RIVER BASIN

ARUVI ARU / MALVATU OYA

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 used in different countries, states along its course);	Malvatu Oya, Aruvi Aru
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. Please indicate on relief and Index Map)	Map 3 - river basin map Ritigala hills
1.4	Area (in Sq. Kms.),	3,246 km^2
1.5	Population (in Millions); Name of population centers/ Cites (duely marked on the map: refer 1.2) having Population - (a) More than 0.5 Million - 1 Million	0.38 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;	-
1.7	Country and States (Province) in which the basin lies (indicate % area covered);	Central - Matale (29 km^2 - 1%) North Central - A' pura(2531 km^2 - 69%) Northern - Vavunia(508 km^2 - 14%), Mannar(590 km^2 -

		16%)
2	**Hydrological and Land use Features:**	
2.1	Average annual rainfall (in mm); (Support with distribution pattern on Relief Map of RB {at 1.2} - indicating regions receiving high, medium or low rains);	1392 mm
2.2	Maximum-minimum temperatures in Degree Centigrade	Min. - 23^0c Max. - 37.8^0c
2.3	Average annual yield (discharge) of water in Cubic Meter and the average yield for last past five years	4068 mcm
2.4	Major tributaries	Upper Malvatu Oya, Upper Kanadara Oya, Maminiya Oya, Rampatvila Oya, Kadahatu Oya, Kanadara Oya, Upper kal ara, Lower kal Ara, narivili Ara, weli Oya, Lower Malvatu Oya, Mid Malvatu Oya
2.5	Percentage shares of major water uses & Surface and groundwater abstraction in percentages-Convert intoTable (a.) Agriculture,	
	(b.) Industries,	
	(c). Domestic,	
	(d). urban,	**

	e). environmental flows.	Mean annual discharge to sea - 566 mcmz
2.6	Major cropping pattern	
2.7	Cultivable area under irrigation	**

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 ecalogycal map Dry zone,
3.2	Major sub ecosystems (zoogeographical zones)	Map 4 - Agro ecalogycal map DL3, DL4, DL1b, DL1f
3.3	Major soil types	Map 5 - Soil map of Sri Lanka Red yellow latasolic, Reddish brown earth, low humic glay soil, Regosol, Solodized-solonetz, Grumosol, Solonchaks
3.4	National parks/sanctuaries, lakes, wetlands, etc.	Larger reservoirs - Nachchaduwa, Tissa wewa, Nuwara wewa, Basawakkulama wewa, mahakanadara wewa, pavatkulam, Giant tank &1450 smaller tanks. National parks – Villpattu

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 westewater 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: a. Per capita water availability (in lpcd)	107058 m3 / person / Yr
	b. Per hectare water availability (in Cubic meters for cultivable command area):	m^3 / ha /Yr

Reservoir	pH	EC µS	Salinity	SAR H	SAR L	Cl- mg/l	SO_4^- mg/l
Nachchaduwa	6.89-8.50	240-695	569	1.144	2.627	56-51	4.2-38.2
Nuwerawewa	7.30-8.60	290-840	532	1.229	2.143	46-81	5.49-8.52
Tissawewa	7.84-8.22	180-235	388	1.245	1.736	34-42	4.72-7.56
H – High water level			L – Low water level				

	c. Availability of environmental flows (Current reserve, if any):	Mean annual discharge to sea - 566 mcm
	d. Availability of ground water/ Average annual ground water abstraction/recharge.	**
	b. Proposed dams:	-
	c. Live storage of major dams:	-
	d. Live storage through proposed dams:	-
	e. Inter basin transfer systems:	From KOB to Malwatu Oya basin (annually - 61 mcm)
	f. Any Other:	-
5.3	Command area of major dams	-
5.4	Agencies functioning in the basins: a. Public agencies/ CSOs which construct/ implement the infrastructures projects: b. Private agencies/ CSOs involved in infrastructure development	Dept. of Agriculture, Provincial Dept.of Agriculture,Irrigation Department,National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Water Resources Board
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	MASL Parliamentary Act No. 23 of 1979 and other Gazetted Regulations, 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
		National Water Recourses 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. a) Water is a basic need for all living beings b) Need to assure safe water for the present and future generation as a fundamental right of all citizens c) Water is a limited and invaluable resource d) Water for domestic needs will be given priority in allocating water from existing resources and developing and managing new water resources e) River Basin, Sub Basin, Connected Basins will be the hydrological unit for planning and management of water resources f) Water rights will be recognized with regulations and governing allocations

		in line with national priorities g) Groundwater extraction will be monitored and appropriately regulated through the relevant institutions including in groundwater sensitive areas h) Management of water resources will be developed or decentralized as provided in the constitution i) All developers including state agencies need to obtain the approval of National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) for development of water resources 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

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**