,665	1,733	161	91	216	139	130	125	48	39	773	0	27	800	933			
	Feb	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	243	152	127	243	152	127	1,498	0	87	1,585	-1,585			
	Maha total	6,755	0	6,755	8,336	5,418	482	268	1,042	525	901	951	614	634	5,872	0	435	6,307	-889	-85	691	88%
	Mar	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	65	67	153	65	67	153	222	46	105	373	-373			
	Apr	1,490	0	1,490	1,839	1,195	103	52	182	78	179	130	26	127	445	18	87	550	-646			
	May	1,400	0	1,400	1,728	1,123	158	89	337	190	211	248	101	122	851	70	84	1,004	-119			
	Jun	465	0	465	574	373	15	0	274	170	230	274	170	230	939	117	158	1,213	-840			
	Jul	1,420	0	1,420	1,752	1,139	23	0	299	194	231	299	194	231	1,025	133	159	1,317	-1,178			
	Aug	730	0	730	901	586	77	35	216	126	230	181	91	196	621	63	134	818	-232			
	Yala total	5,505	0	5,505	6,793	4,416	423	195	1,371	826	1,235	1,396	650	1,059	4,102	446	727	5,275	-859	-63	418	87%
	Total	12,260	0	12,260	15,129	9,834	905	443	2,413	1,351	2,136											

Table 6.4.3.3-4 Proposed Water Balance Study in Badagiriya Scheme(1984~1995)

(2/2)

Command Area = 686 ha

Success Rate
(Maha: 93%)
(Yala: 91%)

	Badagiriya Tank Issue Records					Rainfall (at Badagiriya ER)		Unit FWR			Field Irrigation Requirement (FIR)			Water Balance			Success Area (Ha)	Success Rate (%)		
	Tank Issue Feeder (at Shike) Canal		Total Issue			(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	Total			(q)			(r)	(s)
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)								(m+n+o)	(p)	(g)						(r)
(Ac.B)	(Ac.B)	(Ac.B)	(m³)	(m³)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(m³)	(m³)	(m³)	(m³)	(m³)	(m³)			
1990/91																				
Sep	1,656	0	1,656	2,043	1,328	96	47	0	0	209	0	0	162	0	0	111	111	1,217		
Oct	81	0	81	100	65	234	140	53	11	184	0	0	45	0	0	31	31	34		
Nov	1,883	0	1,883	2,323	1,510	288	176	293	101	133	117	0	0	724	0	0	724	765		
Dec	2,465	0	2,465	3,041	1,917	69	29	237	122	118	207	93	89	1,280	0	61	1,341	676		
Jan	3,715	0	3,715	4,584	2,980	0	0	216	139	130	216	139	130	1,334	0	89	1,423	1,557		
Feb	2,500	0	2,500	3,085	2,035	0	0	243	152	127	243	152	127	1,498	0	87	1,585	421		
Maha total	12,299	0	12,299	15,177	9,865	687	392	1,042	525	901	783	384	552	4,836	0	379	5,214	4,651		
Mar	1,875	0	1,875	2,313	1,504	61	0	65	67	153	65	67	153	222	46	105	373	1,130		
Apr	245	0	245	302	196	87	41	182	78	179	142	39	137	481	25	94	600	-404		
May	1,638	0	1,638	2,021	1,314	116	61	337	190	211	276	129	150	947	89	103	1,138	175		
Jun	1,630	0	1,630	2,012	1,308	27	0	274	170	230	274	170	230	939	117	158	1,213	94		
Jul	1,642	0	1,642	2,026	1,317	52	0	299	194	231	299	194	231	1,025	133	159	1,317	0		
Aug	1,216	0	1,216	1,501	976	0	0	216	126	230	216	126	230	739	86	158	984	58		
Yala total	8,246	0	8,246	10,175	6,614	343	102	1,371	826	1,235	1,269	723	1,133	4,353	496	727	5,626	98		
Total	20,545	0	20,545	25,352	16,479	1,030	494	2,413	1,351	2,136	2,052	1,107	1,684	9,188	496	1,156	10,840	5,639		
1991/92																				
Sep	0	0	0	0	0	105	53	0	0	209	0	0	156	0	0	107	107	-107		
Oct	831	0	831	1,023	666	102	51	53	11	184	2	0	133	12	0	91	103	584		
Nov	1,170	0	1,170	1,444	939	150	83	293	101	133	210	17	50	1,296	0	34	1,330	-392		
Dec	1,133	0	1,133	1,399	909	8	0	237	122	118	237	122	118	1,462	0	81	1,543	-634		
Jan	1,338	0	1,338	1,651	1,073	0	0	216	139	130	216	139	130	1,334	0	89	1,423	-350		
Feb	489	0	489	604	393	0	0	243	152	127	243	152	127	1,498	0	87	1,585	-1,192		
Maha total	4,961	0	4,961	6,122	3,980	364	188	1,042	525	901	907	430	713	5,602	0	489	6,091	-2,111		
Mar	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	65	67	153	65	67	153	222	46	105	373	-373		
Apr	0	0	0	0	0	84	40	182	78	179	142	39	139	487	27	95	609	-609		
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	190	211	337	190	211	1,155	131	145	1,431	-1,431		
Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	170	230	274	170	230	939	117	158	1,213	-1,213		
Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	194	231	299	194	231	1,025	133	159	1,317	-1,317		
Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	126	230	216	126	230	739	86	158	984	-984		
Yala total	0	0	0	0	0	95	40	1,371	826	1,235	1,307	762	1,174	4,568	539	820	5,927	-5,927		
Total	4,961	0	4,961	6,122	3,980	460	227	2,413	1,351	2,136	2,239	1,216	1,909	10,170	539	1,309	12,018	-8,039		
1992/93																				
Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0	209	0	0	143	143	-143		
Oct	0	0	0	0	0	244	147	53	11	184	0	0	38	0	0	26	26	-26		
Nov	1,000	0	1,000	1,234	802	89	42	293	101	133	251	58	91	1,549	0	62	1,611	809		
Dec	3,520	0	3,520	4,344	2,824	17	0	237	122	118	237	122	118	1,462	0	81	1,543	-1,181		
Jan	3,167	0	3,167	3,908	2,540	0	0	216	139	130	216	139	130	1,334	0	89	1,423	-1,117		
Feb	2,879	0	2,879	3,533	2,309	33	0	243	152	127	243	152	127	1,498	0	87	1,585	-725		
Maha total	10,567	0	10,567	13,039	8,476	383	189	1,042	525	901	946	471	712	5,842	0	489	6,331	-2,145		
Mar	1,801	0	1,801	2,223	1,445	63	0	65	67	153	65	67	153	222	46	105	373	1,071		
Apr	0	0	0	0	0	121	64	182	78	179	118	14	115	404	10	79	492	-492		
May	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	337	190	211	337	190	211	1,155	131	145	1,431	-1,431		
Jun	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	274	170	230	274	170	230	939	117	158	1,213	-1,213		
Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	194	231	299	194	231	1,025	133	159	1,317	-1,317		
Aug	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	216	126	230	216	126	230	739	86	158	984	-984		
Yala total	1,801	0	1,801	2,223	1,445	275	64	1,371	826	1,235	1,307	762	1,174	4,484	523	803	5,810	-4,366		
Total	12,368	0	12,368	15,262	9,920	658	253	2,413	1,351	2,136	2,254	1,216	1,683	10,327	523	1,292	12,141	-8,221		
1993/94																				
Sep	28	0	28	35	22	145	80	0	0	209	0	0	129	0	0	88	88	-88		
Oct	0	0	0	0	0	110	56	53	11	184	0	0	124	0	0	83	83	-88		
Nov	1,797	0	1,797	2,217	1,441	278	169	293	101	133	124	0	0	766	0	0	766	675		
Dec	747	0	747	922	599	293	179	237	122	118	58	0	0	356	0	0	356	243		
Jan	2,347	0	2,347	2,836	1,882	50	0	216	139	130	216	139	130	1,334	0	89	1,423	-659		
Feb	1,982	0	1,982	2,446	1,590	0	0	243	152	127	243	152	127	1,498	0	87	1,585	-5		
Maha total	6,901	0	6,901	8,516	5,535	621	483	1,042	525	901	640	291	513	3,954	0	352	4,306	-1,229		
Mar	1,153	0	1,153	1,423	925	58	0	65	67	153	65	67	153	222	46	105	373	552		
Apr	841	0	841	1,038	675	15	0	182	78	179	182	78	179	623	54	123	799	-125		
May	2,565	0	2,565	3,165	2,057	12	0	337	190	211	337	190	211	1,155	131	145	1,431	627		
Jun	1,858	0	1,858	2,306	1,499	0	0	274	170	230	274	170	230	939	117	158	1,213	285		
Jul	248	480	728	898	584	43	0	299	194	231	299	194	231	1,025	133	159	1,317	-733		
Aug	272	0	272	336	218	28	0	216	126	230	216	126	230	739	86	158	984	-766		
Yala total	6,948	480	7,428	9,156	5,958	156	0	1,371	826	1,235	1,371	826	1,235	4,704	566	847	6,117	-160		
Total	13,848	480	14,328	17,681	11,493	777	483	2,413	1,351	2,136	2,012	1,116	1,748	8,657	566	1,492	10,423	-1,070		
1994/95																				
Sep	0	0	0	0	0	145	80	0	0	209	0	0	129	0	0	88	88	-88		
Oct	69	0	69	86	56	115	60	53	11	184	0	0	124	0	0	85	85	-30		
Nov	1,833	24	1,857	2,291	1,489	210	123	293	101	133	170	0	10	1,648	0	7	1,655	435		
Dec	1,616	0	1,616	1,994	1,296	52														

6.5 Plan to Strengthen Farmer Organizations

6.5.1 Basic Approach

On the basis of problem issues identified through assessment of the present status of FOs, measures to address these are to be formulated to further upgrade the sustained functionality of these organizations.

Major problem points identified through field survey are as follows.

- An integrated system of all FOs in the scheme area has not yet been achieved in the case of the Urubokka Oya and Kirama Oya under the Muruthawela Reservoir scheme
- No FO has been created in the Lunama unit (A = 542 ha; 250 households) at the extreme downstream of the Walawe RB sub-scheme under the Liyangastota scheme.
- Many of the existing FOs are weakly organized.

Specific measures to address the above are defined, and the plan to strengthen FOs formulated.

6.5.2 Establishment of PMCs

With the exception of Badagiriya, the other two schemes under the Project are comprised of smaller sub-schemes, within which the INMAS and MANIS programs have been carried out on a sub-scheme basis.

Relation of scheme to program is as follows.

Scheme	Sub-scheme	Executing agency	Program
Liyangastota	Walawe LB	Irrigation Management Department (IMD)	INMAS
	Walawe RB	Irrigation Department (ID)	MANIS
Muruthawela Reservoir	Muruthawela LB	IMD	INMAS
	Urubokka Oya	ID	MANIS
	Kirama Oya	ID	MANIS
Badagiriya		IMD	INMAS

The difference between the FOs created under the two programs is that PMCs have been established in the case of the INMAS program, while in the case of the MANIS program, although FOs have been recently created for the Walawe RB under the Liyangastota scheme, they have as yet not been formed for the Urubokka Oya and Kirama Oya sub-schemes.

The reasons for this are that Project Managers have not been assigned for the sub-schemes (the INMAS PM doubles as the Project Manager; in 1995 a PM was assigned to the WRB); furthermore, to take the case of the Kirama Oya sub-scheme as an example, although water source for the entire sub-scheme area is from the same river source, diversion is by means of 18 anicuts whose individual canal systems are operated as separated entities without any overall integration. As a result of this situation a PMC has not been created as yet; however, in light of more effective water use and system management in the future, it is urgent that a PMC within the MANIS program framework be established as soon as possible.

(1) New O&M Road Plan

A major constraint to effective integration of the said sub-schemes is the lack of roads along the Kirama and Urubokka oyas to connect the anicut sites. Accordingly, the construction of such connector roads is considered a pre-condition to establishing PMCs for the areas. Thus, new road construction along the rivers is to be included under the rehabilitation plan to remove the constraint of poor access.

6.5.3 Promotion of the Formation of FOs

No FO has been formed in the Lunama Unit (A = 542 ac; 250 households) at the downstream terminus of the Walawe RB sub-scheme under the Liyangastota scheme. The ID indicates that a consensus among the farmers to create an FO has not been achieved, and during field survey the Study Team discovered the farmers are to dissatisfied with the current state of the system in the unit to have incentive to organize. As a result, it is concluded that upgrading of the Lunama unit system is a precondition to forming an FO, and under the rehabilitation plan for the Project 2.5 km of D-canal will be newly constructed in the unit. Upon this basis, it would then be anticipated that farmers would move to form FOs on their own initiative.

6.5.4 Strengthening of Presently Weak FOs

As the quantitative results of assessment of present conditions in the scheme areas indicate, many FOs in the Project area are only very weakly organized. A plan to strengthen the FOs would focus on the following.

- Analysis of the appropriateness of the demarcated areas (units) for FOs
- Support and human resource development efforts by the related government agencies

(1) Plan to Reorganize the FOs

1) Problems with the demarcated areas (units) for FOs

In principal it is optimum if FOs are formed based on the D-canals benefit areas. However, this is not necessarily the case in the scheme areas, where FO units may

fragment the benefit area for a single D-canal, or straddle portions of benefit area of more than 1 D-canal.

In the case of the Liyangastota WLB sub-scheme, there are 16 units with average area of 277 acs; however, there are 4 units with actual area under 100 acs. Unit area sizes range from a minimum of 25 acs to a maximum of 609 acs, the former being only 4% the size of the latter.

A similar situation is seen in the Muruthawela scheme area. In general, with the exception of the Badagiriya scheme area where units are relatively close in size, the trend throughout the Project area is one of varied FO unit sizes.

Nation-wide under the INMAS program, D-canal level units average 500 acs in size, with some units as large as 1,000 acs. Average FO membership is 200-400 persons. The only scheme in the Project area roughly close to this standard is the Badagiriya scheme.

Also, in the case of the FO units in the Liyangastota and Muruthawela schemes, even where the FOs have been formed on a D-canal basis, there are many instances of separate FOs for right and left banks with the overall canal benefit area unintegrated. This is one reason why unofficial transfer of responsibility for D-canals to the FOs has occurred only in the Badagiriya scheme area.

Also the results of marking under evaluation of the present situation, it was found that the smaller the FO unit area, the lower the marking rank.

On the basis of the above analysis, it is planned under the Project to integrate the FO units, restructure the farmer organizations where necessary and strengthen the FO base from the standpoint of future transfer of responsibility for irrigation facilities to the FOs, create a more equitable selection of FO representatives, increase the efficiency of PMC operations and rationalize water use management under the schemes. The present 129 FOs would be reorganized into 64 organizations as indicated below.

Scheme	Present	Design
Badagiriya	4	4
Liyangastota LB	24	14
Liyangastota RB	30	15
<u>Muruthawela</u>		
Muruthawela LB	27	15
Urubokka Oya	22	9
Kirama Oya	22	7
Total	129	64

Badagiriya scheme would remain as it is in this regard.

The overall reorganization plan for FOs is shown in Tables 6.5.4-1~3 and in Figures 6.5.4-1~6.

Table 6.5.4-1 Reorganization of Farmer Organizations in Llyangastota Scheme

No. F.O.O	Present			Proposed Combination			
	Households	Cultivated Area (Ac.s)	(ha)	No.	Households	Cultivated Area (Ac.s)	(ha)
WRB Scheme							
MAMADALA UNIT							
1 SAMAGI	85	128	52				
2 WILE ELA	42	156	63	①	127	284	115
3 HANGANWAGURA EAST	46	163	66				
4 IHALA JUNSGAMA	121	232	94				
5 PAHALA JUNSGAMA	92	250	101	②	259	645	261
6 DI-RBI	38	153	62				
7 DI/7-ELA	42	89	36				
8 DI/8-ELA	39	121	49				
9 DI/14,15	34	44	18	③	153	408	165
10 MAIN CANAL CPO-8 TO CPO-11 AND D2 CANAL	278	294	119	④	278	294	119
11 PARANAGAMA YAYA	68	311	126				
12+13 KABALDEITA YAYA	60	175	71	⑤	128	487	197
Sub-total	945	2,118	857		945	2,118	857
OLUWILA UNIT							
14 ROTA WALA	72	348	141				
15 WALAWE WATTA-THREESINGNE	78	101	41				
16 PUHUL YAYA	32	153	62	⑥	182	603	244
17 WATA ELA	53	161	65	⑦	53	161	65
18 D4 SEETHAWAKA-ROTAWALA	52	204	83				
19 D3 WICKRAMANAYAKE ELA	32	181	73	⑧	84	385	156
20 PUHULGODA (Wdibatara wila LB Canal)	48	253	102				
21 WELIPATANWILA RB	78	339	137	⑨	126	592	240
22 OLUWILA RB	26	119	48				
23 OLUWILA LB	55	126	51	⑩	81	245	99
Sub-total	526	1,985	803		526	1,985	803
LUNAMA UNIT							
24 LUNAMA ELA	235	206	83	⑪	235	206	83
25 PITIENI YAYA	48	237	96				
26 AKKARA 12-YAYA	38	114	46				
27 ALUTH YAYA	47	129	52	⑫	133	480	194
28 PINGAMA	58	131	53				
29 32-ELA	42	173	70	⑬	100	304	123
30 DENIYA PERAKUM	65	330	134				
31 EPHBATUWA - KIRIMETIYA	38	100	40	⑭	103	430	174
NOT FORMED		542		⑮	0	542	219
Sub-total	571	1,962	575		571	1,962	794
WRB Total	2,042	6,065	2,235		2,042	6,065	2,454
WLB Scheme							
RIDIYAGAMA UNIT							
1 MAHANAGA	59	146	59				
2 PARAKUM	130	319	129	①	189	465	188
3 GAJABA	90	198	80				
4 EKAMUTHU	44	69	28	②	134	267	108
5 NEELA	67	425	172	③	67	425	172
6 RUHUNU	86	314	127				
8 PUBUDU	86	195	79	④	172	509	206
7 WEERA	51	208	84	⑤	51	208	84
Sub-total	613	1,873	758		613	1,873	758
BOLANA UNIT							
1 SENANAYAKA	66	203	82				
2 WIJAYA	73	210	85	⑥	139	413	167
3 PRAGATHI	42	106	43				
4 ISURU	59	304	123	⑦	101	410	166
5 SAMAGI	83	230	93				
6 GAMINEE	30	324	131	⑧	113	553	224
7 KAWANTISSA	186	814	329	⑨	186	814	329
8 SARUKETHA	59	425	172	⑩	99	425	172
10 DIMUTHU	56	136	55				
11 AKBAR	63	358	145	⑪	119	494	200
9 EKSATH	35	25	10				
12 MAHASAN	34	91	37				
13 SUHADA	92	609	246	⑫	161	725	293
14 WALAWE	148	385	156				
15 GOTABHAYA	68	54	22	⑬	216	440	178
16 THERAPUTTHA	43	163	66	⑭	43	163	66
Sub-total	1,177	4,438	1,796		1,177	4,438	1,796
WLB Total	1,790	6,311	2,554		1,790	6,311	2,554
Llyangastota Scheme Total	3,832	12,375	4,789		3,832	12,375	5,008

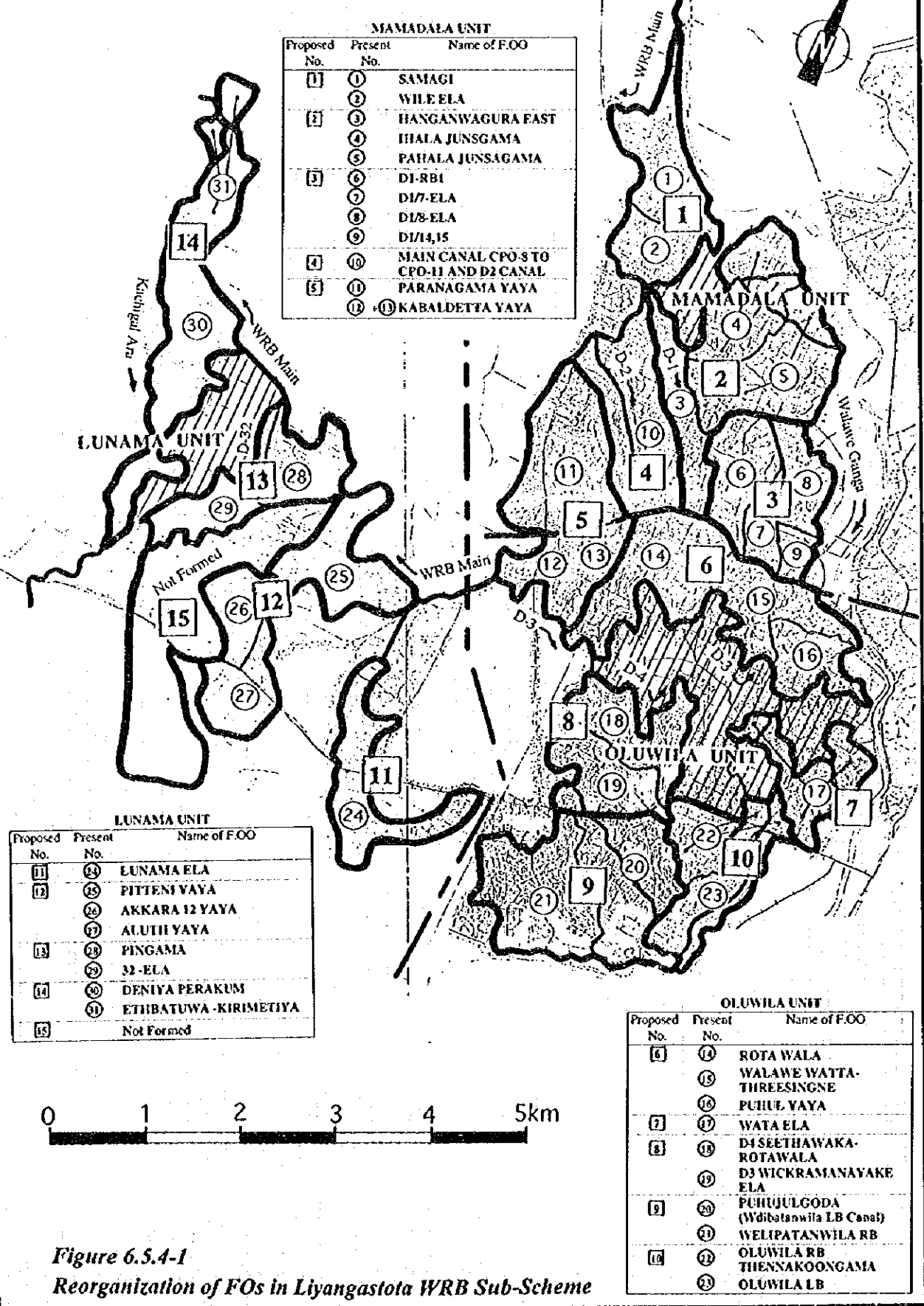
Table 6.5.4-2 Reorganization of Farmer Organizations in Muruthawela Reservoir Scheme

No.	F.O.O	Present		Proposed Combination			
		Households	Cultivated Area (Ac.s)	(ha)	No.	Households	Cultivated Area (Ac.s)	(ha)
Muruthawela LB Scheme							
Tract I							
4	PUBUDO		90	36			
1	WEERA No.1		65	27	①	156	63
2	WEERA No.2		8	3			
3	BALASAKITHI		151	61			
6	PRIYAKARU		33	13			
7	EKAMUTHU		53	21	②	245	99
5	EKSATH		185	75	③	188	75
8	KUDA VIVULA LIGHT		295	119	④	295	119
9	MEEGASARA		167	68	⑤	167	68
	Sub-total		1,049	425		1,049	425
Tract II							
1	IHALA SAMAQI (D-1A)	190	121	49			
2	PAHALA PARAKUM (D-1B)	25	145	59	①	215	108
3	THISARA (D-2.3)	37	113	46			
4	SAMAGI (D-4)	60	83	34	②	97	79
5	GOUSANVIDANAYA (D-5)	30	111	45			
6	PARAKUM (D-6)	80	196	79			
7	SINGHEGIRI (D-7)	87	131	53	③	197	177
8	EKSATH (D-8)	76	178	72	④	76	72
9	D-9 (D-9)	174	363	147	⑤	174	147
	Sub-total	759	1,441	583		759	583
Tract III							
10	D-1 DCO (D-1)	117	136	55			
11	D-2 DCO (D-2)	157	202	82	⑥	274	137
12	D-3 DCO (D-3)	55	171	69			
13	D-4 DCO (D-4)	29	143	58	⑦	84	127
14	D-5 DCO (D-5)	42	79	32			
15	D-6 DCO (D-6)	112	236	96	⑧	154	128
16	D-7 DCO (D-7)	65	159	64			
17	D-8 DCO (D-8)	89	155	63	⑨	154	127
18	D-9 DCO (D-1.9)	182	426	172	⑩	182	172
	Sub-total	828	1,707	691		828	691
	Total	1,587	4,197	1,699		1,587	1,699
Urubokka Oya Scheme							
Urubokka							
1	RALUWA NAWARATHE RB	100	193	78			
2	KINCHIGUNE LB	160	373	151	①	566	229
3	UDUKILIWILA LB (HALMILLA ELA)	300	334	143			
4	UDUKILIWILA RB (MARAKADA IARTHIS)	100	171	69	②	524	212
7	WAKAMULLA LB	69	196	79			
8	WAKAMULLA RB	500	385	156			
9	HUNNAKUMBURA LB/RB	300	400	162	③	981	397
10	HAKUREWALA LB	200	331	142			
11	HAKUREWALA RB	350	523	212	④	874	354
12	ANDUPELENA LB	250	657	266			
13	ANDUPELENA RB	65	196	80	⑤	853	345
14	RANNA LB	110	240	97			
15	RANNA RB	200	276	112	⑥	516	209
	sub-total	2,714	4,315	1,746		4,315	1,746
High Level							
5	UDUKILIWILA LOW (MANDARADUWA)	75	126	51			
6	UDUKILIWILA HIGH (MAMADADU MULAWA)	19	49	20	⑦	175	71
16 - a	POTHU						
- b	THALAKANATHU YAYA	150	136	55			
17	KADAWALA YAYA						
18	ETHUNNSWQALA	26	44	18			
19 - a	NUGAGAHA WEWA						
19 - b	GALWALA YAYA	72	133	54			
19 - c	KULASINGEWELA						
20	RANASHINHAGAMA	16	44	18			
21	ROTE YAYA	300	165	67	⑧	523	212
22	PATTIYAPOLA MAHA						
23	NETOLPITIYA	350	578	234	⑨	578	234
	Sub-total	1,008	1,276	516		1,276	516
	Total		5,591	2,263		5,591	2,263
Kirama Oya Scheme							
1	Hambumandiya LB	450	224	91			
2	Ehpiitiya LB	400	185	75	①	409	166
3	Uda Debarawa RB	386	110	45			
4	Arachchi LB	150	160	65			
5	Arachchi RB	200	104	42			
6	Wijerathne Pubodu	250	82	33	②	456	185
7	Wauwa	500	245	99			
8	Okewela LB	60	128	52			
9	Okewela RB	90	115	47	③	488	197
10	Fansala (LB/RB) Dewamedimeya	125	84	34			
11	Pattiyawela (LB/RB) Dammulla Yaya	200	130	53			
12	Warakawara RB - Proposed	133	178	72			
13	Unnansege LB	150	50	20			
14	Kahawatte LB	75	156	63	④	598	242
15	Pinoda	60	145	59			
16	Liyangedeniya	55	194	79	⑤	340	138
17	Nalagama LB	35	156	63			
18	Nalagama RB	150	173	70			
19	Daranda Eksath	150	285	115			
20	Wile	60	127	51	⑥	741	300
21	Maha	40	417	169			
22	Danketiya	400	284	115	⑦	701	284
	sub-total	4,119	3,733	1,511		3,733	1,511
	Total		3,733	1,511		3,733	1,511
Muruthawela Reservoir Scheme Total			13,521	5,472		13,521	5,472

Table 6.5.4-3 Reorganization of Farmer Organizations in Badagiriya Scheme

No. F.O.O	Present			Proposed Combination			
	Households	Cultivated Area (Ac.s) (ha)		No.	Households	Cultivated Area (Ac.s) (ha)	
1 Badagiriya No.1	158	457	185	①	158	457	185
2 Badagiriya No.2	205	625	253	②	205	625	253
3 Badagiriya No.3	143	388	157	③	143	388	157
4 Badagiriya No.4	46	228	92	④	46	228	92
Badagiriya Scheme Total	552	1,698	687		552	1,698	687

LIYANGASTOTA SCHEME -WALAWERB SCHEME- Total Area; 2,454 ha



MAMADALA UNIT		
Proposed No.	Present No.	Name of F.OO
1	1	SAMAGI
	2	WILE ELA
2	3	HANGANWAGURA EAST
	4	IHALA JUNSGAMA
	5	PAHALA JUNSGAMA
3	6	D1-RBI
	7	D17-ELA
	8	D18-ELA
	9	D1/14,15
4	10	MAIN CANAL CPO-3 TO CPO-11 AND D2 CANAL
5	11	PARANAGAMA YAYA
	12	KABALDETTA YAYA

LUNAMA UNIT		
Proposed No.	Present No.	Name of F.OO
11	24	LUNAMA ELA
	25	PITTENI YAYA
12	26	AKKARA 12 YAYA
	27	ALUTHI YAYA
	28	PINGAMA
13	29	32-ELA
	30	DENIYA PERAKUM
14	31	ETHIBATUWA - KIRIMETIYA
		Not Formed

OLUWILA UNIT		
Proposed No.	Present No.	Name of F.OO
6	13	ROTA WALA
	14	WALAWE WATTA-THREESINGNE
	15	PUIHU YAYA
7	16	WATA ELA
	17	D4SEETHAWAKA-ROTAWALA
8	18	D3 WICKRAMANAYAKE ELA
	19	PUIHULGODA (Wdibatawila LB Canal)
	20	WELIPATANWILA RB
9	21	OLUWILA RB
	22	THIENAKOONGAMA
10	23	OLUWILA LB



Figure 6.5.4-1
Reorganization of FOs in Liyangastota WRB Sub-Scheme

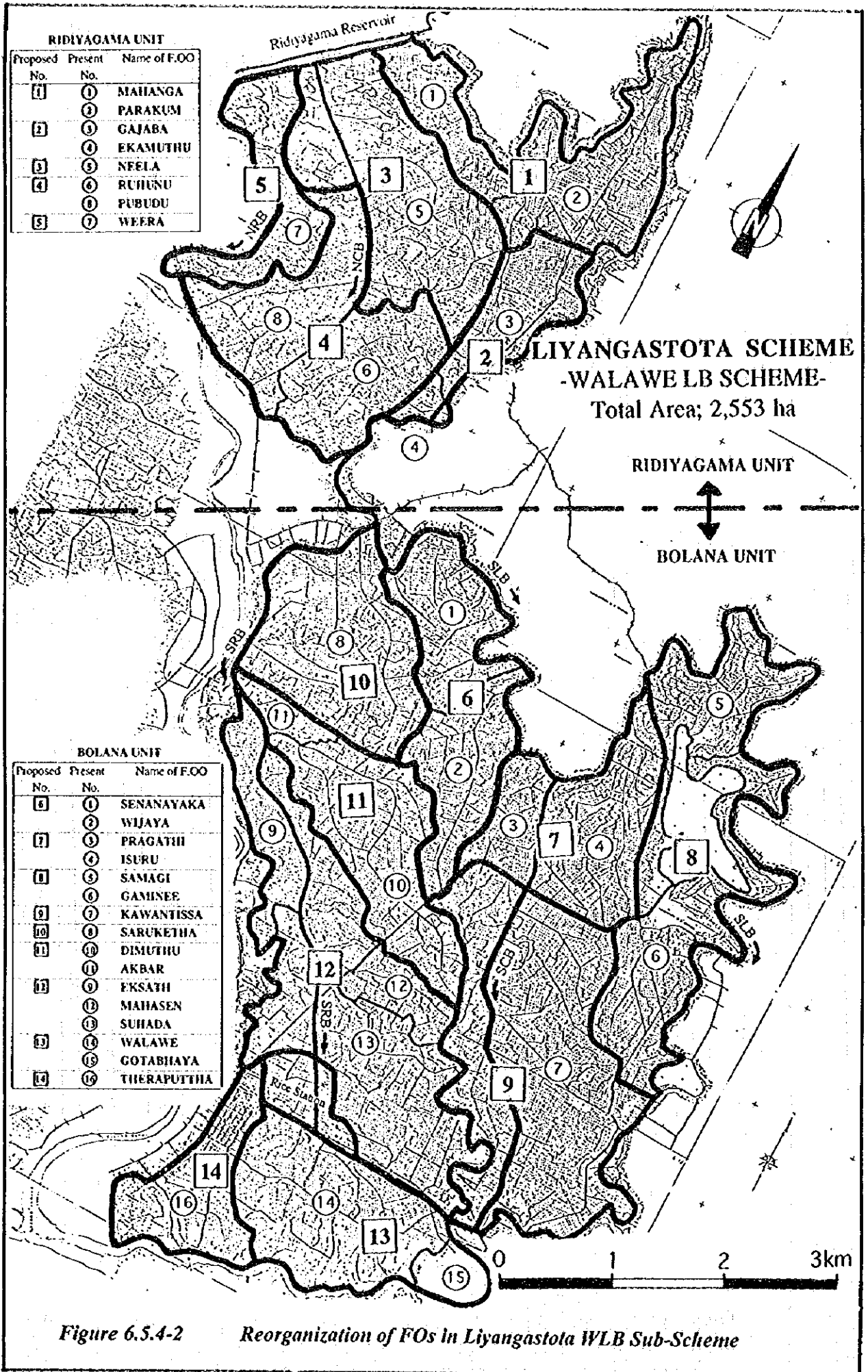


Figure 6.5.4-2 Reorganization of FOs in Liyangastota WLB Sub-Scheme

**MURUTHAWELA RESERVOIR SCHEME
-LEFT BANK SCHEME-**

Total Area; 1,699 ha

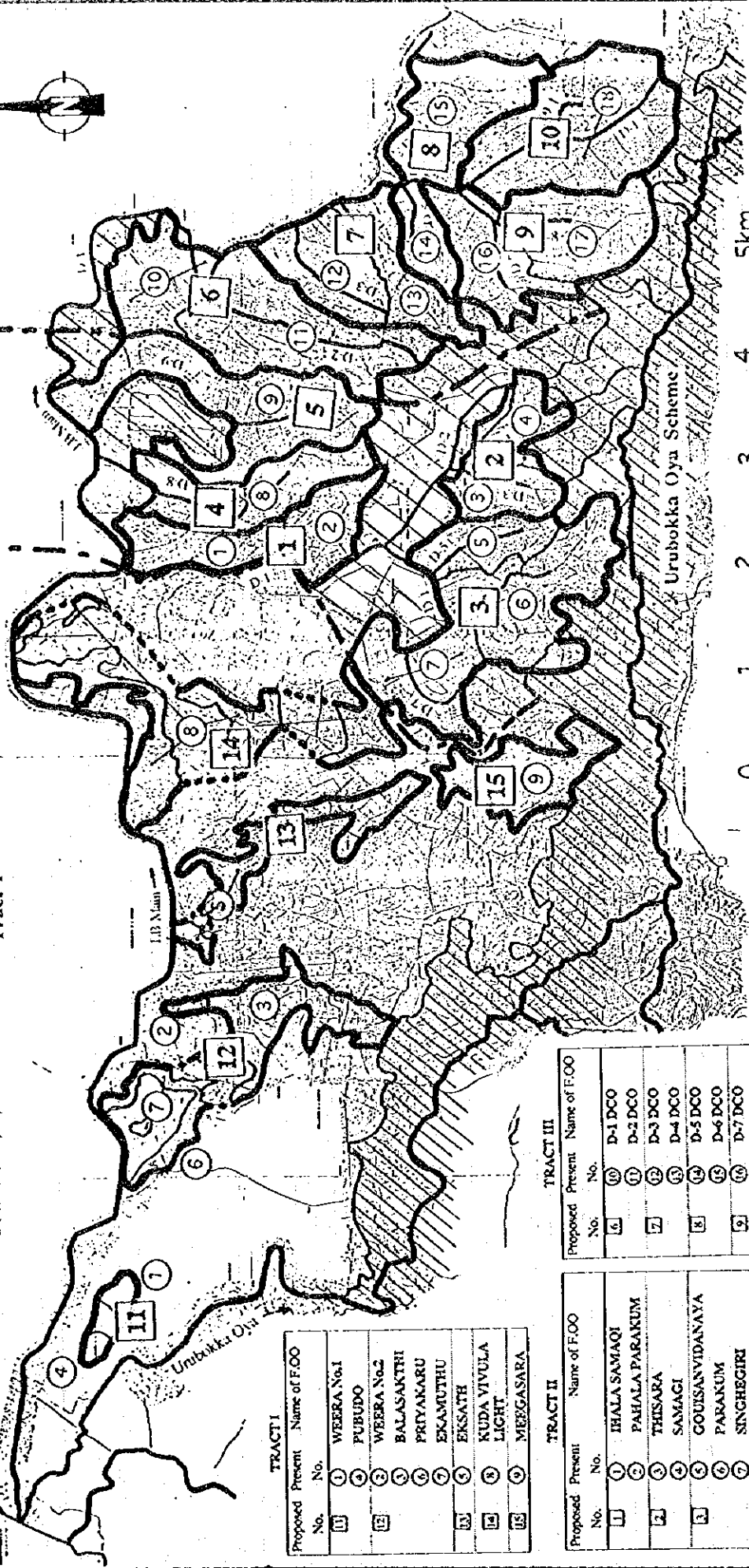
Muruthawela Reservoir



Tract III

Tract II

Tract I



TRACT I

Proposed No.	Present No.	Name of F.OO
11	1	WEERA No.1
12	2	PUBUDO
13	3	WEERA No.2
14	4	BALASAKTHI
15	5	PRYAKARU
16	6	EKANUTHU
17	7	EKSATH
18	8	KUDA VIVULA
19	9	LIGHT
20	10	MEEGASARA

TRACT II

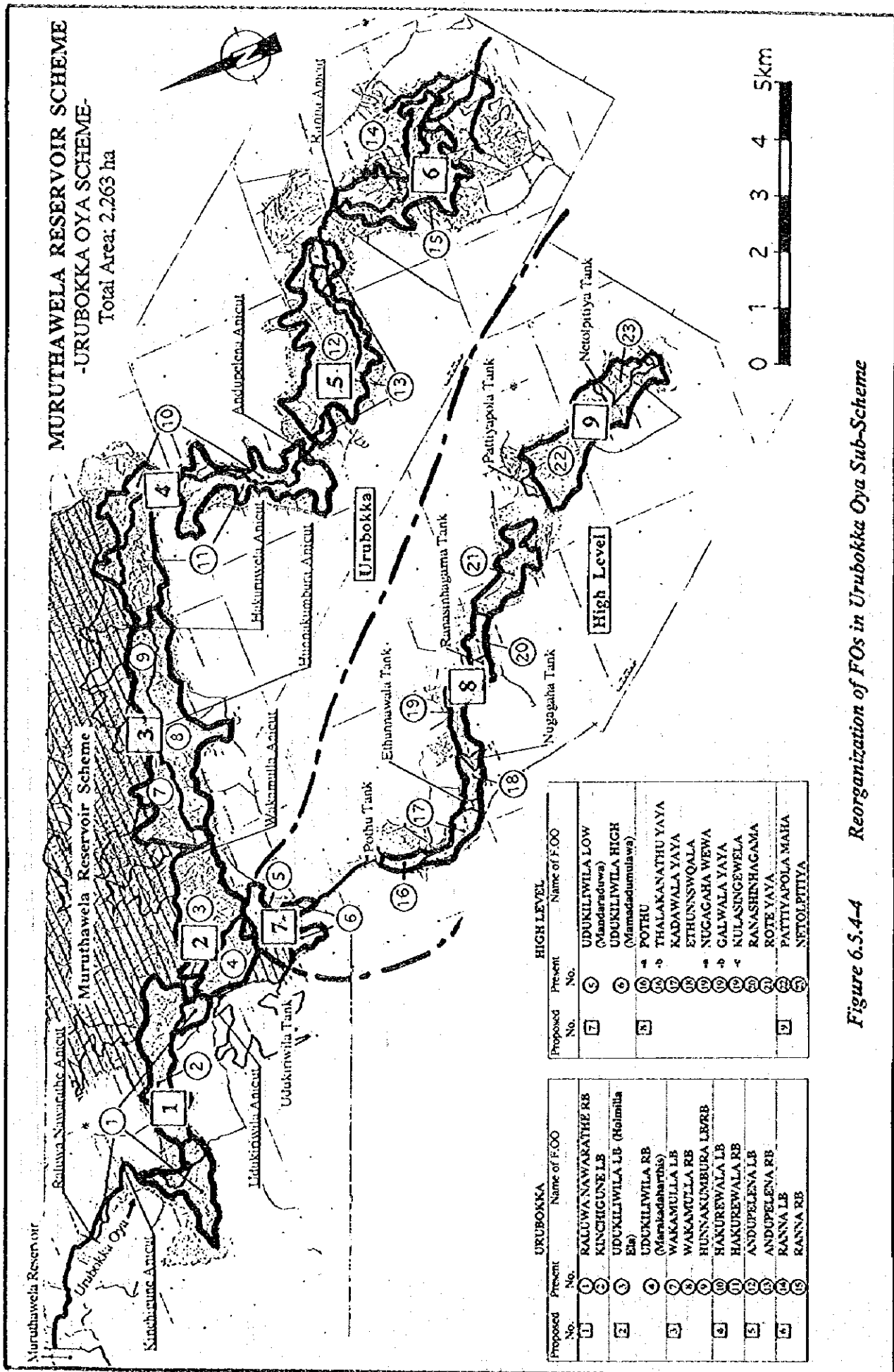
Proposed No.	Present No.	Name of F.OO
1	1	IHALA SAMAQI
2	2	PAHALA PARAKUM
3	3	THISARA
4	4	SAMAGI
5	5	GOUSANVIDANAYA
6	6	PARAKUM
7	7	SINGHEGIRI
8	8	EKSATH
9	9	D-9

TRACT III

Proposed No.	Present No.	Name of F.OO
1	1	D-1 DCO
2	2	D-2 DCO
3	3	D-3 DCO
4	4	D-4 DCO
5	5	D-5 DCO
6	6	D-6 DCO
7	7	D-7 DCO
8	8	D-8 DCO
9	9	D-9 DCO

Figure 6.5.4-3 Reorganization of FOs in Muruthawela L.B Sub-Scheme

**MURUTHAWELA RESERVOIR SCHEME
-URUBOKKA OYA SCHEME-**
Total Area: 2,263 ha



URUBOKKA		HIGH LEVEL	
Proposed No.	Present No.	Proposed No.	Present No.
1	1	7	6
2	2	8	6
3	3	9	6
4	4	10	6
5	5	11	6
6	6	12	6
7	7	13	6
8	8	14	6
9	9	15	6
10	10	16	6
11	11	17	6
12	12	18	6
13	13	19	6
14	14	20	6
15	15	21	6
		22	6
		23	6
		24	6
		25	6

Proposed No.	Present No.	Name of F.OO
1	1	RALUWA NAWARATHIE RB
2	2	KINCHIGUNELB
3	3	UDUKILIWILA LB (Holimilla Ela)
4	4	UDUKILIWILA RB (Maraladaththi)
5	5	WAKAMULLA LB
6	6	WAKAMULLA RB
7	7	HUNNAKUMBURA LB RB
8	8	HAKUREWALA LB
9	9	HAKUREWALA RB
10	10	ANDUPELENA LB
11	11	ANDUPELENA RB
12	12	RANNA LB
13	13	RANNA RB
14	14	UDUKILIWILA LOW (Mandaraduwa)
15	15	UDUKILIWILA HIGH (Mamadadamulawa)
16	16	POTHU
17	17	THALAKANATHU YAYA
18	18	KADAWALA YAYA
19	19	ETHUNNSWQALA
20	20	NUGAGAHA WEWA
21	21	GALWALA YAYA
22	22	KULASINGEWELA
23	23	RANASHINHAGAMA
24	24	ROTE YAYA
25	25	PATTIYAPOLA MAHA NETOLPITIYA

Figure 6.5.4-4 Reorganization of FOs in Urubokka Oya Sub-Scheme

MURUTHAWELA RESERVOIR SCHEME
-KIRAMA OYA SCHEME-
 Total Area: 1,511 ha

Proposed		Present		Name of F.OO	
No.	No.	No.	No.		
1	1	4	12	WARAKAWARA RB -Proposed-	WARAKAWARA RB -Proposed-
2	2	5	13	UNNANSEGE LB	UNNANSEGE LB
3	3	6	14	KAHAWATTE LB	KAHAWATTE LB
	4	7	15	PINODA	PINODA
	5	8	16	LIYANAGEDENNA	LIYANAGEDENNA
	6	9	17	NALAGAMA LB	NALAGAMA LB
	7	10	18	DARANDA RB	DARANDA RB
	8	11	19	WILE	WILE
	9	12	20	MAHA	MAHA
	10	13	21	DANKETTIYA	DANKETTIYA
	11	14	22		

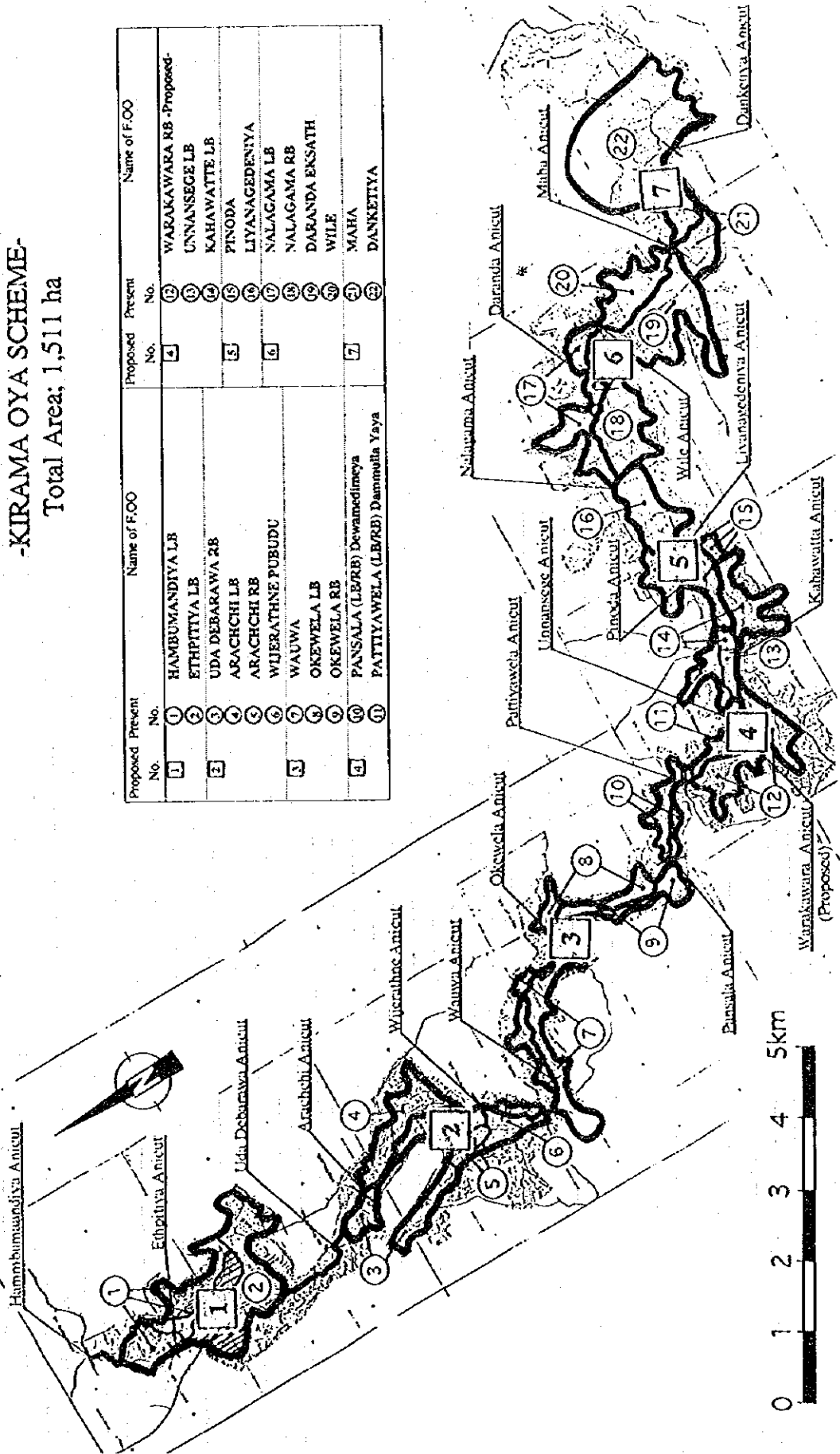


Figure 6.5.4-5 Reorganization of FOs in Kirama Oya Sub-Scheme

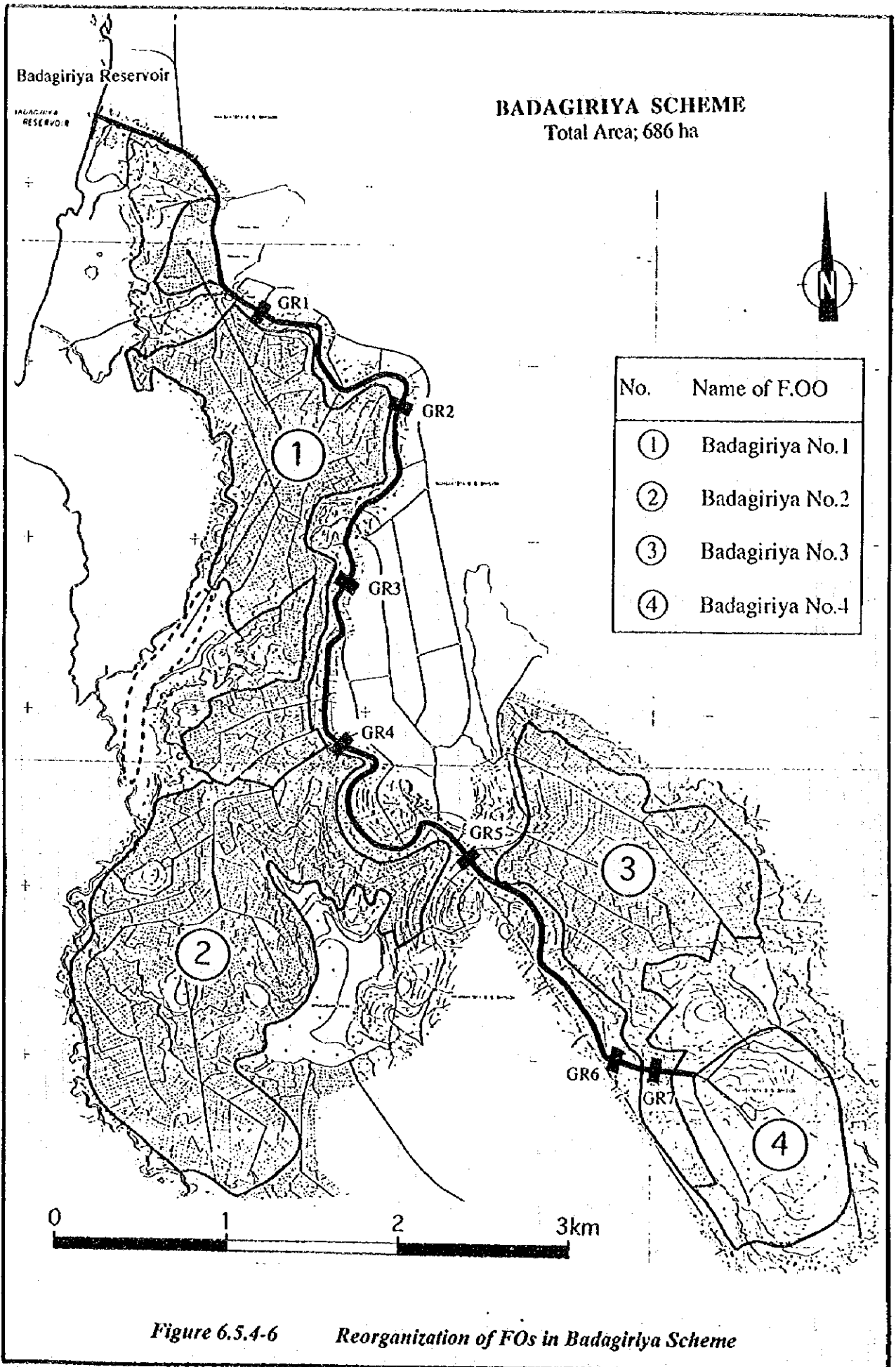


Figure 6.5.4-6 Reorganization of FOs in Badagiriya Scheme

(2) Plan to Support and Strengthen FOs

The continuation and promotion of the ongoing INMAS and MANIS programs is the base of the government policy towards support of FO activities. In this line, the following facilities and equipment are included under the Project to foster greater farmer initiated activity.

Scheme	No. of locations	Building construction works			Equipment deployment		
		Conference room, office (150 m ²)	Fertilizer, seed storage (45m ² ×2)	Garage (75m ²)	2 wheel tractor	Motorbike	Office equipment
1. Liyangastota	WRB × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
	WLB × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
	Total	6 buildings	6 buildings	6 buildings	12 nos.	6 nos.	1 set
2. Muruthawela Reservoir	LB × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
	Urubokka × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
	Kirama × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
Total		9 buildings	9 buildings	9 buildings	18 nos.	9 nos.	1 set
3. Badagiriya	1 location						
Total		1 building	1 building	1 building	2 nos.	1 nos.	1 set
Total	16 locations	16 building	16 building	16 building	32 nos.	16 nos.	16 sets

(3) Training and Human Resources Development

The Irrigation Management Section is carrying out a nationwide farmer training program. The training program is targeted at FO representatives and administrative staff of the FOs, and encompasses O&M, financial management, agricultural development, basin conservation, farmer exchange, etc. However, since the Irrigation Management Section lacks instructors, there is concern that program objectives may not be met, making it necessary to augment instructional staff from NGOs and the private sector.

6.6 Operation and Maintenance Improvement Plan

6.6.1 Participatory Plan

Field survey of the target scheme areas indicated a decline in their function which is primarily the result of facility deterioration and inadequate operation and maintenance activities. If following the envisioned rehabilitation under the Project, if the O&M of the systems is not improved and carried out in a sustainable manner, the facilities will again deteriorate, and eventual transfer of all responsibility for the facilities to the farmers will become even more difficult. In the formulation of such a sustainable O&M plan, it is considered essential to analyze both problem issues and objectives by the participatory method. Towards this end, the logical frame analysis was carried out.

(1) Participatory Analysis

Under management of the systems, F-canals are the responsibility of the farmers, while the rest of the system is the responsibility of the ID according to irrigation ordinance.

With the present policy of promoting participatory system management, farmer participation in the O&M of D-canals and below has been encouraged. However, complete transfer of this responsibility to the farmer has not yet been achieved. As a result, the present budget for O&M works is almost completely allocated by the ID. Unfortunately, lack of budget has caused scheme O&M management to deteriorate. In this light, analysis of current problems in the O&M structure for the schemes was carried out centering on the following participants.

- ID head office : integrated management of the regional Irrigation Offices and O&M budget allocation
- Hambantota Irrigation Office : integrated O&M of Muruthawela Reservoir and Liyangastota schemes
- Weerakitiya branch office : O&M of Muruthawela Reservoir scheme
- Ambalantota branch office : O&M of Liyangastota scheme
- Kirindi Oya Irrigation and Settlement Project Office : integrated O&M of Badagiriya scheme
- Weelawila branch office : O&M of Badagiriya scheme
- FOs in the scheme areas : participants in O&M and water users under the schemes

- Related government agencies : implementation of seasonal cropping plan and agrarian support services

Under the above problem analysis, focus was first place on identifying the capacity and execution method of the ID in carrying out designated O&M responsibilities, and towards this end staff at the ID, regional offices and branches in charge of O&M activities were met with and a log frame problem analysis carried out. In cases where it was necessary to clarify the cause and effect relationship under the log frame with the FOs and related government agencies, separate meetings with these were held where necessary to sound out views and opinions.

(2) Problem Analysis

The decline in system function was established as the central problem under this analysis. A problem flow chart was formulated based on a "cause and effect" relationship. The principal causes for the decline in system function are (i) system facility deterioration and (ii) poor system O&M. Furthermore, even with rehabilitation of the schemes, if the present O&M structure is not improved the rehabilitated structures will again deteriorate over time.

Also, since the direct cause of the deteriorated O&M of the overall systems is the overextended position of the ID in having to be responsible for the management of almost all of the system facilities, it was concluded that a major improvement of the schemes cannot be expected if the present O&M structure is continued.

Accordingly, capacity building of ID O&M activities was given major emphasis under target analysis.

As an approach to capacity improvement, study focused on shift (i) from manual execution of O&M works to mechanization, and (ii) from individual to group execution of O&M works.

1) Manual execution of O&M works

ID labor personnel currently carry out their O&M work duties using only such implements as the hoe and scythe. As a result, it is impossible to clear out sediment buildup in feeder and main canals with water depth in excess of 4 m.

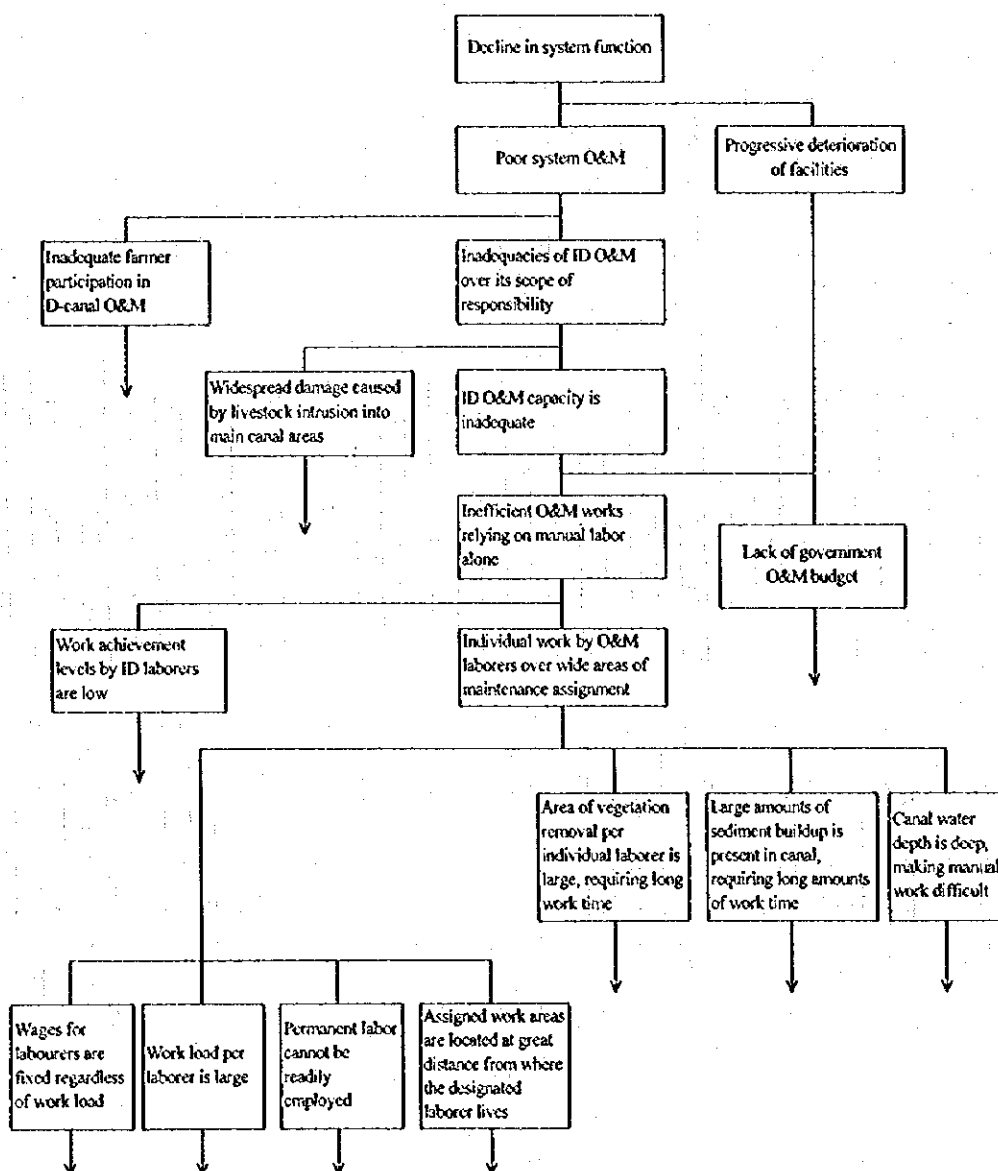
The feeder canals indicated below are particularly outside the capability of manual O&M due to steep canal slope for much of their length, and water depth over 4.0 m.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Feeder canal (m)</u>
Liyangastota WLB	6,475
Badagiriya	6,400
	1,200

In the case of main canals as well, there are many segments which exhibit the same conditions as above, and the laborers assigned to these have basically had to give up on the idea of sediment removal from the outset. With regards to canal slope and O&M road repair as well, there has been no machinery made available to the assigned laborers.

Furthermore, although in principal it is intended to assign laborers who live in the vicinity of their assigned maintenance areas, in many cases they live at considerable distance making access timely and work efficiency low.

Figure 6.6.1-1 Problem Flow for System Management (Logical Frame)



2) Problem with individual work pattern

The scope of work area for which a single ID laborer is responsible is as follows.

Scheme	Canal length (m)	No. of laborers	Size of area of assignment (m/person)
Muruthawela LB	Main C 14,443	9	1,604
Liyangastota			
Walawe LB	Main C 18,678	16	1,167
	Feeder		
Walawe RB	Main C 26,300	15	1,753
Badagiriya	Main C 8,604	4	2,151
	Feeder C 7,600		1,900

note: O&M of tanks and anicuts is done by other personnel;
the above are responsible for canal maintenance only

In the case of the Badagiriya scheme, length of main canal for which a single laborer is responsible exceeds a total of 4 km which is far greater than the other schemes under which a single labor carries out maintenance for 1.2~1.7 km of canal length.

Water conveyance along main canals stops during the 1 month from the end of one planting season to the start of another, during which time dredging of sediment buildup in the canal is required. In addition to difficult topographical conditions, time constraints make it impossible to expect that this work can be done. As a result, levels of work achievement are low, and segments of canal where water blockage occurs are basically left as they are.

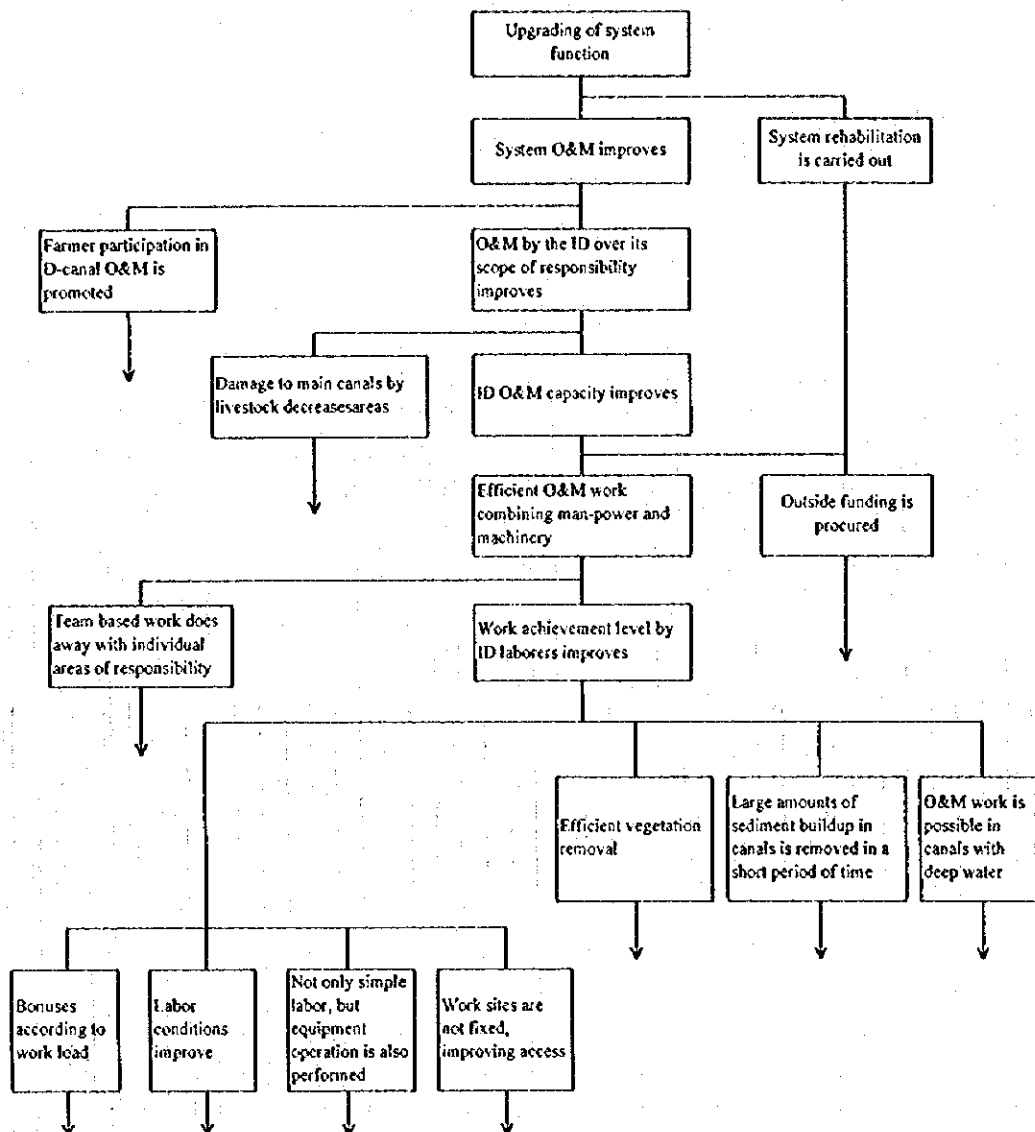
(3) Target Analysis

On the basis of the problem flow chart, mitigating measures and their impact were considered. In order to significantly improve the O&M capacity of the ID, it is necessary to establish a maintenance unit whereat the minimal requirement of light and heavy equipment are deployed and the a shift be made to joint O&M operations among the assigned laborers utilizing this machinery. In order to effectively realize such team based operations, it is necessary that laborers be transported from their homes to the work sites. This transport would be provided by the tractors, etc. deployed at the said unit. In the same manner, transport of farmers to the D-canal work areas would also be possible. Furthermore, by strengthening the FOs, farmer participation in D-canal maintenance would be promoted and through cautioning of livestock owners of the stipulations under the Agrarian Services Act regarding responsibility for damage caused by animals, such damage can be reduced. The

combination of the above mitigating measures will serve to address the central problem of upgrading system function.

A target flow chart is shown in Figure 6.6.1-2.

Figure 6.6.1-2 Target Flow for System Management (Logical Frame)



6.6.2 Examination of Shift of O&M Responsibilities to the Farmers - Private Sector

In addition to considering the establishment of a maintenance unit equipped with necessary machinery, the following scenarios are also considered.

- C-1 : Increase of government O&M budget, thereby increasing labor staff and procuring vehicles
- C-2 : Contracting of O&M responsibilities now under the jurisdiction of the ID to the private sector
- C-3 : Total transfer of system O&M responsibility to the FOs
- C-4 : Restructure the ID's O&M capabilities by establishing a maintenance unit, deploying sufficient labor and machinery, and carrying out team based operations

1) Scenario analysis

Case-1

National government financial situation is under duress, with O&M budget fixed (in real terms this budget is decreasing in actual value due to inflation). Increase in O&M budget is not practical.

Case-2

As most O&M works are civil construction related, civil contractors would be primarily considered.

Such contractors in Hambantota district are all small, and do not possess construction equipment. Contractors in Sri Lanka are classified according to 7 grades on the basis of contract amount.

Categorization of Financial Terms

GRADE 1	.....	Unlimit (43 firms, maximum ¥ 800,000,000)
GRADE 2	.....	Up to Rs. 50 Million (approx. ¥ 100,000,000)
GRADE 3	.....	Up to Rs. 15 Million (approx. ¥ 30,000,000)
GRADE 4	.....	Up to Rs. 5 Million (approx. ¥ 10,000,000)
GRADE 5	.....	Up to Rs. 3 Million (approx. ¥ 6,000,000)
GRADE 6	.....	Up to Rs. 1 Million (approx. ¥ 2,000,000)
GRADE 7	.....	Up to Rs. 1.5 Million (approx. ¥ 1,000,000)

All such contractors in Hambantota district are at grade 6 or below, with almost all at grade 7. Contractors with their own equipment or capability of leasing equipment are grade 3 and above, and these are located in the Colombo

metropolitan area. In light of above, the following problems would be anticipated under a scenario of contracting of O&M works to the private sector.

- Under the present system in effect in Sri Lanka, O&M works are contracted out on an overall work package basis. Accordingly, the ID must undertake confirmation survey of work volume, preparation of tender documents, tendering procedure, work supervision, and confirmation of achieved work quantities. This enormous amount of work is overly taxing on the ID's present capacity.
- Confirmation survey of work volume as well as the actual works themselves would have to be done within the limited 1 month period while water flow in the canals is stopped. To accomplish all this in such a restricted time frame would be extremely difficult.
- As work site areas are narrow and long, work efficiency is low and costly
- As the nature of the required works is large volume, short-term and intensive, it is not expected that they would be attractive to many civil construction firms.
- For system operation, it would be necessary to permanently assign 4-5 persons. Such personnel would need to have good knowledge and experience with irrigation systems, and such personnel are extremely few in private sector contracting firms.

In addition to the fact that the nature of the O&M works do not lend themselves to a commercial base, the biggest problem is would be the issue of the present ID permanent laborers who have labor guarantees until retirement. As a result, even after contracting of works to the private sector, the ID would remain responsible for the employment of this labor force which is outside its current budgetary capacity to do so.

In light of the above problems, contracting of O&M works to the private sector over the mid-term (5-6 years) is considered extremely difficult. In order to do this over the long term, a fundamental national policy would be necessary comprehensively dealing with procedures for such contracting, budget procurement, and the presently employed ID laborers.

As of the present, there have been no cases where irrigation system O&M has been contracted out to the private sector.

Case-3

In order to effect complete transfer of responsibilities for the systems to the farmers, the following stage wise pre-conditions should be considered.

- a) Formal transfer of responsibility for all D-canals to the FOs

- b) Restructuring of the O&M capacity of the ID to a level where it can satisfactorily maintain its scope of responsibility for the systems
- c) Maintaining the system at a satisfactory level while steadily increasing FO participation in O&M activities
- d) Transfer of system O&M technology and know how to the farmers
- e) The system functions well, high and sustainable agricultural productivity is achieved, farmer income increases, FO financial base is sound, and farmer desire is high for complete transfer of responsibility for the system

In the case of the target schemes, no official transfer of responsibility for D-canals has as yet taken place. Outside of the Badagiriya scheme, no unofficial transfer has been effected. Furthermore, as discussed earlier, the overall O&M status of the schemes is poor due to inadequacies in ID capacity to perform the same. With consideration to the foregoing, mid term goals (around 5 years) would be a) and b), after which the long term goals (10 years) of c), d) and e) would be aimed at.

In order to achieve the ultimate goal, the following conditions would have to be met over the mid-term.

- Official transfer of responsibility for D-canals and anicuts to the FOs
- Improved O&M, and scheme management capacity of the ID

Case-4

O&M activities of the ID with regards to the schemes is carried out by staff at the Irrigation Department branch offices under the Irrigation Department Hambantota Range. As discussed earlier, work is inefficiently carried out manually with a low level of achievement. It is considered necessary that at least a minimal level of machinery be deployed and that a maintenance unit (1 location) be established under the Hambantota Range, and operational units (3 locations) under each branch office.

On the basis of the above, Case-4 is to be adopted with specific measures for implementation to be pursued under the Project.

6.6.3 Plan to Improve the Operational and Maintenance Capacity of the Irrigation Department

(1) Range Maintenance Unit (RMU)

A Range Maintenance Unit would be established near the Liyangastota scheme area roughly in the center of the overall Project area. The unit would be under the jurisdiction of the Hambantota ID Range.

The RMU would comprise an office, garage and small workshop, and lodging facilities for equipment operators and staff.

Under the RMU would be 3 Operations Units (OU). Each would be responsible for an individual scheme under the Project. They would be established at the Weeraketiya branch office (Muruthawela Reservoir scheme), the Ambalantota branch office (Liyangastota scheme) and the Weelawila branch office (Badagiriya scheme). Each would have an office and garage within the branch office compound.

Machinery deployment at the RMU and OUs would be as follows.

List of Machines Required in Range Machine Unit (3 Operation Units)

No.	Machine	Per OU	RMU
1	Dozer 130 HP	1	3
2	Crawler excavator (drag line)		1
3	Back hoe cum loader (JCB)	1	3
4	Motor grader		1
5	Tractor trailer	5	15
6	Mechanical rammer compactors	4	12
7	Portable vibrator rollers	2	6
8	Water pumps (2")	2	6
9	Concrete mixers (self driven and portab	2	6
10	Trailer type water bowser	1	3
11	Poker vibrators	3	9
12	Low bed trailer		1
13	3T lorry		1
14	Weeding machine	15	45

(2) Personnel Deployment Plan

Number of permanent laborers currently employed by the ID reach 87 persons, and are deployed as follows.

ID permanent laborers	Hambantota Range
Weeraketiya Office	45 persons
Ambarantota Office	36 persons
Badagiriya	6 persons
Total	87 persons

Duties of the above laborers include a range of operation only, operation and maintenance, and maintenance only. After establishment of the RMU as well, operational labor would be necessary.

1) System operational staff

Operational staff assigned to each scheme would be as follows.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Operation</u>
Muruthawela	
LB	2
Urubokka Oya	2
Kirama Oya	2
Liyangastota	
WLB	3
WRB	3
Badagiriya	2

Total	14 persons

2) PMU

Personnel assigned to the small workshop at the PMU would be as follows

Work supervisor	1
Mechanic	2
Laborer	3
Inspection mechanic	3

	9 persons

In principal, the above work force would be supplied from among personnel already employed at the subject offices. Training would be a combination instruction at the ID workshop at Galle, and dispatch of instructors to the PMU. Operators would also be trained and every effort made to maximize use of currently employed labor.

3) Equipment operators

It is intended that the equipment deployed at the PMU be utilized simultaneously under all 3 schemes. Accordingly, the following equipment operators would be deployed.

	<u>Operator</u>
Weeraketiya OU	3
Ambalantota OU	3
Badagiriya OU	2
PMU	4

	12 persons

4) ID labor

Ten ID laborers for work in combination with machine use would be assigned for a total O&M staff included that in 1)-3) above of 45 persons for the 3 schemes. In getting the O&M system up and running, training of labor as well as a natural diminishing of the labor work force would be prerequisites. Laborers performing O&M works with light machinery in collaboration with the farmers would be an impetus for the latter's greater participation in system O&M activities.

6.6.4 Operational Plan for the Maintenance Units (RMU, OU)

Given present government policy towards management of irrigation systems and current financial constraints, it is a pre-condition that the operational costs for the RMU and OU do not exceed the current level of funding outlay. Although a natural diminishing of the ID labor force cannot be anticipated over the short term, and thus the labor force would increase over its current labor, a contribution by the farmers to O&M cost to be allocated to the RMU and OU operation would enable sustained and efficient O&M within current spending levels over the mid term.

(1) Collection of O&M Fees

1) Request for the PMC

With regards to dispatch of maintenance teams from the RMU and OUs, the PMC would meet at the end of the growing season to determine scope and time period for required maintenance works, and make request to the RMU accordingly. The RMU would then draw up a work plan, and enter into contract with the PMC for the desired works. Of the costs required for such works, the farmers would bear the expenses for fuel, operator fees, etc.

2) Analysis of cost to be borne by the farmers

Taking the Liyangastota WLB scheme (6,310 acs) as an example, cost to be borne by the farmers was analyzed. Operational plan and expenses for principal equipment are as follows.

Machinery Working Plan and Expenditures (Liyangastota / WLB schemes)

Machinery	Nos.	Working days/year	Working hrs/year	Plant unit rates	Plant expiry year	Operation expiry year
				Rs	Rs	Rs
Dozer 130 HP	1	60	360	2,047	736,920	221,076
Drag line	1	30	180	2,300	414,000	124,200
Back hoe	1	60	360	1,605	577,800	173,340
Motor grader	1	30	180	1,798	323,640	97,092
Tractor trailer	5	100	3,000	351	1,053,000	315,900
						931,608

Area: 6,310 acs (2,553.4 ha)

Equipment costs are based on the ID's Unit Rates for Construction Works, 1995. On the basis of the above calculation, equipment operating cost (to be borne by the farmer) is Rs 148 / ac (Rs 365 / ha).

3) Farmer willingness

During the period 1984~88, the IMD collected water use tariffs of Rs 100 per acre under the INMAS program in the Muruthawela LB, Liyangastota WLB and Badagiriya scheme areas.

One of the reasons for suspension of the collection program was a consensus among the farmers that the paid tariffs were not being applied to the upkeep of their irrigation systems. As one part of the Study Team's base line survey, farmers were asked as to whether they would be willing to bear a portion of the rehabilitation works cost. Their responses are tabulated below.

Willingness to Contribute 10% of Rehabilitation Costs and Methods of Contribution by Type of Irrigation Scheme

Willingness/ method	Muruthawela		Liyangastota		Badagiriya		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Willingness								
Yes	163	84.9	65	81.3	14	73.7	242	83.2
No	37	15.1	21	18.8	7	26.3	65	16.8
Total	200	100.0	86	100.1	21	100.0	307	100.0
Methods								
Cash	35	18.0	18	21.4	6	28.6	59	19.7
Labor	157	80.9	66	78.6	15	71.4	238	79.6
Kind	2	1.0					2	0.7
Total	194	100.0	84	100.0	21	100.0	299	100.0

It was evident from discussions with the farmers that they would be willing to bear a portion of the said cost if there were tangible evidence as a result in terms of scheme improvement.

It is considered that a water use tariff in the range of Rs 150-200 per acre could be collected on a sustainable basis if (i) water use fees were paid by the farmer to his own FO, which would then take responsibility for the consequences of payment on behalf of the organization, and (ii) the RMU carries out a high level of maintenance and repair works.

6.7 Environmental Conservation Plan

6.7.1 Environmental Conservation Plan and Official Guiding Agencies

The environmental conservation plan under the Project will be carried out under the supervision of the Hambantota District Environmental Agency (DEA). The DEA comprises the following District Environmental Committee members.

Environment related item	Member	Relation to the Project Strongly related : O somewhat related: Δ
1. Integrated rural development	Director, Hambantota IRDP office	O
2. Health and sanitation	Deputy Director, Southern Province Health Services	O
3. Agriculture	Assistant Director, Agriculture, Hambantota	O
4. Forest preservation	Staff, Mirijawila Forestry and Forest Preserve Office	O
5. Education	Deputy Director, District Educational Office (Tangalle)	Δ
6. Wildlife preservation	Staff, Department of Wildlife Conservation Agency (Kataragama)	O
7. Land issues	Staff, District Land Issues Office	Δ
8. Poverty issues	Staff, District Savodaya Office	Δ
9. Women's issues	Staff, Women's Development Federation	O

6.7.2 National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)

The environmental conservation plan under the Project is defined by 2 of the 11 sections contained in the NEAP (sections 2.0 and section 3.0). These 2 sections pertain to water sources, and stipulate the following with regards to the prevention of adverse environmental impacts under irrigation schemes.

<Section 2 : Alleviation of Water Quality Problems>

Water contamination is the result of residue from agro-chemical and chemical fertilizers, and soil erosion stemming from poor agricultural management. The cause of this is cited as lack of a continuous monitoring program, lack of technical facilities, inadequate professional know-how, and inadequacies in the related institutional system. Further to this, it is indicated that research and information dissemination with regards to these problems is not being carried out.

<Section 3 : Prevention of Adverse Environmental Impact due to Irrigation>

The compound negative effect to the environment of salt damage, forest inundation, ecological destruction, fostering of water borne diseases and land loss due to burrow and quarry pits as a result of irrigation / drainage projects is quantitatively unknown. Accordingly, measures to mitigate these impacts must be based on precise data from observations in the field.

6.7.3 Environmental Conservation Plan

Based on the above NEAP, the following environmental conservation plan will be carried out under the Project.

- (1) Plan to mitigate impacts from agro-chemicals
- (2) Plan to contain malarial infection
- (3) Green belt plan
- (4) Environmental educational program

6.7.4 Items of Concern Officially Cited by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA)

In official correspondence from the CEA to the executing agency for the Project (MIP&E), the following 3 points were cited as items of concern with regards to this specific Project.

- (1) Liyangastota scheme

On the basis of discussions with the Forest Department, trees should be planted on main and feeder canal embankment.

- (2) Muruthawela Reservoir scheme

On the basis of discussions with the Forest Department, trees should be planted on the left and right embankments of the main canal.

- (3) Badagiriya scheme

On the basis of discussions with the Forest Department, trees are to be planted on the embankment of the right bank feeder canal and the main canal.

The abandoned farm land (80 ha) at the most downstream part of the scheme is reportedly an area through which elephants for the Bundala national park move. Measures in this regard to be taken to protect corps during the planting season should be discussed with the Department of Wildlife Conservation.

Under the environmental conservation plan for this Project, the above environmental issues are to be handled as per below.

With regards to the tree planting stipulated in (1)-(3) above, collaboration would be maintained with the Forest Department during the implementation stage, and a green belt plan pursued in accordance with the following program. In the same manner, close consultation would be maintained with the Department of Wildlife Conservation during the implementation stage of the Project concerning elephant movement in the stipulated area.

6.7.5 Implementation Program

The above environmental plan will be carried out under the following implementation program.

(1) Plan to Mitigate Impacts from Agro-Chemicals

<Extension under IPM>

In Hambantota district, policy to control the use of agro-chemicals is pursued under the demonstration schools held within the framework of the IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program. Based on the achievements of the program to date, it is the intention of the district to extend the same to farmers throughout the district. It is thus anticipated under the Project that the district Agricultural Office will convene such demonstration schools in each of the scheme area as early as possible for systematic extension to the farmers in these areas. In effecting the foregoing, it is recommended that the following precondition be met.

<Manual preparation and Instruction>

Residue from agro-chemical use builds up in the soil, groundwater, and still water bodies such as marsh, etc., steadily working its way in more concentrated amounts up the food chain to eventually impact on the health of human beings. Thus, instruction to farmers in the appropriate application amounts of such chemicals is necessary, and towards this end manuals would be prepared centering on the efforts of the district Agricultural Office with guidance from the AD main headquarters. Through instruction in the field an distribution of manuals, proper application methods for agro-chemicals and measures to mitigate impacts on human health would be promoted. From the first to the second year of the program, instruction to farmers would be carried out at least 1 time before the chemical spraying period, and during spraying itself in-situ instruction would be provided. From the 3rd year, instruction would be provided once yearly.

(2) Plan to contain malarial infection

Malaria chronically affects Hambantota district within which the 3 schemes are located. Incidence of the disease is particularly noted in the Badagiriya scheme area. Treatment and preventive measures targeted at the general populace are carried out centered on hospitals and the RMOs (Regional Malaria Offices). In addition, a malarial containment campaign and educational program are carried out to heighten

awareness of the citizenry regarding general preventive practices for those living near water bodies, mosquito repelling methods, and services available at health facilities for infected persons.

Efforts to contain the spread of malaria would include:

- An anti-malaria campaign
- An insecticide spray campaign

With regards to the above efforts, it is essential that the PMCs in the scheme areas establish measures in collaboration with the concerned health and medical agencies, the Regional Malaria Office and the ID.

(3) Green belt plan

Under the land resources component of the NEAP, the responsibility over the long term of the ID to develop a green belt plan to preserve reservoir areas is a topic. Also, tree planting along main canals is an environmental criteria under the project approval procedures of CEA.

As a result, under the Project, steps will be taken to plant areas denuded in the course of rehabilitation works at water edges, creating a green belt along main canals, tanks, etc.

The said planting will be done in consultation with the Forest Department with regards to planting method and tree varieties.

(4) Environmental Education

Environmental education with regards to (1), (2), and (3) above would be carried out within the framework of the training program to strengthen FOs, and done in collaboration with the district Agricultural Office and other related agencies. This would include basic education on environmental issues to heighten the general awareness of scheme residents as to the importance of environmental conservation.

In the course of the above educational efforts, the full cooperation of the Women's Development Federation and the Savodaya would be sought in light of the need for maximum women's participation in such an educational program given their close contact with water sources in the course of household chores including meal preparation, home garden tending, laundry, etc., and overall central role in household sanitation and health.

6.8 Project Monitoring and Environmental Impact Assessment Plan

The following monitoring system will be formulated during implementation of the Project, so as to immediately begin observations and recording upon completion of the construction works. The results of such monitoring in the initial stages would be analyzed, and Project impacts identified as feedback data for analysis of any necessary countermeasures or Project modifications over the long-term. Monitoring would cover the following.

- Irrigation system efficiency
- Agricultural production
- Environment related aspects

(1) Monitoring of Irrigation System Efficiency

1) Rainfall observations

At present, there are no rainfall gauging facilities in the scheme areas. Such facilities would be established in all 3 scheme areas under the Project and rainfall records kept. In the case of schemes which include a reservoir, the said gauging facility will be established at the reservoir site.

2) Canal discharge observations

Under the Project, discharge gauging facilities will be established at key points along canals. Such observation points would comprise start points for main canals, and start points and terminal points for major branch canals. Observations would be carried out daily during the planting season.

3) Executing agency

The above monitoring would be carried out by the Project Manager for each scheme, or TA and operation related ID labor under the guidance of the ID engineer in charge.

4) Analysis of system efficiency, and feedback

At the end of the cropping season, rainfall and discharge records, as well as the results of agricultural productivity monitoring described below, would be applied to analysis of irrigation efficiency under the schemes. Results of this analysis would be submitted to the relevant government agencies and the scheme PMCs. Particularly in the case of the PMCs, these findings would be applied to formulation of cropping and water distribution plans for the coming season. With the collaboration of the branch office engineers in charge and the ID main office, observed records would be converted to a computer data base.

(2) Agricultural Production Monitoring

The agricultural officer (AI) in charge at the Project Office would monitor harvest on a crop-wise basis at the end of each planting season to assess achievement levels under the agricultural development plan, provide base data for cropping plan for the coming season.

1) Target farmers

For each crop, the number of target farmers for monitoring survey would be equal to 1% (1 household out of 100) of the total number of farmers cultivating that crop. Target households would be the same each season in order to clearly grasp yearly and seasonal fluctuations in crop production. They would be selected by the FO representatives and AI during the course of the rehabilitation works, and it would be important the AI thoroughly brief the selected households to be monitored on the details of the monitoring program.

No. of households to be monitored, and number of monitoring stat-sheets are planned as follows.

	No. of households	Households to be monitored	No. of stat-sheets
1) Liyangastota RB	2,600	26	3
2) Liyangastota LB	3,100	31	3
3) Muruthawela LB	2,500	25	3
4) Urubokka Oya	3,700	37	4
5) Kirama Oya	4,100	41	4
6) Badagiriya	686	7	1
Total	16,700		

note: The approx. 3,000 nos. of landless households under the Liyangastota scheme have not been included in the total number of households.

2) Monitoring items

The AI would prepare the monitor stat-sheets to be distributed to each household to be monitored, as well as the stat-cards to be filled out for each 10 households, and on the basis of the results of the same, compile a report on the findings of monitoring on a 1,000 household unit basis and make recommendations for the coming cropping season.

Monitoring items would be as follows:

① Paddy	② Banana	③ Chili
1. Cropped area () ac	1. Cropped seedling no. () nos.	1. Cropped seedling no. () ac
2. Superior seed from DOA (Y.N.) () kg	2. Remaining no. () nos.	2. Fertilizer application () kg
3. 4 mo. variety () kg	3. Fertilizer application () kg	3. Agro-chemical cost Rs ()
4. Fertilizer application () kg	4. Manure use () kg	4. Yield (raw) () kg
5. Agro-chemical cost Rs ()	5. Agro-chemical cost Rs ()	5. Yield (dried) () kg
6. Total yield (per season) () bu	6. Semi-annual yield (per season) () kg	

3) Environmental monitoring

Environmental related monitoring would cover the 3 stages of present conditions, construction period, and post-construction operational period. Monitoring would provide data for emergency mitigation measures or prior prevention of adverse Project impacts, and in line with the environmental action plan, would focus principally on those items for which some concern for negative impacts under the Project would be warranted, i.e. (i) water quality, (ii) soil erosion and (iii) impacts to the environment from agro-chemicals. This environmental monitoring would be done by the following agencies at the designated times.

Executing agency	Monitoring content	Time period
Agricultural Research Center (ARC)	water quality	2 times per year (1 time per cropping season)
Agricultural Research Center (ARC)	soil quality	2 times per year (1 time per cropping season)
District Agricultural Office	agro-chemical use; status of IPM	2 times per year (1 time per cropping season)
District Environmental Committee (DEC)	overall environmental status of schemes; mitigating measures	2 times per year (1 time per cropping season)

1) Water quality monitoring

Water quality monitoring would be carried out at designated location at tank intakes, irrigation canals, drainage canals, etc. under each scheme. This would be commenced after start of construction works and be done in collaboration with the ID and ARC Water Management Laboratory with reference to the water quality standards of the CEA.

2) **Soil quality monitoring**

Soil monitoring would be done of a selected area in the Badagiriya scheme, focusing on saline concentration. Analysis would be done at the ARC Soil Science Laboratory in line with IIMI criteria.

3) **Monitoring of agro-chemical use**

The DAO is currently monitoring the progress of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. It is thus important that the DAO continue this monitoring including that of application amounts of agro-chemicals and fertilizer. Within the framework of the IPM demonstration program, base line survey would be carried out for comparative analysis of targets and actual achievement.

4) **Monitoring of overall environmental situation**

It is necessary to monitor the scheme areas with regards overall environmental conditions, including the occurrence of any abnormal phenomenon, through information gathering from the FOs and the various related agencies in the district. This information would be collated by the District Environmental Committee in collaboration with the CEA and related government agencies in the district.

6.9 Training Program

6.9.1 Training Program to Strengthen Farmer Organizations

A training program in line with the items indicated below is planned for personnel of concerned government agencies (ID, IMD, DAS, Provincial Government), representatives of farmer organizations and farmers in the Project area. Number of trainees would comprise approximately 50 persons from the concerned government agencies, 2 farmer representatives from each subject unit (total of 300 persons) and around 20 farmers from each FO unit. Total number of trainees would be 3,000 for whom the courses indicated below would be given. Instructors would be upper level experts from the concerned government agencies and personnel from the Consultant.

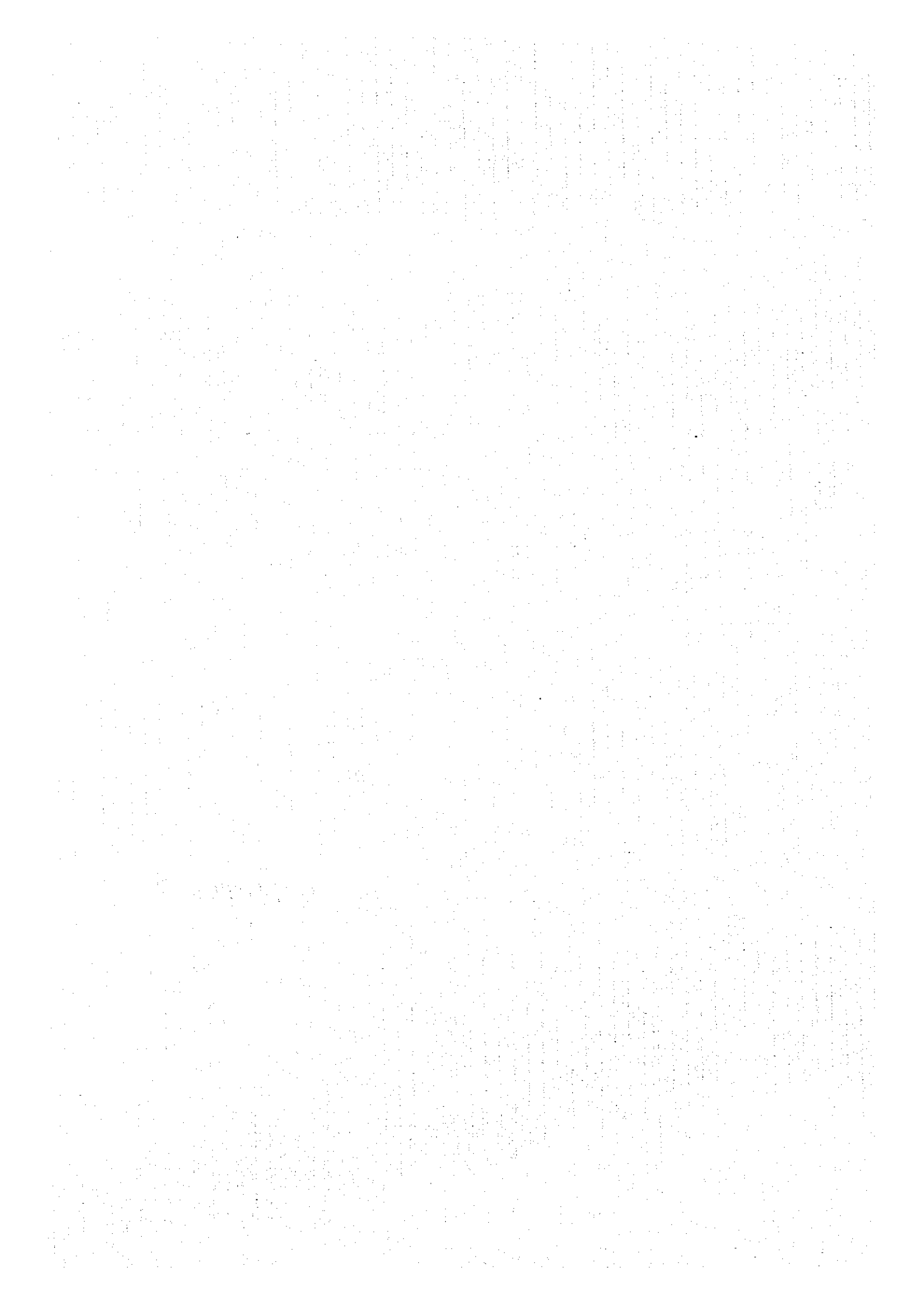
Training course	No. of trainees	Duration of course (days)	Total number of trainee days
Overseas training (government personnel)			
FO management	10	30	3,000
Transfer of responsibility for irrigation system management	10	30	3,000
In-country training (government personnel)			
Rehabilitation project planning	50	2	100
System O&M	30	2	60
Water management	20	2	40
Accounting management	30	2	60
Project management	20	5	100
Environmental conservation	50	3	150
Computer skills	20	5	100
Rehabilitation project implementation	50	3	150
Farmer representative training			
Financial management	300	2	600
Participation in rehabilitation projects	300	2	600
Environmental conservation	300	2	600
System O&M	300	3	900
Agricultural technology	300	2	600
Farmer training			
Awareness of the nature and import of rehabilitation projects	3,000	1	3,000
System O&M	3,000	1	3,000
System O&M	3,000	1	3,000
Agricultural technology	3,000	1	3,000
Participation in rehabilitation projects	3,000	1	3,000

6.9.2 Training System for O&M System Strengthening

A training program in line with the items indicated below is planned for personnel of the ID, IMD and Provincial Government (total of 230 trainees).

Training course	No. of trainees	Duration of course	Total number of trainee-days	Remarks
Overseas training (ID, IMD personnel)				
Master course				
Water management	2	16 mo.	32 m/m	
Quality control	1	16 mo.	16 m/m	
System management	10	3 mo.	30 m/m	
Water management	6	2 mo.	12 m/m	
Machinery O&M	3	2 mo.	6 m/m	
In-country training (ID, IMD, Provincial Government personnel)				
Mechanic training	20	3 mo.	60 m/m	Targeted at ID permanent laborers
Master course				
Quality control	3	12 mo.	36 m/m	
Rehabilitation planning	40	3 days	120 m/d	
System O&M	40	7 days	280 m/d	
Quality control	30	5 days	150 m/d	
Project management	10	7 days	70 m/d	
Awareness seminar	230	1 day	230 m/d	
Computer skills	30	5 days	150 m/d	
Office and administrative skills	60	7 days	420 m/d	
Heavy equipment operation	20	3 mo.	60 m/m	Targeted at ID permanent laborers

CHAPTER 7



CHAPTER 7 PROJECT PLAN

7.1 Project Components

The Project comprises the following 3 plans and 2 programs.

Plan and program	Main content and objectives
<Plan>	
i. Rehabilitation plan for existing irrigation / drainage system	Rehabilitation works for deteriorated canal (total length: 355 km), anicuts, turnouts and appurtenant facilities to recover system function.
ii. Plan to strengthen operation and maintenance capability	In order to strengthen the O&M capability for canal system under the jurisdiction of ID, an equipment procurement and maintenance unit (1 location), and an operator unit (3 locations).
iii. Plan to strengthen and support farmer organizations	FO management offices to be established at 16 locations in the 3 scheme benefit areas to facilitate management of FO activities.
<Program>	
i. Program to strengthen participatory management system	A program for training of ID staff (responsible for O&M in the scheme areas), FOs and related government agency staff. This program would begin prior to actual start of construction. Knowledge gained during the training would then be applied to the participatory management system to actually commence during the construction period.
ii. Monitoring and environmental impact assessment program	To systematically track project progress through quantitative evaluation of achievement of project goals (3 stages of pre-construction ~ construction ~ post construction) and assessment of environmental impact.

7.2 Plan and Program Components

(1) Rehabilitation Plan for Existing Irrigation / Drainage Systems

This plan comprises the following 3 schemes, with rehabilitation content as follows.

Scheme	Sub-scheme	Design area (ha)	Canal rehabilitation (km)		Appurtenant works		
			Masonry lining	Unlined	Structural works	Intake works	Farm / O&M roads (new)
1. Liyangastota	WRB	2,454	28.6	44.0	274	1	12
	WLB	2,553	43.1	41.9	446	-	13
	Total	5,007	71.7	85.9	720	1	25
2. Muruthawela Reservoir	Left Bank	1,700	41.5	33.1	750	-	-
	Urubokka	2,262	52.1	36.1	475	8	11
	Kirama	1,511	31.9	17.6	619	18	27
Total		5,473	125.5	86.8	1,844	26	38
3. Badagiriya							
Total		686	16.2	2.3	341	-	-
Total		11,166	213.4	175.0	2,905	27	63

(2) Plan to strengthen operation and maintenance capability

The following O&M construction equipment will be procured (total of 112 nos.) for deployment at the Maintenance Unit (1 location) and Operation Unit (3 locations) to be established under the Project.

Plan	Qty.	Building construction works				Equipment item and deployment plan	
		Work shop (300 m ²)	Office (150m ²)	Garage (300 m ²)	Management office (96 m ²)	Dragline, motorgrader, trailer, lorry	Bulldozer, backhoe, trailer, compressor, etc.
1. Equipment procurement	all 14 types (112 units)					procurement of 4 types (1 unit each = 4 units)	procurement of 10 types (total 108 units)
2. Range Maintenance Unit (RMU)	1 location	1 building	1 building	1 building	1 building	deployment of total 4 units of above	
3. Operation Unit	3 locations		1 building	1 building			deployment of total 108 units of above

(3) Plan to strengthen and support farmer organizations

The following facilities will be constructed, and equipment deployed in the scheme areas to support the activities of FOs.

Scheme	No. of locations	Building construction works			Equipment deployment		
		Conference room, office (150 m ²)	Fertilizer, seed storage (45m ² ×2)	Garage (75m ²)	2 wheel tractor	Motorbike	Office equipment
1. Liyangastota	WRB × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
	WLB × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
Total		6 buildings	6 buildings	6 buildings	12 nos.	6 nos.	1 set
2. Muruthawela Reservoir	LB × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
	Urubokka × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
	Kirama × 3 locations	3 buildings	3 buildings	3 buildings	6 nos.	3 nos.	1 set
Total		9 buildings	9 buildings	9 buildings	18 nos.	9 nos.	1 set
3. Badagiriya	1 location						
Total		1 building	1 building	1 building	2 nos.	1 nos.	1 set
Total	16 locations	16 building	16 building	16 building	32 nos.	16 nos.	16 sets

(4) Program to strengthen participatory management system

The participatory management system will be promoted under the Project, whereby D-canal and below will be transferred to the FO jurisdiction as early as practical. Up till now however, irrigation ordinance has stipulated that the responsibility for all system operation and management be under the ID. Accordingly, it will be essential the ID personnel have prior, thorough training in this new type of participatory management system. Furthermore, the participatory type system is not aimed solely at facility O&M. Staff of the AD who are in charge of the schemes will be called upon to provide farm management training to the farmers, including guidance in crop diversification technology, post harvest processing and storage of farm produce, extension, marketing, etc. under the agricultural development component of this Project.

A training and demonstration program is accordingly included under the Project, to be based on the currently on-going INMAS and MANIS programs, and to be targeted at the farmers, irrigation office personnel, and concerned AD personnel.

Also, during the above training period, steps will be taken to prepare farmers for sub-contract participation in the rehabilitation works during construction.

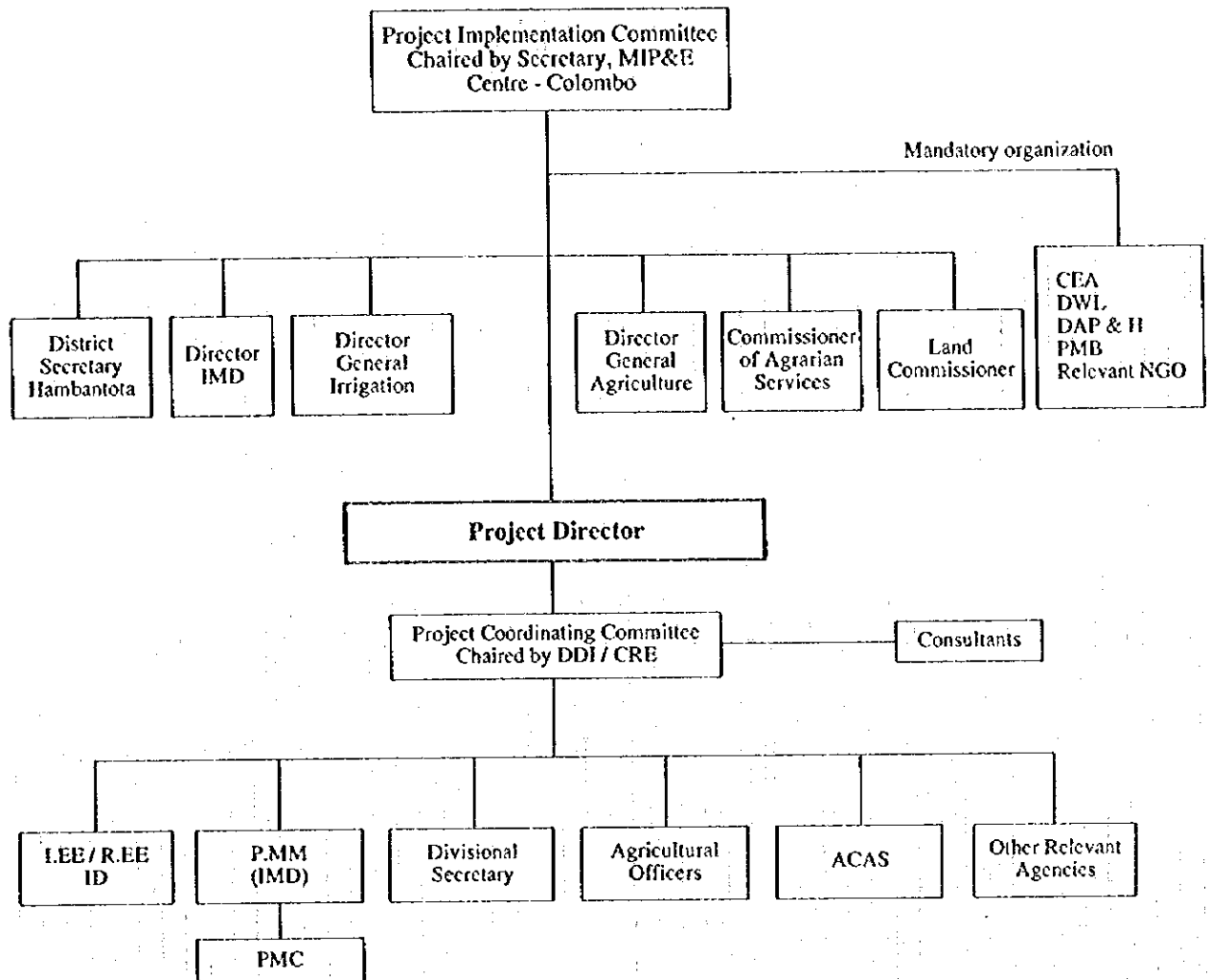
(5) Monitoring and Environmental Impact Assessment Program

This is to be carried out as follows.

Program	Executing agency	Content	Implementation method
i. Irrigation efficiency	Irrigation Office in the scheme area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of automatic rainfall gauges • Discharge observations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 site for each of the 3 schemes • During good weather during the planting season
ii. Farm production	Project Office in each scheme area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of monitoring sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 times per year
iii Environment	Agricultural Research Center (ARC) District Agricultural Office (DAO) District Environmental Agency (DEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and water quality monitoring • Preparation of monitoring sheet for agro-chemical and fertilizer use • Survey of existing conditions pertaining to water quality, soil, agro-chemical contamination, malaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 times per year • 2 times per year (at holding of committee meetings) • Report on environmental findings for the 3 schemes

7.3 Project Implementation Set-up

The subject rehabilitation project is not directed solely at the improvement of irrigation facilities, but rather aims at well at a range of related aspects including the strengthening of farmer organizations, upgrading the functioning of the various farmer support activities, implementation of project monitoring programs, etc. In order to effectively implement all of the foregoing a well coordinated executing structure involving on related agencies is essential. In this regard, it is planned that the Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Energy select appropriate personnel to be responsible for project implementation (Project Director). Centering on the function of the PD, it is anticipated the a coordinating set-up in line with the following figure be established to pursue Project implementation.



- MIP & E - Ministry of Irrigation, Power & Energy
- CEA - Central Environment Authority
- DWL - Department of Wild Life Conservation
- DAP & H - Dept. of Animal Production and Health
- PMB - Paddy Marketing Board
- ACAS - Asst. Commissioner of Agrarian Services
- PMC - Project Management Committee
- DDI - Deputy Director, Irrigation
- CRE - Chief Resident Engineer
- IEE - Irrigation Engineers
- R.EE - Resident Engineers
- P.M.M - Project Managers

Figure 7.3-1 Project Implementation Set-up

7.4 Implementation Plan

Detailed design of rehabilitation works for the existing irrigation systems would commence in August 1997 following funding allocation preparations by the Sri Lankan government. Completion of tendering procedures is targeted for June 1998, with construction to last for 3.5 years from July 1998 to 2001. Implementation schedule is indicated in Figure 7.4-1.

7.4.1 Implementation Schedule

(1) Preparation period (Sept. 1996 ~ June 1998 : 1 year and 9 months)

Funding allocation preparations	:	Sept. 1996 ~ June 1997 (10 months)
Consultant selection	:	Jan. 1997 ~ July 1997 (7 months)
Detailed design	:	Aug. 1997 ~ Jan. 1998 (6 months)
Tender document preparation (tendering and tender evaluation)	:	Feb. 1998 ~ June 1998 (5 months)

(2) Construction period

Start:	July 1998
Finish:	2001 (3.5 years)

(3) Early start of Plan to Strengthen Operation and Maintenance Capability and Plan to Strengthen and Support Farmer Organizations

Either coinciding with or prior to start of the rehabilitation construction works, it is proposed that the equipment procurement and building facility construction works be commenced for these 2 plans.

(4) Program to Strengthen Participatory Management System

It is proposed that this program be initiated prior to actual start of construction works. Program period would last for 6 months from January to June 1998.

Name of Schemes	1998				1999				2000				2001			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1. Liyangastota			10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100				
1-1 WRB (2,454ha) Main = 26.30 km D-C = 46.30 km	Tender															
					5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
1-2 WLB (2,553ha) Main = 12.20 km B-C = 34.90 km D-C = 30.90 km	Tender															
2. Muruthawela					5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
2-1 LB Main *1,700ha) Main =7.0km Tract I (DC=27.60) Tract II (DC=15.30) Tract III (DC=18.60)	Tender															
					10	20	40	50	60	70	80	100				
2-2 Urubokka Oya (2,262ha) Anicut 5 nos D-canal = 74.0km	Tender															
			10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100				
2-3 Kirama Oya (1,511ha) Anicut 13 nos D-canal = 44.3km	Tender															
3. Badagiriya (686ha)			20	40	60	70	80	100								
Feeder canal 2.0km Main canal 8.6km D- 水路canal 7.3km	Tender															
4. Program																
(1) Capacity Building Strengthening Program	20	40	60	70	80	100										
(2) F.OO Strengthening Program	20	40	60	70	80	100										
(3) Monitoring program			20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100

Figure 7.4-1 Project Implementation Schedule