

RIVER BASIN

DADURU OYA

[SRI LANKA]

SCHEDULE A
ASSESSMENT OF RIVER BASINS (RBs) IN SOUTH ASIA

Sr. No.	Details	Response
1	Physical Features - General Information	
1.1	Name of River basin (also indicate regional names);	Daduru Oya
1.2	Relief Map and Index Map of RB with Country/ State/ Province boundary marked to be attached.	Map 1- relief map Map 2 - index map
1.3	Geographical location of the place of origin (Country/District.)	Map 3 - river basin map
1.4	Area (in Sq. Kms.),	2647 km ²
1.5	Population (in Millions); Name of population centers/ Cites (duely marked on the map: refer 1.2) having Population -	0.82 Million
	(a) More than 0.5 Million - 1 Million	
	(b) More than 1 Million – 10 Million	
	(c) More than 10 Million	
1.6	Approximate areas of upper regime, middle regime and lower regime;	uppre regime (wet zone) - matale 1490 m ² lower regime (DZ & IZ) - rest
1.7	Country and States (Province) in which the basin lies (indicate % area covered);	Cetral - Matale (109 km ² - 4%) North western - K'gala(2218 km ² - 84%), Puttalama(319 km ² -

		12%)
2	Hydrological and Land use Features:	
2.1	Average annual rainfall (in mm);	2537 mm
2.2	Maximum-minimum temperatures in Degree Centigrade	Min. - 23 ^o c Max. - 35 ^o c
2.3	Average annual yield (discharge) of water in Cubic Meter and the average yield for last past five years	3460 mcm
2.4	Major tributaries	Ridibandi Ela
2.5	Percentage shares of major water uses & Surface and groundwater abstraction in percentages-Convert into Table (a.) Agriculture,	**
	(b.) Industries,	**
	(c). Domestic,	**
	(d). urban,	**
	e). environmental flows.	Recharge rate - 150 mm/yr Mean annual discharge to sea - 1129 mcm
2.6	Major cropping pattern	**
2.7	Cultivable area under irrigation	82 km ²
2.8	Cultivable area not under irrigation	**
2.9	State other Water Uses- eg. Navigation, power, recreation etc.	Fish industry in tanks, Recreation for eco-tourism
3	Ecosystem Features	

3.1	Agro-climatic zones	Map 4 - Agro ecological map Wet zone, Intermediate zone
3.2	Major sub ecosystems (zoogeographical zones)	Map 4 - Agro ecological map WM3b, IM3b, IL1a, IL1b, IL3,
3.3	Major soil types	Map 5 - Soil map of Sri Lanka Red yellow podsol, Reddish brown latasolic, Reddish brown earth, Immature brown loam, low humic clay soil, Non calcic brown, Regosol, Red yellow podsol with strongly mottled sub soil
3.4	National parks/sanctuaries, lakes, wetlands, etc.	Reservoirs - Batalagoda, Hakwatuna, Magalla Wewa, Kimbulwana
3.5	Brief information about the delta region of the basin (area, location, major urban centers in the delta, etc.)	-
4	Water Quality	
4.1	Prevailing water quality standards (e.g. Class I, II, III.etc, indicating permitted uses)	**
4.2	Stretches (along the River) in Kms. with water quality classes indicated (may be marked on the map)	**
4.3	Sources of Pollution, with data indicating quantum and/or severity.	Agro-chemicals - Eutrofication Untreated wastewater discharge (industries, domestic, urban)
4.4	Prevailing abatement techniques e.g:	**

	ETP, STP, legislation,etc.	
5	Current status of the resource development & potential for development	
5.1	Water availability:	4219 m ³ / person / Yr
	a. Per capita water availability (in lpcd)	
	b. Per hectare water availability (in Cubic meters for cultivable command area):	421951 m ³ / ha /Yr
	c. Availability of environmental flows (Current reserve, if any):	Mean annual discharge to sea - 1129 mcm
	d. Availability of ground water/ Average annual ground water abstraction/recharge.	Recharge rate - 150 mm/yr
5.2	Structures:	-
	a. Major dams/barrages (with utilization categories):	
	b. Proposed dams:	-
	c. Live storage of major dams:	-
	d. Live storage through proposed dams:	-
	e. Inter basin transfer systems:	-
	f. Any Other:	-
5.3	Command area of major dams	-
5.4	Agencies functioning in the basins:	Dept. of Agriculture, Provincial Dept.of Agriculture,Irrigation Department,National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Water Resources Board
	a. Public agencies/ CSOs which construct/ implement the infrastructures projects:	

	b. Private agencies/ CSOs involved in infrastructure development	
6	Existence of National/State/Provincial Laws or Notifications relating to water-Management / use/development/opportunity for private sector participation or for privatization of water resources	**
7	Key Issues: Critical issues in water resources development and management in the basin- that constrain economic and social development. (e.g. Water Rights, Need for Negotiations, Levels of participation, disaster management, Equity, Water sharing, Allocat	**
8	Enabling instruments- Law/ Policy/ Economic & Financial Measures for introducing IWRM in the basin	National Environment Act of 1988, Irrigation Ordinance, Flood Protection Ordinance National Water Supply & Drainage Board Law No. 2 of 1974, Agricultural Land Law No. 42 of 1973, Forest Ordinance

		<p>National Water Resources Policy (NWRP) -The National Water Resources Policy (NWRP) should adopt effective measures to regulate water allocations, prepare plans for integrated water resources development, management and conservation of water resources while introducing legislation to recognize the rights of water users and grant water rights to them. The national water resources policy should be based on following principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Water is a basic need for all living beingsb) Need to assure safe water for the present and future generation as a fundamental right of all citizensc) Water is a limited and invaluable resourced) Water for domestic needs will be given priority in allocating water from existing resources and developing and managing new water resourcese) River Basin, Sub Basin, Connected Basins will be the hydrological unit for planning and management of water resourcesf) Water rights will be recognized with regulations and governing allocations in line with national prioritiesg) Groundwater extraction will be monitored and appropriately regulated through the relevant institutions including in groundwater sensitive areash) Management of water resources will be developed or decentralized as provided in the constitutioni) All developers including state agencies need to obtain the approval of National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) for development of water resources
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		<p>j) The state will promote the integration of gender concerns in policies plans and programs in water sector activities Through this process, the NWRP anticipate empowering stakeholders in the decision making process for sharing the harnessed resources. The proposed Water Act is harmonized with the existing legislations and it has to be improved to cover the constitutional, organizational and operational functions in achieving the sustainable development through integrated water resources management and it should ensure that the agreed policies would be implemented</p>
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SCHEDULE B
ASSESSMENT OF RIVER BASINS ORGANISATIONS (RBs) IN SOUTH ASIA
Nil

SCHEDULE C
ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN RIVER BASINS (CSOs) IN SOUTH ASIA
Nil