

நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ
அமைச்சின் செயற்திட்டமான கிங் நில்வளா
திசைதிருப்புதலை செயற்படுத்துதல் தொடர்பான
விஷ்டை கணக்காய்வு அறிக்கை.

உள்ளடக்கம்

1. அறிக்கையினை வெளியிடுவதன் பின்னணியும் அறிக்கையின் தன்மையும்
2. அறிக்கையை தயாரிப்பதன் முறைமைகள்
3. விடயப்பரப்பினை வரையறுத்தல்
4. செயற்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கும் செயற்பாடு
5. உடன்படிக்கை செயற்படுத்துதல்
6. அவதானிப்புக்கள்
7. பரிந்துரைகள்
8. முடிவு

நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயற்திட்டமான கிங் நில்வளா திசைதிருப்புதலை செயற்படுத்துதல் தொடர்பான விஷேட கணக்காய்வு அறிக்கை.

1. அறிக்கையினை வெளியிடுவதன் பின்னணியும் அறிக்கையின் தன்மையும்

நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சினால் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட கிங் நில்வளா திசை திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்தின் அறிக்கையொன்றை முன்வைக்குமாறு பொது கணக்குகள் மீதான குழு (பின்னிணைப்பு I) என்னிடம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதன் பேரில் இந்த அறிக்கை விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

2. அறிக்கையை தயாரிக்கும் போது பின்வரும் முறைமைகள் பின்பற்றப்பட்டிருந்தன.

2.1 1989 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மத்திய பொறியியல்சார் உசாத்துணை பணியகம் (CECB) இனால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட தென்கிழக்கு உலர் வலய அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தின் ஆரம்ப செயற்திட்ட முன்மொழிவினை (South East Dry Zone Development Preliminary Project Proposal Reports) ஆய்வு செய்தல்.

2.2 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான திறைசேரி மதிப்பீட்டினை பரிசீலித்தல்.

2.3 அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனம் மற்றும் தீர்மானங்களைப் பரிசீலித்தல்

2.4 செயற்திட்டத்துடன் தொடர்புடைய புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கையை பரிசீலித்தல்

2.5 செயற்திட்டத்துடன் தொடர்புடைய ஒப்பந்த உடன்படிக்கையை பரிசீலித்தல்

2.6 வேலை தொடக்க முற்பணக் கொடுப்பனவுடன் தொடர்புடைய ஆவணங்களைப் பரிசீலித்தல்

2.7 நிறுவனத்தினால் பராமரிக்கப்பட்ட தொடர்புடைய கோவைகளைப் பரிசீலித்தல்

2.8 தொடர்புடைய தரப்பினர்களுடன் கலந்துரையாடல்களை நடாத்துதல்.

2.9 ஏனைய தொடர்புடைய பதிவேடுகள் மற்றும் அறிக்கைகளை ஆய்வு செய்தல்

2.10 சாத்தியவள அறிக்கையினை ஆய்வு செய்தல்

03. விடயப்பரப்பினை வரையறுத்தல்

இவ்வறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள அவதானிப்புக்கள் மூலம் முடிவுக்கு வரும் போது எனது விடயப்பரப்பில் கீழே காண்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரையறைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டதாக கவனத்தில் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.

- 3.1 விடயத்திற்குட்பட்ட செயற்பாடுகள் தொடர்பாக பரிசோதனையொன்று நடாத்துவதற்கு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட திகதி மற்றும் உரிய முக்கியமான சம்பவங்கள் இடம்பெற்ற திகதிகளுக்கு இடையே கருத்தில் கொள்ளக்கூடிய காலவிலகல் காணப்படுகின்றன.
- 3.2 அமைச்சினால் வழங்கப்பட்ட தகவல்கள் அடிப்படையில் இவ்வறிக்கையை தயாரிக்க நேர்ந்தமை.
- 3.3 செயற்திட்டம் இதுவரை ஆரம்பிக்கப்படாத காரணத்தினால் பௌதீக பரிசோதனையை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு தேவையான போதியளவு தகவல்கள் காணப்படாமை.
- 3.4 இவ்வறிக்கையை தயாரிப்பதற்காக அத்தியவசியமாக தேவைப்படுமென என்னால் கருதப்பட்ட (பின்னிணைப்பு II) இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட தகவல்கள் எனக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படாமை.

04. செயற்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கும் செயற்பாடு

4.1 செயற்திட்டத்தை இனங்காணல்

- 4.1.1 அமைச்சிற்குரிய கோவைகளை பரிசோதித்த போது வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்ட விடயங்களின் பிரகாரம் கிங் நில்வளா செயற்திட்டம் 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் செயற்படுத்தல் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், அது 03 கட்டங்களில் செயற்படுத்துவதற்கு உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. எவ்வாறாயினும் இச் செயற்திட்டம் இரண்டு கட்டங்களில் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கையில் 1980 ஆம் ஆண்டின் இறுதி பகுதியின் போது நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்ட கலவர நிலைமை காரணமாக அதன் 3 ஆவது கட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்த முடியாமல் போயிருந்தது.
- 4.1.2 1989 யூலை 17 ஆந் திகதி காணி, நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் மகாவலி அமைச்சு செயலாளரினால் தென்கிழக்கு உலர் வலய அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தின் ஆரம்ப செயற்திட்ட முன்மொழிவினை (South East Dry Zone Development Preliminary Project Proposal Reports) தயாரித்து தருமாறு மத்திய பொறியியல்சார் உசாத்துணை பணியகம் (CECB) இடம் கோரப்பட்ட வேண்டுகோளின் பிரகாரம் 1989 செப்டெம்பர் மாதம் அவ்வறிக்கை (பின்னிணைப்பு III) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

4.1.3 பின்னர் 2009 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான காலப்பகுதியில் இச்செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய நடவடிக்கை இடம்பெற்ற முறை தொடர்பாக எவ்வித முக்கிய தகவலொன்றும் கணக்காய்விற்கு வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

4.2 செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்தல்

4.2.1 2009 ஓக்தோபர் 31 ஆந் திகதி சீனாவில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட சீன நிர்மாணக் கம்பனியொன்றான China CAMA Engineering Co. Ltd. (CAMCE) கம்பனியுடன் கிங் நில்வளா செயற்திட்டத்துக்கு உட்பட்ட யான் ஓயா மற்றும் மல்வத்து ஓயா ஆகிய 03 செயற்திட்டங்களுக்காக உரிய புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கையொன்று (MOA) (பின்னிணைப்பு IV) நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு செயலாளரினால் கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டிருந்தது. எவ்வாறாயினும், அவ்வாறான புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கையொன்று கையொப்பமிடுவதற்குரிய பரிந்துரைகள் மற்றும் அங்கீகாரம் தொடர்பான எவ்வித தகவல்களும் கணக்காய்விற்கு வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை. அவ்வாறு செயற்திட்டம் CAMCE கம்பனிக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் அதற்காக பரிந்துரைகள் கணக்காய்வு வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் வேறு எந்த நிறுவனமொன்றினாலோ இந்த நிறுவனத்தினாலோ EOT (Expression of Interest) விருப்பத்திற்கான வெளிப்பாடு ஒன்று சமர்ப்பித்தமைக்கான தகவல்கள் வெளிப்படுத்தவில்லை.

4.2.2 மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதன் பிரகாரம், இரு தரப்பினருக்கு இடையே உடன்படிக்கை கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அப்புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கையில் (MOA) கிங் நில்வளா மற்றும் மல்வத்து ஓயா செயற்திட்டங்களுக்கு எதிர்காலத்தில் அமைச்சு மற்றும் நிர்மாணக் கம்பனியால் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய முறை தொடர்பாக திட்டவட்டமான தகவல்கள் காண்பிக்கப்படாதிருந்ததுடன் யான் ஓயா செயற்திட்டத்திற்குரித்தாக மாத்திரம் சாத்தியவள ஆய்வொன்று மேற்கொள்ளல் உட்பட உரிய நடவடிக்கைகள் தொடர்பாக இணக்கம் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

4.2.3 பின்னர் அந்த புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கை தொடர்பாக குறிப்பிட்டு 2009 நவம்பர் 05 ஆந் திகதிய நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சரால் அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனம் ஒன்று (பின்னிணைப்பு V) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டு பின்வரும் விடயங்களுக்காக அங்கீகாரம் கோரப்பட்டிருந்தது.

(அ) சாத்தியவள ஆய்வினை நாளதுவரையாக்கி மதிப்பீடுகளினைத் தயாரித்தல்.

(ஆ) செயற்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்குத் தேவையான நிதியினை சீன அரசிடமிருந்து பெற்றுக்கொள்ள உதவுதல்.

(இ) விரிவான வடிவமைப்புக்களை தயாரித்தல்.

(ஈ) செயற்திட்டக் கூறுகளை நிர்மாணிப்பதற்கான அங்கீகாரத்தை பெற வேண்டியிருந்தது.

4.2.4 எவ்வாறாயினும், அப்பிரதேசத்தில் கிங் நில்வளா செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய அங்கீகாரங்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அத்திருத்தங்கள் தொடர்பாக நிதி அமைச்சின் எதிர்பார்ப்புகள் (பின்னிணைப்பு IV) மூலமும் யான் ஓயா செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்துவதற்கான உரிய இணக்கப்பாடு தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

4.2.5 பின்னர் அந்த இணக்கப்பாட்டிற்கு உட்பட்டு யான் ஓயாவின் எஞ்சிய நடவடிக்கை (அதாவது அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்தின் மூலம் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்த விடயங்களுக்காக) 2009 நவம்பர் 18 ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சரவை அங்கீகாரம் (பின்னிணைப்பு VII) வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

4.2.6 இந் கிங் நில்வளா செயற்திட்டத்திற்கு உரித்தாகும் கம்பனியால் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல அமைச்சருக்கு 2011 ஏப்ரல் மாதம் சாத்திய வள ஆய்வு (Feasibility Report) அறிக்கையொன்று சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதாக அந்த அமைச்சரால் 2014 பெப்ரவரி 24 ஆந் திகதி நிதி, திட்டமிடல் அமைச்சரால் தொடர்புபடுத்தப்பட்ட கடிதத்தில் (பின்னிணைப்பு VIII) குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அவ்வாறான சாத்தியவள ஆய்வொன்று மேற்கொள்வதற்காக சீனக் கம்பனியொன்றுக்கு அழைப்பு விடுத்ததாகவோ அல்லது அந்த சாத்தியவள ஆய்வறிக்கை யாருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டது என வெளிப்படுத்துவதற்கு உரிய எவ்வித தகவலொன்றோ அந்த சாத்தியவள ஆய்வு அறிக்கையில் பிரதிகளை கணக்காய்விற்கு சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்கு அமைச்சு தவறியிருந்தது.

4.2.7 பின்னர் 2011 ஏப்ரல் மாதம் கம்பனியினால் (CAMCE) இச் செயற்திட்டத்திற்குரித்தாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததாக மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள சாத்திய வள ஆய்வு அறிக்கையினை மீளாய்வு செய்தல் மற்றும் செயற்திட்ட பிரதேசத்தில் எழக்கூடிய சமூக சிக்கல்கள் மற்றும் பொது மக்கள் தேவைப்பாடு என்பன கருத்தில் கொள்ளப்பட்டு செயற்திட்ட முன்மொழிவினை தயாரிப்பதை அமைச்சினால் மஹாவலி மதியுரை பணியகம் (MCB) (பின்னிணைப்பு IX) இற்கு கையளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம் மஹாவலி மதியுரை பணியகத்தின் (MCB) அவ்வறிக்கை (இது திருத்த முன்மொழிவொன்றாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது) அமைச்சிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னிணைப்பு X)

- 4.2.8 மஹாவலி மதியுரை பணியகத்தினால் (MCB) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட சாத்தியவள ஆய்வு அறிக்கை (மேற்படி பந்தியில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள யோசனைகளின் பிரகாரம்) மீளாய்விற்குரிய (Term of Reference) விடய துறைக்குரிய நிபந்தனைகளை மீளாய்வு செய்வதற்கு தொழில்நுட்ப மதிப்பீட்டுக் குழுவொன்று (TEC) அமைச்சின் செயலாளரால் 2013 நவம்பர் 12 ஆந் திகதி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னிணைப்பு XI) மேலும் மஹாவலி மதியுரை பணியகத்தினால் (MCB) அவர்களின் தொழில்நுட்ப மற்றும் நிதி முன்மொழிவுகள் (Technical and Financial) அக்குழுவின் பரிந்துரைகள் தொடர்புபடுத்தப்பட்ட அந்த முன்மொழிவுகள் மீளாய்வு செய்வதற்கும் அக்குழுவிற்கு அச்சந்தர்ப்பத்திலேயே கையளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம், அக்குழுவின் தலைவரால் 2013 ஒக்தோபர் 17 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சின் செயலாளருக்கு TOR சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னிணைப்பு XII)
- 4.2.9 CAMCE கம்பனியால் அமைச்சிற்கு வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்த சாத்தியவள ஆய்வு (Feasibility Report) அறிக்கை மீளாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டு 04 மாதங்களுக்குள் இறுதி அறிக்கை (Final Report) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டமை அமைச்சினால் மஹாவலி மதியுரை பணியகத்திற்கு கையளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னிணைப்பு XIII)
- 4.2.10 பின்னர் 2009 செப்டெம்பர் 18 ஆந் திகதிய CP/09/2425/356/022 ஆம் இலக்க அமைச்சரவை திருத்தத்தின் மூலம் வழங்கப்பட்ட அங்கீகாரத்தின் பிரகாரம், சீனாவின் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட சீ.ஏ.எம்.சீ இன் என்ஜினியரிங் (CAMCE) கம்பனியால் இந்த செயற்திட்டம் தொடர்பாக முழுமையான சாத்தியவள ஆய்வொன்று செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதாகவும் அதன் இறுதி அறிக்கை 2011 ஏப்ரல் மாதம் அமைச்சிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டு 2014 செப்டெம்பர் 02 ஆந் திகதி மீண்டும் அமைச்சரவை திருத்தமொன்று (பின்னிணைப்பு XIV) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அத் திருத்தத்தில் ஜின் நில்வளா திசை திருப்பல் செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்துமாறு தலைப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் கணக்காய்விற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த தகவல்களின் பிரகாரம், இவ்வாறு இச்செயற்திட்டங்கள் திட்டவட்டமான ஏதேனும் அங்கீகாரமொன்று கோரிய முதலாவது சந்தர்ப்பமொன்றாக அது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 4.2.11 கிங் நில்வளா திசை திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்துவது தொடர்பில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் செயற்திட்டத்தில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட நலன்கள் கீழே காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன.

- (அ) மாத்தறை மாவட்டத்தினுள் பிட்டபெத்தர, அதுரலிய, வெலிகம, முலட்டியன, மாலிம்பட, திறுகொட, திக்வெல்ல மற்றும் கிரிந்த - புஹல்வெள ஆகிய பிரதேசங்களுக்கு 71 மில்லியன் கனமீற்றர் நீர் வழங்கல்.
- (ஆ) அம்பாந்தோட்டை மாவட்டத்தில் கட்டுவன, ஓக்காவெல, பெலிஅத்த, அங்குனுபெலஸ்ஸ, சூரியவெவ அம்பாந்தோட்டை நகர மற்றும் அம்பலாந்தோட்டை ஆகிய பிரதேசங்களுக்காக 47 மில்லியன் கனமீற்றர் குடிநீர் வழங்கல்.
- (இ) பாரிய அம்பாந்தோட்டை (Grater Hambantota) பிரதேசத்தின் கைத்தொழில் மற்றும் வர்த்தக விவசாயத்திற்கான 193 மில்லியன் கனமீற்றர் நீர் வழங்கல்.
- (ஈ) அம்பாந்தோட்டையில் தற்போது பயிரிடப்படுகின்ற வலயங்களுக்காக சிறிய பெரும் போகங்களுக்கு நீர் வழங்கலை பாதுகாத்தல் மற்றும் அதற்கு மேலாக 8,500 ஹெக்டெயருக்கு புதிதாக நீர் வழங்கல்.
- (உ) அம்பாந்தோட்டையில் வருடாந்தம் 70 KW மணித்தியாலம் அளவிலான மின்சக்தி உற்பத்தி செய்து தேசிய மின் முறைமைக்குச் சேர்த்தல்.
- (ஊ) அம்பாந்தோட்டை வெவ்வேறு பிரதேசங்களில் நிலக்கீழ் நீர் மட்டம் உயர்வடைவதன் மூலம் அப்பிரதேசத்தின் விவசாய விளைச்சல் அதிகரித்தல் மற்றும் அதில் ஏற்படும் ஏனைய சுற்றாடல் சாதகமான தாக்கம்.

4.2.12 மேலும், விஞ்ஞானபத்தில் பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

- (அ) இச்செயற்திட்டத்தை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்கு தேவையான ஆவணங்கள் CAMCE கம்பனியால் அந்த அமைச்சிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதாகவும்,
- (ஆ) அரச நிதித் திணைக்களத்தின் PFD/PMU/104-19-13 மற்றும் 2014 ஆகஸ்ட் 15 ஆந் திகதிய கடிதத்தின் மூலம் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட கேள்வி குழுவொன்றின் மூலம் அவ்வாவணங்கள் மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்படவில்லை எனவும்,
- (இ) ஒரு பகுப்பாய்வுக் குழு அறிக்கையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு இந்த திணைக்களத்திற்காக நியமிக்கப்பட்ட நிலையான அமைச்சரைவக் கொள்வனவுக் குழு (SCAPC) வினால் CAMCE கம்பனியுடன் கலந்துரையாடி 2014 ஆகஸ்ட் 29 ஆந் திகதி இறுதி முடிவுக்கு வந்ததாகவும்,

(ஈ) அதன் பிரகாரம், கிங் நில்வளா திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்தும் 690,000,000 ஐக்கிய அமெரிக்க டொலர் தொகைக்கு CAMCE கம்பனிக்கு பொறியியலாளர் திட்டமிடல், கொள்வனவு மற்றும் நிர்மான ஒப்பந்தமொன்றின் (EPC) கீழ் வழங்குவதற்கும் நிலையான அமைச்சரவை குழு (SCAPC) பரிந்துரைத்துள்ளதாகவும்,

4.2.13 அந்த விஞ்ஞானபத்திற்கு நிதி அமைச்சின் இனக்கப்பாட்டு வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் (பின்னிணைப்பு XV) அந்த திருத்தத்தின் மூலம் பின்வரும் விடயங்களுக்காக அங்கீகாரம் கோரப்பட்டிருந்தது.

(அ) 690,000,000 அமெரிக்க டொலர் தொகைக்கு கிங் நில்வளா திசை திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்துவதற்கு CAMCE கம்பனிக்கு EPC ஒப்பந்தம் வழங்கல்.

(ஆ) இந்த செயற்திட்டத்தை செயற்படுத்துவதற்காக நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு CAMCE கம்பனியுடன் உடன்படிக்கை கைச்சாத்திடல்.

(இ) இந்த செயற்திட்டம் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திணைக்களம் மற்றும் இலங்கை மஹாவலி அதிகாரசபையின் பங்களிப்புடன் அல்லது நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சினது விஷேட செயற்திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றும் பிரிவொன்றின் மூலம் செயற்படுத்தல்.

(ஈ) செயற்திட்டத்திற்கு தேவையான வெளிநாட்டு நிதி சீன அரசின் மூலம் சலுகை நிபந்தனையின் பேரில் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு பொருத்தமான வகையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வெளிநாட்டு வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்திற்கு கையளித்தல்.

அதன் பிரகாரம் 2014 செப்டெம்பர் 30 ஆந் திகதி நடைபெற்ற அமைச்சரவை கூட்டத்தின் போது மேற்குறித்த வேண்டுகோள்களுக்காக அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதற்கு மேலதிகமாக நிதி அமைச்சின் இறுதி அவதானிப்புகளை கருத்தில் கொண்டு அதன் பிரகாரம் செயற்படுத்துமாறு அமைச்சின் செயலாளருக்கு கட்டளையிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

4.2.14 அதன் பிரகாரம் மேற்குறித்த திருத்தத்தின் இரண்டாவது முன்மொழிவின் பிரகாரம் அங்கு CAMCE கம்பனி EPC ஒப்பந்தமொன்றைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு தீர்மானித்து 2014 நவம்பர் 05 ஆந் திகதி உடன்படிக்கை கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

(பின்னிணைப்பு XVI) கீழே காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள ஆவணங்கள் CAMCE கம்பனியால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததாக விஞ்ஞானபத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

(அ) தொழில்நுட்ப முன்மொழிவு

(i) தொழில்நுட்ப முன்மொழிவு

(ii) திட்டமிடல் அட்டைகள்

(ஆ) வர்த்தக முன்மொழிவுகள்

(i) அளவீட்டு பத்திரம் மற்றும் செலவின மதிப்பீடு

(ii) பொது ஒப்பந்த நிபந்தனைகள்

(iii) ஒப்பந்த உடன்படிக்கை மற்றும் விசேட நிபந்தனைகள்

5. உடன்படிக்கையை செயற்படுத்தல்

5.1 மேற்படி உடன்படிக்கையில் 05(d) இன் பிரகாரம் (பின்னிணைப்பு XVI) செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய நிலக்கீழ் புலனாய்வு நடவடிக்கைகள் ஆரம்பிப்பதற்காக செயற்திட்டத்தின் மதிப்பீட்டுத் தொகையில் 15% ஆன வேலை ஆரம்பிப்பு முற்பணம் ஒப்பந்தகாரருக்கு வழங்கல் உட்பட பின்வரும் நிபந்தனை உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

(அ) இலங்கை சனநாயக சோசலிசக் குடியரசினதும் சீன மக்கள் குடியரசினதும் நிறுவனங்களிலிருந்து தேவையான அங்கீகாரத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல்.

(ஆ) இலங்கை சனநாயக சோசலிசக் குடியரசினதும் (User Credit) சீனக் குடியரசினதும் கடன் வழங்கும் நிறுவனங்களினதும் (Lender) கடன் உடன்படிக்கையை பூர்த்தி செய்தல்.

(இ) ஒப்பந்தகாரரினால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய செயலாற்றல் பிணை முறியொன்றை சமர்ப்பித்தல் எனினும், முற்பண கொடுப்பனவுகளின் (Mobilization Advance) முதலாவது தவணைக் கொடுப்பனவான மொத்த ஒப்பந்த பெறுமதியில் 15 சதவீதம் இரு தரப்பினரின் இணக்கப்பாட்டின் பிரகாரம், 5 சதவீதம் வரை குறைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (இணைப்பு XVII)

- 5.2 இந்த செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய உடன்படிக்கையின் ஐந்தாவது பிரிவின் படி உடன்படிக்கை செய்யப்பட்ட இரு தரப்பினரதும் இணக்கப்பாடின்றி ஏதாவது நிபந்தனையொன்றை நிறைவேற்றுதல் ஏதாவது ஒரு தரப்பினரால் கைவிடப்படுகின்ற போது செல்லுபடியற்ற நிலைக்கு உள்ளாகும்.
- 5.3 மேலும், உடன்படிக்கையின் ஐந்தாவது பிரிவின் படி உடன்படிக்கை கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்ட திகதி முதல் ஒரு வருட காலத்தில் செயற்திட்டம் அமுல்படுத்தப்படாதிருந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும் உடன்படிக்கை வலுவிழந்து செல்லும்.
- 5.4 மேற்கூறப்பட்ட வேலை ஆரம்பிப்பு முற்பணம் 5 சதவீதம் வரை குறைக்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சினால் கிங் நில்வளா திசை திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்துக்காக 2014 மற்றும் 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளின் போது முறையே ரூபா 998,576,311 மற்றும் ரூபா 3,012,478,471 ஆக கூட்டுமெத்தமாக ரூபா 4,011,045,982 வேலை ஆரம்பிப்பு முற்பணமொன்று (Mobilization Advance) கீழே காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்ற பிரகாரம், ஒப்பந்தகாரரான வெளிநாட்டு கம்பனிக்கு செலுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது.

திகதி	விபரம்	செலுத்தப்பட்ட தொகை
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		ரூபா
2014.12.30	வேலை ஆரம்பிப்பு முற்பணம்	998,576,311
2015.01.06	வேலை ஆரம்பிப்பு முற்பணம்	2,009,342,335
2015.01.07	வேலை ஆரம்பிப்பு முற்பணம்	1,003,136,336

		4,011,045,982
		=====

- 5.5 மேலே காண்பிக்கப்பட்ட முற்பணத் தொகைக்கு மேலதிகமாக இந்த செயற்திட்டத்துக்காக 2009 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் 2017 ஒக்தோபர் வரை கீழே காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்ற முறையில் கூட்டுமொத்தமாக ரூபா 14,879,722 தொகையும் அமைச்சினால் செலவிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

திகதி	விபரம்	செலுத்தப்பட்ட தொகை
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		ரூபா
2013.01.24	Topographical sheet for Gin Nilwala Project (Survey)	102,000
2014.02.10	Being the Payments for establishing GPS control Points and Bench Marks in Gin Nilwala Project	1,335,750
2014.04.04	Being the Payments for EIA administrative Charges of Gin Nilwala Project	500,000
2014.05.29	Being the Payments of Consultancy services for review of feasibility study of Gin Nilwala Project	4,614,615
2014.08.06	Being the payments of Consultancy service for review of feasibility study of Gin Nilwala Project	1,193,717
2014.10.14	தொல்பொருளியல் அச்சுறுத்தல் மதிப்பீட்டு ஆய்வுக்காக கொடுப்பனவு செய்தல்.	1,963,550
2017.08.17	சுற்றாடல் பகுப்பாய்வு மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கை (EIA) தயாரிப்பதற்கு மகாவலி உசாத்துணை பணியகத்திற்கு	5,170,090

		14,879,722
		=====

மேலும், மேற்கூறப்பட்ட செலவினத்திற்கு மேலதிகமாக மகாவலி உசாத்துணை பணியக கம்பனிக்கு சுற்றாடல் மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கைக்காக ரூபா 20,680,360 செலவினங்களை செய்வதற்கும் அமைச்சரினால் இணங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

5.6 மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதன் பிரகாரம், இந்த செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக ரூபா 4,025,925,704 தொகை செலவிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும் இந்த செயற்திட்டம் காரணமாக ஏற்படக்கூடிய சுற்றாடல் தாக்கங்கள் தொடர்பாக காணப்படுகின்ற நிச்சயமற்ற நிலையின் காரணமாக செயற்திட்டத்தை தற்காலிகமாக நிறுத்தி செயற்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முன்னர் முறையான புலனாய்வொன்றை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு பொருளாதார அலுவல்கள் தொடர்பான அமைச்சரவை உபகுழுவின் தலைவரான பிரதமர் தீர்மானித்தமையால் செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய நடவடிக்கைகள் தற்காலிகமாக நிறுத்துமாறும் அதுவரையில் பெறப்பட்டுள்ள முற்பணத்தை செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக செலவிடாது மீள அனுப்பி வைக்குமாறும் அரசினால் வலுவழக்கச் செய்யப்பட்ட பின்னர் செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக அம்முற்பணம் மீள வழங்கப்படுவதாகவும் நீர்ப்பாசன

அமைச்சின் செயலாளரினால் உரிய CAMCE கம்பனிக்கு 2015 யூன் 22 ஆந் திகதி அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (இணைப்பு XVIII)

5.7 எவ்வாறாயினும் அதற்கு பதிலளிக்கும் வகையில் விஷேடமாக முற்பணத்தை மீள செலுத்துவதற்கு CAMCE கம்பனியினால் 2015 யூலை 15 (இணைப்பு XIX) ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சின் செயலாளருக்கு உரிய வேண்டுகோளின் படி செயற்திட்டத்தின் நடவடிக்கை எதிர்காலத்தில் நிறுத்தப்படுவதாகவும் இந்த ஒப்பந்தம் மற்றும் சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் இரு தரப்பினராலும் செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக வளங்களை பயன்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் உள்நாட்டு இறைவரித் திணைக்களத்திற்கு வரி செலுத்தியமை தொடர்பாக கவனத்தில் கொள்ளுமாறு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

5.8 அதன் பின்னர் உத்தேச கிங் நிலவளா திசை திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்தின் நிர்மாண நடவடிக்கைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டமையால் அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பின் (இணைப்பு XX) நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சரினால் 2016 பெப்ரவரி 16 ஆந் திகதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அதன் பிரகாரம் 2016 மார்ச் 02 ஆந் திகதி நடைபெற்ற அமைச்சரவை கூட்டத்தின் போது நிதி அமைச்சரின் அவதானிப்புகளையும் (இணைப்பு XXI) கவனத்தில் கொண்டு பிரதமரின் தலைமைத்துவத்தில் உள்ள பொருளாதார முகாமைத்துவம் தொடர்பான அமைச்சரவையும் உப குழுவின் சிபாரிசினையும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் வகையில் அந்த செயற்குழுவுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருந்தது. (இணைப்பு XXII)

5.9 பின்னர் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளரின் 2016 மார்ச் 18 ஆந் திகதிய MI/Irr-Dev/2/20/GNDP ஆம் இலக்க Loan Proposal for Government Concessional Loan (GCL) Preferential Buyers Credit (PBC)- Gin Nilwala Diversion Project ஆம் கடிதத்தில் (இணைப்பு XXIII) கடன் திட்டம் தொடர்பாக தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ளுமாறு தேசிய கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சின் வெளிநாட்டு வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்தின் பணிப்பாளர் நாயகத்திடம் கோரப்பட்டிருந்தது.

5.10 மேலும், பிரதமரின் செயலாளருக்கு விலாசமிடப்பட்ட அமைச்ச செயலாளரின் 2016 யூன் 21 ஆந் திகதிய MI/Irr.Dev/2/20/GNDP ஆம் இலக்க கடிதத்தில் (இணைப்பு XXIV) கீழ்வரும் விடயங்கள் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

(அ) TURNKEY செயற்திட்டம் கீழே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள முறையில் கட்டம் 02 இற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கு Cabinet Committee on Economic Management (CEM) இனால் ஆலோசனை வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

- (ஆ) முதலாவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீர் வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சினால் சுற்றாடல் தாக்கங்கள் தொடர்பாக மதிப்பீட்டை (EIA) பூர்த்தி செய்ததன் பின்னர் சாத்தியவள ஆய்வு, புலனாய்வு மற்றும் மீளாய்வு, ஆரம்ப வடிவமைப்பை பூர்த்தி செய்தல் சுற்றாடல் தாக்கங்கள் தொடர்பாக மதிப்பீடு என்பவற்றை நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீர் வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சினால் மேற்கொள்ளுதல்.
- (இ) முதலாவது கட்டத்தின் பின்னர் சுற்றாடல் தாக்கங்கள் தொடர்பான மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கையின் அங்கீகாரம் கிடைத்ததன் பின்னர் இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தின் கீழ் செயற்திட்டத்தின் நிர்மாணங்களை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு அமைச்சரவையின் அங்கீகாரத்தை பெற்றுக் கொள்ளுதல்
- (ஈ) மேலும், CAMCE கம்பனிக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள முற்பணத்தை முதலாவது கட்டத்திற்காக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கும் இரண்டாவது கட்டத்திற்காக வெளிநாட்டு நிதியினை வழங்குவதற்கும் தேவையான ஆய்வுகள் மற்றும் இணக்கப்பாட்டினை மேற்கொள்ளுதல்

5.11 பிரதமரின் செயலாளரினால் அமைச்சின் செயலாளருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட 2016 யூன் 23 ஆந் திகதிய PMO/01/ASP/2016/01/(Vol-III) ஆம் இலக்க கடிதத்தில் (இணைப்பு XXV) பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

- (அ) CCEM அனுப்பப்பட்ட உரிய அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பில் Officials Committee on Economic Management (OCEM) விரிவாக கலந்துரையாடப்பட்டதாகவும்
- (ஆ) அதன் பிரகாரம், பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் சிபாரிசு செய்யப்பட்டதாகவும்
- i. அமைச்சிற்கு EIA பூர்த்தி செய்யும் வகையில் சாத்தியவள ஆய்வு தொடர்பான முழுமையான அறிக்கை, புலனாய்வை பூர்த்தி செய்தல் மற்றும் ஆரம்ப வடிவமைப்பை பூர்த்தி செய்தல்
 - ii. முதலாவது கட்டம் மற்றும் EIA அங்கீகாரமும் கிடைத்ததன் பின்னர் செயல்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு இரண்டாம் கட்டத்திற்காக அமைச்சரவை அங்கீகாரத்தை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல்

iii. CAMCE கம்பனிக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள முற்பணத் தொகையை முதலாவது கட்டத்திற்காக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கும் இரண்டாவது கட்டத்திற்காக வெளிநாட்டு நிதியத்தை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கும் தேவையான ஆய்வுகள் மற்றும் இணக்கப்பாட்டினை ஏற்படுத்துதல்.

5.12 2016 யூலை 07 ஆந் திகதி நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சரினால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பெரும்பாக அம்பாந்தோட்டை அபிவிருத்திக்கு தேவையான மேலதிக நீரினைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு கிங் நிலவள திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தும் வகையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பில் (இணைப்பு XXVI) பின்வரும் விடயங்களிற்காக அங்கீகாரம் கோரப்பட்டிருந்தன.

(அ) கிங் நிலவள கங்கை நீர் திருப்பும் செயற்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்காக அமைச்சரினால் வ/ப China CAMCE பொறியியல் கம்பனியுடன் 2014 நவம்பர் 14 ஆந் திகதி கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்ட MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064 ஆம் இலக்க பொறியியல் பெறுகைகள் நிர்மாண (EPC) ஒப்பந்த உடன்படிக்கையின் பிரகாரம், உரிய வேலைப்பகுதிகள் மேற்கூறப்பட்ட பந்தியில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பிரகாரம், இரண்டு கட்டங்களில் அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கும்,

(ஆ) மேலே (அ) இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதின் பிரகாரம் (EPC) ஒப்பந்தத்தை இரண்டு கட்டங்களில் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக உரிய கம்பனியுடன் கலந்துரையாடி அந்த கலந்துரையாடல்களை உள்ளடக்கும் வகையில் காணப்படுகின்ற உடன்படிக்கைக்காக திருத்தப்பட்ட இணைப்பொன்றை தயாரித்தல், நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளரின் தலைமைத்துவத்திலும் இந்த செயற்திட்டத்தின் விடயங்கள் தொடர்பாக வீழ்ச்சி ஒன்று காணப்படுகின்ற மேலும், தொழில்நுட்ப உத்தியோகத்தரை உள்ளடக்கிய மூன்று பேர்களைக் கொண்ட கலந்துரையாடல் குழுவொன்றை நியமிப்பதற்கும்,

(இ) மேலே (ஆ) இலக்கம் மற்றும் கலந்துரையாடல் குறிப்பின் பிரகாரம், தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட திருத்தப்பட்ட இணைப்புக்கள், நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளர் மற்றும் உரிய கம்பனியால் கையொப்பமிடப்பட்டதின் கீழ் ஆரம்ப முற்பணம் 5 சதவீதமாகும் வகையில் உள்நாட்டு நிதியத்தை பயன்படுத்தி மேலும் செலுத்தவேண்டிய ஐ.அ.டொலர் 4.511 மில்லியன் தொகையை வ/ப China CAMCE பொறியியல் கம்பனிக்கு செலுத்துவதற்கும்,

(ஈ) செயற்திட்டத்தின் 02 ஆவது கட்டத்திற்காக தேவையான நிதிஏற்பாட்டை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக நிதி அமைச்சர் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்தின் மூலம் எதிர்கால நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கும்,

(உ) 01 ஆவது கட்டம் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டு செயற்திட்டத்தை செய்வதற்காக சுற்றாடல் அங்கீகாரத்தை பெற்றுக் கொண்டதன் பின்னர் காணப்படுகின்ற EPC ஒப்பந்த உடன்படிக்கையின் 02 ஆவது கட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கும்,

5.13 2016 யூலை 20 ஆந் திகதி நடைபெற்ற அமைச்சரவை கூட்டத்தின் போது இந்த அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பிற்கு தீர்வினை வழங்குதல் தொடர்ந்தும் ஆய்வினை செய்யும் வகையில் காலம் தாழ்த்தியிருந்ததுடன் 2016 யூலை 07 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட விடயங்களை கவனத்தில் கொண்டு நிதி அமைச்சரினால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட 2016 திசெம்பர் 05 ஆந் திகதிய MF/55/CM/2016/191 ஆம் இலக்க அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பில் (இணைப்பு XXVII) பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

(அ) அமைச்சிற்கு ஏதாவது மேலதிக செலவினப் பொறுப்பொன்று ஏற்படாத வகையில் ஒப்பந்த உடன்படிக்கையை அமுல்படுத்த முடியுமா என

(ஆ) ஏதாவது தரப்பினருக்கு உடன்படிக்கை ஒரு தரப்பினரால் இரத்துச் செய்வதற்கு தேவையேற்படுமாயின் அதில் பாதகமான தாக்கம் மற்றும் செலவினங்கள் எந்த வகையில் பொறுப்பேற்கப்படுகின்றது என

(இ) தொடர்புடைய உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் நிதிப்பிரமாணத்தின் அரசாங்கத்தின் செயல்முறைகள் மற்றும் சுற்றறிக்கை ஆலோசனைகள் மீறப்படுகின்றதா என

(ஈ) பாதகமான தாக்கமின்றி முற்பணத்தை எவ்வாறு அறவிடமுடியும் என்பது தொடர்பான அவதானிப்புக்கள் மற்றும் சிபாரிசுகளுடன் அறிக்கையொன்றை 02 மாதங்களுக்குள் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்காக நிர்வாகம், நிதி, பொறியியல் மற்றும் உடன்படிக்கை சட்ட விதிகள் போன்ற துறைகளை பிரதிநித்துவப் படுத்துகின்ற சிரேஷ்ட உத்தியோகத்தர்களை உள்ளடக்கிய விசேட குழுவொன்றை நியமித்தல் பொருத்தமானது என.

5.14 நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளரின் 2016 செப்டெம்பர் 07 ஆந் திகதிய MIWRM/Irr-Dev/SP/02/62/(EIA) ஆம் இலக்க (இணைப்பு XXVIII) மகாவலி உசாத்துணை பணியகத்தின் தலைவருக்கு விலாசமிடப்பட்ட கடிதத்தில் நாளதுவரையாக்கப்பட்ட தொழில்நுட்ப மற்றும் நிதி

முன்மொழிவுகளை சமர்ப்பிக்குமாறும் கலந்துரையாடலின் போது எழுந்த குறிப்பான பிரச்சினைகளை ஆய்வு செய்வதற்கான நிபுணத்துவ சேவையினை பெற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டியமையும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது.

5.15 அந்தக் கடிதத்திற்கு பதிலாக மகாவலி உசாத்துணை பணியகத்தின் தலைவரின் 2016 ஒக்தோபர் 21 ஆந் திகதிய MCB/EIA/Gin-Nil/08 ஆம் இலக்க கடிதத்தில் (இணைப்பு XXIX) தொழில்நுட்ப மற்றும் நிதி முன்மொழிவுகள் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. மேற்கூறப்பட்ட மதிப்பீட்டிற்காக 2016 நவம்பர் 03 ஆந் திகதி 03 அங்கத்தவர்களைக் கொண்ட குழுவொன்று நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமுல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளரினால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்தக் குழுவினால் 2016 திசெம்பர் 14 ஆந் திகதி குழுவின் சிபாரிசினை உள்ளடக்கிய அறிக்கை (இணைப்பு XXX) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. மகாவலி உசாத்துணை பணியகத்திற்கு அந்த அறிக்கை 2016 திசெம்பர் 30 ஆந் திகதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

5.16 மேற்கூறப்பட்ட 2016 திசெம்பர் 05 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பு 2016 திசெம்பர் 06 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை கூட்டத்தின் போது நிதியமைச்சரின் தீர்மானத்துடன் (இணைப்பு XXXI) கவனத்தில் கொள்ளப்பட்டு பின்வரும் தீர்மானங்கள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன.

(அ) அமைச்சரவைக் குறிப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள அ, ஆ, இ மற்றும் ஈ இன் கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட விடயங்களை பரீட்சித்து கவனத்திற்கு எடுக்கும் வகையில் 02 வாரங்களுக்குள் அமைச்சரவைக்கு சிபார்சுகளை சமர்ப்பிக்கும் வகையில் அமைச்சரவை உப குழுவொன்று நியமித்தல் மற்றும் அதில் நிதியமைச்சர் தலைவராகவும், சுகாதார போசணை மற்றும் சுதேச வைத்தியத்துறை அமைச்சர் மற்றும் மாநகர சபை மற்றும் மேல்மாகாண அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சர் உதவி அங்கத்தவர்களாகவும் நியமிப்பதற்கு

(ஆ) திறைசேரிச் செயலாளரினால் பெயர் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பொது திறைசேரியின் சிரேஷ்ட உத்தியோகத்தர் ஒருவர் அமைச்சரவை உப குழுவின் அழைக்கும் கௌரவ செயலாளராக செயற்படுவதற்கு

(இ) உபகுழுவின் பணிக்காக தேவையானது என கருதும் நிர்வாகம், நிதி, பொறியியல் விஞ்ஞானம் மற்றும் உடன்படிக்கைச் சட்டம் போன்ற விடய பரப்புக்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்ற சிரேஷ்ட உத்தியோகத்தர்களின் சேவையினை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு

5.17 அதன் பிரகாரம், அந்த உப குழுவினால் பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் தமது கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருந்தது. (இணைப்பு XXXII)

(அ) முன்னாள் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சிலும், நிதியமைச்சிலும் இருந்த செயலாளர்களிடமிருந்து வினாக்களை தொடுப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாதிருந்ததாக நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சினால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள புலனாய்வுக் குழு அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தமை.

(ஆ) 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான செயற்திட்டத்தின் நிதிஏற்பாடுகள் ரூபா 40 மில்லியனாக இருக்கும் போது 2015 சனவரி 06, 2015 சனவரி 07 ஆந் திகதிகளில் முறையே ரூபா 2,009,342,335 மற்றும் 1,003,136,336 தொகைகள் கொடுப்பனவு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தமை.

(இ) நிதி அமைச்சின் திறைசேரியின் செயற்பாட்டு திணைக்களத்தினால் 2015 சனவரி 01 ஆந் திகதி முதல் 2015 சனவரி 08 இற்கு இடைப்பட்ட காலப்பகுதியினுள் ரூபா 3,549 மில்லியன் கட்டு நிதிப்பணம் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சிற்கு விடுவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாக

(ஈ) ஜின் நில்வலா செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக 2015 நிதியாண்டின் முதலாவது வாரத்தினுள் (சனாதிபதி தேர்தலுக்கு முன்னர்) இந்த பணம் செலுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளமை மற்றும் ஆண்டின் ஆரம்பத்தில் இவ்வாறானதொரு செலவினத்தை மேற்கொள்ளல் நடைமுறைக்கு புறம்பானது என்பது

5.18 மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அமைச்சரவை உப செயற்குழுக் கூட்டத்தின் தலைவரின் மற்றும் அந்த செயற்குழுவின் அங்கத்துவரான சுகாதார போசனை மற்றும் சுதேச மருத்துவ அமைச்சரின் கையொப்பத்துடன் MF/17/CM/2017/029 மற்றும் 2017 சனவரி 23 ஆந் திகதிய கடிதத்தில் (இணைப்பு XXXII) அந்த அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

இந்த உப செயற்குழுவினால் பிரச்சினையை பரிசோதிப்பதற்கு நிதி குற்றப் புலனாய்வு பிரிவிற்கு கையளித்தல் மற்றும் அமைச்சரவைக்கு அறிக்கையொன்றினை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கும், பரிசோதனைகள் முடியவில்லையாயின் 02 வாரங்களினுள் இடை அறிக்கையொன்றினை பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கும் பரிந்துரை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது.

- 5.19 மஹாவலி மதியுரைப் பணியகத்தின் தலைவரின் MCB/EIA/Gin-Nil/08 ஆம் இலக்க மற்றும் 2017 மார்ச் 06 ஆந் திகதிய கடிதத்தில் திருத்தப்பட்ட தொழில்நுட்ப முன்மொழிவுகள் மற்றும் மீளாய்வுக் குழுவின் மற்றும் பொருளாதார முகாமைத்துவ உத்தியோகபூர்வ குழுவின் (Officials Committee on Economic Management, OCEM) அறிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் செயற்திட்ட முன்மொழிவில் மாற்றங்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தன. (இணைப்பு XXXIII) அந்த முன்மொழிவானது குழுவினால் தேவையான மதிப்பீடுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு அறிக்கையொன்று சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 5.20 நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளரின் MIWRM/Irr-DEV/ISP/GNDP/EIA மற்றும் 2017 ஏப்ரல் 03 ஆந் திகதிய மஹாவலி ஆலோசனைப் பணியகத்தின் தலைவருக்கு முகவரியிடப்பட்ட கடிதத்தில் (இணைப்பு XXXIV) ஜின் நில்வளா திசைதிருப்பல் செயற்திட்டத்தின் சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதிப்பினை மதிப்பீடு செய்யும் அறிக்கையினை தயாரிப்பதற்கு (EIA) உரியதாக 2017 மார்ச் 16 ஆந் திகதி சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட திருத்தப்பட்ட தொழில்நுட்ப மற்றும் நிதி முன்மொழிவுகள் கையேற்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. அதற்கான உள்நாட்டு வரி நீங்கலான கட்டணம் ரூபா 22,138,000 ஆகவும், ஒப்பந்தக் காலம் 09 மாதங்களாகவும் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 5.21 2014 ஒக்தோபர் 31 ஆந் திகதி சட்டமா அதிபரால் Commercial Agreement for the Implementation of Gin Nilwala Diversion Project இற்கான அவதானிப்புகள் (இணைப்பு XXXV) வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. 2015 ஏப்ரல் 01 ஆந் திகதி அனைத்து Unsolicited Proposal களையும் நிறுத்துவதற்கு அமைச்சரவை (இணைப்பு XXXV) இனால் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. 2014 திசெம்பர் 08 ஆந் திகதி CAMC ENGINEERING Co Ltd. நிறுவனத்துடன் முற்பண பிணையொன்றிற்கு கையொப்பமிடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், அதன் செல்லுபடியான காலம் 2017 திசெம்பர் 09 ஆந் திகதி (இணைப்பு XXXVII) வரையாகும். 2014 திசெம்பர் 08 ஆந் திகதி CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING Co.Ltd. நிறுவனத்துடன் செயலாற்றல் பிணைக்கு (இணைப்பு XXXVIII) கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன், 2014 திசெம்பர் 05 முதல் 2020 திசெம்பர் 08 ஆம் திகதி வரையிலுமான காலம் உள்ளடக்கும் வகையில் வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

6. அவதானிப்புகள்

- 6.1 மேற்படி 5.1 இ பிரிவில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இணக்கப்பாட்டின் பிரகாரம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல் அரசு தரப்பினரால் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன், செலுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள முற்பணத் தொகை செயற்திட்டத்தின் மதிப்பீட்டுத் தொகையில் 4.35% இற்கு வரையறுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பிரகாரம், ஏற்றுக்கொண்டதற்கமைய ஆகக் குறைந்தது 5 சதவீதமான முற்பணத் தொகையினை வழங்கி செயற்திட்டத்தின் பணியை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு அமைச்சு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கவில்லை.
- 6.2 மேற்படி 5.2 ஆம் பந்தியில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள புறக்கணித்தல் நிலமையினுள் இது வரையிலும் இந்த உடன்படிக்கை சட்டரீதியான முறையில் இரத்துச் செய்யும் நிலைக்கு உட்பட வேண்டும் என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.3 மேற்படி 5.3 இல் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விடயங்களின் அடிப்படையில் இன்றளவில் அந்த உடன்படிக்கை இரத்தாகும் நிலைக்கு உள்ளாக வேண்டும் என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.4 2009 ஒக்தோபர் 31 ஆந் திகதி சீனாவில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள சீனாவின் கட்டுமானக் கம்பனியொன்றான China CAMC Engineering Co Ltd. (CAMCE) கம்பனி மற்றும் மல்வத்து ஓயா ஆகிய 03 செயற்திட்டங்களுக்குமான புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கையொன்று நீர் வழங்கல் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சினால் கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அந்த புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கைக்கு அடிப்படையாகக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட விடயங்கள் போதியளவான எழுத்துமூல சான்றுகள் மூலம் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்படாமையால், இந்த புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கையினை கைச்சாத்திடுதலுடன் தொடர்பான வெளிப்படு தன்மை பிரச்சனைக்குரியதாக இருந்தது.
- 6.5 மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட பெரும்பாலான ஆவணங்களுக்கு ஜின் நில்வளா செயற்திட்டம் தொடர்பிலும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அந்த செயற்திட்டத்தினை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்குரிய எஞ்சிய நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக நிலையான ஒருங்கிணைப்பாடுகள், பரிந்துரைகள் அல்லது அங்கீகாரங்கள் அந்த பதிவேடுகளில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பது மேற்படி விடயங்களின் அடிப்படையில் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

- 6.6 2009 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது CAMCE கம்பனியுடன் புரிந்துணர்வு உடன்படிக்கையொன்றினை கைச்சாத்திடும் சந்தர்ப்பம் வரையிலும் இந்த செயற்திட்டத்திற்குரிய சாத்தியவள கற்கையொன்றேனும் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பது அதன் மூலம் அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.7 2009 நவம்பர் 18 ஆந் திகதிய CP/09/2425/356/022 ஆம் இலக்க அமைச்சரவை குறிப்பின் மூலம் வழங்கப்பட்ட அங்கீகாரத்தின் பிரகாரம், சீனாவின் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட சீ.ஏ.எம்.சீ என்ஜினியரிங் (CAMCE) கம்பனியால் இந்த செயற்திட்டத்துடன் தொடர்புடையதாக முன் சாத்தியவள ஆய்வொன்று மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டதுடன், அதன் இறுதி சாத்தியவள ஆய்வொன்று மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டதுடன், அதன் இறுதி சாத்தியவள அறிக்கை 2011 ஏப்ரல் மாதம் இந்த அமைச்சிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாக 2014 செப்டெம்பர் 02 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவைக் குறிப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள போதிலும், செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக அவ்வாறானதொரு அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பதும், அவ்வாறு ஒப்பந்தகாரரிடமிருந்து சாத்தியவள கற்கையொன்றினை வருவித்தல் அல்லது பெற்றுக் கொள்ளல் ஆகியவற்றுக்கிடையே சிக்கலான நிலமையொன்று அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.8 மேற்படி 4.2.9 ஆம் பந்தியில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தவாறு CAMCE நிறுவனத்தினால் அமைச்சிற்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட சாத்தியவளக் கற்கை (Feasibility Report) அறிக்கை மீளாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டு 04 மாதங்களினுள் இறுதி அறிக்கையினை (Final Report) சமர்ப்பிப்பதற்கு மஹாவலி மதியுரை பணியகத்திற்கு ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அந்த இறுதி அறிக்கை 2017 ஒக்தோபர் மாதம் வரையிலும் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- 6.9 மேற்படி 4.2.13 (ஈ) பந்தியில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தவாறு அமைச்சரவையின் அங்கீகாரம் கிடைக்கப்பெற்றவாறு சீனா அரசினால் சலுகை நிபந்தனையின் அடிப்படையில் நிதியினை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல் வெளிநாட்டு வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்திற்கு ஒப்படைக்க வேண்டிய போதிலும், அந்த திணைக்களத்தால் அதற்காக சீனா அரசுடன் மேற்படி நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டமைக்கான சான்றுகள் காணப்படவில்லை.
- 6.10 மேலும், மேற்படி 4.2.13 ஆம் பந்தியில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தவாறு அமைச்சரவைக் குறிப்பிற்கமைய நிதி அமைச்சரின் இறுதி பரிந்துரைக்கிணங்க பெறப்பட்டமைக்கான தகவல்கள் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- 6.11 5.1 இன் (ஆ) மற்றும் (இ) தேவைப்பாடுகள் இந்த அறிக்கையின் திகதி வரையிலும் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

- 6.12 குறித்த கம்பனிக்கு முற்பணத் தொகை கிடைத்ததன் பின்னர் இந்த செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய பணிகள் கம்பனியால் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டதாக குறிப்பிட்டு தமது தொழில்நுட்ப விசேட நிபுணர்களை இலங்கையில் ஈடுபடுத்தி இறுதி புவியியல் விசாரணைகளை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு கம்பனியால் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளரது அறிவுரை கோரப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், (இணைப்பு XXXIX) அது தொடர்பில் அறிவுரை வழங்குதல் இடம்பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை.
- 6.13 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான வருடாந்த மதிப்பீட்டில் ரூபா 1,500,000 மற்றும் 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான மதிப்பீட்டில் ரூபா 40,000,000 தொகை (40 மில்லியன்) இந்த செயற்திட்டத்துக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அதனை விஞ்சி செலவினம் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தது. இது தொடர்பில் நிதி இல்லாதிருப்பதாக பிரதம கணக்காளரால் (இணைப்பு XL) அமைச்சரவையின் செயலாளருக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமூல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சின் செயலாளரால் நிதியேற்பாடுகள் காணப்படுவதாகவும், கொடுப்பனவுகளை மேற்கொள்ளுமாறும் பிரதான கணக்காளருக்கு எழுத்து மூல ஆலோசனை வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இதன் பிரகாரம், செயலாளரால் நிதியேற்பாடுகள் இல்லாதிருந்தமை திட்டவட்டமாக அறிந்துள்ள போது கொடுப்பனவை மேற்கொள்ளல் நி.பி 94 இற்கு முரணானது என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.14 மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட விடயங்களின் பிரகாரம், முறையான அங்கீகாரமின்றி நிதிப்பிரமாணம் 94 இற்கு முரணான மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ள ரூபா 4,011,045,982 தொகையான மேற்படி 5.4 இல் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள செலவினத்திற்காக இது வரையிலும் எந்த விதமான நலனும் இலங்கை அரசிற்கு கிடைத்திருக்கவில்லை என்பதும், மேற்படி பந்திகளில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள விடயங்களின் பிரகாரம், இந்த பணத்தை மீளப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியுமா என்பது பிரச்சனைக்குரிய விடயமாக அவதானிக்கப்பட்டதுடன், ரூபா 4,011,045,982 பெறுமதியான அரச வளங்கள் சுமார் 18 மாத காலமாக வெளிவாரி வெளிநாட்டுத் தரப்பினருக்கு பாவனைக்காக வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தமை, அரச வளங்களின் முறையற்ற பாவனைக்கு உட்படுவதற்கான இடமளித்தலாக அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 6.15 இந்த செயற்திட்டத்தின் காரணமாக ஏற்படக்கூடிய சூழல் தாக்கம் தொடர்பில் நிலவும் நிச்சயமற்ற நிலைமை காரணமாக செயற்திட்டம் நிறுத்தப்பட்டு செயற்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முன்னர் முறையான விசாரணையொன்றை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளமையால், செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய நடவடிக்கைகளை தற்காலிகமாக இடைநிறுத்துமாறும், இது வரையிலும் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள முற்பணத் தொகையினை செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக செலவிடாது மீள அனுப்புமாறும், அரச அனுமதி வழங்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் செயற்திட்டத்தின் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக அந்த

முற்பணங்கள் மீள வழங்கப்படுவதாகவும் நீர்ப்பாசன அமைச்சின் செயலாளரால் உரிய வெளிநாட்டுக் கம்பனிக்கு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், (இணைப்பு XLI) அவ்வாறு குறித்த முற்பணம் இலங்கை அரசிற்கு வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

6.16 இந்த செயற்திட்டத்தை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்காக 2014 செப்டெம்பர் 30 ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சரவையின் அங்கீகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், அதனை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்காக 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது போதியளவான நிதியேற்பாடுகளை ஒதுக்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும் அமைச்சரவை தவறியிருந்தது.

6.17 ஒப்பந்தக் கம்பனியால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முற்பண பிணையானது 2017 திசெம்பர் 08 ஆந் திகதி முடிவடைய உள்ளமையால், அதனை நீடிப்பு செய்வதற்கோ அல்லது அதனை காசாக்குவதற்கோ இது வரையிலும் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கவில்லை.

6.18 மேற்படி 5.15 ஆம் பந்தியில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள உப குழுவின் அறிக்கைக்கு, அதன் அங்கத்தவரொருவரான மாநகர மற்றும் மேல்மாகாண அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சரால் கையொப்பமிடப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

7. பரிந்துரைகள்

7.1 வருடாந்த பாதீட்டு மதிப்பீட்டில் இல்லது குறைநிரப்பு மதிப்பீட்டின் மூலம் நிதியேற்பாடுகளை ஒதுக்குவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காது கொடுப்பனவுகளை மேற்கொள்ளக்கூடாது.

7.2 செயற்திட்டத்தை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்கு முன்னர் சுற்றுச் சூழல் கற்கையொன்றினை மேற்கொண்டு செயற்திட்டத்தின் பொருத்தமான தன்மை மற்றும் சூழலுக்கு ஏற்படும் தாக்கம் என்பன தொடர்பில் கற்கையொன்றினை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்

7.3 ஒப்பந்த உடன்படிக்கையின் நிபந்தனைக்கமைய காலாவதியடைவதற்கு முன்னர் உடன்பட்ட பணிகளை நிறைவேற்றி உடன்படிக்கை செல்லுபடியற்றதாகுவதனை தடுக்க வேண்டும்.

7.4 பாதீட்டுப் பற்றாக்குறையை தீர்ப்பதற்காக வட்டி வீதத்தின் கீழ் அரசு நிதி பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படுவதனால், அந்த பணம் பிரதிபலனொன்றில்லாது ஒப்பந்த கம்பனிகளுக்கு செலுத்தப்படக்கூடாது.

- 7.5 இவ்வாறானதொரு தேசிய முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த செயற்திட்டங்களை இனங்காணல் கூட்டிணைந்த திட்டத்திற்கு இணங்க காணப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- 7.6 சாத்தியவள ஆய்வொன்றிற்காக முன்னுரிமை வழங்கப்பட வேண்டியதுடன், காலரீதியாக உருவாகும் பிரச்சனைகளுக்கமைய அந்த அறிக்கை நாளதுவரையாக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- 7.7 ஒப்பந்தகாரர்களை தெரிவு செய்தல் வெளிப்படைத் தன்மை மற்றும் நியாயப்படுத்தக்கூடிய நடைமுறையொன்றுக்கமைய மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 7.8 நிதியங்களை உருவாக்குதல் தொடர்பில் பிரதான இணக்கப்பாடொன்றிற்கு வர வேண்டியதுடன், அது தொடர்பில் பின் தொடர்தல் வேண்டும்.
- 7.9 EOI பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் நடைமுறை முறையாக பின்பற்றப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 7.10 உரித்தற்ற நிதியேற்பாடுகள் அல்லது அவ்வாறான கட்டுநிதி ஏனைய செயற்திட்டமொன்றிற்காக பயன்படுத்தக் கூடாது.
- 7.11 உடன்படிக்கையின் பகுதிகளுக்கமைய செயற்படவேண்டும்
- 7.12 ஒப்பந்தகாரருக்கு வழங்குவதற்கு உடன்பட்ட வசதிகளைப் போன்றே பிரச்சனைகளுக்கான தீர்வுகளும் கால ரீதியாக வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 7.13 செயலாற்றல் பிணை/ வங்கிப் பிணை போதியளவான காலத்தினை உள்ளடக்கும் வகையில் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 7.14 அரசிற்கு ஆகக் குறைந்த கிரயம்/ நட்டம் ஏற்படும் வகையில் செயற்திட்டத்தினை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்கு அல்லது கைவிடுவதற்கான தீர்மானங்கள் பொருத்தமான கற்கையொன்றின் பின்னர் தாமதிக்காது எடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 7.15 இந்த செயன்முறையில் நிலவிய நலிவுகளை இனங்கண்டு, தேவையேற்படுமாயின் அந்த செயற்திட்ட துறைக்கு தேவையான புதிய பிரமாணங்களை அறிமுகப்படுத்த வேண்டும்
- 7.16 செயற்திட்டத்திற்காக வெளிநாட்டு நிதிகளை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலை ஒப்பந்தகாரருக்கு ஒப்படைக்கும் முறைமை மற்றும் அதன் பொருத்தப்பாடு தொடர்பில் மீண்டும் மீளாய்வு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

- 7.17 இவ்வாறான செயற்திட்டங்களுக்குரிய அனைத்து முக்கியமான தகவல்களும் எழுத்து வடிவில் பாதுகாப்பாக வைத்திருக்க வேண்டியதன் தேவைப்பாடு சட்டரீதியாக உறுதி செய்யப்பட்டு அது தொடர்பான திட்டவட்டமான பொறுப்பு கையளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 7.18 வெளிநாட்டு நிதிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள எதிர்பார்க்கும் செயற்திட்டங்கள் தொடர்பில் வெளிநாட்டு வளங்கள் திணைக்களத்தின் இணைப்பானது ஆரம்பம் முதல் தொடர்ச்சியாக பேணிச் செல்லப்பட வேண்டும்.
- 7.19 செயன்முன்னேற்ற மீளாய்வு நடைமுறையினை பலப்படுத்தி செயற்திட்ட பிரச்சனைகளை இனங்கண்டு, தேவையான காலரீதியான தீர்வுகள் மற்றும் ஆலோசனைகள் வழங்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.

8. தீர்வுகள்

- 8.1 இந்த செயற்திட்டத்துக்குரிய செயற்திட்டத்தினை இனங்காணல், ஒப்பந்தகாரரொருவரை தெரிவு செய்தல், முற்பணங்களை வழங்குதல், நடைமுறைப்படுத்தல் மற்றும் பின்தொடர்தல் போன்ற விடயங்களின் போது பொருத்தமான திட்டங்களை தயாரித்தல், வெளிப்படைத் தன்மையை பாதுகாத்தல், பிரமாணங்களுக்கு இணங்கி நடத்தல் போன்றன பொறுப்புக்கூற வேண்டிய தரப்பினரால் கவனத்திற் கொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவில் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாக தீர்மானிக்கப்படுகின்றது.
- 8.2 இந்த நடைமுறையின் போது அரசு செலவிட்டுள்ள தொகைக்கு ஒப்பாக எந்த விதமான கருத்தில் கொள்ளக்கூடிய பிரதிபலனொன்றும் கிடைத்திருக்கவில்லை என்பதால், அவ்வாறு அரசு வளங்களை பாதுகாப்பற்ற முறையில் பாவனைக்கு உட்படுவதற்கான சந்தர்ப்பத்தினை வழங்கியுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் அதற்கு பொறுப்பு கூற வேண்டும் என தீர்மானிக்கப்படுகின்றது.
- 8.3 உரிய முற்பணத் தொகையினை செலுத்துவதற்காக போதியளவான நிதியேற்பாடுகள் இல்லாதிருப்பதாக உறுதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள போதும், அது தொடர்பில் உரிய கவனம் செலுத்தாது நிதியங்களை விடுவித்தல் தொடர்பில் முன்னாள் நீர்ப்பாசன மற்றும் நீரக வளமுல முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சரின் செயலாளர் நேரடியாக பொறுப்பு கூற வேண்டும் என முடிவு செய்யப்படுகின்றது.

எச்.எம்.காமினி விஜேசிங்ஹ

கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி



ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුව, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර කෝට්ටේ
இலங்கை பாராளுமன்றம், ஸ்ரீ ஜயவர்தனபுர கோட்டே
Parliament of Sri Lanka, Sri Jaywardenepura Kotte

රජයේ ගිණුම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභා
அரசாங்கக் கணக்குக் குழு
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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2016 දෙසැම්බර් මස 03 වනදා

ලේකම්,
වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය

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වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
64 වන රැස්වීමේ කාර්ය සටහන්

2016 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 22 වන බුහස්පතින්දා පෙරවරු 11.40 ට

ඉහත සඳහන් කාර්ය සටහනෙහි ගි. නිල්වලා ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ගෙවීම් යන හිසින් යුත් අංක 07 දරන සටහන පහත පරිදි සංශෝධනය විය යුතු බව මෙයින් දන්වමි.

07. ගි. නිල්වලා ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ගෙවීම්

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සිදුකරන ලද ගෙවීම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව විමසීය.

රු. මි. 40 ක් ඇස්තමේන්තු කර ඇති කරුණක් සඳහා ගිවිසුමට පටහැනිව 2015 වසරේ දී රු. මි. 2700 ක් අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් චීන සමාගමකට වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් (Mobilization Advance) ලෙස ගෙවා ඇති අතර මෙය ඇස්තමේන්තුගත මුදු මුදලින් 4.35% ක් වන බවත් මෙම කටයුතු තවමත් ආරම්භ කර නැති බවත් ප්‍ර.ග.නි./ග.නි. ප්‍රකාශ කළේය. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂණ පැවැත්වීම සඳහා කමිටුවක් පත් කර ඇති අතර ඉන් අනතුරුව කැබිනට් මණ්ඩලය විසින් නැවත සලකා බැලීමට නියමිත බවත් ඉන් ලැබෙන නියෝග අනුව ඉදිරි කටයුතු සිදුකරන බව ප්‍ර.ග.නි./ග.නි. පැවසීය.

මේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳව මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය සමග සාකච්ඡා කර ඔක්තෝබර් 22 දිනට පෙර වාර්තාවක් කාරක සභාව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස ප්‍ර.ග.නි. හට කාරක සභාව නියෝග කළේය.

මේ පිළිබඳව විශේෂ විගණනයක් සිදුකර විස්තරාත්මක වාර්තාවක් කාරක සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස කාරක සභාව විගණකාධිපතිවරයාට ද නියෝග කළේය.

මිට වස්වාසී,

අනුෂා සී. පී. සූරියපෙරුම
ලේකම්
රජයේ ගිණුම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව

ඇමුණුම - විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකෙරුණු ලියවිලි/ තොරතුරු

1. කොන්ත්‍රාත්කාර වීන සමාගම මූලික වශයෙන් හඳුනාගත් ආකාරය
2. වීන සමාගම ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද තාක්ෂණික යෝජනාව සහ වාණිජ යෝජනාවේ සහතික කරන ලද පිටපතක්
3. MCB ආයතනය මගින් ලබාදුන් වාර්තාවේ සහතික කරන ලද පිටපතක්
4. වීන සමාගම සංකල්ප වාර්තාව (Concept report) සහ ශබ්දානු අධ්‍යයන වාර්තාව (Feasibility report) ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද්දේ කා වෙතද යන්න සනාථ කිරීමට අදාළ ලිපි වල සහතික කරන ලද පිටපත්
5. වීන සමාගම ශබ්දානු අධ්‍යයන වාර්තාව අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද්දේ කුමන පාර්ශවයක ඉල්ලීම් අනුවද යන්න සනාථ කිරීමට අදාළ ලිපිවල සහතික කරන ලද පිටපත්
6. වීන සමාගම ව්‍යාපෘතියට අදාළ කාර්යයන් හඳුනාගැනීම සඳහා සිදු කරන ලද ක්ෂේත්‍ර පරීක්ෂා පිළිබඳ විස්තර සනාථ කිරීමට අදාළ ලියවිලි වල සහතික කරන ලද පිටපත්
7. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා වීන CAMC සමාගම හැර වෙනත් සමාගම් විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනා වල සහතික කරන ලද පිටපත්
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GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA
MINISTRY OF LANDS IRRIGATION AND
MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT



SOUTH EAST DRY ZONE DEVELOPMENT

PRELIMINARY PROJECT PROPOSALS

SEPTEMBER 1989

PRELIMINARY PROJECT PROPOSALS TO FORMULATE A
MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEDZ

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Reconnaissance Study is based on information culled from a number of sources that are listed, and was put together by an inter-disciplinary group. The study was commissioned by the Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Irrigation & Mahaweli Development on a request from Secretary, Cabinet Sub-Committee on Lands, and Infrastructure Development, who conveyed the Terms of Reference for the study.

The objectives of the study were defined in terms of development of the Project Area, the South East Dry Zone, which was estimated to cover about 830,000 ha of land of which about 40% is estimated to be potentially irrigable.

The land and water resources in the SEDZ have been estimated using information available in the recent Kalu Ganga Prefeasibility studies and other sources. Five development areas had been identified of which areas 1, 2, 3 and part of 4, are considered feasible for irrigation development in this study. Parts of areas 4 and area 5 lie in wild life reserves. The limiting resource is shown to be water.

The physical characteristics of the region as a whole have been described in some detail in terms of soil, climate, topography etc. and land use planning that should be done has been stated.

The proposed strategy is to construct three distinct component irrigation and multipurpose development projects, described as the infrastructure for irrigation development in SEDZ. These are:

- (i) Restoration of ancient minor irrigation works in the developed areas.
- (ii) Design and construction of the Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal (UTDC) traversing successively the upper reaches of the lower basins of the Walawe ganqa, Malala ara, Kirindi oya and Menik ganqa. (The possibility of extending this canal across the Kumbukkan oya, Heda oya and Wila oya has not been studied).

(iii) Design and construction of headworks in the wet zone to augment the SEDZ, namely, Uma Oya diversion, Kukule diversion, Nilwala diversion, and Mahaweli diversion via Senanayake Samudra on Gal Oya. Hydropower benefits are also included.

The UTDC has been taken on a trace from west to east that creates the least possible conflict with existing wild life reservations, the Uda Walawe National Park, the proposed Lunugamvehera National Park, and the corridor connecting them.

Strategies for agricultural development and settlement programs in the development areas are based on three levels of settlers and three levels of investment in agriculture, which also match three agro-ecological soil and water combinations.

Traditional small farmers have been identified as potential settlers cultivating rice on low humic gley soils, who are (hopefully) to be introduced to high value added crops. Farmer entrepreneurs are the next level of settlers who will be able to afford the technology and have access to know-how and credit facilities for cultivation of high value added crops on imperfectly drained and well-drained reddish brown earth (RBE) soils. A still higher level of farmer entrepreneur with access to foreign export markets is recognised. This type of investor will have access to export markets usually with a foreign collaborator, and will therefore be able to afford high technology, including lift irrigation, for high value added crops on RBE soils.

Agro-forestry will have to be a very important part of the total development strategy in order to restore some of the natural forest cover that has been lost through exploitation for timber combined with chena cultivation without time for recovery. This will be a state supported enterprise.

Non-agricultural development has been identified and attention has been drawn to the latent possibilities for development in the non-formal sector. Organisation of traditional craft-based production in this sector,

under the erstwhile D.D.C. program, demonstrated that there is scope for upgrading technologies and increasing productivity in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Even a 2 wheel tractor had been made by the Hambantota Light Engineering Industrial Co-operative.

At the next higher level, local entrepreneurs may be expected to establish new industrial projects using locally available raw materials, for which prefeasibility studies have to be done.

Finally, at the highest level of enterprise and investment several new large industrial projects may be established in the region. Some projects that have been identified for prefeasibility level studies are a rice mill to produce export quality rice, a provender plant to supply animal and poultry feed, and a milk processing centre. These large projects will have many useful forward and backward linkages that will stimulate further development in both non-agricultural and agriculture sectors.

The need to develop Science and Technology in the region has been recognised. At present science education facilities in the region are some of the poorest in the island. Progressive development of technology is a cornerstone of economic development. As such, an Appropriate Technology Centre similar to the National Engineering Research & Development Centre at Ja-ela should be established by the state in the region. The UN A.T. Centre at PATTIYAPOLA is considered a failure, and the lessons of that experience have to be learned so that it will not be repeated.

Other services in the region such as Health, Communications and Tele-communications are some of the worst in any part of the country. The need to set up such infrastructure facilities in advance of the other development aspects has been highlighted.

Creation of a stable and sustainable environment for man and beast has also been discussed. The depredations of timber extraction and chena cultivation over a long period of time without adequate time for recovery is recognised. Prefeasibility studies to establish a practical plan for recuperation of parts of the wilderness, have to be done.

Recommendations have been made for prefeasibility studies that will lead to an implementation plan.

Recommendations for implementing the three components of irrigation infrastructure projects emphasises the need for a self-reliant attitude to development. Therefore it is recommended that component items (1) and (2) should be done entirely with local resources, and item (3) with foreign financial assistance, but with maximum participation of the local construction industry. The example of design and construction of Uda Walawe headworks in 1965-68, on this basis is mentioned, as an example to be followed.

PRELIMINARY PROJECT PROPOSALS TO FORMULATE A
MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEDZ

1. BACKGROUND

The Cabinet at its meeting on 5th July 1989, ratified the proposals made by the Cabinet Sub-committee on Infrastructure and Development for the preparation of a fully integrated multi-sectoral comprehensive Master plan for the development of the South-East Dry Zone (SEDZ) of Sri Lanka.

Consequently the Secretary, Ministry of Lands, Irrigation and Mahaweli Development by his letter No. 09/7/2/4(1) of 17th July 1989 to Chairman, Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB) requested the preparation of preliminary project proposals which could lead to the preparation of a Master plan. The studies were to be carried out in close consultation and association with the Ministry of Power and Energy and where necessary with other Ministries and Departments concerned with relevant sectors such as Agriculture, Industry and Commerce etc.

1.1 Previous Studies

Among previous studies carried out regarding development of SEDZ the following Reports and Papers are available.

- (1) Uda Walawe Project - Development of the Walawe Ganga Basin
Engineering Consultants Incorporated (ECI), Denver, Colorado,
May 1962.
(Full Feasibility Report and Implementation Program for
Uda Walawe Reservoir and Samanalawewa).
- (2) Southeast Ceylon: Trends and Problems in Agricultural
Settlements, Research Paper No. 84, University of Chicago,
Illinois' Department of Geography, 1963.
(PhD. Thesis in Geography).
- (3) The Three Basins Report, ECI, Denver, Colorado, 1968.
(Feasibility Studies for Development of Kalu ganga, Gin ganga
and Nilwala ganga basins).

- (4) Some Observations on the Designs for Uda Walawe Headworks, D.L. O. Mendis, Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka, 1968.
(Contains a statement of Kuiper's principles of water resources development planning, and an argument for location of Uda Walawe reservoir at a site about 10 miles upstream of present location).
- (5) The Engineer and National Planning, Appendix on Southern Area Planning by D.L.O. Mendis, The Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka - Transactions 1971.
(First introduction to the proposed Southern Area Plan for diversion of excess water from SWWZ to SEDZ, in stages).
- (6) Samanalawewa Project for Development of Hydropower, Mahaweli Development Board and Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, August 1973.
(Feasibility Studies of Samanalawewa for Hydropower).
- (7) Some Thoughts on Technology Transfer for Irrigation and Multipurpose Development Projects in Sri Lanka, D.L.O. Mendis, Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka, 1977.
(Contains brief discussions on Southern Area Plan, Walawe, Gal Oya, Samanalawewa).
- (8) Transbasin Diversion Study
Joint Venture Mahaweli Transbasin Diversion, 1986.
(This study deals with the transfer of excess water to potential irrigable areas outside the Mahaweli basin. Conveyance & irrigation systems of SEDZ & NWDZ have been examined at prefeasibility level. The SEDZ here refers to the basins of Gallodai ara, Mala Oya, Rambukkan Oya and Magalewatawan Ara and should be differentiated from the SEDZ area referred to in this report).
- (9) Kalu Ganga Multipurpose Project - Prefeasibility Study, TAMS Consultants Inc. USA, March 1989. (Prefeasibility stage studies on the development of water resources in Kalu Ganga basin for Hydropower and Irrigation in SEDZ for a multi-purpose project).

- (10) The Need of the Hour: Non-dependent Implementation of Southern Area Plan, Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka - Transactions 1988.
(Discusses implementation strategy for Southern Area Plan).
- (11) Strategy for the Accelerated Development of the Southern Province of Sri Lanka, MARGA Institute, September 1988.
(A Socio Economic Study on the Development of Southern Province of Sri Lanka with special emphasis on Agriculture, but without considering water resources in SEDZ).
- (12) Development of Underdevelopment in Southern Sri Lanka: Destabilisation of Ancient Irrigation Ecosystems by the Impact of Hydraulic Engineering, D.L.O. Mendis, Institution of Engineers Sri Lanka, 1988.
(Contains an Annex titled Lessons from Sri Lanka's Ancient Irrigation Ecosystems, which describes the ecosystems perspective to understand the ancient irrigation systems in Sri Lanka, as opposed to the hydraulic engineering perspective).
- (13) A Plan for the Development of the SEDZ of Sri Lanka by M/s. M.S.M. de Silva and D.L.O. Mendis, 1989.
(Brief Report submitted to His Excellency President Premadasa on Southern Area Plan).
- (14) Peoples Participation in Forestry - Effects of the Social System on Community Forestry, Thomas Enters, 1989. (A Case Study from Sri Lanka). (Report on a Community Agro-forestry project).
- (15) Hydraulic Civilizations, Irrigation Ecosystems and the Modern State. E.O.E. Pereira Commemoration Lecture 1989 by D.L.O. Mendis, Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka.
(Part II, titled Hydraulic Civilizations and Irrigation Ecosystems, describes in detail the hydraulic engineering approach in which water is treated as an inanimate agent in an engineering function, and the irrigation ecosystems approach in which water is treated as an animate agent in a biological process).

- (16) Production and Infrastructure Potentials and Constraints for Fruit, Vegetable and Flower Exports from the Mahaweli Region of Sri Lanka by Samuel R. Daines and J.R. Pawar, SRD Research Group Inc. Development Group Inc. (1988).
- (17) Lessons from Sri Lanka's Ancient Irrigation Ecosystems by D.L.O. Mendis. Paper to be presented at 15th Congress of International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, April/May 1990.
(Describes concepts of irrigation ecosystems and hydraulic engineering, with examples from Sri Lanka).
- (18) Report of the Committee to Examine the "Plan for the Development of the South East Dry Zone (SEDZ) of Sri Lanka", 1989.
(Report of the Committee appointed by the Hon. Minister of Lands, Irrigation and Mahaweli Development on the "Proposal" submitted by M/s. M.S.M. de Silva and D.L.O. Mendis to His Excellency the President).

2. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

2.1 Project Area

SEDZ may be described as consisting of the lower basins below the southern escarpment of the central massif of the Walawe Ganga, Malala Ara, Kirindi Oya, Menik Ganga, Kumbukkan Oya, Wila Oya, Heda Oya, Karande Oya and Gal Oya, when moving from west to east. SEDZ includes the entire Moneragala district, and parts of Ratnapura, Badulla, Hambantota and Ampara districts. (Ref. Figures 1 & 2). The gross area is estimated at 830,000 ha of which about 230,000 ha may be potentially arable land.

An extensive infrastructure of ancient irrigation works, now described as irrigation ecosystems, is found in the area. Some of the ancient works have been restored, and two new large reservoirs, Uda Walawe and Lunugamvehera have been built recently in the Walawe Ganga and Kirindi Oya basins, respectively.

Starting at sea level in its southern & south eastern periphery, the plains of the SEDZ rise northwards to about 120 metres above mean sea level. The major part of SEDZ receives an annual rainfall between 1000 to 1500 mm.

The area is sparsely populated with a density of 50 persons per square kilometre in Moneragala District, 86 in Ampara District and 163 in Hambantota District, as compared to the National average of 230, according to the census of 1981. In contrast, the adjacent districts lying westward like Matara, Galle and Ratnapura have population densities of 517, 487, and 246 respectively.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference for the study is to prepare preliminary project proposals for the formulation of a Master plan for the development of the South-East Dry Zone. The approach to be adopted is a totally integrated, multi-sectoral planning and development process encompassing

all the facets of possible economic activity in the region. A comprehensive reconnaissance study of the region leading to an identification of project components each realistically capable of implementation based on their economic viability, assessed separately.

Due to the preliminary nature of the studies, the proposals are presented in a form leaving options open for definite decisions to be arrived at after detailed prefeasibility studies.

The SEDZ area has large extents of unirrigated but potentially irrigable land, and as such this aspect has received greater attention in the study. The development of other sectors are also addressed but will need more indepth study at the prefeasibility levels.

These terms of reference are in conformity with national development policies on land settlement which have been spelled out as follows:

- (a) as rectification of a historical injustice which has been perpetuated by the promulgation of the Crown Lands Encroachment Ordinance and the Waste Lands Ordinance;
- (b) to shift excess population from the densely populated areas in the wet zone to the sparsely populated areas in the dry zone to ease the population pressure;
- (c) to increase food production;
- (d) to increase economic productivity of small holders;
- (e) to provide relief for landlessness.

2.3 Objectives

Based on the Terms of Reference the following objectives of study were arrived at:

- (1) The primary objective is to identify ways and means to make the SEDZ habitable for future settlement of "excess" population from the SWWZ. In doing so, to take into account the ancient infrastructure of small tanks and other irrigation ecosystems in the area, and to plan out a broad outline pattern for development of agriculture and non-agriculture activities in the area.
- (2) To identify possible hydropower development potential along with irrigation.
- (3) To identify new and existing industries for development with special emphasis on agro based industries.
- (4) To recommend proposals for land settlement policies bearing in mind the socio-political problems involved.
- (5) To identify components of projects each realistically capable of implementation so that studies may be undertaken to determine the most attractive projects, and alternative scenarios for their implementation may be developed.

3. BASIC POLICIES ADOPTED

It is considered desirable to observe certain basic principles in formulation and execution of the Masterplan. At the present stage of conceptual project formulation the following basic policy guide lines were adopted.

- (1) Infrastructure for both economic and social development in the SEDZ should aim at achieving stable irrigation and rainfed ecosystems, and obtain maximum benefits in terms of employment and income generation through crop and livestock production. Existing infrastructure should be accommodated in a long term development plan, and stabilized within the long term strategy. (Some existing projects have built in ecological instabilities and these have to be corrected in the long term).
- (2) Non-agricultural development activities such as industrial development should be planned to proceed simultaneously with construction and development of infrastructure for irrigated agriculture. Existing traditional small scale industries should be upgraded and improved with respect to technology and productivity. New industrial projects should be identified and a programme for entrepreneur development initiated early, for example as in the Mahaweli Enterprise, Investment and Entrepreneur development programme, but not necessarily on identical lines.
- (3) The reality of existing development projects and wild life reserves in the zone should be recognised and any lapses in their design and execution should be rectified as far as possible.
- (4) Projects of small magnitude and low capital investment which would fit in to the overall scheme should be undertaken early.
- (5) Essentially a very broad time scale has to be considered in implementation of the Master Plan. Therefore sufficient flexibility should be left to accommodate changes due to availability of new information with further studies and future policy imperatives.

- (6) Planning and execution of this project will be undertaken by local experts and agencies. This will enable maximum advantage to be taken of their knowledge and appreciation of indigenous conditions. Expatriate personnel will be recruited only when specific expertise cannot be obtained locally.
- (7) Foreign funding sources will be sought only after project proposals are finalised, and the possibilities for local funding have been thoroughly explored.

4. LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

The land and water resources development plans for the South East Dry Zone are shown in Fig. 3 & 4.

4.1 Land Resources

The main river basins in the zone from west to east are Walawe Ganga, Malala Ara, Kirindi Oya, Menik Ganga, Kumbukkan Oya, Wila Oya, Heda Oya, Karande Oya and Gal Oya. Much of the land in Menik Ganga, Kumbukkan Oya and Wila Oya basins are occupied by the Yala Natural reserve. The total land available for agriculture in the Walawe Ganga, Malala Ara, Kirindi Oya and Menik Ganga basins is about 2100 sq.km (gross).

Out of the 210,000 ha of land available for agriculture in the four basins mentioned above, some 90,000 ha of land has been brought under cultivation under the existing major or minor schemes. The remaining land can be broadly identified in four blocks and are indicated as development areas 1, 2, 3 & 4. (Fig. 3) having 60,000 ha, 35,000 ha, 15,000 ha & 10,000 ha respectively. Area marked as 5 is in the wild life reserves. In areas 2 and 4 there are some 10,000 ha & 5,000 ha of land respectively which receive an annual rainfall above 1500 mm. These two areas may be planned for rainfed agriculture. This leaves a gross area of about 105,000 ha in the four basins to be developed under irrigated agriculture.

While Gal Oya valley is developed the available land for development under the Kumbukkan Oya, Wila Oya, Heda Oya & Karande Oya has to be assessed.

4.2 Physical Characteristics

(1) Climate

Climate in the area is characterised by a seasonal rainfall pattern, high temperatures with little variation during the year, high relative humidity and high rates of potential evaporation. This area falls into two distinct agro-ecological zones.

(2) Rainfall

The annual average rainfall varies from about 1600 mm in the northern part of the development area to about 600 mm in the southern end. The rainfall distribution is distinctly bimodal. The main rainy season is from October to January (Maha Season) and the minor rainy season is from mid March to May (Yala Season). Nearly 75% of the annual total rainfall occurs during the Maha season. The rainfall during the Yala season is grossly inadequate for agriculture in most parts of the region.

The rainfall is quite unreliable in terms of on-set, uniformity of distribution within the season, and length of the season. For agricultural purposes the effective rainfall is a better guide than the average rainfall values. Detailed analysis of rainfall data, for a number of stations in the region have shown that the growth duration in the Maha season as determined by adequate soil moisture is about 75-95 days and for the Yala season is 47-57 days. To extend the growth period irrigation is a must.

(3) Temperature

Mean daily temperatures vary little over the year from 26°C in January to 29°C in June. However, there is a high annual diurnal temperature range of about 9°C.

(4) Evaporation

The potential evaporation rates vary from about 150 mm per month at the beginning of the dry season to about 200 mm per month towards the end of the season. The annual total potential evaporation in the region is in the range 1800 - 2000 mm

(5) Geomorphology

The landscape of the study area is developed on weathered pre-Cambrian rocks. Much of the area consists of an undulating to rolling plain, with Erosional Remnants (ER) and Rock Knob Plains

(RKP) occupying a variable proportion of the landscape. The drainage pattern is dendritic in the northern parts and attains somewhat of a parallel pattern in the southern reaches.

(6) Soils

The soils occur in a catenary sequence in the undulating to rolling landscape. The well drained Reddish Brown Earths (RBE) occupy the uplands, the imperfectly drained RBE soils occur on lower slopes, while the valley bottoms are occupied by the poorly drained Low Humic Gley soils. In some parts of the study area, Solodized Solonetz occurs with the Low Humic Gley soils in valleys. Narrow strips of alluvial soils are found on either banks of the main streams.

Reddish Brown Earths (RBE)

These soils occupy the largest extents of the study area. They are well to imperfectly drained, deep, moderately deep, or shallow, moderately fine textured, slightly acid to neutral, soils. They occupy the crest, upper and mid slopes of the landscape. The water holding capacity is low and the root development may be restricted in soils with a high proportion of gravels in the sub soil. These soils are suitable for the cultivation of upland crops with and without irrigation.

Low Humic Gley Soils (LHG)

These soils occur in association with RBE soils. They are poorly drained, moderately fine textured, slightly acid to alkaline, grey soils that occur on lower slopes and valley bottoms. These soils have low infiltration capacities, low permeability, and comparable water holding capacity to RBE soils. The ground water level reaches the surface during the rainy season and remains high depending on the rainfall. Traditionally these soils have been used for rice. They are suitable for rice, but upland crops can be cultivated with proper water management.

Solodized Solonetz

significant amounts of these soils occur in low lying poorly drained areas of the region. They are common in the drier parts of the study area. The surface soils are acid with alkaline sub-soils. Highly saline soils also occur in association with these soils. these soils can be used for rice with good water control. They are generally unsuitable for cultivation of upland crops.

Alluvial Soils

Alluvial soils occur on river flood plains. They have a variable texture and drainage. The well drained, moderately coarse to moderately fine textured soils are suitable for most uplands crops.

4.3 Surface Water Resources

The long term yields in the river basins of the zone are as follows:

Walawe Ganga basin	29.6 m ³ /S	or 1115 MCM/yr.	at Uda Walawe & Chandrikawewa)
Malala Oya basin	1.1 m ³ /S	or 35 MCM/yr.	at Badagiriya
Kirindi Oya basin	11.0 m ³ /S	or 347 MCM/yr.	at Lunugamvehera
Menik Ganga basin	7.0 m ³ /S	or 221 MCM/yr.	at Kataragama
Kumbukkan Oya basin	10.2 m ³ /S	or 321 MCM/yr.	at Maligawila
Wila Oya basin	3.1 m ³ /S	or 98 MCM/yr.	at Wedagama
Heda Oya basin	8.2 m ³ /S	or 259 MCM/yr.	at Heda Oya dam site
Karande Oya basin	4.3 m ³ /S	or 137 MCM/yr.	at Hulannuge
Gal Oya basin	33.9 m ³ /S	or 1069 MCM/yr.	at Inginiyagala

In case of Menik Ganga and Kumbukkan Oya there is a constraint in harnessing their waters due to the sources being located within the national parks. The water resources of the Walawe, Malala Oya, Kirindi Oya, and Menik Ganga basins are just sufficient to cultivate the existing land under the existing cropping patterns. The Wila Oya, Heda Oya and Karande Oya basins are not much developed but it is noted that the yields in these basins are small. The Department of Irrigation has plans for development of some 5,700 ha of land in Heda Oya Oya basin with the proposed Heda Oya Project scheme. In the case of Gal Oya, water is not even adequate to cultivate the presently developed lands at current levels of irrigation efficiency.

The water resources available for diversion in the adjacent basins in the wet zone are as follows:

Nilwala basin (at Hattotuwa)	9.5	m ³ /S	or	331	MCM/yr.
Gin Ganqa basin (at Watugala)	16	m ³ /S	or	504	MCM/yr.
Kalu Ganqa basin (at Kukule)	28	m ³ /S	or	882	MCM/yr.
Uma Oya basin (at Mahathotilla Oya confluence)	8	m ³ /S	or	252	MCM/yr.
Mahaweli basin (at Minipe)	70	m ³ /S	or	2200	MCM/yr.

However, the harnessing of these resources to optimum economic benefit require deeper studies of rainfall patterns, maximum capacities of reservoirs possible, cropping patterns envisaged etc. The high yield figure given in Mahaweli basin at Minipe should be viewed with measured caution due to high seasonal variation of flow.

The logical approach to supplement the water resources in the zone is given beginning with (1) below with the order following the sources in clockwise direction. Ref. Fig. 4.

- (1) Transfer of Nilwala waters to Walawe reservoir.
- (2) Transfer of Gin Ganqa waters either through Kalu Ganqa conveyance system, Nilwala conveyance system or direct to the SEDZ.
- (3) Transfer of Kalu Ganqa waters to the zone at an elevation above the full supply level of Uda Walawe Reservoir.
- (4) Transfer of Uma Oya waters to the Upper reaches of Kirindi Oya basin.
- (5) Transfer of Mahaweli water to Senanayake Samudra in Gal Oya basin and from there to the adjacent basins.

Pre-feasibility studies have been carried out under the Kalu Ganqa Multipurpose Project for (2) & (3) above. The Transbasin diversion study has been done for (5) above.

4.4 Limiting Resource

Out of the water resources mentioned under 4.3 what could be available in the irrigated areas would depend on several factors such as

- (a) Evaporation & conveyance losses
- (b) Economic sizes of reservoirs possible
- (c) The amount of water to be retained in the donor basins for their own irrigation and industrial water requirements.

Assuming 25% for these factors and allowing 20 m³/s for generation of power at Kukule the water available in the SEDZ development areas from diversions from Nilwala, Gin, Kalu & Uma Oya basins would be about 30 m³/s.

Assuming dry foot crops a very approximate calculation indicates that the land that could be cultivated is about 45,000 ha (Net). The net area of land in 4 development areas available for agriculture add up to about 55,000 ha. Thus there appears to be an excess of land in relation to the water available for irrigation. Of course, more comprehensive studies of this aspect have to be carried out for each individual development area.

4.5 Development Strategy

4.5.1 Ancient Irrigation Systems in SEDZ

An extensive system of irrigation works had been built in the region in ancient times. These consist of river diversion schemes, and storage reservoirs. Some of the diversion schemes were based on permanent diversion anicuts, built across two perennial rivers, the Walawe ganga and the Menik ganqa and the non-perennial oyas, the Malala Ara, Kirindi Oya, Kumbukkan Oya, Heda Oya and Wila Oya.

Storage reservoirs consisted of small village tanks and medium scale reservoirs. Some 20,000 small tanks had existed in the Ruhuna rata in the 12th century, according to Geiger's translation of the Chulavamsa. Many of these are shown on the topographical survey sheets, some described as 'abandoned', others in working condition.

It has been shown that the ancient irrigation works had functioned as stable ecological systems. There was a balance between inputs and outputs which accounted for their stability and sustainability over very long periods of time, except for occasional natural or man-made disasters, such as unusual floods, or war. (References 7, 12, 17).

The term irrigation ecosystems has been used to describe these stable man-made ecological systems, and the term has been accepted by the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (See Reference 16). Very briefly in the irrigation ecosystems perspective water is seen as an animate agent in a biological process, essentially the vehicle for conveyance of nutrients in nature's eternal biogeochemical cycles. In the hydraulic engineering perspective, water is seen as an inanimate agent in various engineering functions such as land preparation and provision of "irrigation facilities".

In the design of an irrigation scheme using the irrigation ecosystems approach, stability and sustainability are paramount. When using the hydraulic engineering approach, technological considerations are paramount.

4.5.2 Modern Development

The medium scale reservoirs that have been restored in modern times are the Badagiriya Weva in the Malala Ara basin, and the city tanks around ancient Magama, modern Tissamaharama, the Tissa Weva, Yoda Weva, and Wirawila Weva in the Kirindi Oya basin.

Other modern development in the region has been in the Walawe ganga and the Kirindi Oya basins. In the former, the ancient Ukgal Kaltota anicut was restored, and a river diversion based settlement scheme established about 60 years ago. Later the Liyangastota anicut and Ridiyagama Weva were built in the lower reaches of the river. Finally the gignatic Uda Walawe reservoir was built in 1965-68 and about 22,000 ha of old and new lands provided with irrigation facilities.

In the Kirindi Oya basin, the Lunugamvehera reservoir provides irrigation facilities to old and new lands, over 4,400 ha under Phase I and nearly 4,100 ha under Phase II.

Some of the thousands of small village tanks lying abandoned in the SEDZ have been restored in a haphazard manner over the years. It is possible to restore a selected number of these small tanks using locally available resources, starting almost immediately. De-centralised budget funds and the Janasaviya programme could be harnessed by local politicians, engineers and administrators for this purpose.

4.5.3 Land Use Planning

Low-intensity data on soils and lands are available in agro-ecological maps of 1:50,000 scale for most parts of the region. This type of data is necessary for land use planning for all parts of the project.

More detailed surveys will have to be done to produce maps on a scale of from 1:5,000 to 1:10,000 to assist in the task of project design. The steps to be followed in sequence for scientific land use planning are:

- (1) identification of objectives
- (2) identification of objective uses of land
- (3) preparing an inventory of resources
- (4) conducting a land suitability to assess capability to sustain alternative uses
- (5) selection of the best alternative uses for each land type
- (6) monitoring implementation and incorporating amendments.

About 90,000 ha of under-utilized well-drained land suitable for a wide variety of upland crops and 23,000 ha of under-utilized poorly drained lands suitable for rice cultivation are available below the proposed Transbasin canal. In addition there are about 97,000 ha of land which are marginal or unsuitable for intensive agricultural activities but may be utilized for other purposes such as forestry. On the basis of present water use projections, water is available only for about 80,000 ha under irrigated agriculture.

4.5.4 Strategy

The overall plan for infrastructure development of land and water resources should therefore be based on the following identifiable major components.

- (a) Small village irrigation works in the SEDZ individually selected for restoration, starting immediately. Selection, preparation of estimates etc. to be done at local level, but with constant feedback to CECB.
- (b) The Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal flowing from west to east and located to fit in with later development of large reservoirs in the SWWZ. Designs work by CECB to start immediately.
- (c) Large reservoirs in the SWWZ to be designed and constructed as soon as funds are available.

5. PROJECT PROPOSALS - LAND & WATER RESOURCES

5.1 Irrigation

Ideally, planned development of a river basin should move from upstream to downstream areas and not from downstream to upstream areas. (However, spontaneous settlements quite often begin in the lower reaches of a river basin). This has to be taken into consideration when planning so that the downstream areas will benefit from drainage flows from the upstream areas.

This procedure should be followed in planning for development of irrigation facilities in the southern region. However, planned downstream development and settlement has already taken place in both Walawe ganga and Kirindi Oya basins. The long term strategy for planned development must accommodate these realities, and contribute to amelioration of problems in both these settlement projects. It has been argued that this will be possible only if the approach to irrigation development is based on creating sustainable ecosystems. (References 10, 12, 15, 17).

Recent studies, have identified certain canal options for diversion of SWWZ water to the SEDZ as shown in Figure 4. The development areas for irrigation have been identified as shown in Figure 3, in which the existing and proposed wild life reserves are also shown. From west to east these are, Uda Walawe National Park, (proposed) Lunugamvehera National Park, Yala, Yala East, Ruhunu National Park and Yala Strict Natural Reserve. A corridor is also shown joining Uda Walawe National Park to the proposed Lunugamvehera National Park.

5.1.1 Proposed Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal (U.T.D.C.)

The problem to be overcome is how to divert water from west to east without running across these wild life reservations. A solution is available and this is shown in the trace of the proposed Upper Transbasin Diversion canal which follows a trace below Canal Option 4 and above Canal Option 2, as shown. In the upper Walawe Ganga basin this canal crosses Walawe ganga at about 370 ft. MSL and is carried eastwards above the

Uda Walawe National Park until it is dropped into an upper tributary of the Mau Ara which traverses the proposed wild life corridor, at one of its narrowest sections. It is then picked up below the corridor and carried eastwards up to the intersection of Kuda Oya and Kirindi Oya, the site of the proposed Hurathgamuwa reservoir. If the trace is continued beyond Kirindi Oya up to Menik ganga, the UTDC will intersect the upper portion of the proposed Lunugamvehera National Park as shown. However a broad strip of land above the UTDC will be immediately available for extension of wild life reserves.

5.1.2 Uma Oya Diversion

Development of area 2 can commence independently. There are about 25,000 ha (gross) of land here, which could be developed with water diverted from the Uma Oya basin. Existing proposals for development of hydropower in the Uma Oya envisage an in basin development. It is feasible to divert water from Uma Oya south-east wards to the Kirindi Oya basin to generate hydropower and make available 8 m³/s of water for irrigation.

The Uma Oya hydropower project will comprise construction of the Mahototilla dam, a pressure tunnel 15 km long, and a powerhouse with an installed capacity of 155 MW generating 460 GWh per year. Preliminary estimates indicate a project cost of Rs. 8000 millions (1988 prices) and an IRR of 21%. Execution of this project, will give the necessary impetus to the development of economic activity in this region while providing diverted water for agricultural development.

5.1.3 Kalu Ganga Diversion

A pre-feasibility study on the Kalu Ganga Multi-purpose Project carried out in 1988 investigated the generation of Hydropower at Kukule and diversion of water to SEDZ for agricultural development. At Kukule the development of power alone gave an IRR of 16.5% while multi-purpose development with 50% of the water diverted for irrigation in SEDZ gave an IRR of 12%.

The proposed Kukule reservoir will command the Upper Transbasin Canal, and it will be possible to divert SWWZ water to development areas 1 and 3 as shown on Figure 3.

5.1.4 Weli Oya Diversion

Until construction of Kukule reservoir, work could be started on construction of the upper transbasin canal for diversion of excess water from the Weli Oya, eastwards. This will be possible, if rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems below Uda Walawe could be effected as planned to achieve a saving of up to 6 m³/s from present levels of irrigation water consumption.

A total area of 9,000 ha is available in the proposed development Area 1 which will be under command of this channel. It is proposed that high value added dry foot crops should be cultivated on suitable soils in this area.

5.1.5 Nilwala Ganga Diversion

Possibilities of harnessing Nilwala waters for the development of SEDZ independently may be investigated. Preliminary studies indicate that some 9.5 m³/s of water from Nilwala basin can be diverted to SEDZ at Walawe full supply level. This water can be used to augment the command under Walawe which includes some 9000 ha of new lands in Area 1 and some 4,400 ha of new land under Walawe left bank. (Figure 4)

5.1.6 Mahaweli Diversion to Gal Oya

Transfer of Mahaweli waters to Gal Oya to meet its own water deficit and then to adjacent areas may be investigated. Transfer of excess water to other proposed projects such as Heda Oya Project too may be investigated.

5.1.7 Irrigation Development and Settlement Strategy

The development and settlement of each individual area will thus be based on restoration of selected small village tanks, later augmented by the Upper Transbasin Canal, itself to be later augmented by large reservoirs in the SWWZ, and by the Uma Oya diversion. This will provide infrastructure for a settlement programme for people at several economic levels: small farmers practising intensive agriculture, local entrepreneurs using modern techniques for non-rice crops, and even foreign investors who come with ready-made export markets.

One objective of this planning strategy is to avoid extensive spontaneous settlements which have been a disruptive influence in land settlement in some parts of the country. Other objectives are, improvement of economic opportunities for the rural poor, improvement of facilities for land development by local private enterprise, and to attract foreign market oriented investments, all of which will contribute to stabilisation and security for people in the area.

5.1.8 Ancient System of Irrigation and Distribution of Water

The ancient system for distribution of water shown in Figure (6) will be used for layout of distribution channels below each small village tank. Each small tank with its own catchment and command area is a micro ecosystem. Using this system, matched with the agro-ecological soil map, it will be possible to demarcate appropriate soils for different crops at the blocking-out stage. e.g. Rice will be grown in the low humic gleys and alluvial soils in the valley bottom areas. High value added dry footed food crops could be grown in R.B.E. and other well drained soils, also within the irrigable command. Some areas above command in each micro ecosystem may also be taken up for high value added crops by foreign or local investors using lift irrigation combined with water conservation methods, such as drip irrigation. All these techniques have been demonstrated in the Mahaweli areas.

Scenario of irrigation & hydropower options are given in block diagram. (Figure 7).

5.2 Hydropower

The hydropower projects envisaged with the development of the SEDZ are the Kukule and Uma Oya projects and the development of mini and micro hydropower in the region.

5.2.1 Uma Oya Project

The development of hydropower in the Uma Oya and tributaries have been identified as most attractive by the Ceylon Electricity Board in the least cost generation plan. The transbasin diversion of water from Mahatotilla reservoir located in Uma Oya to Kirindi Oya is possible through a 15 km long tunnel, and a powerstation with an installed capacity of 150 MW generating 460 Gwh per annum. Preliminary estimates indicate a project cost of Rs. 8,000 millions at 1988 prices and an IRR of 21%.

The diversion of water to Kirindi Oya as against an in basin development will result in an annual reduction of approximately 40 Gwh of energy out of a possible 635 Gwh of energy. However, this diversion appears to be the most economical means of conveying irrigation waters to development area 2. Therefore it is proposed that the intended feasibility studies for Uma Oya Project be carried out with this option.

5.2.2 Kukule Project

The development of hydropower at Kukule and the diversion of water to SEDZ was studied under the Kalu Ganga Multipurpose Project - Prefeasibility study. The main features of the proposed project are as follows:

- A dam at Kukule with FSL at 242 m and MOL at 221 m
- A 4.25 km long concrete lined power tunnel
- An underground powerhouse with an installed capacity of 144 MW.

The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 6,000 millions at 1988 prices. The generation of electricity for development of power alone was 414 Gwh per annum while with 50% diversion of water to SEDZ it was 190 Gwh per annum. The IRR of the two alternatives were 16.5% and 12% respectively.

It is recommended that the feasibility studies on this project be commenced immediately. It would be feasible to utilise the full water resources at Kukule for the development of power in the initial years and gradually divert upto 50% of the waters for irrigation as transbasin diversion conveyance structures are constructed and irrigation development and settlement takes place. This would enhance the IRR and the reduced plant factor will suit the predominantly thermal power system envisaged in the future.

5.2.3 Mini/Micro Hydro Projects

Locations for mini-hydro power projects have been identified in Kirindi Oya and Kumbukkan Oya. Micro-hydro installations will be possible in tributaries of the rivers and in canal drops. It is recommended that these developments be pursued.

5.3 Agriculture

Major emphasis in the SEDZ development plan is directed towards agricultural production over a large area currently estimated to be about 105,000 ha comprising four Areas. In preparing a Master Plan for this undertaking aspects relating to agricultural development should be carefully considered and examined in detail. The fundamental consideration in agricultural development in SEDZ should be that land with its productive capabilities is a renewable resource which must be constantly managed so as to generate the highest economic returns from the inputs applied to it on a sustainable basis. Agriculture so developed should mobilize the managerial capacities and labour of the settlers and provide a surplus from crop and animal husbandry which would be utilized for development in other sectors.

A fundamental consideration in tropical agriculture which is relevant to planning is the distinction between two completely different sustainable agricultural systems, lowland and upland. These two systems with their very important diversities must be clearly understood and taken into account in developing these plans.

During the initial studies several possibilities for crop combinations have been outlined. The soils in these areas make it possible to cultivate a wide variety of crops and is not considered a limitation. However, further studies should establish the best combinations of crops for each category of soil and land class. The potential for livestock development, though mentioned, has not been investigated in any detail, during earlier studies. Livestock development should be studied in detail when prefeasibility studies for SEDZ are undertaken. A fundamental principle which should be constantly borne in mind during these studies is the need to develop agriculture and all other aspects connected to it so that they combine into ecosystems stable in the long term and harmonious with the natural environment.

Prefeasibility studies for SEDZ should, among other things, specifically examine the needs for research, extension, water management and marketing in relation to the novelty of crop combinations and associated agronomic practices, and the vastness of the scale of cultivation contemplated.

5.3.1 Rehabilitation of Existing Major Schemes

The primary purpose in changing cropping patterns in the developed areas under major schemes should be to increase employment and income generation. A major component of the plan as currently conceived is directed towards changing the cropping patterns in the Walawe Project as a means of saving 6 m³/s of water for use elsewhere in SEDZ. There should be no doubt that this is going to be an essential though arduous task. However potential benefits from such an exercise will be considerable. In order to succeed, this change-over should be studied in depth, planned in detail and meticulously executed. Therefore, during the next stage of SEDZ development planning, in depth studies which take into consideration national policy, farmers priorities, technological changes needed and the associated constraints which would influence modification of the present cropping system should be undertaken. Usefulness of such studies for the projects will remain even if action is not taken on further SEDZ development.

5.3.2 Crop Production for Export Markets

Detailed surveys are available in the E.I. & E.D. Division of the Mahaweli project, for local production of fruits, vegetables and flowers in the Mahaweli area for local and export markets. (See Reference 16). These surveys have identified the infrastructure constraints for production and marketing of a variety of high value added crops in Mahaweli areas. The agro-climatic environment in those areas is identical with that in parts of the SEDZ where irrigated agriculture will be possible. Hence the information compiled by experts in those surveys can be usefully applied to the agriculture development proposed in SEDZ.

In particular the following crops have been studied; grapes, strawberry, asparagus, pineapple, bananas, mangoes and melons; cashew, papaya, capsicum, mushrooms, green pepper, garlic, ginger, gherkins, tomatos, orchids.

The major constraints that have been identified are: production and post-harvest technology, year-round water availability, production training, varietal availability, soils, cooling and packing for export, refrigerated transport by road, rail, air and sea.

Major advantages have been identified for export oriented high technology production in Sri Lanka which include seasonal flexibility, local cost, and transport cost and geographical advantage. All these advantages are available in the SEDZ also.

5.3.3 Crop Production for the Domestic Market

The above studies for Mahaweli had also examined the potential for production of agricultural produce for the local market. Some information on demand supply at the Pettah wholesale market and other suburban markets is available. Data from these surveys cover the following items:

Bananas, mangoes, oranges, passion fruit, melons, okra, beans, garlic, potatoes, cauliflower, lime, brinjal, cucumber, papaya, pineapple, guava, jak fruit, breadfruit, gourds, tomatos, onions, green chillies, cabbage, drumstick, ginger, raddish.

Similar surveys could be done at prefeasibility study stage for production in the SEDZ for the domestic market. Demand in the SEDZ area should be assessed separately.

5.3.4 Other Studies on Crops

(1) Coconut

Other studies have strongly recommended oil palm cultivation in SEDZ. However, oil palm is a crop alien to our farmers and it is likely that there will be resistance to adopting it. Further, it appears from the initial studies that oil palm cultivation allows only limited possibilities for intercropping and that too only during the first few years. In this context it is important to examine the potential for growing coconut under irrigation, bearing in mind the considerable range of crops which could be intercropped with it, possibility for its industrial uses and farmer familiarity with it. In particular this may be an attractive possibility for Area 2 with its milder climatic conditions.

(2) Oil Seed Crops

Another set of crops which merit detailed examination during prefeasibility studies are oil seed crops such as sesame, ground nut and soybean. Their economic potential and agronomic practicability should be investigated in the light of employment possibilities in oil extractions, industrial use and exportability of the oils, and the utilisations of the resulting cake and meal in provender industry for the livestock component.

(3) Crops for Highlands

A large extent of the land currently estimated to be about 40% in the area to be developed will be above the command of gravity irrigation. Such highland areas have a tremendous potential for production which has yet to be exploited in most dry zone irrigated settlement schemes. In the current context of a great need for employment and income generation, plans to exploit this resource in

farmers of the traditional type, high surplus motivated local entrepreneurs capable of making large investments on more complex production systems, and even foreign investors who would commence enterprises which are linked to foreign markets that may require advanced technology and organisation, but will not come into conflict with local interests.

The specific areas in relation to settlement which need to be studied have been identified in the prefeasibility studies on Kalu Ganga. These are given below with modifications and additions where necessary which take into consideration the specific needs of SEDZ development as presently envisaged.

- (1) Establishing the SEDZ characteristics in relation to settlement; including population patterns and growth, land ownership, encroachment, available services etc.
- (2) Formulation of settler selection criteria should be designed to select settlers of the entrepreneurial type who are motivated to be innovative in order to produce significant surpluses. In particular, the possibility of selection of settler groups instead of individuals and the procedures for such selection should be carefully considered. If prospective settlers are required to make applications as groups most of the post settlement efforts to establish farmer organisations would be made much easier. It will also lead to and ensure greater social cohesion with all its advantages.

In defining criteria for selection the studies should review the weightage given to age at present. Given the need for innovative approaches to maximise production and the natural inclination of the younger age groups to innovate as against older age groups to be risk averse, there is a good case for increasing the weightage to favour younger applicants.

- (3) Determination of the form of land holding and size of alienation unit (the later in concert with project agricultural,

economic, financial and social studies). This is important since it appears that in SEDZ development, different forms of management will have to be promoted for the different cropping patterns finally adopted, which in turn may require different sized farms to be alienated to settlers. Studies will also be needed towards formulating regulations for operation of allotments under different farmer organisations which would be promoted in the SEDZ.

- (4) Overall settlement planning studies and integration within regional development plans. These will be necessary in the light of the present movement of national policy towards devolution of powers to the Provincial Councils. The SEDZ falls within three Provincial Councils which may adopt different approaches to regional development.
- (5) Determination of settlement habitat including housing, sanitation, services and other social infrastructure. Detailed plans in this regard will have to be formulated during the prefeasibility studies. Social infrastructure to be provided in the SEDZ will necessarily be different due to the differences in settlement patterns and policies adopted. Hence, it is important to determine the specific needs towards ensuring the realisation of project objectives.
- (6) Health survey in SEDZ with particular emphasis on the likely impact of the project on Malaria and on proposals for mitigating any adverse impact.
- (7) Formulation of settlement assistance packages not only with respect to moving, housing and food, but also for early land preparation and establishment of the desired crops.
- (8) Role of women, their potential in development and support necessary for their specific involvement in development.

- (9) Institutional structures for settlement planning including involvement of NGOs. The vast scale of SEDZ development envisaged necessitates involvement of NGOs on a much greater intensity than at present. NGOs will have to both complement and supplement state institutions in the areas of planning and executing development. Institutional frame work needed to accommodate the inevitable changes in both state sector institutions and NGOs need to be formulated during these studies.

6. PROJECT PROPOSALS - INDUSTRIES

The primary objective of the SEDZ Development proposal as stated previously, is to make the area habitable for a much larger population than it presently sustains, and to relieve population pressure in the presently densely populated SWWZ. Both the local people in the SEDZ and the potential new settlers from the SWWZ are engaged in many traditional non-agricultural occupations, including industries. Much of this production was in the non-formal sector when under the DDC (Divisional Development Councils) Programme, many of these traditional industries had been improved. Organisation of these small scale producers was done under Production Co-operatives and their production was introduced into the formal sector. The benefits of that organisation still remain despite the abandoning of the DDC programme.

Much of the information collected during the DDC Programme should be available in the offices of the Government Agents, at Hambantota, Badulla, Ampara, Ratnapura and Monaragala in the SEDZ, and in Galle and Matara in the SWWZ. This information should be used to re-vitalize the small scale industries in the region, especially the following: agro-based industries, clay-based industries, light engineering, wood-based industries, textiles, salt and mineral-based industries, fisheries based industries, and building construction.

The new development and settlement area should also be planned to include these traditional small-scale industries, which have existed in the rural village from time immemorial.

The planned upgrading and improvement of technology in these industries should be included as an important part of the development of industries. Development of new markets should go hand-in-hand with upgrading of technology which will improve productivity in terms of both quantity and quality. Non-traditional export markets for high value added hand crafted goods should not be excluded. For example, hand-made shoes may be exported in very small quantities to Japan and Europe through such voluntary organizations as Rotary International.

The Janasaviya Programme may be used to get the small industry programme off to an early start. The employment potential and the technology upgrading programme geared to improved markets should be investigated in respect of small scale industrial activities.

As in the agricultural sector where the traditional farmer will be encouraged to increase his productivity and improve his earnings, while new farmer entrepreneurs will be encouraged to set up new ventures for high value added crops, in the non-agriculture sector too, local entrepreneurs will be encouraged to set up new industrial and manufacturing projects, and these will range from small scale to medium and even large scale projects.

For example, the possibility exists for new rice processing centres to be established, to produce high quality rice for the local market or even for export, in the future.

The following is a partial list of industries which may be studied in greater detail in prefeasibility studies.

(1) Food Processing with Potential for Export -

The explicit objective of SEDZ development is agricultural production. Practically all crops currently considered are food crops and livestock products. Since this opens many avenues for processing and increasing value added, and the potential exists for doing this in small units, it should be studied in detail towards formulating viable enterprises.

(2) Textiles and Wearing Apparel; inclusive of silks and fine quality handloom material for export -

Handloom weaving is a traditional activity that once existed all over the country. However, it was neglected in the recent past on account of unrestricted imports. If revived with assured markets it could promote employment, particularly for women. This could considerably increase family incomes and consequently the rate of economic growth.

- (3) Wood working; including saw milling, furniture making and general carpentry -

These are all traditional activities in which there is room for progressive development of technology. Effective management of forests in the SEDZ under its forestry component will yield more timber in the area. Opportunities for using these raw materials within the area itself should be developed in order to generate employment and income. Carpentry and wood working are skills which could be learned quickly. The potential for high incomes is also good, hence, the need for formulating projects and enterprises based on carpentry.

- (4) Light Engineering; including blacksmithery, welding, fabrication and assembly work for machine tools, equipment, and spare parts -

This was one of the best organised DDC programs under which even a 2 wheel tractor was built by the Hambantota DDC. The various construction, agricultural and other industrial activities envisaged under the SEDZ project will create new demand for the products of these light engineering activities. Further, they also have potential for production for export out of the region. Particular advantages which must be exploited in execution are the smallness of viable units and the relatively better appeal of these enterprises to the more youthful age groups.

- (5) Coconut and Rubber based industries; including cottage level manufacturing -

These are obvious choices in view of envisaged coconut production in the area and the availability of rubber as a raw material in Sri Lanka. These industries lend themselves to small scale production in large numbers of units.

- (6) Mineral based industries, including clay and ceramic industries and gem mining -

Traditional village potters exist in all the bigger villages in the SEDZ. They too were organised under the DDC program at one time. These small scale industries have to be improved by upgrading their technologies and finding new markets for improved products. This is also true of gem mining.

The geological survey of the island has shown that mineral resources in the SEDZ are not as extensive as in the SWWZ, for example, (See Figure 8). Nevertheless, prefeasibility studies for establishment of new mineral based industries have to be done.

New large projects may then be possible but will require greater levels of technical sophistication than traditional industries. State intervention may have a greater role in these circumstances.

- (7) Salt based chemical industries -

SEDZ has some of the best salterns in the country. The potential for large scale, state sponsored industries for chemical manufacture must be examined. These industries will have large import substitution value as well as possible exports.

- (8) Other manufacturing including traditional industries and waste conversion -

These areas need to be studied for their potential for providing employment for women in particular.

(9) Fishery -

Prefeasibility studies should examine the measures necessary for improving the fishing industry both inland and coastal. In formulating plans bold new steps may have to be thought of to overcome the existing problems. In particular, attention should be given to training, supply of boats and equipment, and post-harvest services for preservation and marketing.

The study should also examine the potential for employment in various services related to the development activities. Such services may primarily be in supply of inputs, marketing of produce, transport and community oriented services. In this context it will be useful to bear in mind that in general about two-thirds of all non-agricultural employment in the rural sector is generated in services.

6.1 Progressive Development of Science and Technology

In order to stimulate self-reliant local enterprise towards achievement of economic non-dependence, maximum use should be made, wherever possible, of local technology. The proposed Mahaweli Regional Training Centre at Aralaganwila set up under C.I.D.A. assistance, will have an Appropriate Technology Unit. A similar centre should be set up at a suitable location in the SEDZ. The unfortunate experience of the Pattiyapola A.T. Centre which may be considered a failure, should be taken note of when planning the proposed A.T. Centre.

One of the causes of social unrest in the country is the mal-distribution of facilities for science education, and access to technology. It is necessary to focus on development of Science and Technology as an important aspect of the SEDZ development plan.

6.2 Assistance for Non-agricultural Development

Prefeasibility studies should also address prerequisites for promoting non-agricultural development. Studies should be undertaken to identify, assess and plan for these requirements. In this regard the following needs of the SEDZ nonfarm activities should be studied in detail.

- (1) Credit; including the demand for credit and related procedures. The S.M.I. loans program should be re-vitalized in the region.
- (2) Advice and extension; including potential and prospects in identified non-farm activities as well as on the need for quality control of products.
- (3) Training and technical assistance; including types and levels for different categories and activities.
- (4) Infrastructure and common facilities; including rural industrial estates.
- (5) Marketing systems; including demand prediction, pricing, storage and transport.

Finally, the viability of non-agricultural activities will be dependent on the environment created for it. To a very large extent this is determined by Government policy. Indeed, agricultural, industrial, rural development and trade policies impinge on non-agricultural development. To a large extent such development is constrained mostly by a lack of demand for the products of nonfarm activities. Therefore marketing and other studies should be directed towards developing policy alternatives to promote the non-agricultural activities. Such policies cannot be confined to SEDZ alone and must have wider national applicability.

7. PROJECT PROPOSALS - INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Although detailed statistics are not available for the region it is considered that services like schools, hospitals, communications, electricity, roads are rather deficient when compared to other parts of the country. The region has the least developed road network in Sri Lanka. A rail road network is non-existent. Telecommunication facilities remain poor with only Hambantota and Ampara as the switching centres for the entire area. The electricity distribution network in the area is weak with the major grid substations serving the SEDZ located outside it. The only base hospital in the region is in Ampara, and there are a few District hospitals in Hambantota and Monaragala districts, where the services provided are at a lower level. The University admissions particularly to the Faculty of Science, Engineering & Medicine, from Monaragala district are among the lowest in the country.

It is imperative that planning for upgrading the infrastructure in the region will have to be viewed in relation to the irrigation & industrial development areas. Regional centres of development will have to be identified and located in or near these development areas. There being already developed towns in the areas will always have their advantages. For example Wellawaya could be the regional centre for area 2. Then the major network of roads, telecommunication, electricity distribution etc. can be developed among the regional centres.

Regional administrative centres, hospitals, schools, financial institutions etc. can be located in the regional centres. A chain of progressively lower levels of area centres can be affiliated to the regional centres with lower degrees of facilities than those available in the former.

Some broad proposals for consideration under infrastructure development are the following:

- (1) Extension of the rail road network beyond Matara to cover SEDZ area. This was proposed a long time ago, and the trace had actually been surveyed in the early twenties.

- (2) Location of an Agriculture College and a Technical College or University in the SEDZ area.
- (3) Siting of Agricultural and Industrial, Research and Development Centre to cater for the requirements of SEDZ.
- (4) Establishment of training Institutes for personnel requirements in SEDZ for eg. Teachers, Nurses, Technicians, etc.

In view of the comparative underdevelopment of the SEDZ in respect of essential infrastructure of this type, when compared to other areas of the country, it is recommended that minimum amount of essential infrastructure should be established by the state in the identified centres in advance of the real settlement program, or simultaneously.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Creation of a sustainable environment should be an important aspect of any development program.

8.1 Environment

The environment in the SEDZ consisted, until recent times, of natural and sustainable man-made ecosystems adapted to nature. The macro climate of the region is determined by the alternate wet and dry seasons of the NE (Maha) and SW (Yala) monsoon periods. The natural vegetation is adapted to this macro climate and to the agro-ecological zones as defined by the soils in the area.

Man's adaptation to nature in the SEDZ was based on the following:

1. Rainfed agriculture ecosystems

- (a) 'haen govithan' based on clearing jungle, burning bio-mass, cultivation, and then allowing a long fallow period for recuperation
- (b) forest gardens and homestead gardens with perennial tree crops, and some seasonal crops.

2. Irrigated agriculture ecosystems based on the ancient system of distribution of water (See Fig. 6) and consisting of:

- (i) both seasonal and permanent river diversion
- (ii) small village tanks
- (iii) macro irrigation ecosystems based on a large storage reservoir with several micro irrigation ecosystems in its command area.

3. Hunting and gathering in the jungle, the natural habitat of wild life.

The man-made ecosystems that had sustained a population at near subsistence level, had become neglected, fallen into disuse, and over-run by jungle. Attempts at piecemeal restoration of some ancient irrigation

works had thereafter been made in colonial times. Very recently, the gignatic Uda Walawe reservoir and the Lunugamvehera wewa were constructed, submerging large numbers of ancient irrigation works now described as micro irrigation ecosystems. For various reasons, stable man-made irrigation ecosystems have not been created by construction of these two reservoirs (See References 10, 13, 15, 16). Neither has there been an appreciable upliftment of the majority of the population from their near subsistence level existence.

Meanwhile, the natural ecosystem of the jungle has also been destabilized due to over-exploitation by haen govithan without allowing enough time for recovery between crops, and by wholesale extraction of timber. Neglect of once traditional forest gardens due to impoverishment of small holders has also contributed to the crisis.

After heavy monsoon rains, soil erosion and loss of top soil rapidly reduces natural fertility. Rapid run-off in the cleared areas further aggravates the deprecation. Attempts to increase agricultural production by using increased inputs of chemical fertilizer causes further damage to soil health in these circumstances.

It is necessary therefore, to study and assess the extent of environmental damage already caused, and to have an environmental conservation strategy to be included in the overall plan of development. The long-term effect of transfer of water from the SWWZ to the SEDZ should also be studied, in this context. The creation and preservation of adequate natural habitat for wild life in the area, without conflict with the human settlement program, should be an important aspect of this strategy.

8.2 Wild Life

Some of Sri Lanka's most important wild life reserves are within the SEDZ. They include Yala, Yala East and Uda Walawe National Parks, Kumana, Bundala and Weerawila sanctuaries and the proposed Lunugamvehera Park and the corridor joining Uda Walawe & Lunugamvehera National Parks. Therefore, wild life conservation would be an important issue in formulating development plans and programmes for the area.

Wild life had proliferated when the man-made ecosystems had fallen into disuse and the human population declined. Now, wildlife is also being deprived of large extents of their natural habitat.

The Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal does not cut across these reserves to any significant extent. Moreover, an extent of new land above the UTDC has been earmarked for extension of the wildlife reservations in the future. This will compensate for any spontaneous settlements that may already exist in the eastern side of the Uda Walawe National Park, for example.

Wildlife is recognised as one of the very important national resources that has to be conserved in a stable and sustainable habitat. The environmental conservation plan for the SEDZ must take this into account. Prefeasibility studies will examine these issues in greater detail in an inter-disciplinary exercise.

With conceptualisation of the environmental problem in the above terms the remedial measures may be described as a strategy to achieve new sustainable man-made ecosystems in the SEDZ area, for both man and beast.

This will be achieved in stages as follows:

1. Restoration and re-settlement of small village works, creating stable micro irrigation ecosystems. (Some spontaneous settlement already existing, will also be accommodated).
2. Construction of the Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal on the trace described previously, that reduces potential conflict between human settlements and existing wild life reserves to a minimum.
3. Development of new wildlife reserves above the U.T.D. Canal for future expansion of the wild life habitat in the SEDZ. This will become necessary especially if already existing spontaneous settlements in parts of the Uda Walawe National Park eastern area are to be accommodated.

9. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 General

The major thrust for the development of the SEDZ will come from the development of infrastructure in each development area, followed by establishment of agricultural and industrial projects. Prefeasibility studies should look into the possibilities for upgrading traditional industries as previously described, and identifying new industrial projects for investment. These studies should similarly investigate the possibilities of upgrading traditional subsistence level agriculture practiced by local farmers, and identify new agricultural development projects for investment.

9.2 Agricultural Projects

As described previously, new agricultural projects will favour high value-added dry foot crops on appropriate well-drained soils. The range of possibilities for such crops to meet both local and export market demands has been described.

Traditional subsistence level farmers who now eke out an existence by cultivating a single rainfed or even two irrigated rice crops each year, on the low humic gley soils, cannot be expected to become farmer entrepreneurs, over-night. Therefore, at the beginning at least, the dry foot crops will most probably be produced by new farmer entrepreneurs amongst the new settlers.

A larger, more capital-intensive organisation form involving a "nucleus" estate with small outgrowers is also possible. The policy on this should be established by Government at an early stage.

Few other aspects where attention has to be paid during project implementation are given below.

- (1) The selection of settlers should include the entrepreneurial type who could adapt to new methods and practices not associated with traditional low risk crops and cultural practices.

- (2) Irrigation and drainage systems and land preparation methods would need to provide for specific requirements, as described.
- (3) Delivery systems for all inputs including credit and extension would need to be well organised.

9.2.1 Some Constraints Regarding Time Scale for Projects

- (1) Whilst it is generally recognised that a rice based agricultural project in the SEDZ is non-viable, it is still evident that water resources development for agriculture is generally viewed by Sri Lankan Engineers in the context of rice based irrigation projects. Rice being the staple food with no marketing problems at present in Sri Lanka, and with the enormous support that goes with the wide availability of seed material and know how, implementation of a rice based project is much more feasible than a project based for example on industrial crops. Industrial crops such as sugar, mulberry, oil seed etc. generally need heavy investment in physical and institutional infrastructure which cannot have long gestation periods without adverse financial consequences.
- (2) The whole program must be treated as consisting of three major components for construction of physical irrigation infrastructure, namely
 - (i) the minor irrigation works in the developed areas,
 - (ii) the Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal,
 - (iii) the headworks located in the wet zone, and their appurtenant diversion channels and tunnels: Kukule reservoir, Watagoda reservoir, Nilwala ganga reservoirs and Uma Oya reservoir.

The proposed sequence of construction is indicated in the Block diagram in Figure 7.

It should be appreciated that there will be three levels of organisations, financing and construction technology used in implementing these three parts of the program.

The minor irrigation works, including restoration of ancient minor works, may be commenced very early with locally available resources only. For funding, as stated previously, Janasaviya and Electoral funds may be used. The organisation of such work must be done at local level. The design and construction technology will tend towards use of locally available resources. With effective backward linkages to the light engineering industry for example, much added benefit can accrue through use of appropriate technology.

The Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal must be designed and constructed using local resources. The design must be done by local engineers who are best suited to undertake this work. Ways and means must be found to finance this part of the program, without going for lump-sum foreign aid. Similarly, construction of the UTDC must be done using local construction capabilities. It can be shown that there will always be very great economies when design and construction of this type of structure is done by Sri Lanka engineers rather than by foreign engineers.

The headworks alone may be offered for foreign funding, but here again, a new and determined effort must be made to use the local potential for engineering design and construction, that is grossly under-utilized at present. Some precedents are available of how foreign agencies combined with local organizations to undertake heavy engineering work in this country. Design and construction of Uda Walawe headworks in 1965-68 is mentioned as a good example of such collaboration, in this context.

9.3 Industrial Projects

Similar to the agriculture sector, three levels of industrial projects can be identified.

Traditional craft-based industries, as previously described exist in every rural village in Sri Lanka. The village potter, blacksmith, carpenter, mason, and other types of artisan practice their trades at a

low level of economic productivity, often close to the bare subsistence level. Their production is also sometimes described as taking place in the non-formal economic sector.

The only serious effort to harness this otherwise unrecognized production capacity, was, as previously described, the D.D.C. program. Although this program has been condemned in certain quarters it has been shown that it had the potential to benefit a large number of people. What was lacking in the previous effort was the entrepreneur element. Public servants who organized the DDC program could not have been expected to provide this missing element without a stake in the program, or a chance to make a personal profit.

Now, a new type of Production Co-operative should be created based on private enterprise and profit-making, to harness the production potential of traditional artisans and craftsmen using traditional technology. A program for upgrading the technology and improving the quality and quantity of production should be included.

At the next higher level, various types of new industrial activity based on private enterprise may be identified. Such projects as brick making and other clay based industries, as well as salt manufacture and salt based industries, can be established in the area. Prefeasibility studies should examine and evaluate possibilities in these areas.

Finally, the possibility exists for new industrial investments for large industrial projects that are virtually non-existent in the area at present. Among other industries that may be mentioned at this stage are rice milling for production of high quality milled rice for local and export markets, large scale provender plants for supply of animal and poultry food, milk processing projects, and light engineering projects for manufacture of various products. These industries will have very useful backward and forward linkages in the region.

10. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Socially, politically and economically the major problems in the SEDZ are unemployment and rural poverty. The immediate objective of the Master Plan should, therefore, be finding at least partial if not full solutions to these problems. It is clear that the resource endowments of the region are such that the Master Plan has to be water resources development oriented and human capital based. Obviously, the optimum utilisation of the available land and human capital resources in the area requires the development of irrigation for agriculture. However, the development of industries and other essential services should not be ignored. Rather, the Master Plan should identify cropping patterns and agricultural practices in a manner that will promote agro-industrial development and exploit all "forward" and "backward" linkages.

Each project within the Master Plan will be individually appraised to determine the economic viability. This activity will have to follow the technical feasibility analyses at reconnaissance and feasibility study stages. Once the projects are identified and technically feasible alternative scenarios of project implementation are prepared, these too, will be appraised for their economic viability.

Where economic analyses yields comparable results between options, those which are labour intensive should be given preference. Similarly, income distribution effects of alternative courses of action should be taken into consideration. Options which improve income distribution may be favoured when others yield greater net present values but at the cost of worsening income distribution. Finally, economic analyst(s) will be required to be sensitive to positive (or negative) social impacts and environmental impacts, i.e., "externalities" which do not enter into the calculus of the benefit/cost analysis.

Following are some tentative suggestions on the available economic options. The final choice is conditional on findings of detailed analyses.

- (1) Economic returns from irrigated rice cultivation is too low to raise the farmer economy beyond subsistence level and promote a

self sustained growth process within the region. Since the economy is at near self-sufficiency stage and the export of rice is not a feasible option, the expansion of the area under rice is not desired. Nevertheless, traditional rice culture in low humic gley soils, for at least one season each year may be available to settlers at the lowest economic level.

- (2) High value crops by definition are more attractive in economic terms being theoretically capable of greater labour absorption, higher returns per unit area and more forward and backward linkages in value addition relative to those of rice. All settlers should be given opportunities to benefit from cultivation and marketing of such crops.
- (3) The cultivation of high value crops requires much less water per unit area than rice. Hence, the economic returns from these crops are even greater when the economic opportunity cost of irrigation water is taken into consideration.
- (4) Most irrigation schemes in Sri Lanka have been designed for rice cultivation alone or for rice based agriculture. Crop diversification, therefore, is considered only for situations where there is insufficient water for rice cultivation. In that sense, all non-rice crops are considered subsidiary crops. In the recent years various attempts have been made to adopt diversified cropping in irrigation systems which have been designed and constructed primarily for rice cultivation. As a result, there is a reasonably good understanding of the various technical constraints involved. Some of these are:
 - The choice of crops is severely restricted when diversification is limited to the dry season keeping the practice of rice cultivation in the wet season intact.
 - The need to restrict water issues to non rice crops in the dry season to a time period⁸⁷ more or less similar to that of a normal rice crop.

- Problems of high water table when rice and other crops are cultivated in adjoining blocks/farms.
 - Inadequate attention to drainage in the design of irrigation systems. In the design and construction of rice based irrigation systems, drainage is usually treated as the last item in the agenda and receives very little attention.
 - The practice of carrying out maintenance work during a mandatory period of canal closure/closed season.
 - The difficulty in matching water requirements of a range of crops cultivated in a contiguous area within a regime of rotational water issues. High value crops require flexibility in access to irrigation water.
- (5) High value crops usually require high levels of purchased inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, weedicides, draught power and labour. Hence, good credit facilities are a pre-requisite. Other services required are related to services in processing, storage and marketing. The establishment of a high value crop based cultural system obviously requires serious consideration of these requirements and substantial capital investments in the relevant areas, as well as know-how. Thus, this area of agricultural development will most probably be restricted to farmer entrepreneurs.
- (6) Since agriculture alone cannot absorb the entire labour force of SEDZ rural industrialization should be an integral part of the master plan. Obviously, industries based on the processing and marketing of high value crops should receive top priority. The promotion of agro-based and other cottage industries should also be given due consideration.
- (7) The phasing of irrigation infrastructure development should be such that downstream development, i.e. land development, settlement and agriculture could take place at least in a

modest way from the very beginning of the programme without having to wait for the completion of headworks (diversion structures, transbasin canals and storage reservoirs). This has been spelled out in the Implementation Program.

- (8) Given the high unemployment and acute rural poverty in the SEDZ, infrastructure development should be labour intensive wherever possible.
- (9) Participation of the local people should be encouraged in decision making in relation to projects and programmes with expert assistance in the relevant areas. Suitable institutional mechanisms should be developed to promote such participation from the planning stage to the operational stage of projects and programmes. Bureaucratisation should be avoided as much as possible in order to prevent the usual "dependency syndrome" of settlers observed in the land settlement schemes.
- (10) Suitable innovations in organising small farmers to overcome managerial, technical and resource constraints inherent in the small farmer based system of agriculture should be tried out. Some possible organizational forms are nucleus farms with outgrowers, contract farming by large firms, producer cooperatives and plantations with worker equity participation.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

At this stage of a Reconnaissance Study to prepare the ground for preparation of a Master plan for development of SEDZ, some firm recommendations can be made as follows:

- (1) Prefeasibility studies which will include an implementation program should be undertaken immediately, using local resources, and not by any foreign agency.
- (2) Simultaneously, the findings of this Reconnaissance Study should be made available to Members of Parliament and local Officials in the southern region for their responsive criticism.
- (3) Maximum publicity should be given through the media for the policy of self-reliance and non-dependence that is the keynote of the proposed strategy for development of the SEDZ.
- (4) However, the component parts of the total development plan should be distinguished, in order that the areas for which foreign funding may be essential, could be separated from those which should be implemented with local resources.

The main components identified in these terms, are:

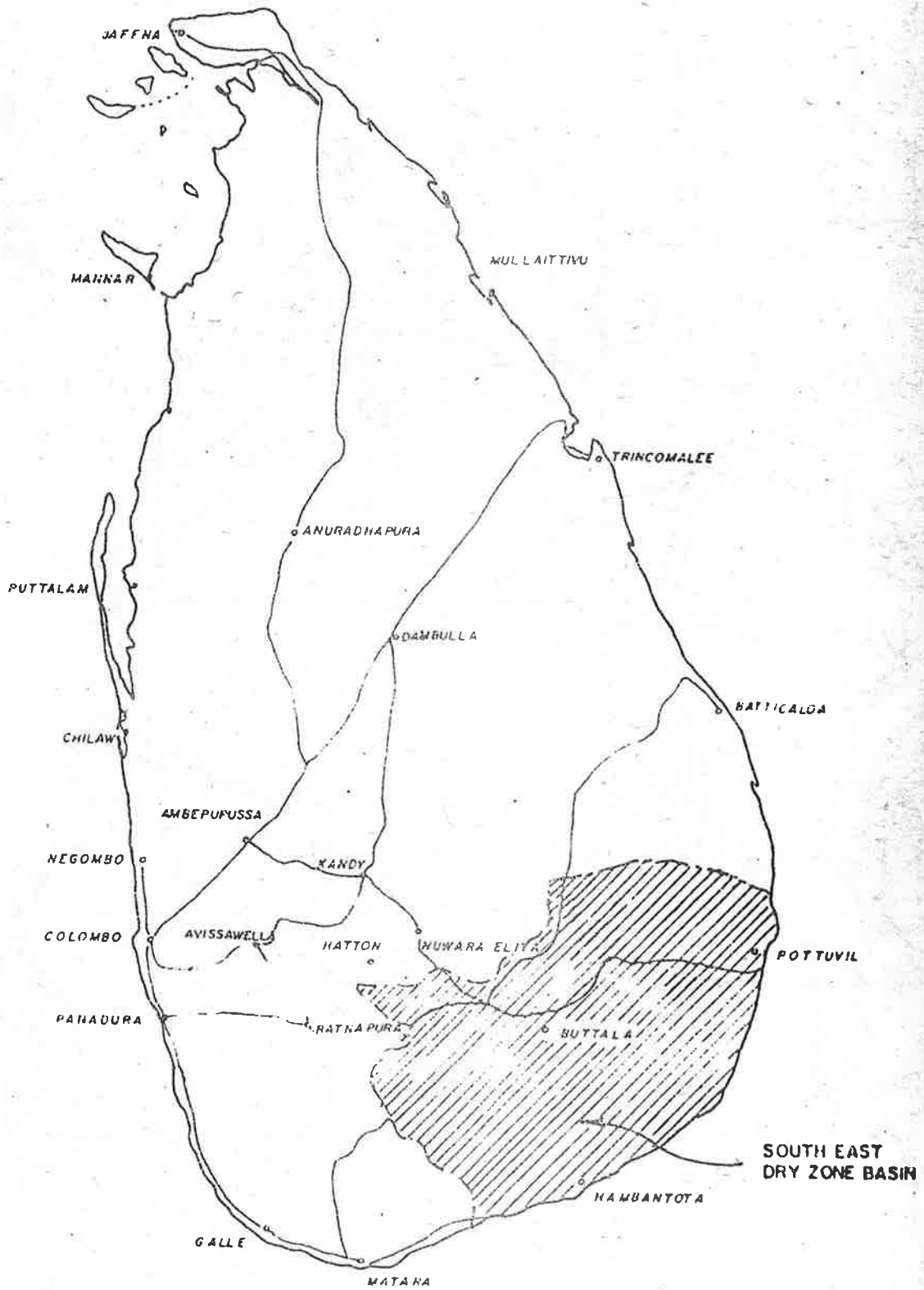
- (a) Restoration of minor irrigation works in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 with resources raised at the local level, and settlement of people in these areas.
- (b) Design and construction of the Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal using local engineering know-how, and designs and construction capabilities.
- (c) Design and construction of large headworks and part of the diversion systems in the wet zone under foreign aid, but with maximum participation of locals, as in the design and construction of Uda Walaya Headworks in 1965-68.

- (5) Concurrently with Prefeasibility Studies, action should be taken by Government to strengthen existing infrastructure in Health, Education, Communications and Telecommunications, in the southern region, where such facilities are poor compared to facilities in other parts of the country.
- (6) It has also been seen that existing industrial development in the area is significantly less than in other parts of the country. Only some traditional craft-based industries and the salterns, are identifiable. Prefeasibility studies should identify the scope for new industrial development in the region.
- (7) Prefeasibility studies should also examine the scope for improving existing fisheries and livestock development in the region.
- (6) In regard to costs of the component parts of the total development plan, it has to be pointed out that estimated costs could vary considerably depending on the implementation strategy, and the consulting and contracting agencies employed.

For example, design and construction of the Upper Transbasin Diversion Canal may be estimated to cost Rs. 20 million per kilometer using a foreign contractor where the field cost of construction may be about Rs. 12 million per km and the extra Rs. 8 million is an overhead. A local contractor using the same technology will be able to do the work at a total cost of less than Rs. 12 million because he does not carry the additional foreign overhead cost. It will be possible, as it has been seen where foreign contractors sub-contract work to local heavy contractors, for the identical work to be done at perhaps Rs. 8 million per km.

The idea is to reduce outside costs as much as possible so that as large a part of the cost as possible is incurred in the locality. This should be a prime consideration in choice of technology, choice of construction contractors and consultants, and in development philosophy. High level decision makers should make every effort to consult local expertise on such decisions.

FIG. 1



LOCATION MAP

FIG. 2

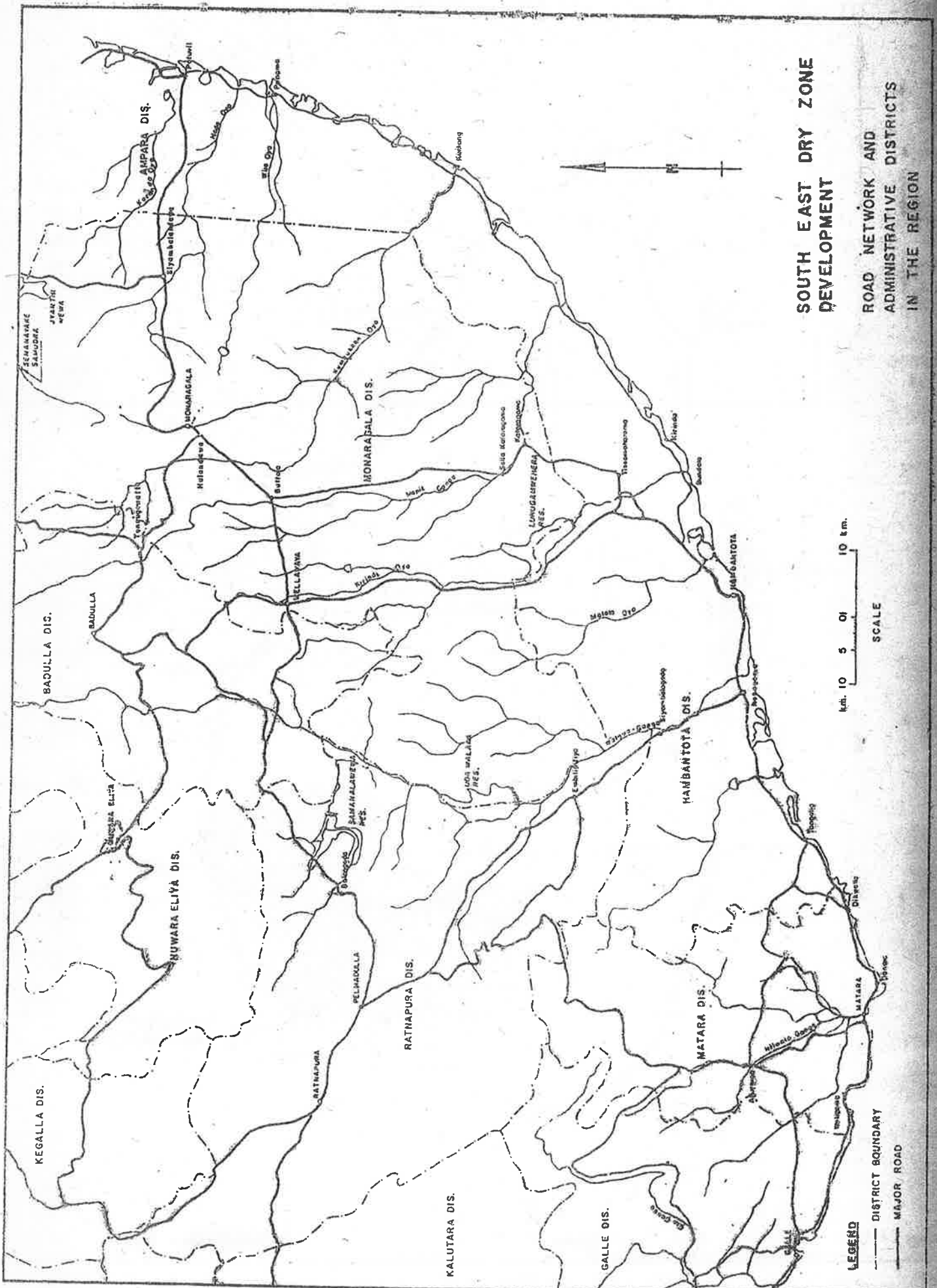
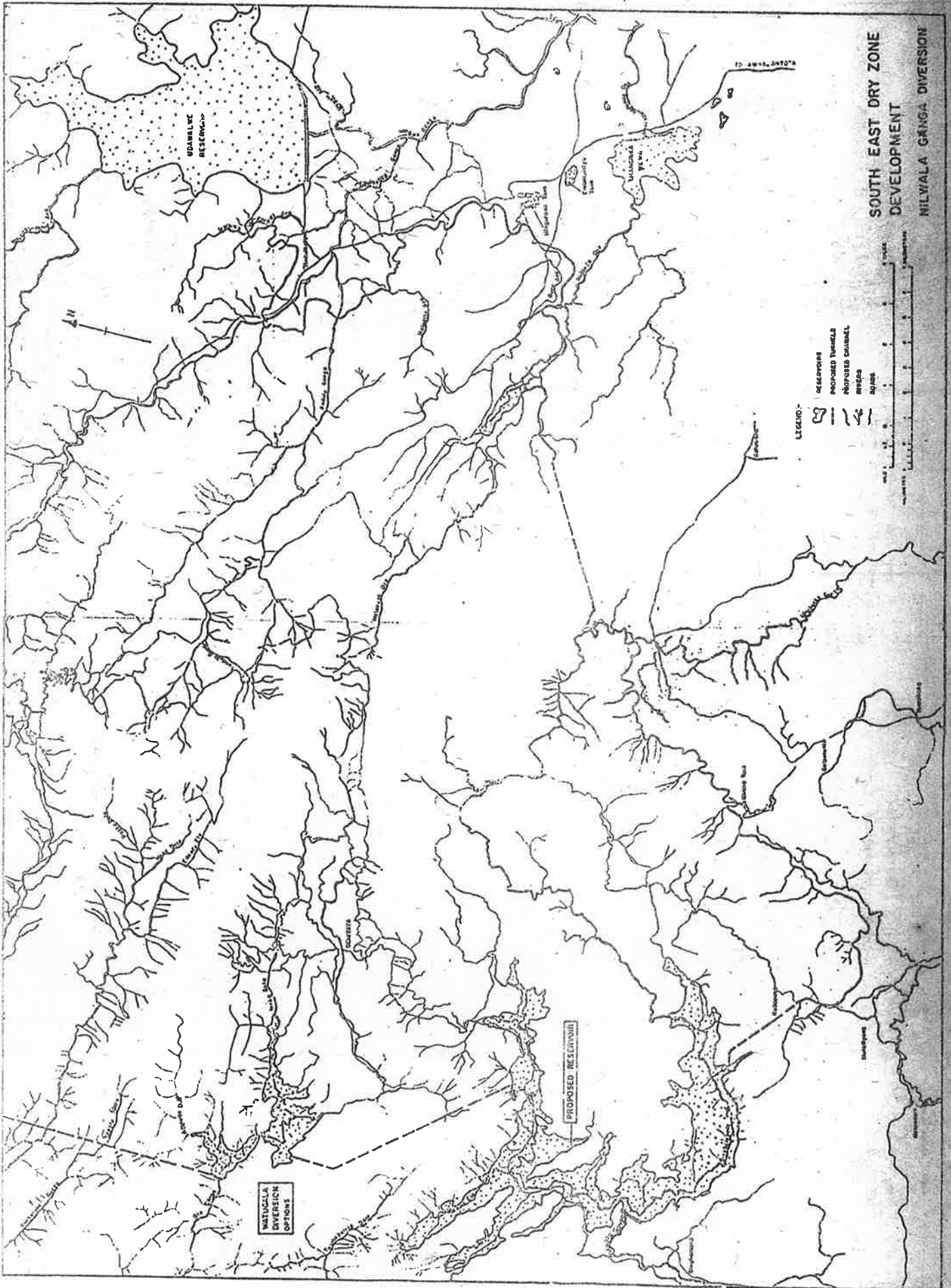
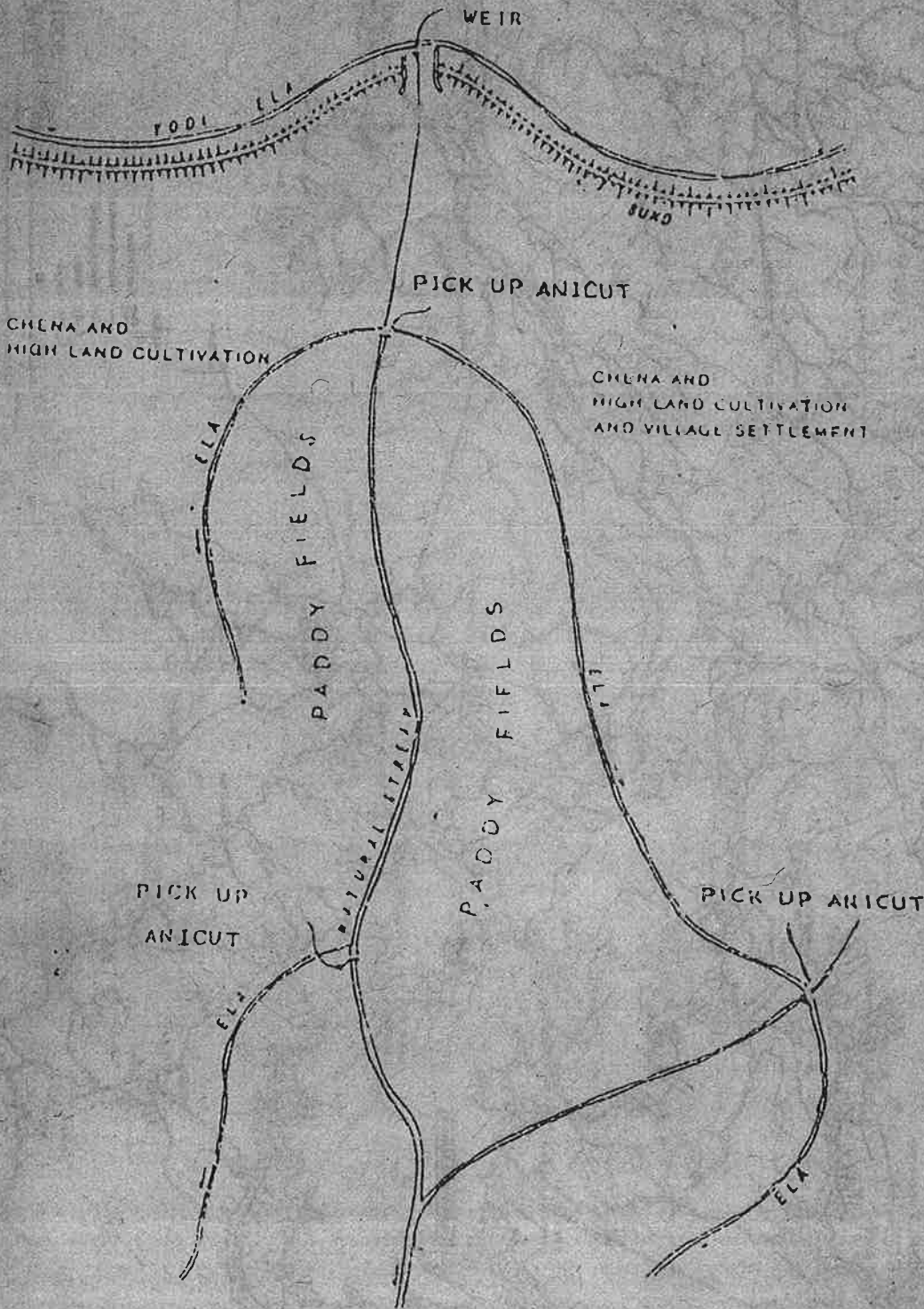


FIG. 5



ANCIENT SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER



SOUTH EAST DRY ZONE
DEVELOPMENT

FIG. 3

IN THE REGION

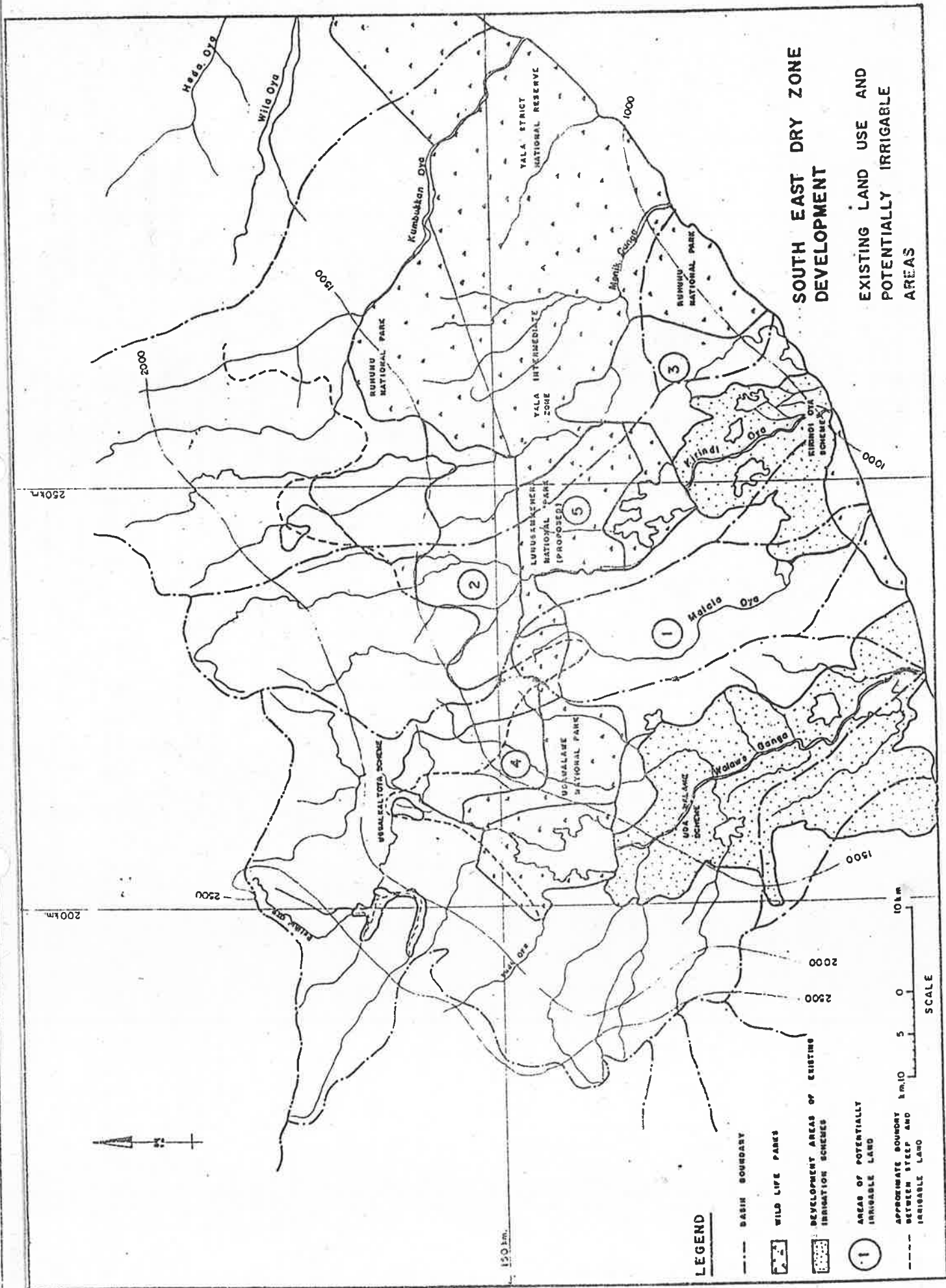
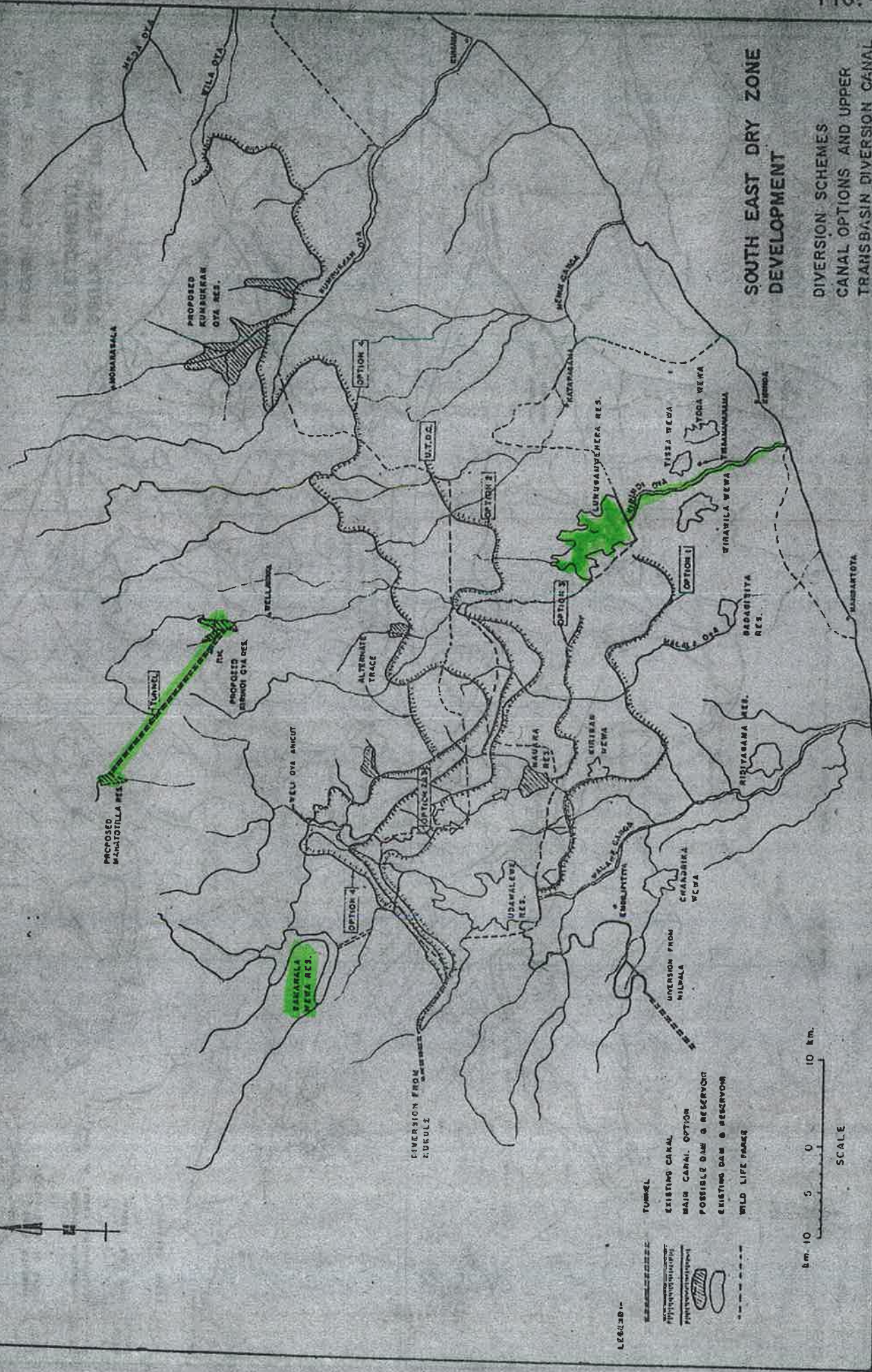


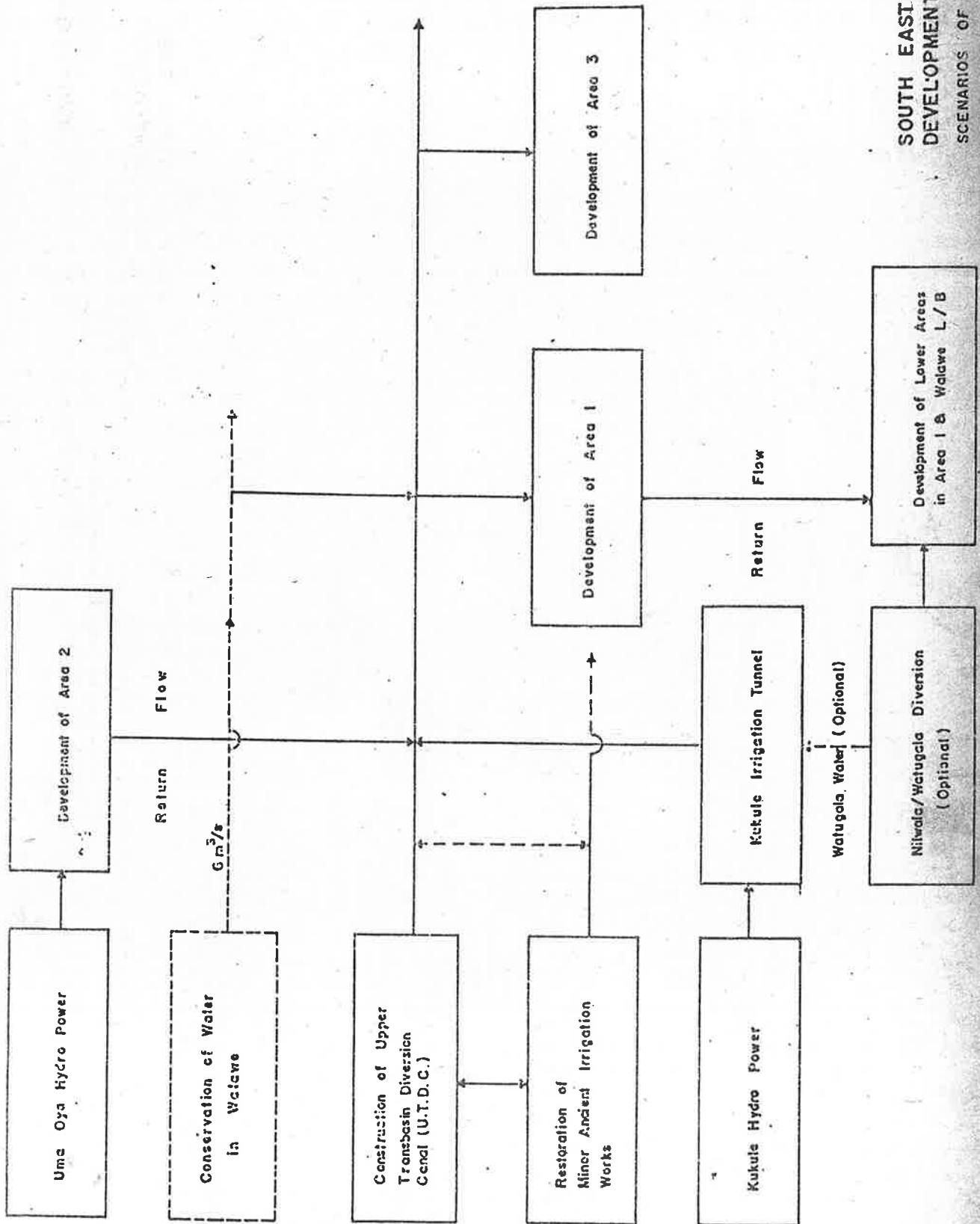
FIG. 4

**SOUTH EAST DRY ZONE
DEVELOPMENT**

**DIVERSION SCHEMES
CANAL OPTIONS AND UPPER
TRANSBASIN DIVERSION CANAL
(U.T.D.C.)**



**SOUTH EAST DRY ZONE
DEVELOPMENT
SCENARIOS OF IRRIGATION
AND HYDROPOWER OPTIONS**



MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

This Memorandum of Agreement is made and entered into by and between:

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management, a government agency of Sri Lanka, with principal address at No. 11 Jawatta Road, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka, represented herein by its Authorized Representative K.W. Ivan de Silva, Secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management, and hereinafter referred to as **MIWM**;

and

China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd., a corporation duly owned and operated by the People's Republic of China (PROC), with principal address at No. 3 Danling Street, Haidian District, Beijing, represented herein by its Authorized representative Lu Yidan, business development manager, and hereinafter referred to as **CAMCE**;

WHEREAS

WHEREAS, due to the shortage of water and delay in the development of rural economy to benefit the farmers and people's life the Government of Sri Lanka through the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management intends to implement

Yan Oya Reservoir Project
Nilwala Ganga Basin Project
Malwathu Oya Reservoir Project

Hereinafter referred to as the **Projects**;

WHEREAS, CAMCE has solid experience in the agriculture engineering projects, and specialized in construction of the irrigation project in different countries.

WHEREAS, MIWM, through its implementing agency, the Department of Irrigation, intend to implement the Projects with the expertise of CAMCE as an EPC contractor,

WHEREAS, Department of Irrigation is entitled "to investigate, study, improve, construct and administer all national irrigation systems in Sri Lanka";

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the above premises, the parties hereto decide to bind themselves to work on the above mentioned three projects. The prioritized project is Yan Oya Reservoir Project.

The parties intend to do/perform the following:

- I. MIWM, through Department of Irrigation shall:

- 1) Create a work team which shall cooperate with CAMCE in the conduct of Yan Oya Reservoir Project, including the feasibility study, detailed design, construction, installation and commissioning, etc;
- 2) Secure the approval by the Cabinet of the government of Sri Lanka and such other government agencies as may be required by law;
- 3) Thereafter, provide for the necessary counterpart funding for the project.

II. The CAMCE shall:

- 1) Provide assistance to update cost estimate and the feasibility study of Yan Oya Reservoir Project subject to approval by the government of Sri Lanka;
- 2) Subject to the approval by the government of Sri Lanka, CAMCE shall assist to source the necessary funds from China for the project implementation;
- 3) Prepare detailed engineering and equipment of the Project;

Provided that any dispute whatsoever arising from the performance by the Parties of their legal obligations under this MOA shall be submitted for mediation/arbitration or amicable settlement through the diplomatic channels.


Done in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 31st October 2000,

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management

China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd.

By:

By:


Authorized Signatory
K.W. Ivan de Silva
Secretary of MIWM


Authorized Signatory
Lai Yidan
Business Development Manager

CABINET MEMORANDUM

Cabinet Memo No. 1

Ministry Reference No: IW/PI/04/06/09

Implementation of Yan oya reservoir Project, Malwathu oya reservoir Project, and Gin- Nilwala Ganga Project as per Memorandum of Agreement entered into with the China CAMC Engineering Co. Ltd (CAMCE), a design and construction agency of China

Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) has given high priority for development of water resources in all parts of the country, as depicted in "Mahinda Chinthana Programme towards a New Sri Lanka". Major river basins such as Yan oya, Malwathu oya in the Northern Sector and Gin and Nilwala rivers in the Southern sector are among the sources where the potential water resources have not been fully utilized yet. While finding a permanent solution to the flood hazards in the basin, development of water resources in Nilwala Ganga basin as a multipurpose project is one proposal which has trans-basin diversion possibilities too.

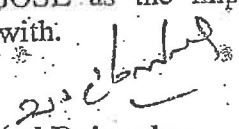
It is a major challenge faced by the GOSL today to provide domestic water supply and irrigation water for the people in the North and East. Programmes have already been commenced to rehabilitate dilapidated irrigation systems in the Northern Province. Long term objectives could be attained by further development of available water resources for the use of existing irrigated areas to supplement water deficits, and development of new lands for the benefit of vast population in the war effected areas. This Ministry has identified Yan Oya Reservoir and Malwathu Oya reservoir as two such top priority development projects, where the time is now opportune to go in for major investment in this sector.

The Secretary to this Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with China CAMC Engineering Co. Ltd (CAMCE), a corporation duly owned and operated by the Peoples in Republic of China (PROC) to work on the above mentioned three projects (Yan Oya, Malwathu Oya and Nilwala Ganga). Procedures to be followed are similar to those adopted in two previous occasions for such large scale works, in entering into contracts after memoranda of understanding with Farab Company of Iran for Uma Oya Project and with Ms. Tahal Consulting Engineers Ltd in Israel for Kalu Ganga Project respectively. Priority has been accorded to Yan Oya Reservoir Project, as it is already an item in the National Budget current year's programme where the Engineering Investigations have partly been conducted and studies at pre-feasibility level are already available.

Accordingly, approval of the Cabinet of Ministers is sought to implement the Yan Oya Reservoir Project with the said CAMCE as an Engineer, Procure, Construct (EPC) contractor, using their expertise, who will

- i. update feasibility studies, and cost estimates,
- ii. assist to source the necessary funds from China for the project implementation
- iii. prepare detailed designs, and
- iv. construct the project components

through the Irrigation Department of GOSL as the implementing agency as outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement attached herewith.


Chamal Rajapaksa,
Minister of Irrigation and Water Management

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management,
11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

Dated...th...Nov. 2009.

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දිනය } 2009.11.
 } Date

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය
මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ

අමාත්‍යාංශය : වාර්ෂික හා ජල කළමනාකරණ
ශීර්ෂය හා දිනය : විනා රජයේ ඉදිකිරීම් හා සැලසුම් ආයතනයක් වන ශිමාසහිත විනා සිවිල් ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම (CAMCE) සමග යාන් මය ජලාශ ව්‍යාපාරය, මල්වතු මය, ජලාශ ව්‍යාපාරය සහ ගං-නිල්වලා හංඟා ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා එකඟතා ගිවිසුමකට එළඹීම.

2009 නොවැම්බර් 06

සේවකව/ඉල්ලීම් : පහත සඳහන් යෝජනාව සම්බන්ධයෙන් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය අදහස් කළා යැයි කෙරේ.

වාර්ෂික හා ජල කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ දේකම රජය වෙනුවෙන් යාන් මය, මල්වතු මය, නිල්වලා හෙ ආශ්‍රිත ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා විනා රජයේ අගන ශිමාසහිත විනා සිවිල් ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම (CAMCE) සමග එළඹ ඇති එකඟතා ගිවිසුම පරිදි එම සමාගම ප්‍රයෝජනාදාන හා ඉදිකිරීම් (EPC) කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුවෙකු ලෙස පත්කොට යාන් මය ව්‍යාපෘතිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත සඳහන් සේවා ලබා ගැනීමට හා එම සේවා වාරි මාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට හරවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට පියවර ගැනීම.

- (1) ආයතන අධ්‍යයනය සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත්තේද පිළියෙල කිරීම.
- (2) ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා විනා දේපලයෙන් මුද්‍රාධාර ලබාගැනීමට සහාය වීම.
- (3) සවිස්තරාත්මක සැලසුම, පිළිරූප සකස් කිරීම හා
- (4) ව්‍යාපෘති සංරචකයන් ඉදිකිරීම

එකඟවෙමි.

ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමට ප්‍රථම එහි ඇත්තමෙන්ම ඉහත මුදල දේශීය තාක්ෂණික නිමැවීම් මගින්ද කැටයම් ඇගයීමකට ලක් කිරීම සිදු වේ.

මහේන්ද්‍ර රාජපක්ෂ
මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍ය

Handwritten signature and date: 20/11/09

නිරීක්ෂණ

Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project

30 MAR 2010

Received

රහස්‍යයි.

පිටපත්: ජනාධි/ලේ.
අග්‍රා/ලේ.
මු. හා කු/ලේ.
සැ.ක්‍රි.කි/ලේ.
විගණකාධිපති.

මගේ අංකය: අමප/09/2425/356/022
මට්ටම අංකය: 2009 නොවැම්බර් මස 26 දින.
කොළඹ, අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලයේදී ය.

වාර්ෂික හා ජල කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.

වාර්ෂික හා ජල කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.
27 NOV 2009

වික රජයේ ඉදිකිරීම් සහ සැලසුම් ආයතනයක් වන සීමාසහිත වික සිප්පිම්පි ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම (CAMCE) සමග යාන් මස ජලාශ ව්‍යාපාරය, මල්වතු මස ජලාශ ව්‍යාපාරය සහ ගි. - නිල්වලා ගංගා වාරි ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා එකඟතා ගිවිසුමකට එළැඹීම

(වාර්ෂික හා ජල කළමනාකරණ ගැන ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2009.11.06 දිනැති සංදේශය)

2009 නොවැම්බර් මස 18 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹී තිබුණු කිරණයක් අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමග එවා ඇත.

සිහසන්ගම,
අතිරේක ලේකම්.

අ.කළේ/එස්.අබේගිණ,
අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(ආ) කාර්ය පත්‍රයේ විෂයයන්:

(I) අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා - 2009.11.18 දින පැවැත්වුණු සිය රැස්වීමේදී අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් පහත සඳහන් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකාව, ලැබී ඇති පරිදි මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ සහ වෙනත් අමාත්‍යවරුන්ගේ නිරීක්ෂණ ද ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැංකුවේ හා වෙනත් නියෝජිත ආයතනවල අදහස් දැක්වීම් ද සමග සලකාබලා, එම පත්‍රිකාව යටතේ දක්වා ඇති පරිදි තීරණය ගන්නා ලදී.

31. අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා 09/2425/356/022 වූ, "වික රජයේ ඉදිකිරීම් සහ සැලසුම් ආයතනයක් වන සීමාසහිත වික සිප්පිම්පි ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම (CAMCE) සමග යාන් මස ජලාශ ව්‍යාපාරය, මල්වතු මස ජලාශ ව්‍යාපාරය සහ ගි. - නිල්වලා ගංගා වාරි ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා එකඟතා ගිවිසුමකට එළැඹීම" යන මැයෙන් වාර්ෂික හා ජල කළමනාකරණ ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2009.11.06 දිනැති සංදේශය - මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණවලට යටත්ව, සංදේශයේ සඳහන් යෝජනා සඳහා අනුමැතිය දෙන ලදී.

ක්‍රියා කළයුතු: වාර්ෂික හා ජල කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය - මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ යාකොට ඇත.

පිටපත: මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍යාංශය



වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය
 நீர்ப்பாசன, நீர்வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
 Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management

500, ටී. ඩී. ජයා මාවත,
 කොළඹ 10

500 டி.பி. ஜயா மாவத்தை,
 கொழும்பு 10

500, T. B. Jayah Mawatha,
 Colombo 10

අයිතමයේ ආශ්චර්යයට පෙළුණයෙහි.

මගේ අංකය }
 எனது இல } IW/PL/04/78
 My No }

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது இல }
 Your No }

දිනය }
 திகதி } 24.02.2014
 Date: }

Attn: Dr. P.B. Jayasundera
 Secretary
 Ministry of Finance and Planning
 Colombo 01

Handwritten notes:
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 M. Alice
 16/05
 16/05

**GIN-NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT -
 REQUEST TO SEEK FOR CONCESSIONARY FUNDING FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF
 CHINA**

The Department of National Planning has approved the Proposed Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project and has recommended this Project for foreign financing by DG/NPD vide his letter no. NP/AI/IWRM/13/1 dated 15.02.2013 addressed to DG/ERD (copy of this letter is attached for your easy reference).

As you are aware water resources of the country have been intensively utilized for securing livelihoods of the rural community and ensuring the food security of the nation. In the recent times, it has been observed that the demand for water in sectors other than for agriculture has also been increasing rapidly. Therefore, the Proposed Project has been conceived to cater the long term demand of water for drinking, environment enrichment, agriculture, industries and other requirements ensuring sustainable development of the South East Dry Zone, mainly Districts of Matara and Hambantota and its neighboring areas of Ratnapura and Moneragala Districts.

As per the Memorandum of Agreement signed between China CAMC Engineering Co. Ltd. (CAMCE) vide Cabinet Decision CP09/2425/356/022 dated 18.09.2009, CAMCE conducted a feasibility study on Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project and their proposal was submitted to this Ministry in April 2011. Their Proposal has been evaluated by a Team of Engineers under this Ministry with a view of attaining more coverage.

This revised Technical Proposal was presented to His Excellency the President recently and His Excellency was of the view that this Project should be implemented as a high priority project in an expeditious manner.

This Project consists of two main components as described below;

1. Construction of headworks upto Muruthawela Reservoir - This includes diversion of Gin-Nilwala water through Pitadeniya-Kotapola-Ampanagala-Muruthawela reservoir running

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 கௌரவ அமைச்சர் }
 Hon. Minister }
 Fax :

ලේකම් }
 செயலாளர் } 011-2676844
 Secretary }
 Fax :
 E-mail : warijara@lankabudmail.com

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 காரியாலயம் } 011-2676844
 Office }
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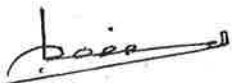
through a total length of around 45km of tunnels, three weirs, a hydro power station (2*10MW), etc. with a Total Estimated Cost of around Rs. 55,000,000,000/=.

2. Construction of canals and related structures for downstream development including improvements to key link roads, etc. with a Total Estimated Cost of around Rs.21,000,000,000/=.

Nature of work involved in Component 1 needs foreign expertise too, and therefore, foreign funding is required to implement works under this component. If funds can be provided locally, it will be possible to implement work under Component 2 by our own staff or utilizing local contractors.

The Project is in line with the Government's agricultural and water policies. It provides long term economic and social benefits to the nation, and is economically viable too. It will also add around 73 Gwh of hydro power annually to the national grid as a by-product.

As this Project has received highest priority of the Government, and is planned to be implemented immediately, it is most appropriate to secure concessionary funding to meet the cost of construction of the Component 1 of the Proposed Project. Therefore, it is appreciated if you could make arrangements to secure concessionary funding from the Government of China for the implementation of this Project.



Eng. K.W. Ivan de Silva
Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management

Copies to: Director General, ERD
Director General, NPD



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நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வள முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක 500, ටී.බී.ජයා මාවත, இல:500, டி.பி. ஜயா மாவத்தை, No: 500, T.B.Jayah Mawatha, Website : www.irrigationmin.gov.lk
கொழும்பு-10. கொழும்பு-10. Colombo-10. E-mail : irrigationwm@gmail.com

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எனது இல } IWRM/TS/02/103
My No }

ඔබේ අංකය }
உமது இல }
Your No }

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திகதி } 22.02.2014
Date }

Letter of Acceptance

Chairman,
Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd.,
No. 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

Consultancy Services for Review of Feasibility Study of Gin-Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project

Contract No: MIWRM/AGR/CONSULT/2014/54

I am pleased to inform that the revised project proposals submitted by you on 31.01.2014 for the above Consultancy Services has been approved by this Ministry.

Accordingly, the Total Contract Value will be Rupees Five Million, Five Hundred Four Thousand, Nine Hundred and Thirty Eight (Rs.5,504,938.00) + 2% NBT + 12% VAT. The 3% provision provided in the Financial Proposal as Contingencies shall be used for administration charges of MIWRM.

The Period of Contract for the Assignment shall be 04 months.

Eng. R.M.W.Ratnayake, Director (Water Resources Planning), MIWRM, who is the Convener for the Assignment will administer this contract.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and confirm your acceptance by return of post.

The Contract Agreement will be signed in due course.

o/c
↓
Eng. K.W. Ivan De Silva
Secretary,
Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management.

- Cc. 1. Director General, Irrigation Department - For information & n.a. pls.
2. Eng. D R.M.W.Ratnayake, Director (WRP) - For information & Follow-up action pls.
3. Chief Accountant, MIWRM - For information & n.a. pls.
4. Chief Internal Auditor, MIWRM - For information pls.

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கௌரவ அமைச்சர் } 2688425
Hon Minister: }
Fax: 2688340

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செயலாளர் } 2676844
Secretary }
Fax: 2676846

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அலுவலகம் } 2684710
Office }
Fax: 2689548

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR
REVIEW OF FEASIBILITY STUDY OF
GIN – NILWALA GANGA DIVERSION PROJECT**

**DRAFT FINAL REPORT
VOLUME 1 - MAIN REPORT**



**Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
Management**

January 2014



**Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd.
11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.**

**CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR
REVIEW OF FEASIBILITY STUDY OF
GIN – NILWALA GANGA DIVERSION PROJECT**

DRAFT FINAL REPORT

VOLUME 2 : APPENDICES TO MAIN REPORT



**Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
Management**

January 2014



Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd.

11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.



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 நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක 500, ටී.බී.ජයා මාවත, இல:500, டி.பி. ஜயா மாவத்தை, No: 500, T.B.Jayah Mawatha, Website : www.irrigationmin.gov.lk
 කොළඹ - 10. கொழும்பு-10. Colombo- 10. E-mail : irrigationwm@gmail.com

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 எனது இல } உமது இல } திகதி }
 My No } IWRM/TS/02/103 } Your No } Date } /2.11.2013

1. Eng. R.M.W.Ratnayake, (0714425986) - Chairman
 Director (WRP), M/I&WRM.
2. Eng. D.P. de Silva, - Member
 Zonal Director (Southern), Irrigation Department.
3. Eng. (Ms.) P.A.A.P.K.Pannala, - Member
 Deputy Director (WRD), MIWRM.
4. Eng. H.R.W.J. Premathunga, - Member
 IE (Matara), Irrigation Department.
5. Mr. G.M.L.Chandima, - Member
 Accountant (Advance & Deposit), ID.
6. Ms. L.P.C.Fernando, - Member
 Ass. Director (Planning), MIWRM.

Appointment of a Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC)
Review of Feasibility Study for Gin-Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project

You are appointed as Chairman/Member of the TEC to review the TOR for Feasibility Study of Gin-Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project, submitted by Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt.) Ltd. (MCB).

You are further requested to review Technical and Financial proposals, when they are submitted by MCB and forward your recommendations, at your earliest enabling me to get the approval of Ministry Procurement Committee to award this service to MCB.

ok

 Eng. K W Ivan de Silva,
 Secretary,
 Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.

- Copies :-
1. Director General, ID. - f.i. & n.a., please.
 2. Director General, ID. MASL. - f.i. & n.a., please.

ගරු ඇමතිතුමා } கௌரவ அமைச்சர் } 2688425 Hon Minister: } Fax: 2688340 }	ලේකම් } செயலாளர் } 2676844 Secretary } 115 Fax: 2676846 }	කාර්යාලය } அலுவலகம் } 2684710 Office } Fax: 2689548 }
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11, නවතල පාර, කොළඹ 05.

மகாவலி உதவித்துணை பணியகம் (தனியார்) வகையறுக்கப்பட்டது

11, ஜாவலத்த வீதி, கொழும்பு 05.

Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Private) Limited.

11, Jawella Road, Colombo 05, Sri Lanka

Business Registration No. PV 16564

Attention :- Eng. R.M.W Ratnayakea, Director Water Resources Development, MIWRM

17th Oct 2013

Eng. K.W Ivan de Silva,
Secretary,
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.

Dear Sir,

Review of Feasibility Study of Gin-Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project
Submission of Terms of Reference (TOR)

This has reference to your letter Intent IW/PI/04/78 Dated 08th Oct 2013 for "Review of Feasibility Study of Gin-Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project" addressed to me with copies to Director General, Irrigation Director General, MASL and Director Water Resources Development, MIWRM.

As requested therein the Term of Reference (TOR) for the above assignment is sent herewith.

Yours faithfully



Dr. Harsha Samaraweera
Chairman,
Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd,

Cc :-

- i). Director General, Irrigation
- ii). Director General, MASL

Task 11:- Presentation of proposal to Policy makers and stake holders

The Consultant should assist Client (MIWRM) to make a presentation of the project (Draft final report) to the Policy makers, Stake holders and Beneficiaries and obtain their views comments before preparing the final report

i) Period of Assignment

i) The period of assignment will be 4 Months

ii) Deliverables

- i). Draft final report within 3 Months
- ii). Final report within 4 Months

7) Proposed Key staff and support staff

The services of the following Professional and other staff members are proposed Project

No	Position	Man Months
A. Key Staff		
1	Team Leader	2.0
2	Hydrologist	2.0
3	System Analyst	2.0
4	Civil Engineer/Design Engineer/Cost estimator	4.0
5	Design Engineer Cost Estimator	4.0 2.00
6	Hydropower Engineer	0.5
7	Geologist	0.5
8	Agriculture Expert	0.75
9	Economist	0.75
Sub Total		16.5
B. Support Staff		
1	Cad Draftsmen-1	2
2	Cad Draftsmen-2	2
3	Survey Assistant	2
4	Office Assistant	4
Sub Total		10

8) Facilities to be Provided by the Client

The Client will provide fully furnished Air -Conditioned office with internet facilities and assist in collecting data, reviewing the outputs etc in respect to the study.

4) Major task to be carried out by the Consultant

The Consultant shall carry out but not limited to following major tasks in achieving the objective of the consultancy service and scope of work.

Task 1:-Review of previous studies /reports

Review reports and studies carried out with augmentation of South East dry zone of Srilanka.

Task 2 :-Walk through survey and Stake holder discussions to identify Social and Environmental Impacts of the Project

Carryout walk through survey in the field along the route and other facilities by the China CAMC Engineering Co Ltd in their proposal and investigate the Social and Environmental impacts with stake holders/beneficiaries.

Task 3 :-Identify Water demand areas and sectors

In consultation with stake holders/beneficiaries identify the target areas/ communities to be provided with Irrigation, Drinking and Industrial water to be provided and study /Proposed most appropriate routes.

Task 4:-Hydrological studies

Carryout necessary hydrological studies with a view to have a most appropriate project components in accommodating water demand areas, determination of optimum parameters of project components, Hydropower generation etc.

Task 5:- Water Balance Study

Carryout water balance Study to meet the water requirements of identified areas and Conveyance routes.

Task 6:-Preliminary Geological Investigation

Carryout preliminary geological investigations along the conveyance route, dam sites with available geological maps.

Task 7:-Prepare Layout for the amended project configuration

Prepare amended project configuration with basic parameters of Conveyance routes, Storage reservoirs, Powerhouses etc

Task 8 :-Agriculture Plan

Proposed an Agriculture plan to cultivate export oriented crops utilizing Hambantota Airport and harbor facilities in present and proposed agriculture areas.

Task 9 :- Update Cost estimate

Update the Cost Estimate for the modified project configuration

Task 10 :- Financial and Economic analysis.

Carryout Financial and Economic analysis for the modified proposed project

Terms of Reference for Review of Feasibility Study of Gin-Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project

1) Background

In the year 2012 the China CAMC Engineering Co Ltd has carried out a Feasibility Study for the Diversion of water of Nilwalaganga and Ginganga basins to meet water demand of Greater Hambantota Development area focusing main diversion locations and transfer routes to take water to the Hambantota area.

When the proposal was presented to the people, the people where main infrastructures to be built raised objections stating that their developed land, houses etc are inundating and large number of families are affected. The other reasons for the objections were the drinking or Irrigation water requirement of these areas have not considered by the project as a benefit to the people where these infrastructures were planned.

Under these circumstances the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management have decided to review the project in order to minimize the social and environmental effect while identifying their needs and also to meet water requirements of different sectors in areas where water scarcity exist in adjoining basins while meeting the future water demands of Greater Hambantota Development area.

2) Objective of the study

- i). Mitigation of Floods of Gin and Nilwala Ganga basins
- ii). Carrying out of a comprehensive water balance study identifying the water requirements for various sectors with identifying target areas for Irrigation, locations /Centers for Industrial and Drinking water requirements within Gin and Nilwala basins and adjacent basins covering Proposed Ruhunupura Development Project
- iii). Finalization of Water Diversion /Transfer routes with required storages with minimum Social and Environmental damages, Hydro power generation potentials etc.
- iv). Updated estimated cost of the Project components

a) Scope of the work

- i). Identify in basin and adjacent basins (Namely Urubokka, Kirama, Walawa, and Malala Ara Basins) In South -East dry Zone water requirements by various sectors
- ii). Review the water balance study of the feasibility study to meet in basin and adjacent basins in South -East dry Zone water requirements by different sectors in the above basins.
- iii). Review proposed transfer routes /study alternative transfer routes for diversion of water to target areas minimizing social and environmental impacts
- iv). Review parameters of proposed Diversion weirs, Storages, Conveyance routes.
- v). Prepare an Agriculture plan for cultivation export oriented crops for export market utilizing the available Airport and Harbor infrastructure facilities in Hambantota.
- vi). Update the Cost estimate for the new configuration and carryout Financial and Economic analysis for the proposed project



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2009 නොවැම්බර් 18 දිනැති අංක CP/09/2425/356/022 දරණ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංවිධානයේ දේශ මගින් දෙන ලද අනුමැතියට අනුව එතෙක් සීමාසහිත සී.ඒ.එම්.සී ඉංජිනේරුන් (CAMCE) සමාගම් විසින් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සම්බන්ධව පූර්ණ අධ්‍යයනය කරන ලද අතර 'එහි අවසාන අධ්‍යයන වාර්තාව 2011 අප්‍රේල් මාසයේ මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබීය.

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘති ඉදිකිරීමේදී ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයේ ඇති විය හැකි ගැටළු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඒවා ප්‍රදේශ වල ජනතාවට දැනුවත් කරමින්, එම ජනතාවගේ එකඟතාවය ද හැකි තාක් දුරට ලබාගෙන, ජලය හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය යාවත් කාලීන කිරීම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී ඇතිවන ගැටළු අවම කර ගැනීමට උපකාරී වන නිසා ඒ අනුව ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයේ සාකච්ඡා වාර කිහිපයක් විවිධ මට්ටමේ අය සමඟ පවත්වනු ලැබීය. තව ද, යෝජිත ජලය හැරවුම් සැලැස්ම ගැඹුරින් විශ්ලේෂණය කර වඩා වලංගු ක්‍රම වේදයක් සකස් කිරීම සඳහා ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ ඉංජිනේරුවරුන්ගේ උපදෙස්වලින් විශේෂ තාක්ෂණ කමිටුවක් අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් පත්කර එම කමිටුව ද අදාල සාකච්ඡා වලට සම්බන්ධ කර ගැනීම කරනු ලැබීය.

මෙම සාකච්ඡා වාර වල දී, ඒ ඒ ප්‍රදේශ වල ජනතාව මෙන්ම දේශපාලන අවිනිශ්චිතය හා ප්‍රදේශීය රාජ්‍ය ආයතන වල ද අදහස් ලබාගෙන බලපෑමට ලක්වන ප්‍රදේශ වාසීන්ගේ ප්‍රමාණය, හැකියාවන් දුරට අවම කර ගනිමින් ජලය හමිබන්නොට ප්‍රදේශයට හැරවීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් මේ වන විට සකස් කර ඇති අතර මෙම ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා 2011 වසර සිට වසර 03 ක් පමණ කාලයක් ගතවීය.

යෝජිත සැලැස්ම අනුව හිංගඟ හරහා පිටදෙණිය ප්‍රදේශයේ ජල හැරවුම් නිර්මාණයක් ඉදිකර කි.මී 12.5 ක් දිග උමඟක් මගින් හිල්වලා ගඟේ අතු ගංඟාවක් වන කොටපොල ඔසට, හිංගඟෙහි අතිරික්ත ජලය හැරවීමත්, එසේ ජලය හැරවීමේදී කොටපොල දී මෙ. වො. 20 ක ජල විදුලි බලාගාරයක් ඉදිකර කි. මී. 70 පැය 70 ක ජල විදුලිය උත්පාදනය කිරීම ද සැලසුම් කර ඇත.

හිං ගඟෙන් කොටපොලට ලැබෙන ජලය හා කොටපොල ඔසේ තිබෙන වැඩිපුර ජලය ද එකතුව, එම ජලය කොටපොල ඇල හරහා ඉදි කරනු ලබන ජල හැරවුම් නිර්මිතයක් උපයෝගී කරගෙන අතිරික්ත ජලය දුක්වා ඉදි කරනු ලබන කි.මී. 5.5 ක උමඟක් හරහා, හිල්වලා ගඟේ තවත් අතු ගංඟාවක් වන සියඹලන්ගොඩ ඔසට හැරවීමටත්, ඉන් අනතුරුව අම්පහාගල දී සියඹලන්ගොඩ ඔස හරහා ඉදි කරනු ලබන ජල හැරවුම් නිර්මිතයක් මගින්, සියඹලන්ගොඩ ඔසේ වැඩිපුර ජලය ද එකතුව කොටපොල සිට ලැබෙන මුළු ජලය ප්‍රමාණයම අම්පහාගල සිට කි.මී. 12.5 ක උමඟක් මගින් මුරුතවෙල ජලාශය වෙත ලබා දීමට සැලසුම් කර ඇත. මේ අනුව කටයුතු වීමේදී වර්ෂයකට ජලය ඉත කිසුකින් මීටර මිලියන 300 (MCM) ක ප්‍රමාණයක් හැරවීමට හැකි වන සේ අදාල නිර්මිත සැලසුම් කර ඇත.

ඊට අමතරව මුරුතවෙල ජලාශයට ලැබෙන ජලයෙන් කොටසක් මුරුතවෙල, කිරිම ඔස හා තංගල්ල ප්‍රදේශ වල භාවිතයට යොදා ගැනීමත්, වැඩිපුර ජලය ප්‍රමාණයක් මුරුතවෙල ජලාශයේ සිට වත්දිකා වැව දක්වා රැගෙන යාමටත් සැලසුම් කර ඇත.

(Handwritten signature)

ඒ අනුව උඩ වලව ජලාශයේ දකුණු සොරොච්චේ චන්ද්‍රිකා වැව වෙත හිකුත් කරනු ලබන ජල ප්‍රමාණය අඩු කිරීමට හැකි වන නිසා, උඩ වලව ජලාශයේ වම් සොරොච්චේ මඟින් කම්බන්තොට ප්‍රදේශයට ද ඊට අමතරව වම ජලාශය මඟින් රිදියගම වැව දක්වාත් වැඩිපුර ජල ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබාදීමට හැකියාව ඇති වේ.

තව ද උඩවලව පද්ධතිය සඳහා හිං හිල්වලා ගංගා මඟින් ජලය ලැබීමත් සමඟ උඩ වලව ජලාශයට සමතල වැව සිට ලැබෙන ජලයෙන් කොටසක් මවු ආර දෝණියට හැරවීමේ හැකියාවක් ඇති වන නිසා, ඒ අනුව තවත් උමං මාර්ගයක් තැනීම මඟින් මවුආර දෝණිය, ජලයෙන් පෝෂණය කිරීමට ද සැලසුම් කර ඇත.

ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අංක NP/AI/IWRM/13/1 හා 15/02/2013 දිනැති ලිපිය මඟින් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය විදේශ ආධාර යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට නිර්දේශ කර ඇති අතර මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම මඟින් පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබා ගැනීමට හැකිවනු ඇත.

1. මාතර දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළ පිටබැද්දර, අතුරලිය, වැලිගම, මුලටියන, මාලුම්බඩ, හිංගොඩ, දික්වැල්ල හා කිරිබද - පුහුල්වෙල යන ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාශ වලට පානීය ජලය සහ මීටර් මිලියන 71 ක් ලබා දීම.
2. කම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළ කටුවන, මක්කාවල, බේලිඅත්ත, අතුණකොල පැරැස්ස, සුරිය වැව, කම්බන්තොට නගරය හා අම්බලන්තොට යන ප්‍රදේශ සඳහා පානීය ජලය සහ මීටර් මිලියන 41 ක් ලබා දීම.
3. මහ කම්බන්තොට (Greater Hambanthota) ප්‍රදේශයේ කර්මාන්ත හා වාණිජ කාර්මික සඳහා ජලය සහ මීටර් මිලියන 193 ක් පමණ ලබාදීම.
4. කම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දැනට වගාකරනු ලබන කුඹුරු සඳහා යල මහ දෙකගේ යටි ජල සැපයුම් සුරක්ෂිත කිරීම හා ඊට අමතරව නව වගා බිම්, හෙක්ටයාර් 8500 කට ජලය සැපයීම.
5. වාර්ෂිකව හිඟාවෝර් පැය 70 ක පමණ ජල විදුලි බලය නිෂ්පාදනය කර ජාතික මට්ටමේ බල පද්ධතියට එකතු කිරීම.
6. කම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ විවිධ ප්‍රදේශ වල තුගන ජල මට්ටම ඉහල යාම මඟින් වම ප්‍රදේශ වල කෘෂි වලදායීතාවය වැඩි වීම හා ඇතිවන අනෙකුත් පාරිසරික ගතපත් බලපෑම්.

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පහත සඳහන් ලියවිලි CAMCE සමාගම විසින් මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ අතර, රාජ්‍ය මුදල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අංක PFD/PMD/104-19-13 හා 15.08.2014 දින දරණ ලිපිය මඟින් පත්කරනු ලැබූ ඇගයීම් කමිටුවක් මඟින් වම ලියවිලි ඇගයීමකට ලක් කරනු ලැබීය. මේ ඇගයීම් කමිටු වාර්තාව පාදක කොටගෙන මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශය සඳහා පත්කර ඇති ස්ථාවර අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටුව (SCAPC) විසින් CAMCE සමාගම සමඟ සාකච්ඡා කර 29.08.2014 දින දි අවසන් කිරණයකට එළඹී ඇත. ඒ අනුව හිං හිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 690,000,000 ක මුදලකට, CAMCE සමාගම වෙත ඉංජිනේරු සැලසුම්, ප්‍රසම්පාදන සහ ඉදිකිරීමේ (EPC) කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් යටතේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්ය මට්ටමට, ස්ථාවර අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටුව (SCAPC) විසින් නිර්දේශ කර ඇත.


ස්ථාවර අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටු වාර්තාව මෙයට අමුණා ඇත.

CAMCE සමාගම විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ ලියවිලි :

- i. තාක්ෂණික යෝජනා - වෙළුම් 1. (1) තාක්ෂණික යෝජනා
(2) සැලසුම්පත්
- ii. වාණිජ යෝජනා - වෙළුම් 2. (1) ප්‍රමාණ පත්‍ර හා වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තුව
(2) පොදු කොන්ත්‍රාත් කොන්දේසි
(3) කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුම හා විශේෂ ඇස්තමේන්තු

ඉහත සඳහන් කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන පහත සඳහන් කරුණු සඳහා අමාත්‍ය (සේවලයේ අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කරමි).

- 1) ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 690,000,000 ක මුදලකට ගිං නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා CAMCE සමාගම වෙත EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් ප්‍රදානය කිරීම,
- 2) මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කිරීම සඳහා වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය, CAMCE සමාගම සමඟ අදාළ ගිවිසුමට එළඹීම
- 3) මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හා ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහවැලි අධිකාරියේ සහභාගිත්වයෙන්, වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ විශේෂ ව්‍යාපෘති දියත් කිරීමේ වගකිය මඟින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම,
- 4) ව්‍යාපෘතියට අවශ්‍ය විදේශ අරමුදල්, ඒන රජය මඟින් සහන කොන්දේසි සහ ලබා ගැනීමට සුදුසු පරිදි කටයුතු කිරීම, විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත පැවරීම,


 නිමල් සිරිසාල ද සිල්වා
 වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍ය.

වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය,
 අංක 500, ඊ.බී ජයා මාවත, කොළඹ 10.
 2014 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 22 දින

Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management

CABINET MEMORANDUM

Cabinet Memo No. :- CABP/15/2014 File No. :- IWRM/TS/02/103

Implementation of Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project

In terms of approval granted by Cabinet Memorandum No. CP/09/2425/356/022 dated 18th November 2009, M/S CAMSE Ltd of China carried out a full feasibility study of this project and the full Feasibility Study Report was submitted to this Ministry in April 2011.

In order to minimize the problems that could arise during the implementation of the project, action was then taken to hold several rounds of meetings and awareness programmes at the field with different levels of stakeholders and affected people. The proposals were updated incorporating much of their concerns and as a result their general consensus has now been obtained for implementation of the project. Members of the Technical Review Committee consisting of senior engineers appointed by the Ministry to review the project proposals by analyzing the project components critically were also present at these discussions.

This consultative process with people living in the project area, political authority and the different line agencies and the revision of project proposals, minimizing the number of affected people took around three years from 2011 and the final project proposal for Gin Nilwala Diversion is now been completed by this Ministry.

The proposals envisage construction of weir across Gin Ganga at Pitadeniya and diversion of excess water from Ganga to Kotapola Oya, a branch of Gin Ganga via a 12.5 km long tunnel. Around 70 GWh of electricity will be generated and added annually to national grid through a hydro power station to be constructed at Kotapola during this segment of water transfer.

Another diversion weir will be constructed at Kotapola across Kotapola Oya and the water diverted from Gin Ganga along with the excess water in Kotapola in Oya will be again transferred to Siyambalngoda Oya, another branch of Nilwala Ganga through a 5.5 km long second tunnel. This water along with excess water from Siyabalagoda Oya will be diverted to Muruthawela Reservoir through another 12.5 km long tunnel by constructing a weir across Siyambalangoda Oya at Ampanagala. The average total quantity of water transfer will be 300 Million Cubic Meters annually.

While a part of the water transferred to Muruthawela Reservoir will be used in Muruthawela, Kirama Oya and Tangalle areas a major part will be sent to Chandrika Wewa.

As such, the amount of water now released to Chandrika Wewa from Right Bank Sluice of Uda Walawe Reservoir could be reduced and accordingly an increased amount of water then could be released to Hambantota area and Ridiyagama Wewa via the Left Bank Sluice.

With receipt of Gin Nilwala diversions, water released from Samanala Wewa to Uda Walawe at present can be reduced and this quantity is planned to be diverted to Mau Ara Basin by construction of another tunnel improving water availability in that basin.

The project is recommended for foreign funding by the National Planning Department by their letter no. NP/AI/IWRM/13/1 dated 15-02-2013 and the implementation of this project will accrue following benefits:

- 1) Provision of 71 MCM of drinking water to Pitabeddara, Athuraliya, Weligama, Mulatiyana, Malimbada, Thihagoda, Dickwella and Kirinda-Puhulwela DS Divisions in Matara District.
- 2) Provision of 47 MCM of drinking water to Katuwana, Okkawa, Beliaththa, Angunukolapelessa, Sooriyawewa, Hambantotata town and Ambalantota areas in Hambantota District.
- 3) Provision of 193 MCM of water for industries and commercial agriculture in Greater Hambantota area.
- 4) Assurance of water for existing cultivated lands in during both Yala and Maha Seasons and provision of water for 8500 ha of new land for agriculture in Hambantota District.
- 5) Increase of agricultural productivity and positive environmental benefits due increased ground water level in Hambantota District.

The documents listed below related to implementation of the project were submitted to this Ministry by M/S CAMSE Ltd. and they were evaluated by an evaluation committee appointed by Department of Public Finance by their letter no. PFD/PMD/104-19-13 dated 15-08-2014. The Standing Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee (SCAPC) negotiated with M/S CAMSE Ltd. and their final determination was made on 29-08-2014. In terms of this determination, the SCAPC has decided that the implementation of Gin Nilwala Diversion Project be awarded to M/S CAMSE Ltd. of China for a sum of US\$ 690,000,000 on an EPC Contract.

The SCAPC report is annexed.

The list of documents submitted by M/S CAMSE Ltd:

- i. Technical Proposals – Volume 1. (1) Technical Proposals
(2) Drawings
- ii. Financial Proposals – Volume 2. (1) Quantity Sheets and Cost Estimate
(2) General Conditions of Contract
(3) Contract Agreement and General Conditions

Accordingly, approval of Cabinet of Ministers is sought for following:

- 1) To award the construction of Gin Nilwala Diversion Project to M/S CAMSE Ltd of China on an EPC Contract for a sum of US\$ Six Hundred and Ninety Million (US\$ 690,000,000).
- 2) For Ministry of Irrigation Water Resources Management to enter into relevant agreement with M/S CAMSE Ltd. for the construction of this project.
- 3) For the Special Project Implementation Unit of the Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management to implement the project in association with Irrigation Department and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.
- 4) For Department of External Resources to take appropriate action to obtain foreign finance required for implementation of the project on concessionary terms through Chinese Government.

Nimal Siripala De Silva
Minister of Irrigation & Water Resources Management.

Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management
No. 500, T B Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10.
3rd September 2014.

OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

CABINET DECISION අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය අமைසරයෙන් තීරණය

Mr. Minister
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 අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම්, 2014 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 10 දින.
 මුදල් හා කු./ලේ.
 ඉඩම් හා ඉ.සං./ලේ.
 කෘෂිකර්ම/ලේ.
 ආපදා කළමනාකරණ/ලේ.
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 විගණකාධිපති.

ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු : වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.

ගීං - නිල්වලා හැරවුම ව්‍යාපෘතිය
 (Gin - Nilwala Diversion Project)
ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම

(වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2014-09-02 දිනැති සංදේශය)

2014 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 30 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹී තීරණයක් අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමඟ එවා ඇත.

ආර්.පී.ජයම්පති,
 අතිරේක ලේකම්.

අ.කලේ/එස්.අබේසිංහ,
 අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(ආ) න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ විෂයයන්:

(II) අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා - ප්‍රසම්පාදනයට අදාළ කරුණු:

36. අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා අංක 14/1259/508/014 වූ, “ගීං - නිල්වලා හැරවුම ව්‍යාපෘතිය (Gin - Nilwala Diversion Project) ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම” යන මැයෙන් වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2014-09-02 දිනැති සංදේශය - (අමප අංක 09/2425/ 356/022 පිළිබඳව වූ 2009-11-18 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණයට අදාළ) ඉහත සංදේශය මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ සමඟ සලකා බලන ලදුව, මේ පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව, පහත සඳහන් පරිදි තීරණය කරන ලදී:



- (i) සංදේශයේ අවසන් ඡේදයේ සඳහන් (1), (2), (3) සහ (4) යෝජනා සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා දීම; සහ
- (ii) මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමාගේ නිරීක්ෂණවල අවසන් ඡේදය සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ඒ අනුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලෙස වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්වරයාට නියම කිරීම.

ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු: වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය - ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා කොට ඇත.

පිටපත්: මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍යාංශය
 ඉඩම් හා ඉඩම් සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය - සංදේශයේ පිටපතක් හා ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා කොට ඇත.
 කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශය - සංදේශයේ පිටපතක් හා ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා කොට ඇත.
 ආපදා කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය - සංදේශයේ පිටපතක් හා ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා කොට ඇත.
 වනජීවී සම්පත් සංරක්ෂණ අමාත්‍යාංශය - සංදේශයේ පිටපතක් හා ඉහත නිරීක්ෂණ යා කොට ඇත.

(B) Agenda Items :

(II) Cabinet Papers - Procurement Related Matters

36. Cabinet Paper No.14/1259/508/014, a Memorandum dated 2014-09-02 by the Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management on "**Implementation of Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project**" - (Cabinet decision dated 2009-11-18 on CP No.09/2425/356/022 refers) the above Memorandum was considered along with the observations of the Minister of Finance and Planning. After discussion, it was decided -

- (i) to grant approval to the proposals (1), (2), (3) and (4) in the final paragraph of the Memorandum; and
- (ii) to direct the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management, to take note of the final paragraph of the observations of the Minister of Finance and Planning and pursue action accordingly.

Action by: **My/Irrigation and Water Resources Management** - above observations annexed.

Copied to: **My/Finance and Planning**

My/Lands and Land Development - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.

My/Agriculture - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.

My/Disaster Management - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.

My/Wildlife Resources Conservation - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.



මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍යාංශය
 நிதி, திட்டமிடல் அமைச்சு
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

ලංකාදේශ සංරක්ෂණ, කොළඹ 01.
 ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.

සේ‍යාලය, කොළඹ 01.
 இலங்கை

The Secretariat, Colombo U1
 Sri Lanka

තැනපත්‍රය } 2484500
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 වෙබ් සයිට් } www.treasury.gov.lk
 Website }

මගේ අංකය } NP/Agri/TICM/14/7
 எனது இல. }
 My no. }

ඔබේ අංකය } 14/1259/508/014
 உமது இல. }
 Your No. }

දිනය } 2014.09.
 திகதி }
 Date }

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය

මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ

- අමාත්‍යාංශය : වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ
- ශීර්ෂය සහ දිනය : ශ්‍රී. නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ත්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
 2014.09.02
- යෝජනා/ඉල්ලීම් : පහත පදනමේ යෝජනා සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

1. ඇමෙරිකන් ඩොලර් 690,000,000 ක ඉදිරිකඩ ශ්‍රී. නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ත්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා CAMCE සමාගම වෙත EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ප්‍රදානය කිරීම.
2. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කිරීම සඳහා වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය CAMCE සමාගම සමඟ අදාළ ගිවිසුමට එළඹීම.
3. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හා ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහවැලි අධිකාරියේ පහත වින්ඩයෙන් වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ විශේෂ ව්‍යාපෘතියක් කිරීමේ ඒකකය මගින් ත්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

4. ව්‍යාපෘතියට අවශ්‍ය විවිධ ආකාරයේ, විවිධ ආකාරයේ මගීන් සහන කොන්දේසි සහිතව ගැනීමට හුදු පරිදි කඩපුතු කිරීමට හෝ සමාජ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට වෙත පැවරීමට.

නිරීක්ෂණ

වාරි ගවනල පහසුකම් කඩිනමින් සපයමින්, කෘෂිකාර්මික හා අනෙකුත් ක්ෂේත්‍රයන්හි සංවර්ධන ඉලක්ක උපරිම අයුරින් සපුරාලීමට අවශ්‍ය වාරි ජලය, පානීය හා වාණිජ කටයුතු සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ජල පහසුකම් සැලසීම රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියයි. කෙසේ කලාපයේ පිහිටි ඉහළ ජල විභවයක් පවතින ගංඟා ප්‍රේෂ්ඨවල සිට ජල විභවය අඩු වියළි කලාපයේ පිහිටි ගංඟා ප්‍රේෂ්ඨ සහ ජලාශවලට ජලය හැරවීම මගින් දැනට රටෙහි පවතින අඩුකාර්ය ජල භිභතාවය අවම කිරීමට හැකිවේ. ඒ අනුව අන්තර් නිමන හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘති මගින් ජල සිඟකමත් පිඩාවට පත් ප්‍රදේශවලට ජලය ලබාදීමේ ක්‍රමෝපාය කෙරෙහි ප්‍රවෘත්ති අවධානය යොමු වී ඇත. මෙමගින් රට තුළ විවිධ ප්‍රදේශවල නිරන්තරයෙන් ඇතිවන සහ ඉදිරියේදී කවදාටත් කිට්ටු වෙතැයි අපේක්ෂා කරන අධික වර්ෂාපතනය, ගංගා සහ නිගංගා තත්ත්වයන් වැනි දේශගුණික වෙනස්වීම්වලට සාර්ථකව මුහුණදීමට හැකියාව ලබා දෙනු ඇත. කවදා රටෙහි වැඩි ජන කොටසකගේ ජීවනෝපාය රඳාවට පත්වන සහ දේශගුණික වෙනස්වීම්වලට සංවේදී වන අංශයන්ගෙන් රටෙහි ආර්ථිකයට හා ජනතාවට ඇතිවන අහිතකර බලපෑම අවම කර ගැනීමට හැකිවේ.

වසර 2020 වන විට ජලාශවල ජලය භබඩා කිරීමේ ධාරිතාවය සහ මීටර් මිලියන 21,500 දක්වා ඉහළ නැංවීම වාරි අංශයේ ඉලක්කය වේ. එම ඉලක්කය ලඟා කර ගැනීම සඳහා දැනට ඇත්තමෙන්ම කර ඇති ප්‍රයෝජනයට කොළඹ, මුහුදුව ගලා බසින ජල ප්‍රමාණය සියයට 65 සිට සියයට 50 දක්වා අඩුකිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. රජය විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අන්තර් නිමන හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘති අතර උමාඔය බහුකාර්ය ජලාශ, ව්‍යාපෘතිය, දැවුරුමුදු පොත් ඇල මාර්ග ව්‍යාපෘතිය, සාන්ඔය ජලාශ ව්‍යාපෘතිය හා දැවුරුඔය ජලාශ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ප්‍රමුඛ වේ. දැනට ගම්බත්කොට දියනුක්කයේ ඉදිකළ මවආර සහ වෙහෙරගල (මැණික් ගඟ) වැනි අන්තර් නිමන හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘති වලින් ලැබෙන සාර්ථක ප්‍රතිලාභ මගින් දේශගුණික විපර්යාසයන්ට ඔරොත්තු දීමේ හැකියාව පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි අවබෝධයක් ලබාගත හැකිය.

යෝජිත ගිං නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ගිං ගඟෙහි අතිරේක ජලය කි.මී. 12.5 ක උමඟක් ඔස්සේ පිටදෙණිය ප්‍රදේශයේ සිට නිල්වලා ගඟෙහි අතුගංගාවක් වන කොට්ටොලා ගඟටත් එහි සිට කි.මී.

2.5 ක උමඟක් හරහා සියලුදෙනාම මියටත් මුද්‍රිතව ජලය හරවනු ලැබේ. අනතුරුව අම්පානලදී සියලුන්දෙනාම මියගිය වැඩිපුර ජලය සහ කොටසොල සිට ලැබෙන මුළු ජල ප්‍රමාණය කි.මී. 12.5 ක උමඟක් ඔස්සේ මුරුක්වෙල ජලාශය සහ වන්දිකා වැව දක්වා ලබාදීමට අපේක්ෂිතය.

මෙ අනුව, වන්දිකා වැවට තව ජල ප්‍රමාණයක් නිකුත් කිරීමට හැකිවීම නිසා උඩවලව ජලාශය මගින් පෝෂණය වන හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පිහිටි වාරි කලාපයට සහ පිදියගම වැවෙහි වාරි කලාපයට වැඩිපුර ජල ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබාදීමට ඉඩපුස්වා ලැබේ. තවද, යෝජිත ගි. නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් උඩවලව වාරි පද්ධතියට අතිරේක ජල ප්‍රමාණයක් ලැබේ. එම නිසා සමනල වැව සිට උඩවලව ජලාශයට ලැබෙන ජලයෙන් කොටසක් මව්ආර දෝණියට උම. මාර්ගයෙන් හැරවීමට හැකිවේ. එමගින් මෙම වාරි කලාපය ද යල-මහ දෙකන්නය තුළ අස්වැද්දීමට අවශ්‍ය වාරි ජල සැපයුම සුරක්ෂිත වේ.

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම තුළින් පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබා ගැනීමට හැකිවේ.

1. මාතර සහ හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කය තුළ පවතින සාතිය ජල අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සඳහා ජලය සහ මීටර් මිලියන 118 ක් වාර්ෂිකව ලබාදීම.

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් වාර්ෂික සාතිය ජල සැපයුම අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරාලන ප්‍රදේශ

ජල සැපයුම් ස්ථානය (නූප්‍රව)	සාතිය ජල සැපයුම ලබාදෙන ප්‍ර.ලේ. කොටස	සැපයීමට අපේක්ෂිත ජල ධාරිතාවය (සහ මීටර් මිලියන)
මාතර-කොටපොල හැරවුම් නිර්මිතය	කොටපොල, පිටබැද්දර, අකුරුපිය, වැලිපිටිය, වැලිගම,	30
මාතර, අම්පානල හැරවුම් නිර්මිතය	පස්ගොඩ, මුලවියන, හක්මන, මාලිමඩ, කඹුරුපිටිය, කිරිත්ද-පුහුල්වැල්ල, නිගගොඩ, දෙරිනුවර, දික්වැල්ල, මාතර	37
හම්බන්තොට, මුරුක්වෙල ජලාශය	කඩුවන, මුලවියන, හිඬවෙල, තංගල්ල, බෙලිපන්න	28
වන්දිකා වැව	අඟුණකොළොලාපිය	5
කිරිඟුබන්වැව	සුරියවැව	5
පිදියගම ජලාශය	හම්බන්තොට, අම්බලන්තොට	13
එකතුව		118

2. විද්‍යාලයන් සංවර්ධනය වන තරමින් සභාව තමාගේ සහ ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රදේශයේ ස්වයංපෝෂිත කටයුතු සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන ජල ප්‍රමාණයන් වර්ධනය වැඩි කිරීම සඳහා වැඩ සහ කිසිදු බරක් වැඩ මගින් සැපයීම. මන්තල වාසස්ථාන අන්තර්ජාතික ගුවන් තොටුපල හා විදුලි රූපාංග මගින්ද රාජකාරි වර්ධනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ජල සැපයුම් ද සම්පූර්ණ කිරීම.

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් සංවර්ධනය වන කාර්මික ප්‍රදේශ

1. වාර්ෂික කාර්මික සංවර්ධනය	
වාරි ව්‍යාපාරය (වග කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වන ප්‍රමාණය)	නව වග කිරීමේ ප්‍රමාණය (හෙක්ටයාර)
විදුලි-කලාප 1 (අන්තර්ජාතික)	750
විදුලි-කලාප 2 (වැසිදා)	750
විදුලිකරණ කටයුතු (පෙර සහ වැඩිදුරටත්)	1,000
වලව වග කිරීම	
විදුලිපුල (සත්ව පාලනය සඳහා කැප වී ඇත)	900
සන්නායක (අඹ, පොල්, සහ අනෙකුත්)	1,310
උස්සාන වාරි ක්‍රමය සවිස්තර කිරීමේ වගකීම	500
සෙවනම් ප්‍රදේශයේ උස් වගකීම	1,000
වලව කැප කිරීම	
උස්සාන වාරි ක්‍රමය සවිස්තර කිරීම (පොල්, පොල් සහ වී සඳහා වගකීම)	1,000
විදුලිකරණ වග කිරීම	1,290
උප එකතුව	8,500
2. වග කිරීමේ කාර්මික සංවර්ධනය	
වාරි ව්‍යාපාරය	අතිරේකව එක්වන වග කිරීමේ ප්‍රමාණය (හෙක්ටයාර)
විදුලිකරණ වග කිරීම	718
උස්සාන වාරි ක්‍රමය සවිස්තර කිරීම	947
සේවක කටයුතු	1,620
වලව සහ වාරි ප්‍රදේශය	637
විදුලිකරණ වාරි ප්‍රදේශය	344
උප එකතුව	4,266
මුළු එකතුව	12,766

3. හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ දැනට වී වගා කරනු ලබන වාරි කලාපවල වගා ක්‍රීඩකාවය ඉහළ නැංවීම මගින් හෙක්ටයාර 4,266 කට සහ නට වගා බිම් හෙක්ටයාර 8,500 කට පමණ යල-මහ දෙකන්තය තුළ වගා කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වාරි ජලය සැපයීම මගින් ගොවි පවුල් 12,000 කට යෙහ සැලසීම. තවද, තුන්වන කන්නයේ දී වගා කෙරෙන ක්ෂේත්‍ර බෝග සඳහා ද අවශ්‍ය ජලය සැපයීමට හැකිවීම.
4. ජාතික විදුලිබල පද්ධතියට වාර්ෂිකව ගිණවෙමින් පැය 70 ක පමණ ජල විදුලිබලය සැපයීම.
5. ගිං නිල්වලා ගංඟාවල පහළ නිමනයන්හි ඇතිවන ගංවතුර තක්සේරු පාලනය කිරීමට හැකියාව ලැබීම.

ගිං නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම මගින් ඇතිවන ඉහත සඳහන් ප්‍රතිලාභ සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයෙහි සඳහන් යෝජනා හතර සම්බන්ධයෙන් එකඟවෙමි.

තවද, මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී සහ ඉදිරියේදී වනජීවී සංරක්ෂණ ප්‍රදේශවල සිට සංවර්ධනය වන ප්‍රදේශවලට වනජීවීන් සංක්‍රමණය වැළැක්වීම මගින් සිදුවිය හැකි මිනිස් ජීවිත හානි, බෝග සහ දේපල හානි මෙන්ම වනජීවීන්ට සිදුවිය හැකි අවදානම් අවම කිරීමට කටයුතු කළයුතුය. තවද, මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආශ්‍රිත කලාපය තුළ පවතින කුළු වැව සහ කටු වැව ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමට ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ලබාදීම තුළින් වනජීවීන්ගේ ජල අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීමට කටයුතු සම්පාදනය කිරීමට පියවර ගැනීම සුදුසු වේ.

මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ

මුදල් හා ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍ය

EPC CONTRACT AGREEMENT

FOR

GIN-NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT

(VOLUME I)

BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT OF
DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF
SRI LANKA

AND

CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

CONTRACT NO: MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064

EPC Contract Agreement

1-3

GIN-NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT CONTRACT AGREEMENT

This Contract Agreement made the Fifth day of November 2014, Between "K.W. Ivan de Silva, Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management, for and on behalf of the Government of Democratic Socialist Republic Sri Lanka" of No.500, T.B. Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka (hereinafter called "The Employer") of the one part, and China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd, a company duly incorporated in terms of the laws of the People's Republic of China, of No.3 Danling Street, Haidian District, 100080 Beijing, China (hereinafter called "The Contractor") of the other part.

Whereas, The Employer desires that the Works comprising Phase I and Phase II (Phase I- Pitadeniya Diversion complex, including the Kotapola Power Plant and Transmission line, Kotapola Diversion Complex, Ampanagala Diversion Complex and Muruthawela Central Control System, and Phase II- Walawe Transfer to Mau Ara Reservoir) known as Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") located in the southern part of Sri Lanka shall be executed by the Contractor, and has accepted the bid by the Contractor for the design, construction, commissioning, testing and completion of these works and the remedying of any defects therein,

Whereas, The Contractor agrees to provide an integrated turnkey solution to the Employer with his proprietary industrial technology, methods and experience on project management,

Whereas, the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management seeks to acquire financing facility through the Ministry of Finance and Planning of Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) (hereinafter referred to as the "User of Credit") towards the cost of the Project, to pay eighty five percent (85%) of the Contract Price from the proceeds obtained from the Lending Institution of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Lender") and balance fifteen percent (15%) of the Contract Price from GOSL for implementation of the Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project as per the terms and conditions stated in the Financing Agreement,

Whereas, the Lender has agreed to extend financing facility to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management through the User of Credit for such purpose,

The Employer and the Contractor agree as follows:

1. In this Agreement works and expressions shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in the Conditions of the Contract herein after referred to.
2. The following documents shall be deemed to form and be read and construed as part of this Contract:
 - A. The Contract Agreement
 - B. The Letter of Acceptance
 - C. The Memorandum of Agreement annexed hereto (which includes a breakdown of the Contract Price)

- D. The Particular Conditions of Contract including Appendices (Annex I to VI)
 - E. The General Conditions of Contract- FIDIC-First Edition 1999
 - F. The Employer's Particular Requirements
 - G. The Employer's General Requirements
 - H. Documents Comprising Technical Negotiations
 - I. Particular Technical Specifications for Civil, Hydro Mechanical and Electro Mechanical work
 - J. General Technical Specifications:
 - i. Volume I-Civil Works
 - ii. Volume II-Electrical and Mechanical Works
 - iii. Volume III-Transmission Lines
 - K. Contractor's Proposal
 - i. Volume I 1.1 Technical Proposal and 1.2 Drawings dated 12 Aug, 2014
 - ii. Proposal of Stage II for Mauara Diversion Complex dated 25 Aug, 2014
3. In consideration of the payments to be made by the Employer to the Contractor as hereinafter mentioned, the Contractor hereby covenants with the Employer to design, construction, commissioning, testing and completion of these works and the remedying of any defects therein in conformity with the provisions of the Contract.
 4. The Employer hereby covenants to pay the Contractor, in consideration of the design, construction, commissioning, testing and completion of these works and the remedying of any defects therein in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, the final Contract Price of USD 690,000,000 (United States Dollars Six Hundred and Ninety Million Only) at the times and in the manner prescribed by the Contract.
 5. The Contract shall come into full force and effect when all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - a) Approval by the governments and relevant authorities of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the Project.
 - b) The Financing Agreement between the User of Credit and the Lender becomes effective.
 - c) Submission of an acceptable Performance Guarantee by the Contractor.
 - d) The Contractor receives the first installment of Advance Payment amounting to fifteen percent (15%) of the Contract Price.

The Employer shall promptly confirm to the Contractor the date on which all these conditions have been satisfied.

If the Contract does not come into full force within one (1) year from the date of signing of this Agreement, the agreement should be considered as null and void, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing between the Employer and the Contractor.

In Witness whereof the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the day and year first before written in accordance with their respective laws.

For and on behalf of the Employer

For and on behalf of the Contractor

Signed by: [Signature]
Name: Eng. K. W. Ivan de Silva
Secretary,
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
Management
Sri Lanka

ENG. K. W. IVAN DE SILVA
Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation &
Water Resources Management
500, T. B. JAYAH MAWATHA

In the presence of:

Witness I:

[Signature]

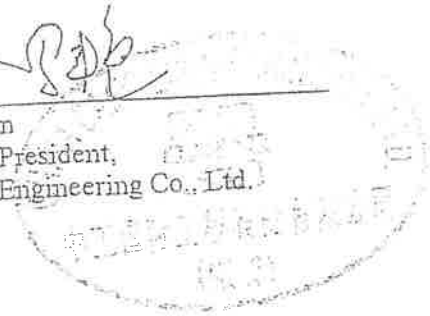
Name: _____
Address: No. 500, T.B. Jayah Mawatha,
Colombo 10, Sri Lanka
Date: _____
Director (Water Resources Planning)
Ministry of Irrigation &
Water Resources Management

Witness II:

[Signature]

Name: _____
Address: No. 500, T.B. Jayah Mawatha,
Colombo 10, Sri Lanka
Date: _____
Eng. D. D. Ariyaratne
Director (Plan Implementation)
Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management
No. 500, T. B. Jayah Mawatha,
Colombo 10.

Signed by: [Signature]
Name: Luo Yan
Chairman and President,
China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd.



China

In the presence of:

Witness I:

[Signature]

Name: _____
Address: No. 3 Danling Street, Haidian
District, 100080 Beijing, China
Date: _____

Witness II:

[Signature]

Name: _____
Address: No. 3 Danling Street, Haidian
District, 100080 Beijing, China
Date: _____



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நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක 11, ජාවත්ත පාර,
කොළඹ - 05.

கில: 11, ஜாவத்த வீதி
கொழும்பு - 05.

No: 11, Jawatta Rd,
Colombo- 05.

මගේ අංකය } எனது கில } My No }	I&WRM/WRP/GIN	ඔබේ අංකය } உமது கில } Your No }	දිනය } திக } Date }	28/11/2014
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GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT

Minutes of Meeting held on 27 November 2014 at the Conference Room of Uma Oya Project Office at No 26, Jawatte Road, Colombo 5 between MIWRM and CAMCE

Considering the size of the Project and stringent work program, Secretary/MIWRM stressed the importance of mobilization of CAMCE as soon as possible so that preliminary works related to Engineering Studies, Environmental concerns and on construction of temporary facilities could be commenced. However, CAMCE pointed out that as per the Contract Agreement signed between the Employer (MIWRM) and the EPC Contractor (CAMCE), the Employer has to make an advance payment of 15% of the Contract Price for CAMCE to mobilize. As 15% of Contract price is amounting to USD 103.5 Million, Secretary/MIWRM explained the difficulties of GOSL to provide such an amount of funds in one tranche, and, therefore, it is most appropriate for CAMCE to agree for a lesser first installment of advance payment and commence field work immediately.

Finally, CAMCE agreed to mobilize their personnel and equipment to carryout following components of the Project on receipt of only 5% of the Contract price as part of first installment of the advance payment;

1. Engineering Studies
 - a) Surveying
 - b) Geological, geotechnical and other investigations necessary for the basic design
2. Baseline survey of water wells and cracks in houses and buildings along the tunnel traces
3. Stage by stage construction of temporary facilities where land is available

Secretary/MIWRM agreed to discuss this matter with the Ministry of Finance and arrange payment of 5% of the Contract Price (i.e. USD 34.5 Million), if sufficient allocations as well as imprest are provided by the Treasury.

Further, Secretary/MIWRM agreed to provide balance installments of advance payment when adequate fund provisions as well as imprest are received from the Treasury.

Eng. K.W. Ivan de Silva,

Secretary,
Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources
Management.

Yan Hai Lu,

Chief Representative of Sri Lanka,
China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd.



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நீர்ப்பாசன அமைச்சு
Ministry of Irrigation

"කො. 11, ජාවත්තලොර, කොළඹ 05.
"No. 11, Jawatte Road, Colombo 05, Sri Lanka.

මගේ අංකය }
සංඛ්‍යා ලේ. }
My No. }

MI/Irr.Dev./02/20/GNDP

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සංඛ්‍යා ලේ. }
Your No. }

දිනය }
දිනය }
Date }

22-06.2015

Mr. YAN HAILU
Chief Representative in Sri Lanka
CAMC Engineering Co.Ltd.,

EPC Contract for Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project
Contract No. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064

The agreement has been signed between your company and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and an advance payment (Part of total agreed mobilization Advance) also has been paid. This project will be implemented under the newly formed Ministry of Irrigation hereafter as the employer.

According to the agreement (Clause 5 of main agreement) the contract shall come in to effect when the employer confirm the date on which the conditions stipulated for contract to be in full effect.

Meanwhile the cabinet sub committee on Economic Affairs Chaired by Hon Prime Minister has directed to hold the work of the project due to uncertainties of environmental effects of proposed project and to do a proper inquiry before proceeding of work.

Therefore, I kindly inform you to temporarily suspend any proceedings of project preparation activities until my further notice.

Also since the part of mobilization advance already paid will not be used for mobilization of project activities immediately, you are kindly requested to refund same to me, which will be paid to you back once the government issue clearance to proceed with the project please.

Gamini Rajakaruna
Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation

අදාළ }
සේවා }
Secretary }
Office }

දුරකථන }
ඊ-මේල් }
දුරකථන }
දුරකථන }

දුරකථන Telephone - 011-2887405
0718438488

ඊ-මේල් E-mail - rajakaruna.sg@gmail.com

දුරකථන Fax - 2887402
දුරකථන Fax 2868910

දුරකථන Telephone -
2869553 2888902

අනුබලය

0277 22 343 2



Date: 15th July, 2015

Mr. Gamini Rajakaruna
Secretary to Ministry of Irrigation
No.11 Jawatta Road, Colombo 5,
Sri Lanka.

Handwritten notes:
2015. 2015. 2015
Pl. inform the government
with letter to the projects
to Secretary of Ministry
with copies to
primary planning
& p.u.s secretary.
Pl. inform the
Ministry to report
the advance
of 15/7/15

EPC Contract for Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project (MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064)

Dear Sir:

This is with reference to your letter with No. MI/Irr.Dev./02/20/GNDP dated on 22/06/2015 regarding the above mentioned Project.

We were quite appreciate you and your team's support and contributions to the Project in the past times.

31st Oct, 2009, after obtaining approval of the Cabinet of Sri Lanka Government, Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed between your Ministry and China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd. (CAMCE) regarding the developing of this Project.

According to the MOA, CAMCE carried out many studies for diversion of water since 2009 and submitted the Concept Proposal to this Project in 2011 and the detailed Feasibility Study Report for diversion of water to southern west dry zone in 2012 to your Ministry.

After further reviewed of the Feasibility Study Report by your Ministry, some observations were given to us and then we carried out site surveying works and Preliminary Site investigation works in 2014 as request from your Ministry in order to get the most exactly site data, same time, we optimized the technical solution and minimum the impaction to the surrounding families and environments as well.

In July 2014, both parties concluded the technical parameters of the Project, Final Technical Proposal together with financial proposal was submitted to your Ministry by us. Through a comprehensive reviewing and several rounds communications and negotiations, both parties reach agreement on all technical and commercial matters. Adopting to necessary procedures by your Ministry including obtaining the concurrence from the Attorney General's department and approval from the Cabinet of Ministers, the Commercial Contract was entered as you mentioned in your letter on 5th Nov, 2014 by both parties.

As a most prioritized project in your country, the project was also included as an item for granting concessional loan for project implementation in the MOU signed by both Presidents during the state visit of Chinese President Xi to Sri Lanka in Sep, 2014.

Considering involvement many components for construction this project, such as tunnels, power house, dams, etc. Considerable amount of underground investigation and surveying data were necessary inputs for the EIA study. In order to minimize the impact to the environments and get the EIA approval as soon as possible, CAMCE agreed with your ministry to provide all initial inputs and assistance required to complete the final EIA studies with 5% of contract price paid to CAMCE.

Handwritten notes:
Dir. (1. projects)
M. Spent



With less payment to CAMCE as agreed, the Preliminary design, preparation works for site investigation and surveying and other relevant mobilizations works, such as RFP of key equipment, manpower organization, etc. were under progress in order to fulfill our commitments to your Ministry.

As a priority developing project, both parties have been put a lots of resources and efforts. We were quite suddenly received your letter as above mentioned. But according to your request in the letter, we will temporarily suspend the proceedings of activities which was under progress as what we agreed earlier and waiting for your further instructions.

Regarding the refund the payment, according to the Contract and law, the relevant tax has been paid to the Inland Revenue Dept. of Sri Lanka. Same time, as agreed by both parties, we already put a lots of resources to the Project as above mentioned. Your further consideration of this issue will be highly appreciated.

Looking forward to receive your further instructions as resume the works of this project at an earlier date.

Yours faithfully

Yan Hailu
Chief Representative in Sri Lanka
China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd.

Copy to: Eng. P.A.A.P.K Pannala, Project Director of Gin Nilwala Diversion Project

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අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශ අංකය:

අමා. යොමු අංකය: MIWRM/Irr. Dev./13/02-2016 (Cb)

යෝජිත ගිං නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීම

හැදින්වීම:-

මෙම අන්තර්දෝණි හැරවුම් බහුකාර්ය ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් ගිං ගඟ හා නිල්වලා ගඟ හරහා පිටදෙණිය කොටපොල හා අම්පහාගල යන ස්ථානවල දී කොන්ක්‍රීට් අමුණු ඉදිකර උමං මාර්ග (කි.මී. 32ක් දිග) හා ඇලමාර්ග මගින් ගිණිකොණ දිශාවේ විශලී කලාපයට මෝසම් වර්ෂාවෙන් ලැබෙන අතිරික්ත ජලය ලබාදීමට යෝජනා කර තිබේ. මෙහි දී මුරුතවෙල ජලාශය පුරවා එම ජලය දකුණු ඉවුර ප්‍රධාන ඇල මගින් වන්දිකා වැව වෙතට ලබා දී, තෙත් කලාපයට ලැබෙන අතිරික්ත ජලයෙන් උඩවලව ජලාශයෙන් වන්දිකා වැව වෙත වාර්ෂිකව සපයන ජලය ප්‍රමාණය ඉතිරි කරගෙන එම ජලය ගිණිකොණ දිශාවේ විශලී කලාපයට යැවීමට නියමිත ය. ඊට අමතරව කොටපොළ දී මෙහා වොට් 20ක ජල විදුලි බලාගාරයක් ද ඉදිකිරීමට යෝජනා කර තිබේ.

ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රතිලාභ අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

- i) මාතර හා හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාස 25ක් සඳහා වර්ෂයකට පානීය ජලය ඝනමීටර මිලියන 124 ක් ලබාදීමත්,
- ii) පවතින කෘෂිකාර්මික ඉඩම් හෙක්ටයාර් 40,000ක් සඳහා ක්‍රමවත් ජල සැපයුමක් ලබාදීම හා අළුතින් ඉඩම් හෙක්ටයාර් 8,500ක් සඳහා ජලය ලබාදීම මගින් ගොවි පවුල් 12,000කට සෙත සැලසීමත් (වර්ෂයකට ඝනමීටර මිලියන 111ක්),
- iii) මහ හම්බන්තොට කාර්මික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වර්ෂයකට ජලය ඝන මීටර මිලියන 154ක් ලබාදීමත්,
- iv) ජාතික ජල විදුලි බල පද්ධතියට වාර්ෂිකව ගිගාවොට් පැය 66ක ජල විදුලිය ලබාදීම.
- v) ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රදේශය තුල ඇති මාර්ග දියුණු කිරීම හා අළුතින් මාර්ග සකස් කිරීමත් සිදුවේ.

එමෙන්ම ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය හම්බන්තොට වරාය හා ගුවන්තොටුපල ඉදිකිරීම් සඳහා විශාල ආයෝජනයක් දැනටමත් සිදුකර තිබේ. මේවා රටේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රධාන අංග දෙකකි. මෙම ඉදිකිරීම් වලින් නිසි ඵල ලබාගැනීම සඳහා වරාය හා ගුවන්තොටුපල ආශ්‍රිතව අන්තර් කර්මාන්ත ක්‍රියාවලියක් ආරම්භ කල යුතුව ඇත. එවැනි කර්මාන්ත ක්‍රියාවලියක් සඳහා විශාල ජල ප්‍රමාණයක් මහ හම්බන්තොට ප්‍රදේශයට සැපයීමට සිදුවන අතර එබැවින් ගිං නිල්වලා ව්‍යාපෘතිය කඩිනමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය කරුණකි.

වර්තමාන තත්වය:-

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ පූර්ව ශක්‍යතා අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු වාර්මාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ තිබූ මහවැලි උපදේශන කාර්යාංශය මගින් 2012-2014 කාල වකවානුවලදී නිමකර ඇත. එම ශක්‍යතා අධ්‍යයන සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන එන CAMC ආයතනය විසින් 2014 වර්ෂයේ මැදභාගයේ ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද තාක්ෂණික හා මූල්‍ය යෝජනා 2014/07/02 මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින්

පත්කරන ලද ස්ථාවර කැඩහටි අනුමත සමාලෝචන කමිටුවක් (SCARC) සහ 2014/08/15 දින රාජ්‍ය මුදල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් පත්කල තාක්ෂණික ඇගයුම් කමිටුවක් (TEC) මගින් ඇගයීම් කර, 2014/09/02 දින ඇ.ඩො. මිලියන 690කට මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා නිර්දේශ කර ඇත.

මේ සඳහා සකස් කරන ලද ගිවිසුම සඳහා නීතිපතිගේ අනුමැතිය 2014/10/10 දින ලැබී ඇති අතර ඒ අනුව 2014/10/10 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය මත වාර්තාව හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් එනයේ CAMC ඉංජිනේරුන් කොමිපැණි ලිමිටඩ් සමාගම සමග ඉංජිනේරු, ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීම් (EPC) කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ඇ. ඩො. මිලියන 690කට ඉටු කිරීමට 2014/11/05 දින ගිවිසුමකට එලඹ ඇත. ගිවිසුම් ගත කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවට අනුව මිණුම් කටයුතු, භූ විමර්ශන කටයුතු, සැලසුම් කිරීම, ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු, ඉදිකිරීම් අවසන් වීමෙන් පසුව පරීක්ෂා කිරීම, සහ මෙහෙයුම් හා නඩත්තු කටයුතු ඇතුළත්ව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ආයතනයේ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය පුහුණු කිරීම, මෙහෙයුම් හා නඩත්තු පිළිබඳ ස්ථාවර නියෝග සකස් කිරීම යන කාර්යයන් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවට අයත්වේ.

එසේම මේ සඳහා එකග වී ඇති ගිවිසුමගේ මුදලින් 85% ක මුදලක් වන ඇ. ඩො. මිලියන 586.5 ක මුදලක් එනයේ ආනයන හා අපනයන EXIM බැංකුව මගින් ලබාගැනීමට විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් සාකච්ඡා ආරම්භ කර ඇත.

එන CAMC සමාගම හා මෙම අමාත්‍යාංශය අතර අත්සන් තබන ලද ඉංජිනේරු ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීම් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව බලාත්මක වීම සඳහා පහත සඳහන් කරුණු සම්පූර්ණ විය යුතු බව එම ගිවිසුමේ සඳහන් වේ.

- i). ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ සහ ඒතරජයේ අදාල ආයතන වලින් අවශ්‍ය අනුමැතීන් ලබාගැනීම.
- ii). ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය (User Credit) සහ එන රජයේ ණය ලබාදෙන ආයතනයේ (Lender) ණය ගිවිසුම සම්පූර්ණ වීම.
- iii). කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු විසින් පිළිගත හැකි කාර්යසාධන බැඳුම්කරයක් (Performance Bond) ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.
- iv). ඇස්තමේන්තුගත මුදලින් 30% ක් වන අත්තිකාරම් ගෙවීම් වල පළවෙනි වාර්තය වන මුළු කොන්ත්‍රාත් වටිනාකමින් 15% මුදලක් කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු වෙත සේවා යෝජක විසින් ගෙවීම.

ඉහත කොන්දේසි වලින්,

- i) පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයනය නිමකිරීම සඳහා මහවැලි උපදේශණ කාර්යාංශය වෙතින් යෝජනාවක් ලබාගෙන ඇගයීම් කර ඇති නමුත් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ වැඩි කාලකාලීනව අත්හිටුවීම නිසා CAMC සමාගම විසින් භූ විමර්ශන සිදුකර අවසාන උමං මාර්ග පටය තීරණය කිරීම ප්‍රමාදවීම නිසා පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව මහවැලි උපදේශණ කාර්යාංශයට පැවරීම ප්‍රමාද වී ඇත.
- ii) ඉහත ii) අනුව ණය ලබාදෙන ආයතන වෙත අදාල ඉල්ලුම්පත් යොමුකර ඇත. අදාල සාකච්ඡා පැවැත්වෙමින් පවතී.
- iii) ඉහත iii) අනුව කාර්යසාධන බැඳුම්කරයක් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.
- iv) මේ වන විට ගෙවා නිමකර ඇති මුළු අත්තිකාරම් මුදල රු. මිලියන 4000ක් වන අතර එය මුළු කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් 4.35%ක් පමණක් වේ. ඒ අනුව අදාල ගිවිසුමේ කොන්දේසිය සම්පූර්ණ

වී නැත. මුළු අත්තිකාරම් මුදල වන රු.මි. 34.5ක් කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු විසින් (2017.12.09 දින දක්වා වලංගු) අත්තිකාරමේ ඇප බැඳුම්කරයක්ද ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.

වර්තමාන රජය බලයට පත්වීමෙන් පසුව සෘජු ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනා යටතේ ආරම්භ කරන ලද ව්‍යාපෘති නැවත පුනර්ක්ෂණය කිරීම ආරම්භවූ අතර අදාල ව්‍යාපෘතිය නාවකාලිකව අත්හිටුවා නැවත පරීක්ෂා කරන ලෙස මුදල් ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදන හා වාර්මාර්ග විෂයය සම්බන්ධ අමාත්‍යාංශ ලේකම්වරුන් වෙත උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී. ඒ අනුව 2016/01/14 දින නැවතත් ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන කටයුතු පිළිබඳ නිලධාරී කමිටුව (Official Committee on Economic Development) විසින් රැස්වීමක් කැඳවා මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාකච්ඡා කර මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ඉදිරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම පිළිබඳව කැඩිනටි අනුමැතිය ලබාගන්නා ලෙස උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.

නිර්දේශය:-

- (i) දැනට නිමවෙමින් පවත්නා මහවැලි සංවර්ධන සැලැස්ම හැරුණුවිට ජල සම්පත් ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ යෝජනා වී ඇති විශාලතම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය වනුයේ ගිං ගඟ හා නිල්වලා ගඟ අතිරික්ත ජල සම්පත ගිනිකොණ දිග වියලි ප්‍රදේශවලට හරවා යැවීම මගින් වම ප්‍රදේශ සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා වූ මෙම යෝජනාව වේ. මෙම අදහස ඉතා දීර්ඝ කාලයක් තිස්සේ විවිධ විමර්ශනයන්ට හා අධ්‍යයනයන්ට ලක්වූ අතර වර්තමානයේ පවතින තත්වයන්ට අනුකූලවන සේ හැඩගස්වා මෙම යෝජනාව ක්‍රියාත්මක කළහැකි මට්ටමට පියවර ගෙන ඇත. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම මගින් ගිනිකොණ දිග වියලි ප්‍රදේශවල කෘෂිකාර්මික සංවර්ධනයට අතිරේකව වම ප්‍රදේශවල යෝජිත ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය හා ශාඛස්ථ පරිභෝජනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ජල මූලාශ්‍ර සංවර්ධනය කිරීම ද අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. දැනට යෝජිත පරිදි ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම නිසා ගිං ගඟ හා නිල්වලා ගඟ වර්තමාන ජල පරිහරණ සැලසුම් වලට කිසිදු බාධාවක් සිදු නොවන අතරම ගං වතුර පාලනය සඳහා ද යම් ප්‍රමාණයකට උපයෝගී කරගත හැකි වේ.

ඉහත කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ඉදිරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම ඉතා සුදුසු හා කාලෝචිත බව නිර්දේශ කරමි.

- (ii) අදාල සමාගම සමග අත්සන් කර ඇති ගිවිසුමට අනුව අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ මුල් කොටස ගෙවීමෙන් පසුව කොන්ත්‍රාත්කාර ආයතනය විසින් ඉටුකරනු ලබන සමීක්ෂණ දත්ත උපයෝගී කරගෙන පාරිසරික ඇගයීම් 2016 වසර තුළ නිම කළහැකි අතර කොන්ත්‍රාත්කාර සමාගමට ඊටින් සමගාමීව විස්තරාත්මක සැලසුම් සකස් කර 2017 වසර සිට ඉදිකිරීම් ආරම්භ කිරීමට සූදානම් විය හැකි ය. ඒ අනුව අදාල සමාගමට මෙම වසරතුළ කොන්ත්‍රාත් අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ මුල් කොටස වන 15% හි (රු.මි. 14500 දළ වශයෙන්) මේ වන විට ගෙවා ඇති රු.මි. 4000ක මුදල හැර ඉතිරි මුදල දේශීය අරමුදල් යටතේ ගෙවීම සුදුසු බව ද නිර්දේශ කරමි.

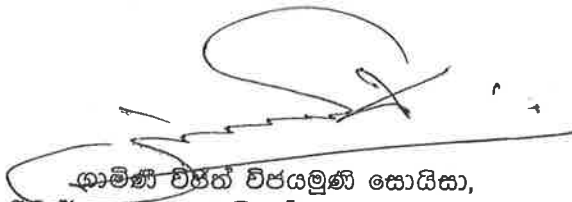
අනුමැතිය:-

- i) මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ කටයුතු ජූරුවන ආරම්භ කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහාත්,
- ii) CAMC ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම හා වාර්මාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය අතර අත්සන් කර ඇති ගිවිසුම බලාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මූලික අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ ඉතිරි කොටස අදාල සමාගමට ගෙවීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය රු.මි. 10,500ක මුදල දේශීය අරමුදල් මගින් ගෙවීම සඳහා 2016 වසරේදී දැනට ලබාදී ඇති රු.මි. 4000 ප්‍රතිපාදනයට අමතරව රු.මි. 6500ක අතිරේක ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසාදීමට හෝ එසේ කළ

නොහැකි නම් අවම වශයෙන් හිච්ඡමට අනුව පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන සඳහා මූලික අවශ්‍යතාවයක් වූ භූ විමර්ශන කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් 5% ක් ඉතිරි මුදල වූ දළ වශයෙන් රු.මි. 630ක් වූ මුදල ගෙවීම සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබාදීමටත්,

- iii) මේ වනවිට සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙමින් පවතින ණය මුදල සහන පොලී අනුපාත මත විනයේ EXIM බැංකුව වෙතින් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා අදාල සාකච්ඡා කඩිනම් කිරීමට මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයට උපදෙස් ලබාදීමටත්,

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කරමි.



ශාමිණී විජිත් විජයමුණි සොයිසා,
වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍ය.

වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය

නො : 11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05
2016 / / වැනිදා.

ශාමිණී විජිත් විජයමුණි



මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය
நிதி அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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பெக்ஸ் }
Fax }

වෙබ් අඩවිය }
වෙබ් සයිට් } www.treasury.gov.lk
Website }

මගේ අංකය }
எனது இல. } MFS/PA/CP/16/36
My No. }

ඔබේ අංකය }
உமது இல. }
Your No. }

දිනය }
திகதி } 2016.02.16
Date }

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය
මුදල් අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ

අමාත්‍යාංශය : වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ

මිලදාය හා දිනය : යෝජිත ගි. නිලවලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීම.
2016.02.16

යෝජනාවන් : පහත සඳහන් යෝජනා සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ

(i) මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ කටයුතු නැවත ආරම්භ කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා

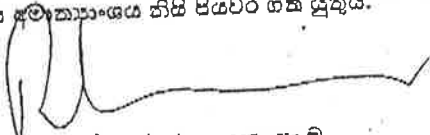
(ii) CAMC ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම හා වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය අතර අත්සන් කර ඇති ගිවිසුම බලාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මූලික අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ ඉතිරි කොටස අදාළ සමාගමට ගෙවීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය රු.මි.10,500ක මුදල දේශීය අරමුදල් මගින් ගෙවීම සඳහා 2016 වසරේදී දැනට ලබා දී ඇති රු.මි. 4,000 ප්‍රතිපාදනයට අමතරව රු.මි. 6,500ක අතිරේක ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසාදීමට හෝ එසේ කළ නොහැකි නම් අවම වශයෙන් ගිවිසුමට අනුව පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන සඳහා මූලික අවශ්‍යතාවයක් වූ හු විමර්ශණ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් 5%ක් ඉතිරි මුදල වූ දළ වශයෙන් රු.මි. 630ක් මුදල ගෙවීම සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබාදීමට

(iii) මේ වන විට සාකච්ඡා කෙරෙමින් පවතින ණය මුදල සහන සොලී අනුපාත මත ඒතයේ EXIM බැංකුව මගින් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අදාළ සාකච්ඡා කඩිනම් කිරීමට මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයට උපදෙස් ලබා දීමට

නිරීක්ෂණ : පහත සඳහන් කරුණු නිරීක්ෂණය කරන ලදී.

(i) ණය ලබාදෙන ආයතන වෙත අදාළ ණය ඉල්ලුම්පත් යොමුකර ඇති බවට ඉහත අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයේ සඳහන් කර තිබුණද, පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන වාර්තාව ඇතුළු අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ලේඛන නොලැබීම හේතුවෙන් විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ඒක අපනයන ආනයන බැංකුව වෙත මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා ණය අයදුම්පතක් යොමු කර නොමැති අතර ඒ බැව් විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මෙම තත්ත්වය 2015 ජූනි මස 25 හා 2015 දෙසැම්බර් 08 දිනැති ලිපි මගින් අදාළ රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත දැනුම් දී ඇත.

- (ii) ඉහත අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය අනුව, කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් 85%ක් වින අපනයන ආනයන බැංකුව වෙතින් ලබා ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂා කරන අතර, ඉතිරි 15%ක මුදල ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය මගින් මූල්‍යයනය කරනු ඇත. කෙසේ වුවද, කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් 85%ක් පමණක් ලබා දෙන බවට වින අපනයන ආනයන බැංකුව සමඟ එකඟත්වයකට පැමිණ නොමැත. සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතියක් සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘති පිරිවැයෙන් 100%ක් ආවරණය කරනු ලබන වින රජයේ සහනදායී ණය මුදලක් අනුමත වුවහොත් ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජයේ අරමුදල් සඳහා අවශ්‍යතාවයක් පැන නොගනීනු ඇත.
- (iii) වින CAMC ආයතනය සමඟ වාණිජ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තු අත්සන් කර තිබුණද, අවශ්‍ය වන පූර්වගාමී කොන්දේසි සම්පූර්ණ කර නොතිබීම නිසා මේ වනතුරු එය විනාශයකට පත් වී නොමැත. ඉංජිනේරු, ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීම් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව බලාත්මක කිරීමේ මූලික කොන්දේසියක් වනුයේ වින අපනයන ආනයන බැංකුව සමඟ වින ණය ගිවිසුම පිළිබඳ කටයුතු අවසන් වීමයි.
- (iv) ඉහත (ii) හා (iii) න් කරන ලද පැහැදිලි කිරීමවලට අනුව, කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුට දැනටමත් සිදුකර ඇති, රු. මිලියන 4,000ක ගෙවීම් ඉංජිනේරු, ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීම් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවේ කොන්දේසිවලට පටහැනි වේ. එබැවින්, මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා මූල්‍යයන කටයුතු සිදුකර අවසන් වනතුරු, කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුට තවදුරටත් ගෙවීම් සිදු නොකළ යුතු වේ.
- (v) අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයට අනුව, අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ පළමු වාරිකය ගෙවනතුරු පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයනය අවසන් කිරීම සඳහා මිණුම් තොරතුරු භාවිත කළ නොහැකි වන අතර, එසේම මූල්‍යයනය කිරීමේ කටයුතු නිමා කිරීම සඳහා පාරිසරික ඇගයීම් වාර්තාව අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ. එබැවින්, පාරිසරික ගැටලු නිසි පරිදි ඇගයීම හා වාර්තා කිරීම තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා පාරිසරික අධිකාරීන් සමඟ නිසි අභ්‍යන්තරික සැකසුමක් අවශ්‍ය වේ.
- (vi) තවදුරටත්, මෙය ඇ.එ.ජ. ඩොලර් මිලියන 690ක කැඳවුමක් නොලත් සෘජු ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනාවක් වන බැවින්, ව්‍යාපෘති පිරිවැය පිළිබඳ සාධාරණීකරණයක් සහ මෙම කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු සමඟම කටයුතු කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය නැවත සලකා බැලිය යුතුව තිබේ.
- (vii) ඒ අනුව, මෙම කැඳවුමක් නොලත් සෘජු ව්‍යාපෘතිය නැවත විමර්ශනය කිරීමට හා ඒ පිළිබඳව අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයට වාර්තා කිරීම සඳහා ස්වාධීන විශේෂඥයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත කමිටුවක් පත් කිරීමට යොජනා කරමි. වැඩිදුරටත්, දැනට පවතින ඉංජිනේරු, ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීම් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව බලාත්මක පත්වීමේ නොපවතින බැවින් කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුට ගෙවන ලද රු. මිලියන 4,000ක මුදල ආපසු ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ ඇප බැඳුම්කරය යොදා ගැනීමේ හැකියාවක් පවතින අතර ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා නව ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනා කැඳවීමට හැකි බවටත් සඳහන් කරමි. අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ ඇප බැඳුම්කරය කල් පිරීමට පෙර ව්‍යාපෘතියේ මූල්‍යයන කටයුතු අවසන් කළ නොහැකි වුවහොත්, රජයට ඇති විය හැකි සාමූහි අවම කර ගැනීම සඳහා රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය නිසි පියවර ගත යුතුය.


 රටී කරුණානායක, පා.ම.
 මුදල් අමාත්‍ය

☎️ 2323730
 ෆැක්ස් අංකය 2389151
 Fax No.



වෙබ් අඩවිය } www.cabinetoffice.gov.lk
 වෙබ් தளம் }
 Web Site }
 වි-அதிரே } info@cabinetoffice.gov.lk
 மின்னஞ்சல் }
 E-mail }

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලය
 அமைச்சரவை அலுவலகம்
 OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

ජනරජ කොට්ඨාසයේ, මුහුදු මාර්ගයේ පිහිටි මාවත,
 කොළඹ 01.

குடியரசுக் கட்டடம், சேர் பாரோன் ஜயதிலக்க
 மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு 01.

Republic Building, Sir Baron Jayathilaka Mawatha,
 Colombo 01, Sri Lanka.

මගේ අංකය } 16/0339/729/008
 எனது இல. }
 My No. }

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது இல. }
 Your No. }

දිනය } 2016-03-07
 திகதி }
 Date }

Urgent & Confidential

Eng. R.M.W. Rathnayake
 Secretary
 Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
 Fax: 2081346

DRAFT CABINET DECISION

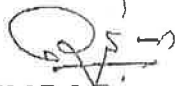
Given below is an extract of **Item (29)** of the Minutes of the Cabinet Meeting held on 2016-03-02. These Minutes are to be confirmed at the next Cabinet Meeting.

Item (29)

Cabinet Paper No.16/0339/729/008, a Memorandum dated 2016-02-16 by the Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management on "**Commencement of construction of Gin-Nilwala diversion Project**" - (Cabinet decision dated 2014-09-30 on CP No.14/1259/508/014 refers) the above Memorandum was considered along with the observations of the Minister of Finance. After discussion, it was decided to refer this matter to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Management chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister, for its recommendations.

Action by: **Secretary to the Prime Minister** - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.
My/Irrigation and Water Resources Management - above observations annexed.

Copied to: **Secretary to the President** - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.
My/Mahaweli Development and Environment - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.
My/National Policies and Economic Affairs - copy of Memorandum and above observations annexed.
My/Finance


 W.M.D.J. Fernando
 Additional Secretary

Sgd:/ S. Abeysinghe
 Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers

ලේකම් } 2329620
 செயலாளர் }
 Secretary }

අතිරේක ලේකම් } 2325279
 மேலதிகச் செயலாளர் }
 Additional Secretary } 157621

ප්‍රධාන සහකාර ලේකම් }
 சிறப்பு உதவிச் செயலாளர் } 2431004
 Senior Assistant Secretary }

11/28/2013

*



වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය
நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක: 11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05.
கில: 11, ஜாவத்த வீதி, கொழும்பு 05.
No: 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

මගේ අංකය }
எனது கில } MI/Irr.Dev/02/20/GNDP
My No }

ඔබේ අංකය }
உமது கில }
Your No }

දිනය }
திகதி } 18/03/2016
Date }

Director General,
Department of External Resources,
Ministry of National Policy & Economic Affairs

**Loan Proposal for Government Concessional Loan (GCL) / Preferential Buyer's Credit (PBC) -
Gin Nilwala Diversion Project**

Hon. Minister of Irrigation & Water Resources Management informed me that above Project has now been approved by the "Cabinet ^{Committee} ~~Comity~~ on Economic Management" and also initiate to proceed with the loan Proposal.

I have already forwarded the relevant document needed for proceeding the Loan proposal through my letters MIWRM/Addl.Sec (SP)/Gin – Nilwala and dated 02/12/2014 and 08/12/2014 for forwarding Government Concessional Loan (GCL) / Preferential Buyer's Credit (PBC) regarding Gin Nilwala Diversion Project.

As some information has to be updated, I herewith send the following documents except EPC Contact Agreement-Volume II comprising Particular Conditions of Contract ,General Conditions of Contract, Employer's Particular Requirement, Employer's General Requirement and Technical Specification Part C for Civil Works, Electrical and Mechanical Works, Transmission Lines.

- I. Contract Document (Balance)
 - I. Copy of the Contract Agreement - Volume I
 - II. Letter of Acceptance
 - III. Annexes
 - i. Form of Performance Security

ලේකම් } செயலாளர் } Secretary }	දුරකථන } தொலைபேசி } Telephone - 2081346/2081510	කාර්යාලය } அலுவலகம் } Office }	දුරකථන } தொலைபேசி } Telephone - 2081371
	ඊ-මේල් } E-mail - miwr@sl.gov.lk		ඊ-මේල් } E-mail - miwr@sl.gov.lk
	ෆැක්ස් } தொலைநகல் } Fax - 2081346		ෆැක්ස් } தொலைநகல் } Fax

- (6)
- ii. Form of Advance Payment Guarantee
 - iii. Contact Price
 - iv. Construction Time Schedule
 - v. Document Comprising Financial Negotiations
 1. Report of the SCAPC
 2. TEC Report

2. Introduction of Project Background Information (**Annex I**)
3. Introduction of Contractor (**Annex II**)
4. Introduction of Client (**Annex III**)
5. Project Applying Chinese Government Assistance Project Proposal (**Annex IV**)
6. Proposal for Applying Chinese Government Assistance (**Annex V**)

It is highly appreciated, if you could make necessary arrangement to expedite the process of above Loan Proposal.


.....
Eng.R.M.W. Ratnayaka,

Secretary,

Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management.

Copy to;

Hon. Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management :- For Information Please



අමුණු (XXIV)

වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය
நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක: 11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05.
கில: 11, ஜாவத்தவீதி, கொழும்பு 05.
No: 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

මගේ අංකය } ඔබේ අංකය } දිනය }
எனது கில } உமது கில } திகதி }
My No } MI/Irr.Dev./02/20/GNDP } Your No } Date } 21.06.2016

Mr. E. M. S. B. Ekanayake
Secretary to the Prime Minister

Cabinet Committee on Economic Management

This has reference your letter no. PMO/01/ASP/2016/01(Vol II) dated 20/06/2016 on the meeting minute of the 15th June 2016 meeting.

My observations and comments are given below.

- 1). Implementation of only Nilwala section has not been discussed at the OECM, meetings.
- 2). The OCEM instruction on above subject was to divide the turn key project to two stages namely,
 01. Stage I - To complete investigations and review of feasibility studies and complete the basic Designs so that EIA study can be completed by Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management.
After the stage I and EIA approval granted to get the cabinet approval to proceed with stage II which is the construction of the project.
 02. Since already Rs. 4.0 bn is paid as part of mobilization advance to the CAMC Engineering Ltd. it was instructed to utilize that money for stage I study and to negotiate necessary foreign funding only for stage II.

A draft of the Cabinet paper prepared according to above instructions has been submitted for Hon. Minister's consent, please.

o/c
Eng. R. M. W. Ratnayake
Secretary

Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management

දුරකථන தொலைபேசி Telephone - 2081346/2081510 කාර්යාලය } දුරකථන தொலைபேசி Telephone - 2081371
சேயலாளர் } ர - தேர் செயலில் E-mail - warijala@gmail.com அலுவலகம் } ர - தேர் செயலில் E-mail - irrigationwm@gmail.com
Secretary } லகல் தொலைநகல் Fax - 2081346 164 Office } லகல் தொலைநகல் Fax -



අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය කාර්යාලය
 பிரதம அமைச்சரின் அலுவலகம்
 PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

අමුණුම (XXV)

58, ශ්‍රීමත් අර්නස්ට් ද සිල්වා මාවත, කොළඹ 07.
 58, ஸ்ரீமத் ஏர்னஸ்ட் தசில்வா மாவத்தை, கொழும்பு 07.
 58, Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 07.

මගේ යොමුව
 எனது குறியீடு
 My Ref.

PMO/01/ASP/2016/01(VolII)

ඔබේ යොමුව
 உமது குறியீடு
 Your Ref.

දිනය
 திகதி
 Date } 23.06.2016

Secretary
 Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management

Dear Sir



Cabinet Committee on Economic Management

This has reference to my letter No: PMO/01/ASP/2016/01 (Vol II) and dated 20.06.2016 on the above matter.

Decision circulated from the above letter has been amended as given below.

Item No. (15/06/2016/19)

Commencement of Construction of Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project.

It was stated that the Cabinet memorandum referred to CCEM on commencement of Construction of Gin-Nilwala diversion project has been discussed in detail at the OCEM and it is recommended to complete investigations and review of feasibility studies and complete the basic designs so that EIA can be completed by Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management. After the stage I and EIA approval granted, to get the Cabinet approval to proceed with stage II which is the construction of the project.

The CCEM concurred with the recommendation and instructions were given to implement only the Nilwala section of the project. Instructions were given to Ministry of Irrigation to submit a Cabinet paper with the proposed amendments.

Action by: Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management

Copies for information: Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers
 Secretary, Ministry of Finance

Thank you
 Yours sincerely

(Signature)
 E M S B Ekanayake
 Secretary to the Prime Minister
 (Tel. - 0112575311/ Fax - 0112575310)
 (Email - secpm@pmoffice.gov.lk)

Add Sec CID) Bin (SP)
P.L. Prasanna
Nilwala only in not feasible
29/07



ෆැක්ස් } 2574143
 பெக்ஸ் } 2575454
 Fax } 2575310

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 ආලේඛන } secpm@pmoffice.gov.lk
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අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශ අංකය: MI/Inf. Dev./02/20/GNDP

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නිල්වලා ගඟ මෙන්ම හිං ගඟ දෝණිවල ඉහල ප්‍රදේශයන් තුළ විශාල ජලය මෙන්ම මධ්‍යම ප්‍රමාණයේ ජලය තැනීම මගින් හම්බන්තොට ප්‍රදේශයට ජලය ලබාදීමට දීර්ඝ කාලයක් තිස්සේ යෝජනා වී තිබූ නමුත් ඒ ඒ වකවානු තුළ එම යෝජනාවන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වී නැති අතර අදාළ ගඟා දෝණි ප්‍රදේශයන් දැන් විශාල ලෙස සංවර්ධනය වී ඇති නිසා මෙවැනි ජලය තැනීම් මගින් හම්බන්තොට ප්‍රදේශයට හිං-නිල්වලා ජලය හරවා ගැනීම ප්‍රායෝගික නොවීය.

එසේ වුවත් හිං-නිල්වලා දෝණි මඟින් වසරකට දළ වශයෙන් ජලය ඝනමීටර් මිලියන 5000 (5000mcm) කටත් අධික ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රයෝජනයට නොගෙන මුහුදට ගලාගෙන යන නිසා එම ජලය ප්‍රමාණයෙන් හම්බන්තොට ප්‍රදේශයට අවශ්‍ය ජල ප්‍රමාණය වන ඝනමීටර් මිලියන 300-400 ක ප්‍රමාණයක් හරවා ගැනීමට හැකි විවිධ ක්‍රමවේදයන් වාර්මාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් 2000-2008 වර්ෂවලදී තවදුරටත් අධ්‍යයනය කර ජල හැරවුම් ක්‍රමවේද කිහිපයක් හඳුනා ගනු ලැබීය.

හිං ගඟ දෝණිය මෙන්ම නිල්වලා ගඟ දෝණිය තුළ දැන් විශාල සංවර්ධනයක් ඇති වී තිබෙන නිසා පරිසරයට මෙන්ම බලපෑමට ලක්වන ජනතාවට අවම හානියක් වන අයුරින් ජල හැරවුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා හැකි පමණ උමං මාර්ග යොදා ගැනීමට යෝජනා වූ අතර මේ නිසා හිං-නිල්වලා ජල හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය සංකීර්ණ මෙන්ම විශාල මුදලක් වැයවන ව්‍යාපෘතියක් විය. මෙවැනි ව්‍යාපෘතියක් දියත් කිරීම සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබා ගත හැකි ක්‍රමවේදයක් වූ චීන රජය මඟින් තාක්ෂණ සේවාවන් මෙන්ම මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන බලා ගැනීමේ අපේක්ෂාවෙන් සී/ස China-CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම සමඟ EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවකට ඇතුලත් වීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ඉදිරි කටයුතු කිරීමට එම සමාගම සමඟ අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් අවබෝධතා ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කිරීමට 2009 වසරේදී (අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අංක අ.ම.ප /09/2425/356/022 හා 2009 නොවැම්බර් 26 දිනැති අනුමැතිය) අමාත්‍යාංශ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබාදෙනු ලැබීය.

2009 වසර තුළදී අත්සන් කරනු ලැබූ මෙම අවබෝධතා ගිවිසුම අනුව අදාළ සමාගම විවිධ ජල හැරවුම් ක්‍රමවේදයන් වසර 3ක පමණ කාලයක් තුළ ගැඹුරින් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව හම්බන්තොට ප්‍රදේශයට ජලය ලබාදීම සඳහා ප්‍රධාන හැරවුම් ස්ථාන සහ හැරවුම් මාර්ග පිළිබඳ අවධානය යොමුකරමින් මහා හම්බන්තොට සංවර්ධන ප්‍රදේශයේ ජල ඉල්ලුම සපුරාලීම පිණිස නිල්වලා හා හිං ගඟ දෝණිවල ජලය හැරවීම සඳහා 2012 වර්ෂයේදී ශක්‍යතා වාර්තාවක් සකස් කරනු ලැබීය.

මෙම ශක්‍යතා වාර්තාවට අදාළ යෝජනාව ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනතාව මෙන්ම දේශපාලන අධිකාරිය/ රේඛීය ආයතන සාකච්ඡා කිරීමේදී එම යෝජනාව අනුව ජලය හැරවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් නොයෙකුත් විරෝධතා මතුවූ අතර පාරිසරික ගැටලු මෙන්ම බලපෑමට ලක්වන පවුල් සංඛ්‍යාව අවම වන පරිදි ජල හැරවුම් යෝජනාව තවදුරටත් යාවත්කාලීන කළයුතු බවටත් එසේ යාවත්කාලීන කිරීමේ දී හිං-නිල්වලා දෝණියේ ශාඛස්ථ හා වාර් ජල අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ද සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ඒ සඳහාද ප්‍රතිකර්මයන් සහිතව ජල හැරවුම් යෝජනාව යාවත්කාලීන කළ යුතු බවට තීරණය විය.

මේ අනුව අදාළ යෝජනාව තවදුරටත් ශාවත්කාලීන කිරීම වාර්තාපාද අමාත්‍යාංශය / මහවැලි උපදේශන කාර්යාංශ සමාගම විකාබද්ධව ඉටු කරනු ලැබූ අතර, එම සමාලෝචන ක්‍රියාවලියේ දී ජනතා අවශ්‍යතාවයන් හඳුනා ගැනීමත් හිං-නිල්වලා ද්‍රෝණිවල ජල හිඟයන් පවතින ප්‍රදේශයන්ගේ ජල අවශ්‍යතාවය සපුරාලීමත් සමඟ හම්බන්තොට සංවර්ධිත ප්‍රදේශයේ අනාගත ජල අවශ්‍යතාවය සපුරාලීම මෙන්ම ව්‍යාපෘතිය නිසා සිදුවන සමාජ හා පාරිසරික බලපෑම් අවම වන ලෙසද අරමුණු කරගෙන අධ්‍යයනයන් සිදුකරනු ලැබීය. ඒ අනුව මෙම ශාවත්කාලීන කිරීමේ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීමේ දී හිං සහ නිල්වලා යන ශාබද ද්‍රෝණිවල වාර්තාපාද කටයුතු කරමාන සඳහා යෝජිත ස්ථාන / මධ්‍යස්ථාන මෙන්ම යෝජිත රුහුණුපුර සංවර්ධිත ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ජල අවශ්‍යතාවයද සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන ඇත. තවද ජල හැරවුම් මාර්ග මෙන්ම ජල විදුලිබල උත්පාදන විභවයද සමාජ හා පාරිසරික බලපෑම් අවම වන ලෙස සැලකිල්ලට ගනිමින් නව ජල සම්බලිතතා අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කරනු ලැබීය.

රට අමතරව පරිසර අධිකාරිය / වන සංරක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව / වනජීවී දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඇතුළු පාරිසරික ඇගයීම් සඳහා ඇතුළත් වන ප්‍රධාන රේඛීය ආයතනයන් සමඟ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ පරීක්ෂා කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව ඔවුන්ගේ නිරීක්ෂණයන්ද ඇතුළත් වන පරිදි හිං නිල්වලා ජලය හැරවීම සඳහා ශාවත්කාලීන කරනු ලැබූ ශක්‍යතාවයන් 2014 අප්‍රේල් මස සකස් කරනු ලැබීය. තවද පරිසර අධිකාරිය හා අදාළ රේඛීය ආයතනයන් සමඟ මෙම ශක්‍යතාව අනුව තිබෙන යෝජනාව සාකච්ඡා වාර කිහිපයක් තුළ සාකච්ඡා කර එම රේඛීය ආයතන සමඟ ක්ෂේත්‍ර පරීක්ෂාවන් කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව අවසන් ශක්‍යතා වාර්තාව අනුව තිබෙන ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනාව ඉදිකිරීම් ඉටුකිරීම සඳහා පාරිසරික ඇගයීම් අධ්‍යයනයක් (EIA-study) සඳහා පරිසර අධිකාරිය විසින් 2014 වසර තුලදී අධ්‍යයන නිර්ණායකයක් Term of Reference (TOR) නිකුත් කරනු ලැබීය.

මේ හා සමගාමීව අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් 2014 අප්‍රේල් මස ශාවත්කාලීන කරනු ලැබූ ශක්‍යතා වාර්තාව තවදුරටත් අධ්‍යයනය කර EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවක් සඳහා තාක්ෂණික යෝජනා මෙන්ම මූල්‍යමය යෝජනා වෙත වෙනම ලබාදෙන ලෙසට සී/ස China CAMCE සමාගම වෙත දැන්වීමෙන් පසුව ඔවුන්ගෙන් ලද යෝජනාවන් අනුව අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් පත්කරනු ලැබූ ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටුවක් මගින් නිර්දේශ කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව 2014.10.10 දිනැති CM14/12559/508/014 දරණ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය මගින් අදාළ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ඇ.ඩො. මිලියන 690ක මුදලට සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම හා ගිවිසුමකට එලඹීමට අනුමැතිය ලබා දී ඇත. තවද අදාළ ගිවිසුම නීතිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත ලබා දී, ඔවුන්ගේ නිරීක්ෂණයන් හා එකඟතාවයන් 2014.04.31 දින අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ලබා දී ඇත.

මේ අනුව වාර්තාපාද හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම සමඟ 2014 නොවැම්බර් මස 05 වන දින ඇ.ඩො. මිලියන 690ක මුදලට ගිවිසුමකට එලඹ ඇත. ඉන් අනතුරුව අදාළ ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කිරීම සඳහා පරිසර අධිකාරිය විසින් ලබා දී ඇති TOR අනුව පරිසර ඇගයීම් අධ්‍යයනයක් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය භූගත විමර්ෂන මෙන්ම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා මූලික නිර්මාණ හා සැලසුම් (Basic Designs & Plan) සකස් කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වූයෙන් EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවේ එකඟ වී ඇති කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් 5%ක මූලික අත්තිකාරම් මුදලක් සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම වෙත ගෙවීමෙන් එම කටයුතු අදාළ සමාගම මගින් ඉටු කර ගැනීමට එකඟතාවයකට පත්වී එවකට පවතින අග්‍රිමයන් අනුව යමින් 2014 දෙසැම්බර් 31, 2015 ජනවාරි 06 හා 07යන දිනයන්හි දී වාරික 03ක් යටතේ ඇ.ඩො. 29,989,000ක් (4.35%පමණ) අත්තිකාරකම් මුදලේ කොටසක් ලෙස ගෙවීම් කර ඇත. කෙසේ වුවද අත්තිකාරම් මුදලේ මූලික 5% ගෙවීම කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු හට සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ගෙවා නොතිබූ හේතුවෙන් සහ එවකට සිදු වූ දේශපාලන වෙනස්කම්ද හේතු පාදක කරගනිමින් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ කාර්යයන් ඉදිරියට කරගෙන යාම සඳහා සේවායෝජකයා විසින් අදාළ කොන්ත්‍රාත් සමාගම වෙත උපදෙස් ලබා දී නැත.

2015 වර්ෂයේ දී නව රජය බලයට පැමිණීමෙන් අනතුරුව ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය අනුකමිටුව මගින් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ද සමාලෝචනයට ලක් කෙරුණු අතර, එම සමාලෝචන කටයුතු සඳහා ආර්ථික කටයුතු පිළිබඳ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල කමිටුවේ හා ආර්ථික කළමනාකරණ නිල කමිටුවේ සාකච්ඡා වාර කිහිපයක් පවත්වනු ලැබීය. 2016 මැයි 27 වැනි දින පවත්වනු ලැබූ ආර්ථික කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳ නිල කමිටුවේ දී මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා දැනටමත් සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම සමඟ අත්සන් කර ඇති EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව පහත සඳහන් පරිදි අදියර 2ක්

යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ අපේක්ෂාවෙන් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට තීරණය විය.

අදියර 01.

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු වන සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම විසින් දැනට තිබෙන ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනාව නවදුරටත් ගැඹුරින් අධ්‍යයනය කර ගිං සහ නිල්වලා දෝණවල ජල අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් ජල පරිමාවක් ඉතිරි කරමින් මහා හම්බන්තොට යෝජිත සංවර්ධන ප්‍රදේශ සඳහා අතිරික්ත ජල අවශ්‍යතාවයන් ගිං සහ නිල්වලා දෝණ මඟින් හැරවීම සඳහා සුදුසු පරිදි අදාළ යෝජනා යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම වම යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා මූලික නිර්මාණ හා සැලසුම් (Basic Design & Planning) සකස් කිරීමට උමං මාර්ග තැනීමේදී ඉවත් කරනු ලබන ද්‍රව්‍ය කොටස් තැන්පත් කිරීමේ (Land Scalping) කටයුතු කිරීම වැනි දෑ සඳහා අදාළ රේඛීය ආයතන සමඟ එකඟතාවයකට එලඹීම වැනි වැඩ මෙන්ම අමාත්‍යාංශය මඟින් දියත් කරනු ලබන පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු කරගෙන යාම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියළු දත්ත හා ව්‍යාපෘති සංවර්ධන ඇතුළු තොරතුරු ලබා දීම.

අදියර 02.

විස්තරාත්මක නිර්මාණ හා සැලසුම් කටයුතු ඇතුළු ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සියළුම ඉදිකිරීම් වැඩ සම්පූර්ණ කිරීම.

නිර්දේශය

තවදුරටත් අවශ්‍ය වන සියළුම ජල විද්‍යා අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු විමර්ශන කටයුතු මෙන්ම භූගත විමර්ශන කටයුතු ඉටුකරමින් පහත සඳහන් කරුණු තහවුරු වන පරිදි සුදුසු ආකාරයට ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ව්‍යුහය හවිකරණය කිරීමට හා ඊට සරිලන පරිදි ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කිරීම සඳහා මූලික නිර්මාණ හා සැලසුම් (Basic Designs & Planning) පිළියෙල කිරීමට

- 01. හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කය සඳහා යෝජිත ජල ප්‍රමාණය හරවා යැවීමෙන් පසුව ගිං-නිල්වලා දෝණවල ජල අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් ජල පරිමාවක් ඉතිරිවීමත්
- 02. මහ හම්බන්තොට සංවර්ධන හා යෝජිත ප්‍රදේශවල අතිරේක වාරි කටයුතු මෙන්ම ගෘහස්ත කටයුතු සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන ජල ඉල්ලුම සපුරාලීම උදෙසා ජලය හැරවීමේ හා ගබඩා කිරීමේ හැකියාව හා
- 03. යෝජිත උමං මාර්ග පටය හා කැණීම් ක්‍රමවේදය මඟින් ප්‍රදේශයේ කිසිදු භූගෝලීය භෞතික බාධාවක් සිදු නොවන බවටත්

තහවුරු කිරීමට සී/ස China CAMC ඉංජිනේරු සමාගමට උපදෙස් දීම.

ඉහත සඳහන් නිර්දේශවලට අමතරව අමාත්‍යාංශය මඟින් දියත් කරනු ලබන පාරිසරික ඇගයීම් අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය ව්‍යාපෘති දත්තයන් ලබාදීමටත් සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගමට උපදෙස් දීම.

දැනටමත් අත්සන් කර ඇති ඉංජිනේරු, ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීම් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව (EPC Contract) අදියර දෙකකින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම සමඟ සාකච්ඡා කර, වම සාකච්ඡා කරුණු අන්තර්ගත වන පරිදි පවත්නා ගිවිසුම සඳහා සංශෝධිත ඇමුණුමක් සකස් කිරීම සඳහා වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්ගේ සහාපතිත්වයෙන් හා මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ දැනුමක් ඇති තවත් නිලධාරීන් දෙදෙනෙකු ද ඇතුළත් 03 දෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්විත කමිටුවක් පත් කිරීම.

EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවේ මුදලින් 5%ක අත්තිකාරම් මුදලක් ලබාගැනීමෙන් අනතුරුව මෙහි සඳහන් අදියර 01ට අදාළ සියළුම ඉංජිනේරුමය කාර්යයන් ඉටු කිරීමට කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු එකඟතාවය පළ

කරන නිසා දේශීය අරමුදල් යොදා ගනිමින් තවදුරටත් ගෙවිය යුතු ඇමරිකන් ඩොලර් 4,511,000 ක් වනම් කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් දළ වශයෙන් 0.65% ක් වූ මූලික අත්තිකාරම් මුදල ගෙවීම.

සී/ස China CMACE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම විසින් අදියර - 01 හි වැඩ කටයුතු කරනු ලබන අතර, අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු ඉටු කර, අදාළ පාරිසරික අනුමැතීන් ලබා ගැනීම හා ඉඩම් පවරා ගැනීමේ හා නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ කටයුතු ඉටුකිරීම.

අදියර - 01 වැඩ කටයුතු නිම කිරීමත් සමග අදියර - 02 හි වැඩ කටයුතු කරගෙන යාමට හැකිවන පරිදි, අදියර - 02 සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබාගැනීම සඳහා මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය හා විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් කටයුතු කිරීම, නිර්දේශ කරමි.

අනුමැතිය

1. ගිණුම - නිල්වලා ගඟ ජල හැරවුම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් සී/ස China CMACE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගම සමග 2014 නොවැම්බර් 14 දින වලඹී ඇති අංක MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064 දරණ ඉංජිනේරු ප්‍රසම්පාදන ඉදිකිරීම් (EPC) කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුම අනුව අදාළ වැඩකොටස්, ඉහත නිර්දේශ කර ඇති පරිදි අදියර දෙකකින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමටත්,

2. ඉහත 1 හි සඳහන් පරිදි, EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව අදියර දෙකකින් ඉටු කිරීම සඳහා අදාළ සමාගම සමග සාකච්ඡා කර, එම සාකච්ඡා කරුණු අන්තර්ගත වන පරිදි, පවත්නා ගිවිසුම සඳහා සංශෝධිත ඇමුණුමක් සකස් කිරීම සඳහා, වාර්තාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්ගේ සභාපතිත්වයෙන් හා මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ කරුණු පිළිබඳව වැටහීමක් ඇති තවත් තාක්ෂණික නිලධාරියෙකු ඇතුළු තිදෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්විත සාකච්ඡා කමිටුවක් පත්කිරීමටත්,

3. ඉහත අංක 2 හා සාකච්ඡා සටහන් අනුව සකස්කරනු ලබන සංශෝධිත ඇමුණු, වාර්තාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ, ලේකම් හා අදාළ සමාගම විසින් අත්සන් තැබීමට යටත්ව

මූලික අත්තිකාරම් මුදල 5% ක් වන පරිදි , දේශීය අරමුදල් භාවිත කරමින් තවදුරටත් ගෙවිය යුතු ඇ.ඩො. මිලියන 4.511 වූ මුදල සී/ස China CAMCE ඉංජිනේරු සමාගමට ගෙවීම් කිරීමටත්,

4. ව්‍යාපෘතියේ 02 වන අදියර සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය හා විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ඉදිරි කටයුතු කිරීමටත් :

5. 01 වන අදියර අවසන් කර ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කිරීම සඳහා පාරිසරික අනුමැතියක් ලබාගැනීමෙන් අනතුරුව පවත්නා EPC කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුම අනුව 02 වන අදියර ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමටත්.

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කරමි.


ගාමිණී විජේ විජයමුණි සොයිසා,
වාර්තාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍ය.

වාර්තාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය
නො : 11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05
2016/...../..... /



අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලය
அமைச்சரவை அலுவலகம்
OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

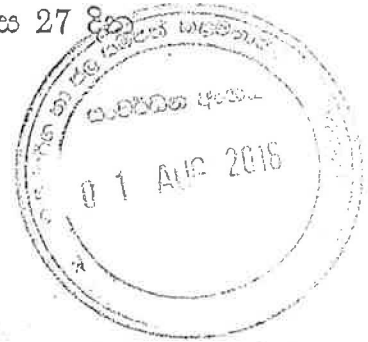
CABINET DECISION

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය

அமைச்சரவைத் தீர்மானம்

පිටපත් : ජනාධිපති ලේකම්.
අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම්.
මුදල් ලේකම්.
නීතිය හා සාමය සහ
දක්ෂිණ සං.ලේකම්.
විගණකාධිපති.

මගේ අංකය: අමප/16/1304/729/008-I
2016 ජූලි මස 27 දින

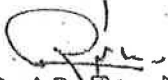


ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු : අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.
වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.

මහා හම්බන්තොට සංවර්ධනයට අවශ්‍ය අමතර ජලය
ලබාගැනීමට ගි. - නිල්වලා ජල හැරවුම්
ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

(වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ
2016-07-07 දිනැති සංදේශය)

2016 ජූලි මස 20 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹී තීරණයක්
අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමඟ එවා ඇත.


ඩබ්ලිව්.එම්.ඩී.චේ.ප්‍රනාන්දු
අතිරේක ලේකම්.

අ.කලේ/එස්.අබේසිංහ
අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(ආ) න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ විෂයයන්:

(II) අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා - ප්‍රසම්පාදනයට අදාළ කරුණු:

31. අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා අංක 16/1304/729/008-I වූ, “මහා හම්බන්තොට
සංවර්ධනයට අවශ්‍ය අමතර ජලය ලබාගැනීමට ගි. - නිල්වලා ජල
හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම” යන මැයෙන් වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල
සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2016-07-07 දිනැති
සංදේශය - (අමප අංක 14/1259/508/014 පිළිබඳව වූ 2014-09-30 දිනැති
අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණයට අදාළව) වැඩිදුර අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම පිණිස කල්
තබන ලදී.

he C.
9

ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු: අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්
වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ
අමාත්‍යාංශය

පිටපත්: මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය
නීතිය හා භෞමික සහ දක්ෂිණ සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය -
සංදේශයේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

Agenda Items :

Cabinet Papers - Procurement Related Matters

Cabinet Paper No.16/1304/729/008-I, a Memorandum dated 2016-07-07 by the Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management on "Implementation of Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project to augment water supplies of Greater Hambantota Development" - (Cabinet decision dated 2014-09-30 on CP No.14/1259/508/014 refers) was deferred for further study.

**Action by: Secretary to the Cabinet
My/Irrigation and Water Resources Management**

**Copied to: My/Finance
My/Law & Order and Southern Development - copy
of Memorandum annexed.**



මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය
நிதி அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

මහලේකම් කාර්යාලය, කොළඹ 01,
ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.

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இலங்கை

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දිනය } 2016.12.05
திகதி }
Date }

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සටහන

ශීං - නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම - වර්තමාන තත්වය පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2016.07.20 දින අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් ගනු ලැබූ තීරණය අනුව තවදුරටත් අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම සඳහා කල් තබනු ලැබූ, මහ හම්බන්තොට සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ජල සැපයුම පුළුල් කිරීමේ ශීං-නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් වාර්මාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ ගරු අමාත්‍යතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ 2016.07.07 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයට, අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අවධානය යොමු කරවමි.

2. ශීං - නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතියට සම්බන්ධව 2014.11.14 දින වාර්මාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය හා China CAMC Engineering Co. Ltd. විසින් අත්සන් කරනු ලැබූ MIWRM/ AGR/ CONS/ 2014/ 064 අංක දරණ කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුම යටතේ අදාළ කාර්යයන් අදියර දෙකකින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට හා (අත්තිකාරම් ගෙවීම 5% ක් වන ලෙස) ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 4.511 ක අත්තිකාරම් කොටස් මුදල ගෙවීම ඇතුළු තවත් යෝජනා සඳහා ඉහත සඳහන් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයෙන් අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂා කෙරිණි (ඇමුණුම I).

3. ශීං - නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය, 2014.09.30 දින අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් ලබා දුන් අනුමැතිය අනුව ආරම්භ කරනු ලැබීය (ඇමුණුම 3). ඒ අනුව, ඉංජිනේරු, ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීමේ (EPC) ගිවිසුමක් ලෙස ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් 696,000,000 ක මුදලකට China CAMCE Co. Ltd. වෙත ශීං - නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ප්‍රදානය කිරීමට වාර්මාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයට අනුමැතිය ලබා දී තිබුණි. ඉන්පසුව, වාර්මාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය, China

CAMCE Co. Ltd. සමග MIWRM/ AGR/ CONS/ 2014/ 064 දරණ කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුමකට ඇතුළු වී ඇත. කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුමේ විධිවිධානයන්හි එක් කොන්දේසියක් ලෙස, ගිවිසුම බලාත්මක හා ක්‍රියාත්මක වීමට, කොන්ත්‍රාත් මුදලින් 15% ක් වන පළමු අත්තිකාරම් වාරිකය, කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු වෙත ලබා දිය යුතු වේ.

4. කෙසේ වුවද, ව්‍යාපෘතිය නැවත ආරම්භ කිරීම හා චීන EXIM බැංකුවෙන් ණය පහසුකම් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා සාකච්ඡා කඩිනම් කිරීමට මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයට උපදෙස් ලබා දීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂාවෙන් වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ ගරු අමාත්‍යතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ 2016.02.16 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය පිළිබඳ කිසිදු සඳහනක් 2016.07.07 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයේ සඳහන් නොවේ. China CAMCE Co. Ltd. සමග වාණිජ කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කර තිබුණේ වුවද ඉංජිනේරු, ප්‍රසම්පාදන හා ඉදිකිරීම් (EPC) ගිවිසුමෙහි ප්‍රධාන කොන්දේසියක් වන චීන EXIM බැංකුව සමග ණය ගිවිසුම අවසානාත්මක කර ගැනීම සපුරා නොමැති බැවින් එම වාණිජ ගිවිසුම බලාත්මක නොවන බව 2016.02.16 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ නිරීක්ෂණයන් මගින් (ඇමුණුම 2), අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයට දන්වනු ලැබීය.

5. ගිං - නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතියට අදාළව කරනු ලැබූ ගෙවීම් පිළිබඳ විමර්ශනයක් කරන ලෙස 2015.09.04 දින මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය (ජාතික අයවැය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව) විසින් වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්ගෙන් ඉල්ලා සිටිනු ලැබීය. ඒ අනුව, වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම් විසින් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරීන් තිදෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්විත කමිටුවක් පත් කරනු ලැබූ අතර එහි වාර්තාවේ පිටපතක් 2016.07.28 දින ජාතික අයවැය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට එවනු ලැබීය. එම කමිටු වාර්තාව (ඇමුණුම 4) හි දක්වා ඇත. අත්තිකාරම් ගෙවීම පිළිබඳ විස්තර, පහත සඳහන් පරිදි ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.

ගෙවීම් කළ දිනය	ගෙවූ මුදල (රු.)
2014.12.30	998,576,311
2015.01.06	2,009,342,335
2015.01.07	1,003,136,336
එකතුව	4,001,054,982

6. මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ (භාණ්ඩාගාර මෙහෙයුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ) වාර්තා අනුව, 2015.01.01 දින රු 2,500,000,000 ක් ද, 2015.01.05 දින රු 22,000,000 ක් හා රු 1,000,000,000 ක් ද වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයට නිදහස් කර ඇත (ඇමුණුම 5, 6 සහ 7). කෙසේ වුවද, මුදල් නිදහස් කිරීමේදී කිසියම් ව්‍යාපෘතියක් නිශ්චිතව සඳහන් කර නැත.

7. වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් පත් කළ කමිටු වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් පරිදි, අත්තිකාරම් මුදල නිදහස් කිරීමට පෙර, කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරුගෙන් 2017.12.09 දක්වා වලංගු අත්තිකාරම් බැඳුම්කරයක් ලබා ගෙන ඇත. තවද, පසුගිය වසර එකහමාරක කාලය තුළ කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු විසින් කිසිදු කටයුත්තක් ආරම්භ කර නැති බව කමිටු වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. මෙයට අමතරව, කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු විසින් ලබා දුන් බැංකු ඇපකරය මුදල් බවට පරිවර්තනය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සිදු කරන ලෙසට මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින්, වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්ට 2016.06.20 දින දන්වා ඇත.

8. ඉහත කරුණු මෙන්ම සම්බන්ධිත ලේඛනයන්ගේ සඳහන් කරුණු ද සැලකිල්ලට ගැනීමේදී, (i) වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ ගරු අමාත්‍යතුමා විසින් යෝජිත පරිදි හෝ වෙනයම් යෝග්‍ය ක්‍රමවේදයක් අනුව මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය නැවත ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම හෝ (ii) වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කලමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම් විසින් පත් කරනු ලැබූ කමිටුව විසින් යෝජිත පරිදි කොන්ත්‍රාත්කරු විසින් ලබා දී ඇති අත්තිකාරම් ඇපකරය මුදල් බවට පත් කර ගනිමින්, දැනට ගෙවා ඇති අත්තිකාරම් මුදල් අය කර ගැනීම යන විකල්ප ක්‍රියාමාර්ග පවතින බව පෙනේ.

9. එහෙයින්, පහත කරුණු පිළිබඳ නිරීක්ෂණ හා නිර්දේශ සහිත වාර්තාවක් මාස දෙකක් ඇතුළත ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා පරිපාලන, මූල්‍ය, ඉංජිනේරු හා ගිවිසුම් නීති යන ක්ෂේත්‍ර නියෝජනය කරන ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් සමන්විත විශේෂ කමිටුවක් පත් කිරීම යෝග්‍ය වේ.

- (අ) රජයට යම් අමතර වැය බරක් නොවන සේ කොන්ත්‍රාත් ගිවිසුම ක්‍රියාත්මක කළ හැකිද යන්න
- (ආ) යම් පාර්ශවයකට ගිවිසුම ඒකපාර්ශවීය ලෙස අවලංගු කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වන්නේ නම්, එහි අහිතකර බලපෑම් හා පිරිවැය කවර ආකාර වන්නේද යන්න
- (ඇ) සම්බන්ධිත නිලධාරීන් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි, රජයේ ක්‍රියාපටිපාටි සහ චක්‍රලේඛ උපදෙස් උල්ලංඝනය කර ඇත්ද යන්න
- (ඈ) අහිතකර බලපෑමකින් තොරව අත්තිකාරම් මුදල අය කර ගත හැක්කේ කෙසේද යන්න

අත්.කළේ / රවි කරුණානායක, පා.ම.

මුදල් අමාත්‍ය

19



මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය
 நிதி அமைச்சு

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

65

කොටුවේ අංකය No. of the Box	284500	ලේඛන අංකය Letter No.	44	ලේඛන දිනය Date	07.07.2016
ලේඛන අංකය Office	284500	ලේඛන අංකය Letter No.	44	ලේඛන දිනය Date	07.07.2016
ලේඛන අංකය My No	MI/55/CM/2016/191	ලේඛන අංකය Your No		ලේඛන දිනය Date	07.07.2016

Note to the Cabinet

A Report on the Current Situation - Implementation of Gin- Nilwala Diversion Project

Attention of the Cabinet of Ministers is drawn to the Cabinet Memorandum dated 07.07.2016 submitted by the Hon. Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management on the Implementation of Gin- Nilwala Diversion Project to augment water supplies of Greater Hambantota Development which was deferred for further study as per the decision taken by the Cabinet of Ministers on 20.07.2016.

02. According to the aforementioned Cabinet Memorandum, approval was sought, among others to implement the works under the Contract No. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064 signed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and China CAMC Engineering Co. Ltd. on 14.11.2014 relating to Gin- Nilwala Diversion Project, in two (2) stages and pay part of the mobilization amounting to US \$ 4.511 Million (5% mobilization advance) (Annexure 1).

03. The implementation of Gin- Nilwala Diversion Project had commenced with the approval granted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 20.09.2014 (Annexure 3). Accordingly, the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management was granted approval to award the Gin- Nilwala Diversion Project to China CAMCE Co. Ltd. at a cost of US \$ 696,000,000 as an Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contract. Subsequently, the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management entered in to the contract agreement No. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064 with the China CAMCE Co. Ltd. As one of conditions in the provisions of the Contract agreement, China CAMCE Co. Ltd., the contractor, should receive the first installment of Advance Payment amounting to 15% of the contract price in order to bring the contract into force and effect.

04. However, there is no reference made in the Cabinet Memorandum dated 07.07.2016 of the Cabinet Memorandum dated 16.02.2016 submitted by Hon. Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management seeking approval to recommence the project and instruct the Ministry of Finance to expedite negotiation to obtain credit facilities from EXIM Bank of China. In my observations on the Cabinet Memorandum dated 16.02.2016 (Annexure 2), Cabinet of Ministers were informed that even though a commercial contract has been signed with China CAMCE Co. Ltd., it had not become effective as finalization of loan agreement with the EXIM Bank of China which is one of main conditions for Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) contract, has not been fulfilled.

05. The General Treasury (National Budget Department) has subsequently on 04.09.2015 requested the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management to carry out an investigation on the matter relating to the payments to the Gin- Nilwala Diversion Project. Accordingly, a Committee comprising of 3 senior officials had been appointed by the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and sent a copy of the report of the Committee to the Department of National Budget on 28.07.2016. A copy of the report of the Committee (Annexure 4) has provided details on the Advance Payment made as follows;

6

Date of the Payment	Amount (Rs.)
30.12.2014	998,576,311
06.01.2015	2,009,342,335
07.01.2015	1,003,136,336
Total	4,011,054,982

06. Records of the General Treasury (Department of Treasury Operations) shows that the cash had been released to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management on 01. 01. 2015 as Rs. 2,500,000,000 and on 05. 01. 2015 as Rs. 22,000,000 and Rs. 1,000,000,000 (Annexure 5,6 and 7). However, it had been no indicated any specific project when releasing the cash.

07. As reported by the Committee, an Advance Guarantee valid until 09.12.2017 has been obtained from the Contractor, before releasing the Advance Payment. Further, the report has noted that the contractor has not commenced any activity during the past one and half years. Further, the Ministry of Finance has informed the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management on the same subject on 20.06.2016 requesting to take necessary action to encash the bank guarantee provided by the contractor.

08. Considering the above along with the facts in the connected documents, it seems that there are possibilities of (i) re-commencing the project either as proposed by the Hon. Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources Management or on any other appropriate manner or (ii) recovering the Advance paid by encashing the Advance Guarantee provided by the contractor as suggested by the Committee appointed by the Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.

09. Therefore, it is appropriate to appoint a special committee comprising senior officials from administration, finance, engineering and contract law and obtain a report with observations and recommendations on the following issues within two months.

- (a) Whether the contact agreement can be implemented without any additional cost to the government
- (b) Assess the negative impact and costs if one party wants to terminate the agreement, unilaterally
- (c) Whether those officials involved have violated any financial regulations, government procedures and circular instructions
- (d) How to recover the advance payment without any adverse implications



Ravi Karunanayake, M.P.
Minister of Finance



අමුණුම (XXVIII)

වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය
நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක:11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05.
கில: 11, ஜாவத்தவீதி, கொழும்பு 05.
No: 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

මගේ අංකය
எனது கில
My No

MIWRM/Irr.Dev./ISP/02/62/(EIA)

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது கில
Your No

දිනය
திகதி
Date

01.09.2016

Chairman,
Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd

Dear Sir

Consultancy Service for Environmental Impact Assessment for proposed Gin Nilwala Diversion project

This has reference to the proposal submitted by you for "Consultancy Service for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study of proposed Gin Nilwala Diversion project" in December 2014.

Accordingly, the Ministry has appointed a committee (MCPC) for reviewing the proposal and the comments of MCPC has sent their observations on 07th January 2015. But it has not been continued due to suspension of the project.

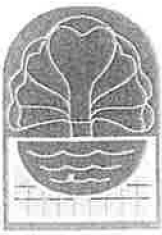
After several discussions decision has been taken by the Official committee on Economic Management (OCEM) to instruct the cabinet to commence the work in two stages and I was instructed to carry out a proper EIA study to commence the work

Therefore, I would like to request you to resubmit the updated Technical and financial proposal for restarting the EIA study by employing the experts required to analyze all critical issues arise during the discussions.

Thanking you

Eng. R.M.W. Ratnayake
Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management

Eng. R.M.W. RATNAYAKE
SECRETARY
Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management
No: 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.



මහවැලි උපදේශක සේවා කාර්යාංශය (පෞද්ගලික) සමාගම
 மகாவலி உபாத்துவண பணிபகம் (துன்பார்) கனரக நுகர்ப்பட்டது
 Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Private) Limited.

අවුණුම (XXIX)

21st October 2016

MCB/EIA/Gin- Nil/08

Secretary
 Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
 No:11, Jawatta Road
 Colombo 05

Dear Sir,

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Proposed Gin Nilwala Diversion Project

Sub: Submission of Technical and Financial Proposals

This has reference to your letter MIWRM/Irr.Dev./ISP/02/62 (EIA) dated on 01.09.2016

This proposal has prepared taking into consideration the critical aspects to be addressed during the EIA Study. For this assignment we have proposed well qualified, well experienced subject matter specialists to assure the quality of the standard outputs.

Herewith we wish to submit the Technical proposal (Three Copies) and financial proposal (Three Copies) prepared for the above mentioned EIA Study. for your review please.

Your early response will be highly appreciated.

Thank You

Yours Faithfully

Handwritten signature
 Chairman
 Dr. Harsha Samaraweera
 Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd

Di (SP)

The following committee is nominated to review these proposals. Please Appoint the committee.

Handwritten notes:
 (copy of proposal)
 (more reviews) etc
 At don't
 better
 approach
 (congress/ha for
 (ambassador-Int) M.S.
 H/H

The committee should go through the original proposals also received from MCB. Some go out back in this regard.
 1 - S/S - Anura Kumara - Di (SP)
 2 - S/S - MS Pragasam CE/Gen
 3 - S/S - Sanga Lakshmi - GO/Gen
 28/10



වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය
நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක: 11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05.
 கில: 11, ஜாவத்தவீதி, கொழும்பு 05.
 No: 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

මගේ අංකය }
 எனது கில } MIWRM/Irr.Dev./ISP/02/62/(EIA)
 My No }

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது கில }
 Your No }




Secretary
 Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management

Consultancy Services for Environmental Impact Assessment for Gin Nilwala Diversion Project

This has reference with you letter no MIWRM/Irr.Dev./ISP/02/62 (EIA) Dated 03.11.2016 appointing Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) for evaluating the above procurement.

Accordingly TEC Finalized the evaluation process by meeting on 09th, 17th Nov 2016, and co-ordinating through e-mails. The final evaluation report is submitted together with minutes of the meetings for further action please.


 Eng. P.A.A.P.K. Pannala
 Chairman (TEC)

Handwritten notes:
 ✓
 Dis (S P)
 Pls convey this to MCB
 26/12
 M/L

Handwritten notes:
 Eng. Pannala
 re alwakt comments. may 1/20
 for Jerry's copy of report
 26/12

MINUTES OF THE REVIEW PANEL MEETING OF CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR EIA STUDY OF GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT

Project	Gin Nilwala Diversion Project (GNDP)				
Purpose of the meeting	To Review the Technical and Financial Proposals for EIA study of GNDP				
Meeting No	01	Date	09.11.2016	Venue	Director(ISP)'s Room, MIWRM

Present:

1. Eng. P.A.A.P.K. Pannala, Director (ISP) – Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.
2. Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara, Chief Engineer, Galle Range, Irrigation Department
3. Eng. P.M. Jayadeera, Chief Engineer (Environmental), Irrigation Department


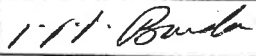
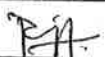
Main Observations made:

- Discussed then amending of scope of the Technical Proposal with the propose amendments during updating the Feasibility study as instructed to the EPC Contractor under Phase I such as;
 - a) Reviewing the comments addressed under previously submitted proposal for ELA study.
 - b) Replace of Ampanagala weir by the previously proposed reservoir.
 - c) Introduce pumping water from Kiriibbanwewa at LBMC of Udawalawa Reservoir to Mauara canal instead of diverting Walawe ganga water at upstream of Udawalawa Reservoir.
 - d) Consideration of updated water demand of the OCEM report for the study
 - e) Other general mistakes of the Technical proposal

Summary of the main decisions taken:

- Preparation of report for the comments of Technical proposal and communicate through e_ mails and to finalize at the next meeting.
- To discuss the Financial proposal at the next meeting

Signature:

Name	Capacity	Agree with the above decisions (yes/no)	Signature
Eng. P.A.A.P.K.Pannala	Chairman	yes	
Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara	Member	yes	
Eng. P.M. Jayadeera	Member	yes	

**MINUTES OF THE REVIEW PANEL MEETING OF
CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR EIA STUDY OF GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT**

Project	Gin Nilwala Diversion Project (GNDP)				
Purpose of the meeting	To Review the Technical and Financial Proposals for EIA study of GNDP				
Meeting No	02	Date	17.11.2016	Venue	Director(ISP)'sRoom, MIWRM

Present:

1. Eng. P.A.A.P.K. Pannala, Director (ISP) – Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.
2. Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara, Chief Engineer , Galle Range, Irrigation Department
3. Eng. P.M.Jayadeera, Chief Engineer (Environmental), Irrigation Department


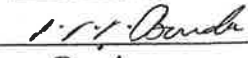
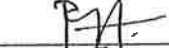
Main Observations made:

- Discussed on the prepared report on comments of Technical Proposal
- Added some few points to study under EIA such as :
 - a) Include Archeological Impact Assessment under Item 12
 - b) Include Pasgodapradesheeya Sabha in addition to Neluwa & Kotpola
 - c) Study on Kiramaoya Irrigation system as Muruthawela RBMC going to be functioned under the project & water release from Muruthawela Tank for domestic water under NWS&DB
 - d) Include method developed by CEA for Environmental flow
 - e) Revision of Financial Proposal with amendment of Technical proposal
 - f) Deliverables given in the Payment schedule should be on “acceptance” not on the “submission”

Summary of the main decisions taken:

- Finalized the report by accommodating new comments and the comments on Financial Proposal

Signature:

Name	Capacity	Agree with the above decisions (yes/no)	Signature
Eng. P.A.A.P.K. Pannala	Chairman	yes	
Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara	Member	yes	
Eng. P.M.Jayadeera	Member	yes	

COMMENTS OF REVIEWING TECHNICAL & FINANCIAL PROPOSAL OF CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR EIA STUDY OF GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT

Item/ Page	Comment
<p>Item 3 Page 3,4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The updated water demand in the report submitted to OCEM by the committee appointed by NPEA has to be considered during reviewing the water demand and comprehensive water balance study ii) Instead of 1:10,000 topo sheets anyother acceptable other standard surveys can be used such as "LIDAR". iii) When diverting of Gin ganga water no direct diversion from Pitadeniya to Muruthawela. iv) Though it has been mentioned that modification proposed to the Feasibility study in 2012 from item a) to g) under item3, Ampanagala Reservoir mentioned under item c) has to be reviewed instead of the weir at Ampanagala. Because feasibility of having a reservoir at Ampanagala is going to be studied in parallel with EIA study under the MIWRM. This revision has to be accommodated in the Technical proposal. v) The increase of Full Supply level(FSL) of theMuruthawela reservoir byft is not mentioned under item d). vi) It has been proposed to study the possibility of pumping water from Kiriibbanwewa at LBMC of Udawalawe reservoir, instead of diverting Walawe ganga at u/s of Udawalawa reservoir and send water through a tunnel across Udawalawa National park to Mauara reservoir to minimize environmental impact. This is also studying in parallel with EIA study & to be verified actual parameters during the study. This revision also has to be accommodated in the Technical proposal.
<p>Item 4 Pg 5</p>	<p>At the end of para 1; "...fifth diversion from Udawalawa Ganga to Mauara" to be change as ".....pumping water from Kiriibbanwewa at LBMC of Udawalawa to Mauara feeder canal"</p>
<p>Item 11 Pages; 15,16,18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i)In addition to the Kotapola & Neluwa Local Authorities, Pasgoda Pradesheeya Sabha(PS) also to be added. Accordingly issues of Pasgoda PS also to be considered ii) Number of copies of for draft EIA report is 5 and 32 copies of Final report as mention in the ToR..
<p>Item 12 Page 16</p>	<p>Include AIA (Archeological Impact Assessment) & NBRO on landslide hazards in step 1</p>
<p>Item 14 Pages; 20,21,24,26,27</p>	<p>Item 14.1.1. As Kirama oya is going to be fed by M'wela RBMC, water releases of M'wela and Kirama tank also necessary to study. And water abstraction of NWS&DB from M'wela tank too is to be studied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i)Impact of Pumping from LBMC of Udawalawa at Kiriibbanwea to Mau ara feeder canal has to be studied instead of diversion point at u/s of Udawalawa as this part will be revised. ii) Method developed by CEA is also needed to follow when calculating Environmental flow. iii)Impact of diversion from Upper walawe basin mentioned under item 14.1.5 has to be amended with pumping proposal from LBMC of udawalawa Reservoir.

	<p>iii) Weir at Ampanagala to be replaced by the reservoir for the assessment under item 14.3 & where it is applicable (Item 14.5 – 3(iii))</p> <p>iv) Sentence under item 14.5 – 1 cannot be understood & to be rephrased.</p> <p>vi) Under item 14.5 “Provisional and National Agriculture Department to be replaced by “Provincial and Inter Provincial Agriculture Department”.</p> <p>vii) Under item 3 of 14.5, Kiramaoya scheme with Muruthawela RBMC cascade tank system to be included a</p>
Page 34	Waste material disposal (especially like tunnel mucking) proposals. (Eg. It can be used as raw material for sand manufacturing.)
Item 16 Pgs 39,42,58	Under the study team defined in pg 39, Position of Mrs Ramani Ellepola is given as Team leader. But it is not mentioned in her CV as proposed position and Prof. Devaka is proposed as Team leader under his CV. This has to be clarified.
General	<p>i) Muruthawela LB canal extension upto Chandrikawewa has also to be included to the scope of work and the water abstraction from existing reservoirs to be studied.</p> <p>ii) Project benefit ; Abreaction values to be checked</p>



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அமைச்சரவை அலுவலகம்
OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

CABINET DECISION

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය

அமைச்சரவைத் தீர்மானம்

පිටපත් : ජනාධිපති ලේකම්. මගේ අංකය: අමප/16/2596/719/159
අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම්. 2016 දෙසැම්බර් මස 14 දින.
ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා ආර්.ක.ලේකම්.
වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළ.ලේකම්.
විගණකාධිපති.

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ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු : සෞඛ්‍ය, පෝෂණ හා දේශීය වෛද්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.
මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.
මහානගර හා බස්නාහිර සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.

**ශී. - නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
වර්තමාන තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව**

(මුදල් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2016-12-05 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සටහන)

2016 දෙසැම්බර් මස 06 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹී තීරණයක් අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමඟ එවා ඇත.

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ඩබ්ලිව්.එම්.ඩී.ජේ.ප්‍රනාන්දු
අතිරේක ලේකම්.

අ.කලේ/එස්.අබේසිංහ
අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(ඇ) රැස්වීමේදී සභාගත කළ පත්‍රිකා:

65. අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා අංක 16/2596/719/159 වූ, “ශී. - නිල්වලා හැරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම - වර්තමාන තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව” යන මාගෙන් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2016-12-05 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සටහන - (අමප අංක 16/0339/729/008 පිළිබඳව වූ 2016-03-02 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණයට අදාළව) ඉහත සඳහන් සටහන, මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා විසින් මෙම රැස්වීමේදී සිදු කරන ලද වැඩිදුර කරුණු පැහැදිලි කිරීම් සමඟ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් සලකා බලන ලදී. මේ පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව, පහත සඳහන් පරිදි තීරණය කරන ලදී:

- (i) සටහනේ අවසන් ඡේදයේ (අ), (ආ), (ඇ) සහ (ඈ) යටතේ සඳහන් කරනු ලැබ ඇති කරුණු පරීක්ෂා කර බලා, සලකා බැලීම පිණිස, සති දෙකක් (02) තුළ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය වෙත නිර්දේශ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම පිණිස, පහත සඳහන් අමාත්‍යවරුන්ගෙන් සමන්විත අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුකාරක සභාවක් පත් කිරීම: 189

- * ගරු රවි කරුණානායක මැතිතුමා,
මුදල් අමාත්‍ය - (සභාපති);
- * ගරු (වෛද්‍ය) රාජීත සේනාරත්න මැතිතුමා,
සෞඛ්‍ය, පෝෂණ හා දේශීය වෛද්‍ය අමාත්‍ය; සභ
- * ගරු පාඨලී චම්පික රණවක මැතිතුමා,
මහානගර හා බස්නාහිර සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍ය;

- (ii) භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ලේකම් විසින් නම් කරනු ලබන, මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරියෙකු, ඉහත අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුකාරක සභාවේ කැඳවුම්කරු/ලේකම් වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කළ යුතුය;
- (iii) අනුකාරක සභාවේ කාර්යයන් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය යැයි සැලකෙන පරිපාලන, මූල්‍ය, ඉංජිනේරු විද්‍යාව හා ගිවිසුම් නීතිය යන විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රවල නියුතු ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරීන්ගේ සේවය අනුකාරක සභාව විසින් ලබා ගත හැකිය.

තවද, මෙම තීරණය සම්මත කරනු ලැබූ සේ සැලකීමටත්, ඒ අනුව අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා අදාළ බලධාරීන් වෙත මෙම තීරණය දන්වා යැවීම සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්ව බලය පැවරීමටත් තීරණය කරන ලදී.

ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු: සෞඛ්‍ය, පෝෂණ හා දේශීය වෛද්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය - ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.
 මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය - ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස.
 මහානගර හා බස්නාහිර සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය - ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

පිටපත්: ජනාධිපති ලේකම් - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.
 අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම් - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.
 ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.
 වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

(D) Cabinet Papers Tabled at the Meeting:

65. Cabinet Paper No.16/2596/719/159, a Note to the Cabinet dated 2016-12-05 by the Minister of Finance on "A Report on the current situation - Implementation of Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project" - (Cabinet decision dated 2016-03-02 on CP No.16/0339/729/008 refers) Cabinet considered the above Note along with the further clarifications made by the Minister of Finance at this meeting. After discussion, it was decided -

(i) to appoint a Cabinet Sub-Committee comprising of the following, to examine the matters referred to under (a), (b), (c) and (d) in the final paragraph of the Note and submit recommendations to the Cabinet, within two (02) weeks, for consideration:

* Hon. Ravi Karunanayake,
Minister of Finance - (Chairman);

* Hon. (Dr.) Rajitha Senaratne,
Minister of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous
Medicine; and

* Hon. Patali Champika Ranawaka,
Minister of Megapolis and Western
Development;

(ii) that, a Senior Officer of the General Treasury nominated by the Secretary to the Treasury should function as the Convenor/Secretary to the above Sub-Committee; and

(iii) that, the Sub-Committee may co-opt the services of Senior Officials in the fields of Administration, Finance, Engineering and Contract Law, for its deliberations.

It was also decided to treat this decision as confirmed and to authorize the Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers to convey the same to the relevant authorities for necessary action accordingly.

Contd./2-

- 02 -

Action by: **My/Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine** - to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister - copy of Note annexed.

My/Finance - to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister.

My/Megapolis and Western Development - to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister - copy of Note annexed.

Copied to: **Secretary to the President** - copy of Note annexed.

Secretary to the Prime Minister - copy of Note annexed.

My/National Policies and Economic Affairs - copy of Note annexed.

My/Irrigation and Water Resources Management - copy of Note annexed.



මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය
 நிதி அமைச்சு
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE

44

මහලේකම් කාර්යාලය, කොළඹ 01,
 ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.

සෞඛ්‍යලකුම, කොළඹ 01,
 ශ්‍රී ලංකාව.

The Secretariat, Colombo 01,
 Sri Lanka

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 වෙබ් සයිට් } www.treasury.gov.lk
 Website }

මගේ අංකය } MF/17/CM/2017/029
 எனது இல. }
 My No. }

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது இல. }
 Your No. }

දිනය } 23. 01.2017
 திகதி }
 Date }

Note to the Cabinet

A Report on the Current Situation – Implementation of Gin Nilwala Diversion Project

As per the cabinet decision dated 06.12.2016, the following Sub- Committee has been appointed to examine the current situation and submit their recommendation to the Cabinet of Ministers.

- Hon. Ravi Karunayake
 Minister of Finance – (Chairman)
- Hon. (Dr.) Rajitha Senarathne
 Minister of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine
- Hon. Patali Champika Ranawaka
 Minister of Megapolis and Western Development

The Cabinet Sub- Committee has discussed this matter and observed the followings.

700 5

- I. The investigation committee appointed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management has submitted their report and report highlighted that the investigation committee is not in a position to question the then Secretaries of Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management and Ministry of Finance.
- II. The allocations made for 2015 for the project was amounted to Rs. 40 Mn. However, on 06.01.2015 and 07.01.2015, the following payments have been made.

06.01.2015	Rs. 2,009, 342, 335
07.01.2015	Rs. 1,003, 136, 336
	<u>Rs. 4, 011, 054, 982</u>
- III. During the period from 01st January 2015 to 08th January 2015, the following major imprest (cash) releases have been made by the Department of Treasury Operations of the Ministry of Finance to the following entities. (Pls. refer annexure – 1)

	Rs Mn
a. Ministry of Ports and Highways	- 5,349.7
b. Ministry Of Agriculture	- 1,147
c. Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management	- 3,549
d. Ministry of Health	- 1,360
e. Ministry Of Economic Development	- 567
f. Divineguma Department	- 2,994.8
g. Department of Civil Securities	- 1,109
h. Department of Pension	- 11,257

IV. Since payment for the Gin Nilwala Diversion Project has been made within the first week of financial year 2015 (Before the Presidential Election), it is unusual to make this type of payment at the beginning of a financial year.

Recommendation

Considering the above, the Sub – Committee recommend to handover this case to Financial Crime Investigation Division (FCID) and report back to the Cabinet of Ministers and also inform them to submit an interim report within 2 weeks to the Cabinet of Ministers, if investigation is not completed.

Ravi Karunanayake
Minister of Finance
(Chairman)

(Dr.) Rajitha Senarathne
Minister of Health, Nutrition
and Indigenous Medicine
(Member)

Patali Champika Ranawaka
Minister of Megapolis and
Western Development
(Member)

Head	Ministry / Department	Total	Total		Act.							
			Rec.	Cap.	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	
	Special Spending Units											
1	His Excellency the President	58.0	50.0	8.0	50.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Office of the Prime Minister	12.0	10.0	2.0	10.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Secretariat for Spe. Functions (Sen, Min)	14.0	13.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-
4	Judges of the Supreme Court	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Office of the Cabinet of Ministers	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
6	Public service commission	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Judicial Service Commission	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	National Police Commission	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Administrative Appeals Tribunal	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Comm.to Investi. Allega.of Bribery	3.2	1.0	2.2	1.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Off.of the Finance Commission	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	National Education Commission	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Human Rights Of Sri Lanka	2.5	2.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
14	Dept. of Atoney General	39.8	34.8	5.0	34.8	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Dept. of Legal Draftman	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Parliament	25.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Leader of House of Parliament	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Chief Gov. Whip of Parliament	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Leader of the Opposition of the Parliament	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
20	Department of Elections	✓ 308.0	300.0	8.0	200.0	8.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
21	Auditor General	3.7	0.2	3.5	-	3.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
22	Off.of the parliamentary Commissioner for Admin	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total - (a)	480.1	434.8	45.3	323.7	45.1	10.2	100.0	1.1	-	-	-
	Ministry											
101	Ministry of Buddhasasana & Reli. Affairs	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102	Ministry of Finance & Planning	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	Ministry Of Defence	29.0	29.0	-	10.0	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	Ministry of Economic Development	✓ 587.0	2.0	585.0	2.0	565.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
106	Ministry of Disaster Management	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	Ministry of Postal Services	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	Ministry of Justice & Law Reforms	1.1	1.1	-	1.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
111	Ministry of Health	✓ 1,360.0	755.0	605.0	1,105.0	-	255.0	-	-	-	-	-
112	Ministry Of External Affairs	92.0	84.0	8.0	50.0	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	Ministry of Transport	✓ 635.9	542.8	93.1	1.5	616.3	18.1	-	-	-	-	-
115	Ministry of Petroleum Industries	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Ministry of Trade, Mark: Dev.Co-op: & Con: Ser:	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	Ministry of Ports and Highways	✓ 5,349.7	4.0	5,345.7	4.0	-	-	5,345.7	-	-	-	-
118	Ministry of Agriculture	✓ 1,128.2	1,113.2	15.0	-	1,113.2	-	15.0	-	-	-	-
119	Ministry of Power and Energy	3.0	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Ministry of Child Development and Women's Affairs	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	Ministry of Public Adminis. & Home Affair.	15.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	Ministry of Mass Media & Information	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
123	Ministry of Construction, Eng. Services, Housing and Common Amenities	8.0	6.0	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124	Ministry of Social Services	4.0	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	Ministry of Education	70.6	50.0	20.6	50.0	20.0	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
127	Ministry of Labour Relations	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
128	Ministry of Trad: Ind: & Small Ent's Developmen	5.0	5.0	-	-	3.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
130	Ministry of Local Govent.&Provi.council	37.0	10.0	27.0	10.0	2.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-
133	Ministry of Technology & Research	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134	Ministry of National Langur: & Social Inte:	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	Ministry of Plantation Industries	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136	Ministry of Sports & Public Recreation	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
138	Ministry Of Indigenous Medicine	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
139	Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Ministry of Livestock Development	3.4	3.4	-	3.0	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
142	Ministry of National Heritage	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Head	Ministry / Department	Total	Total		Act.							
			Rec.	Curr.	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	
143	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
145	Ministry of Re-settlement	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	✓ 171.6	3.0	168.6	3.0	168.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
152	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Management	✓ 3,542.0	2.0	3,547.0	2,502.0	-	1,022.0	25.0	-	-	-	-
153	Ministry of Land & Land Development	2.5	2.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
156	Ministry of Youth Affairs	10.0	10.0	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	Ministry of Environment	2.5	2.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage	4.0	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	Ministry of Higher Education	✓ 140.0	10.0	130.0	10.0	-	-	130.0	-	-	-	-
173	Ministry of Public Management Reforms	2.5	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
174	Ministry Of Rehabilitation & Prison Reforms	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
175	Ministry of State Resources Enterprise Development	23.4	3.4	20.0	3.4	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
176	Ministry of Civil Aviation	4.0	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
177	Ministry of Cultural & the Arts	32.0	2.0	30.0	2.0	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-
178	Ministry of Coconut Development & Janatha Estate	2.5	2.5	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
179	Ministry of Wildlife Conservation	5.0	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Ministry of Minor Export Crop Promotion	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
181	Ministry of Productivity Promotion	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182	Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
183	Ministry of Public Relation & Public Affairs	3.5	3.0	0.5	3.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
184	Ministry of Private Transport Services	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186	Ministry Of Sugar Industry Development	20.5	0.5	20.0	0.5	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	Ministry Of Investment Promotion	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
188	Ministry Of Bot. Gar. and Public Recreation	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
189	Ministry of Education Services	✓ 210.0	210.0	-	210.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Ministry of Law & Order	✓ 198.0	198.0	-	100.0	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total - (b)		13,760.4	3,131.9	10,628.6	4,155.9	2,693.6	1,328.3	5,582.7	-	-	-	-
Department												
201	Dept. of Buddhist Affairs	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202	Dept. of Muslim Religious Affairs	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
203	Dept. of Christian Affairs	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
204	Dept. of Hindu Religious Affairs	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205	Dept. of Public Trustee	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
206	Dept. of Cultural Affairs	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
207	Dept. of Archaeology	7.0	7.0	-	-	2.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-
208	Dept. of National Museums	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209	Dept. of National Archives	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210	Dept. of Information	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
211	Dept. of Govt. Printing	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
212	Dept. of Examinations	10.3	10.3	-	10.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
213	Dept. of Education Publication	103.0	103.0	-	3.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
215	Dept. of Technical Education & Training	3.0	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	Dept. of Social Services	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
217	Dept. of Probation and Child Care Services	1.5	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
218	Dept. of Samurdhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
219	Dept. of Sports Development	✓ 402.0	2.0	400.0	202.0	-	200.0	-	-	-	-	-
220	Dept. of Ayurveda	12.1	12.1	-	3.0	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-
221	Dept. of Labour	3.0	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
222	Sri Lanka Army	✓ 528.5	507.2	21.3	300.0	72.2	108.0	48.3	-	-	-	-
223	Sri Lanka Navy	✓ 247.6	243.7	3.9	200.0	-	9.0	2.8	35.8	-	-	-
224	Sri Lanka Air Force	✓ 170.0	170.0	-	150.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-
225	Sri Lanka Police	✓ 1,114.0	1,114.0	-	200.0	914.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
226	Dept. of Imm. & Emm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
227	Dept. of Regi. Of Person	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
228	Courts Administration	27.0	27.0	-	2.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
231	Dept. of Debt Conciliation Board	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
232	Dept. of Prison	85.0	10.0	75.0	85.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
233	Dept. of Govt. Analyst	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
234	Registrar of Supreme Court	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Head	Ministry / Department	Total	Total		Act.									
			Rec.	Cap.	1	2	5	6	7	8	9			
235	Dept. of Law Commission	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
236	Dept. of Official Languages	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
237	Dept. of National Planning	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
238	Dept. of Fiscal Policy	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
239	Dept. of External Resources	3.5	3.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
240	Dept. of National Budget	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
241	Dept. of Public Enterprises	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
242	Dept. of Management Services	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
243	Dept. of Development Finance	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
244	Dept. of Trade Tariff and Investment Policy	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
245	Dept. of Public Finance	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
246	Dept. of Inland Revenue	14.0	9.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
247	Sri Lanka Customs	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
248	Dept. of Excise	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
249	Dept. of Treasury Operations	32.1	0.5	31.6	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	31.1	-	-
250	Dept. of State Accounts	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
251	Dept. of Valuation	3.0	3.0	-	2.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
252	Dept. of Census & Statistics	12.0	12.0	-	10.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
253	Dept. Of Pensions	11,257.6	11,249.6	8.0	1.0	11,256.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
254	Dept. of Registrar General	8.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
280	Dept. of Project Management & Monitoring	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
281	Dept. of Agrarian Development	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
282	Dept. of Irrigation	434.0	19.0	415.0	412.0	-	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
283	Department of Forests	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
284	Dept. of Wildlife Conservation	60.0	10.0	50.0	10.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
285	Dept. of Agriculture	20.0	20.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
286	Dept. of Land Commissioner	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
287	Dept. of Land Settlement	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
288	Dept. of Surveyor General	15.0	15.0	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
289	Dept. of Export Agriculture	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
290	Dept. of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
291	Dept. of Coast Conservation	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
292	Dept. of Animal Production & Health	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
293	Dept. of Rubber Development	460.0	2.0	458.0	252.0	150.0	8.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
294	Dept. of National Zoological Gardens	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
295	Dept. of Commerce	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
298	Dept. of Measurement Units, Standards & Services	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
300	Dept. of Food Commissioner	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
301	Dept. of Co-operative Development	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
302	Co-operative Employee Commission	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
303	Dept. of Textile Industries	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
304	Dept. of Meteorology	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
306	Dept. of Sri Lanka Railways	50.0	-	50.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
308	Dept. of Posts	250.0	250.0	-	250.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
309	Dept. of Buildings	3.0	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
310	Government Factory	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
311	Dept. of National Physical Planning	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
320	Dept. of Civil Security	1,111.2	1,111.2	-	2.0	-	-	1,078.2	31.0	-	-	-	-	-
322	Dept. Of National Botanical Gardens	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
323	Dept. Of Legal Affairs	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
324	Dept. Of Management Audit	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
325	Dept. Of Coast Guard	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
326	Dept. of Community Base Correction	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
327	Dept. Of Land Use & Policy Planning	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
328	Dept. of Manpower	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
329	Dept. of Information Technology Management	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dept. of Divineguma Development	2,994.8	2,994.8	-	2,994.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total - (c)	19,569.5	18,027.1	1,542.3	5,238.6	12,521.3	523.9	1,135.6	150.2	-	-	-	-	-
	District Secretariat / Kachcheri													
	Colombo	412.9	157.9	255.0	81.6	331.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gampaha	584.4	178.4	406.0	128.9	455.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kalutara	330.5	125.5	205.0	88.8	241.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Head	Ministry / Department	Total	Total		Act									
			Rec.	Cap.	1	2	5	6	7	8	9			
Kandy		326.8	145.8	181.0	101.7	225.1								
Matale		176.8	72.8	104.0	54.0	122.7								
Nuwara Eliya		209.1	55.1	154.0	45.7	163.4								
Galle		319.9	114.9	205.0	59.1	260.9								
Matara		283.4	78.4	205.0	64.6	218.8								
Hambantota		162.2	58.2	104.0	39.0	123.2								
Jaffna		112.4	97.4	15.0	92.4	20.0								
Mannar		40.7	16.7	24.0	16.2	24.4								
Vavuniya		35.2	21.2	14.0	21.4	13.8								
Mulativu		32.6	23.6	9.0	19.6	10.2		2.8						
Kilinochchi		30.0	21.0	9.0	21.4	8.6								
Batticaloa		124.4	70.4	54.0	66.1	58.3								
Ampara		341.5	86.5	255.0	46.5	111.0		184.0						
Trincomalee		86.3	32.3	54.0	29.9	56.3								
Kurunagala		576.0	270.0	306.0	155.8	413.4		6.8						
Puttalam		326.9	121.9	205.0	62.3	264.6								
Anuradapura		414.1	159.1	255.0	75.4	164.1		174.6						
Pollonnaruwa		328.2	274.2	54.0	15.6	62.1		250.5						
Badulla		244.4	139.4	105.0	111.3	133.1								
Monaragala		151.1	47.1	104.0	45.1	106.0								
Ratnapura		222.9	67.9	155.0	59.6	163.3								
Kegalle		289.2	85.2	204.0	58.3	230.9								
Sub Total - (d)		6,161.7	2,520.7	3,641.0	1,560.2	3,982.7		618.7						
Provincial Councils														
Southern		350.0		350.0	100.0	250.0								
Sub Total - (e)		350.0		350.0	100.0	250.0								
Other Bords & Co-operation														
Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board		180.2	180.2			180.2								
Sub Total - (g)		180.2	180.2			180.2								
Grand Total - (a+b+c+d+e+f+g)		40,501.9	24,294.7	16,207.2	11,378.4	19,672.9	1,862.4	7,437.0	151.2					



රහස්‍යගතයි

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අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලය
அமைச்சரவை அலுவலகம்
OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

CABINET DECISION

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය

அமைச்சரவைத் தீர்மானம்

පිටපත්

- ජනාධිපති ලේකම්.
- අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම්.
- ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා ආර්.ක.ලේකම්.
- සෞඛ්‍ය, පෝෂණ හා දේශීය වෛ.ලේකම්.
- මහානගර හා බස්නාහිර සං.ලේකම්.
- වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළ.ලේකම්.
- විගණකාධිපති.

මගේ අංකය: අමප/17/0176/719/012
2017 පෙබරවාරි මස 01 දින.


Handwritten notes:
Avt. no. 09/02/17
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05/02

ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු : මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්,
නීතිය හා සාමය සහ දක්ෂිණ සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්.

වත්මන් තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව - ශි. නිල්වලා හැරවීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම

(මුදල් ගරු ඇමතිතුමා සහ සෞඛ්‍ය, පෝෂණ හා දේශීය වෛද්‍ය ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2017-01-23 දිනැති ඒකාබද්ධ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සටහන)

2017 ජනවාරි මස 24 දින පැවැත්වුණු අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල රැස්වීමේදී එළඹී තීරණයක් අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා මේ සමඟ එවා ඇත.


ඩබ්ලිව්.එම්.ඒ.පී.ප්‍රනාන්දු
අතිරේක ලේකම්.

අ.කලේ/එස්.අබේසිංහ
අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(ඇ) රැස්වීමේදී සභාගත කළ පත්‍රිකා:

44. අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා අංක 17/0176/719/012 වූ, “වත්මන් තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව - ශි. නිල්වලා හැරවීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම” යන මැයෙන් මුදල් ඇමතිතුමා සහ සෞඛ්‍ය, පෝෂණ හා දේශීය වෛද්‍ය ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2017-01-23 දිනැති ඒකාබද්ධ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සටහන - (අමප අංක 16/2596/719/159 පිළිබඳව වූ 2016-12-06 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණයට අදාළව) 2016-12-06 දින පැවති සිය රැස්වීමේදී, අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් පත් කරන ලද අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුකාරක සභාව

විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ඉහත සඳහන් සටහනේ සඳහන් කරුණු අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් සැලකිල්ලට ගන්නා ලදී. මේ පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව, සටහනේ අවසන් ඡේදයේ සඳහන් නිර්දේශය සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා දීමට තීරණය කරන ලදී:

තවද, මෙම තීරණය සම්මත කරනු ලැබූ සේ සැලකීමටත්, ඒ අනුව අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සඳහා අදාළ බලධාරීන් වෙත මෙම තීරණය දන්වා යැවීම සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්ව බලය පැවරීමටත් තීරණය කරන ලදී.

ක්‍රියා කළ යුතු: මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය
නීතිය හා සාමය සහ දක්ෂිණ සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය -
ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස
සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

පිටපත්: ජනාධිපති ලේකම් - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.
අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම් - සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.
ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය -
සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

සෞඛ්‍ය, පෝෂණ හා දේශීය වෛද්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය -
ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස
සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

මහානගර හා බස්නාහිර සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය - ගරු
ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස -
සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

වාරිමාර්ග හා ජලසම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය -
ගරු ඇමතිතුමාගේ අවධානයට යොමු කිරීම පිණිස -
සටහනේ පිටපතක් යා කොට ඇත.

(D) Cabinet Papers Tabled at the Meeting:

44. Cabinet Paper No.17/0176/719/012, a Joint Note to the Cabinet dated 2017-01-23 submitted by the Ministers of Finance; and Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine on "**A Report on the Current Situation - Implementation of Gin Nilwala Diversion Project**" - (Cabinet decision dated 2016-12-06 on CP No.16/2596/719/159 refers) Cabinet considered the content in the above Note submitted by the Cabinet Sub-Committee appointed by the Cabinet at its meeting held on 2016-12-06. After discussion, it was decided to grant approval to the recommendation in the final paragraph of the Note.

It was also decided to treat this decision as confirmed and to authorize the Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers to convey the same to the relevant authorities for necessary action accordingly.

Action by: **My/Finance**

My/Law & Order and Southern Development - to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister - copy of Note annexed.

Copied to: **Secretary to the President** - copy of Note annexed.

Secretary to the Prime Minister - copy of Note annexed.

My/National Policies and Economic Affairs - copy of Note annexed.

My/Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine - to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister - copy of Note annexed.

My/Megapolis and Western Development - to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister - copy of Note annexed.

My/Irrigation and Water Resources Management - to be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister - copy of Note annexed.

The following information is provided for your information only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon for any specific purpose. The information is provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon for any specific purpose. The information is provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon for any specific purpose.



මහවැලි උපදේශක සේවා කාර්යාංශය (පෞද්ගලික) සමාගම

மகாவலி உசாத்துணை பணியகம் (தனியார்) வரையறுக்கப்பட்டது

Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Private) Limited

Business Registration No. PV 16564

11, පාචන පාර, කොළඹ 05.

11, தாவணத்தி வீதி, கொழும்பு 05.

11, පාචන පාර, කොළඹ 05.

අමුණ (XXXIII)

6th March 2017

MCB/EIA/Gin-Nil/08

Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management
No:11, Jawatta Road
Colombo 05.

Dear Sir,

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) STUDY FOR PROPOSED GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT

Regarding comments made for Technical and Financial Proposals submitted by the MCB.

This is further to comments forwarded to us on 30th December 2016 after reviewing technical and financial proposals submitted by MCB. We wish to clarify the observations made by the review committee on Technical and Financial proposals submitted for the above assignment.

- 1) All comments made by the review committee were incorporated into the revised technical proposal.
- 2) According to the review committee comments and the OCEM report following changes were made into the project proposal.
 - It is proposed to construct a 50m dam height reservoir at Ampanagala instead of a weir.
 - It is proposed to pump water from Kiriibbanwewa at LBMC to Mau ara feeder canal of Udawalawa reservoir instead of diverting Walawa ganga at the upstream of Udawalawa reservoir.

Due to above changes, scope of work of the EIA study will be changed and to accommodate the above changes following amendments were done in the financial proposal.

- Construction of reservoir at Ampanahgala across Siyabalagoda Oya was originally proposed in the Feasibility report by China CAMCE in year 2012. According to the Feasibility review report done by Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd, in April 2014, this reservoir construction, will get inundate

about 87 ha and about 65 families will be affected. Since, this study was carried out three years back, at present the number of affected families will be more.

- Meanwhile, landuse of the inundation area consists of human settlements, forest areas and agricultural lands. Therefore, during the EIA study it is necessary to carry out social, ecological, agricultural surveys and preliminary level archaeological investigation, to assess the environmental impact in the inundation area.
- To accommodate the new scope of work, man month inputs of Sociologist, Fauna and Flora Ecologists were increased by 1.0 and man month inputs of Agronomist and Archaeologist were increased by 0.5.
- The provisions under field expenses were increased accordingly to facilitate the field surveys to be carried out in the areas of social, ecological, agricultural and archaeological.

Two copies of Revised Technical and Financial proposals are submitting herewith for your perusal.

Thank You

Yours Faithfully



Chairman

Dr. Harsha Samaraweera

Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd

CC: Eng.D.D.Ariyaratna / Additional Secretary (Irrigation Development) / MIWRM
Eng. (Mrs).P.A.A.P.K.Pannala / Director (Irrigation Special Projects) / MIWRM

Acting Secretary / MIWRM

Please get the reports reviewed and make arrangements to award the contracts to MCB early.

Signature
08/03/2017

Dir(sp)

pl. submit with PEC recommendations early.

Signature
10/03/2017

Mr. Manoj. S. D.

pl file the report with the recommendations received.



වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය
நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක: 11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05.
 නිල: 11, ஜாவத்தவதி, கொழும்பு 05.
 No: 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

මගේ අංකය }
 எனது கிடை }
 My No } MIWRM/Irr.Dev./ISP/02/62/(EIA)

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது கிடை }
 Your No }



Secretary
 Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management

Consultancy Services for Environmental Impact Assessment for Gin Nilwala Diversion Project

This has reference with you letter no MIWRM/Irr.Dev./ISP/02/62 (EIA) Dated 03.11.2016 appointing Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) for evaluating the above procurement.

Accordingly TEC Finalized the evaluation process by meeting on 09th, 17th Nov 2016, and co-ordinating through e-mails. The final evaluation report is submitted together with minutes of the meetings for further action please.

Eng. P.A.A.P.K.Pannala
 Chairman (TEC)

Handwritten notes:
 PE conveyed this to MCB.
 26/12
 27/12

Handwritten notes:
 Eng. Pannala
 He always comment on the letter for every item in the report.
 I will copy all the report.
 26/12

MINUTES OF THE REVIEW PANEL MEETING OF CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR EIA STUDY OF GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT

Project	Gin Nilwala Diversion Project (GNDP)				
Purpose of the meeting	To Review the Technical and Financial Proposals for EIA study of GNDP				
Meeting No	01	Date	09.11.2016	Venue	Director(ISP)'s Room, MIWRM

Present:

1. Eng. P.A.A.P.K. Pannala, Director (ISP) – Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.
2. Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara, Chief Engineer, Galle Range, Irrigation Department
3. Eng. P.M. Jayadeera, Chief Engineer (Environmental), Irrigation Department




Main Observations made:

- Discussed then amending of scope of the Technical Proposal with the propose amendments during updating the Feasibility study as instructed to the EPC Contractor under Phase I such as;
 - a) Reviewing the comments addressed under previously submitted proposal for EIA study.
 - b) Replace of Ampanagala weir by the previously proposed reservoir.
 - c) Introduce pumping water from Kiriibbanwewa at LBMC of Udawalawa Reservoir to Mauara canal instead of diverting Walawe ganga water at upstream of Udawalawa Reservoir.
 - d) Consideration of updated water demand of the OCEM report for the study
 - e) Other general mistakes of the Technical proposal

Summary of the main decisions taken:

- Preparation of report for the comments of Technical proposal and communicate through e_ mails and to finalize at the next meeting.
- To discuss the Financial proposal at the next meeting

Signature:

Name	Capacity	Agree with the above decisions (yes/no)	Signature
Eng. P.A.A.P.K.Pannala	Chairman	yes	
Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara	Member	yes	
Eng. P.M.Jayadeera	Member	yes	

**MINUTES OF THE REVIEW PANEL MEETING OF
CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR EIA STUDY OF GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT**

Project	Gin Nilwala Diversion Project (GNDP)				
Purpose of the meeting	To Review the Technical and Financial Proposals for EIA study of GNDP				
Meeting No	02	Date	17.11.2016	Venue	Director(ISP)'sRoom, MIWRM

Present:

1. Eng. P.A.A.P.K. Pannala, Director (ISP) – Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.
2. Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara, Chief Engineer, Galle Range, Irrigation Department
3. Eng. P.M.Jayadeera, Chief Engineer (Environmental), Irrigation Department


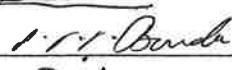
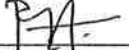
Main Observations made:

- Discussed on the prepared report on comments of Technical Proposal
- Added some few points to study under EIA such as :
 - a) Include Archeological Impact Assessment under Item 12
 - b) Include Pasgodapradesheeya Sabha in addition to Neluwa & Kotpola
 - c) Study on Kiramaoya Irrigation system as Muruthawela RBMC going to be functioned under the project & water release from Muruthawela Tank for domestic water under NWS & DB
 - d) Include method developed by CEA for Environmental flow
 - e) Revision of Financial Proposal with amendment of Technical proposal
 - f) Deliverables given in the Payment schedule should be on “acceptance” not on the “submission”

Summary of the main decisions taken:

- Finalized the report by accommodating new comments and the comments on Financial Proposal

Signature:

Name	Capacity	Agree with the above decisions (yes/no)	Signature
Eng. P.A.A.P.K. Pannala	Chairman	yes	
Eng. L.C. Sooriyabandara	Member	yes	
Eng. P.M.Jayadeera	Member	yes	

COMMENTS OF REVIEWING TECHNICAL & FINANCIAL PROPOSAL OF CONSULTANCY SERVICE FOR EIA STUDY OF GIN NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT

Item/ Page	Comment
<p>Item 3 Page 3,4</p>	<p>i) The updated water demand in the report submitted to OCEM by the committee appointed by NPEA has to be considered during reviewing the water demand and comprehensive water balance study</p> <p>ii) Instead of 1:10,000 topo sheets any other acceptable other standard surveys can be used such as "LIDAR".</p> <p>iii) When diverting of Gin ganga water no direct diversion from Pitadeniya to Muruthawela.</p> <p>iv) Though it has been mentioned that modification proposed to the Feasibility study in 2012 from item a) to g) under item3, Ampanagala Reservoir mentioned under item c) has to be reviewed instead of the weir at Ampanagala. Because feasibility of having a reservoir at Ampanagala is going to be studied in parallel with EIA study under the MIWRM. This revision has to be accommodated in the Technical proposal.</p> <p>v) The increase of Full Supply level(FSL) of the Muruthawela reservoir byft is not mentioned under item d).</p> <p>vi) It has been proposed to study the possibility of pumping water from Kiriibbanwewa at LBMC of Udawalawe reservoir, instead of diverting Walawe ganga at u/s of Udawalawa reservoir and send water through a tunnel across Udawalawa National park to Mauara reservoir to minimize environmental impact. This is also studying in parallel with EIA study & to be verified actual parameters during the study. This revision also has to be accommodated in the Technical proposal.</p>
<p>Item 4 Pg 5</p>	<p>At the end of para 1; "...fifth diversion from Udawalawa Ganga to Mauara" to be change as ".....pumping water from Kiriibbanwewa at LBMC of Udawalawa to Mauara feeder canal"</p>
<p>Item 11 Pages; 15,16,18</p>	<p>i) In addition to the Kotapola & Neluwa Local Authorities, Pasgoda Pradesheeya Sabha(PS) also to be added. Accordingly issues of Pasgoda PS also to be considered</p> <p>ii) Number of copies of for draft EIA report is 5 and 32 copies of Final report as mention in the ToR..</p>
<p>Item 12 Page 16</p>	<p>Include AIA (Archeological Impact Assessment) & NBRO on landslide hazards in step 1</p>
<p>Item 14 Pages; 20,21,24,26,27</p>	<p>Item 14.1.1. As Kirama oya is going to be fed by M'wela RBMC, water releases of M'wela and Kirama tank also necessary to study. And water abstraction of NWS&DB from M'wela tank too is to be studied</p> <p>i) Impact of Pumping from LBMC of Udawalawa at Kiriibbanwea to Mau ara feeder canal has to be studied instead of diversion point at u/s of Udawalawa as this part will be revised.</p> <p>ii) Method developed by CEA is also needed to follow when calculating Environmental flow.</p> <p>iii) Impact of diversion from Upper walawe basin mentioned under item 14.1.5 has to be amended with pumping proposal from LBMC of udawalawa Reservoir.</p>

	<p>iii) Weir at Ampanagala to be replaced by the reservoir for the assessment under item 14.3 & where it is applicable (Item 14.5 – 3(iii))</p> <p>iv) Sentence under item 14.5 – 1 cannot be understood & to be rephrased.</p> <p>vi) Under item 14.5 “Provisional and National Agriculture Department to be replaced by “Provincial and Inter Provincial Agriculture Department”.</p> <p>vii) Under item 3 of 14.5, Kiramaoya scheme with Muruthawela RBMC cascade tank system to be included a</p>
Page 34	Waste material disposal (especially like tunnel mucking) proposals. (Eg. It can be used as raw material for sand manufacturing.)
Item 16 Pgs 39,42,58	Under the study team defined in pg 39, Position of Mrs Ramani Ellepola is given as Team leader. But it is not mentioned in her CV as proposed position and Prof. Devaka is proposed as Team leader under his CV. This has to be clarified.
General	<p>i) Muruthawela LB canal extension upto Chandrikawewa has also to be included to the scope of work and the water abstraction from existing reservoirs to be studied.</p> <p>ii) Project benefit ; Abreaction values to be checked</p>



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நீர்ப்பாசனம் மற்றும் நீர் வளங்கள் முகாமைத்துவ அமைச்சு
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

අංක:11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05.
கில: 11, ஜாவத்தவீதி, கொழும்பு 05.
No: 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

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Chairman,
Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Ltd,
No. 11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Gin Nilwala Diversion Project
Letter of Acceptance

I am pleased to inform you that your revised Technical and Financial proposals for the above consultancy submitted on 16th March 2017 has been accepted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management.

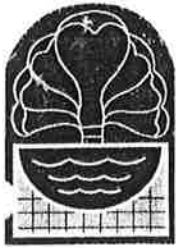
The total contract value for this consultancy service is Rupees Twenty Two million one Hundred Thirty Eight Thousands (Rs.22,138,000.00) excluding local taxes and the contract period of the assignment shall be nine (09) months.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter and confirm your acceptance of the award in wiring by return post.

Eng. D. D. Ariyaratne
Actg. Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management

o/c

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| Copies to: 01. Additional Secretary (Irrigation Development), MIWRM | - f. i. & n. a. pls. |
| 02. Project Director, Gin Nilwala Diversion Project | - do |
| 03. Chief Accountant, MIWRM | - do |
| 04. Chief Internal Auditor, MIWRM | - do |



මහවැලි උපදේශක සේවා කාර්යාංශය (පෞද්ගලික) සමාගම
மகாவலி உசாத்துணை பணியகம் (தனியார்) வரையறுக்கப்பட்டது
Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Private) Limited.

Business Registration No. PV 16564

11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05
11, ஐராவத்தை வீதி, கொழும்பு 05.
11, Jawatta Road, Colombo 05, Sri Lanka.

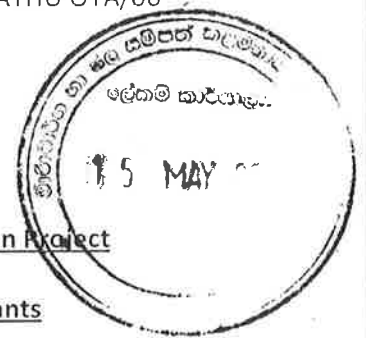


12th May 2017

MCB/EIA/MALWATHU OYA/06

Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management

Dear Sir,



Re: Environment Impact Assessment for the proposed Gin Nilwala Diversion Project

Sub: Introductory Presentation and Meeting with the EIA Team of Consultants

This is further to agreement signed between Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Limited (MCB) on 28th April 2017 for the above EIA study.

To initiate the above study we have scheduled a meeting for the EIA team of consultants on 17th May 2017, 9.30 a.m at MCB board room.

The purpose of this meeting is to give a clear picture of the project layout, project background and major prevailing issues of this project to the EIA team of consultants prior to the reconnaissance visit. Then they would be much aware of the project area and components before starting their field surveys.

Hereby kindly request you to make necessary arrangements for the participation of relevant officials and make a presentation to the EIA team about the project as the client.

Your corporation in this regard is highly appreciated.

Thank You

Yours Sincerely

Dr. Harsha Samaraweera
Dr. Harsha Samaraweera

Chairman
Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau (Pvt) Limited

Dir (SP) / p. arrange / 15/15 / already arranged.
Eng. Amalaka / Eng. Pannala / p. note 2 / present with
A / 16/15

CC: Eng.S.M.D.K.L. De Alwis / Project Director/Gin- Nilwala Project / MIWRM – Please participate
Eng.(Mrs) A.A.P.K.Pannala / Director (Irrigation Projects) / MIWRM – Please participate



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 31st October, 2014
 ATTORNEY - GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

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 අංකය
 P.O. Box No

අංකය 12
 අංකය 12
 Colombo 12

My No } 01/31/2014

Your No } IWRM/TS/02/103

2147888
 2433967
 2433769
 Telephone Nos } 2320800
 2327919

administration@attorneygeneral.gov.lk

Fax } 2436421

Secretary,
 Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resource Management
 500, T.B. Jayah Mawatha,
 Colombo 10

Commercial Agreement for the Implementation of Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project

I write with reference to your letter dated 10th October 2014 and the letter dated 21st October 2014 sent by the Project Director.

Having perused the draft 'Contract Agreement' and 'Particular Conditions of Contract', I wish to make the following observations;

'Contract Agreement'

1. The 'Employer' should be "K.W. Ivan de Silva, Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management, for and on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka" and in referring to the 'Contractor', it should state as "China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd, of a company duly incorporated in terms of the laws of the People's Republic of China".
2. Paragraph 4 should be amended to read as, "...to pay 85% from the proceeds obtained from the lending institution of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Lender") and the balance 15% from the GOSL..."
3. Paragraph 5 should be amended read as, "Whereas, the Lender has agreed to extend..."
4. First sentence of item No.5 should be amended to read as, "The Contract shall come into full force and effect when all of the following conditions are fulfilled".

5. The paragraph beginning with the words "*Should all conditions...*", has to be amended by deleting the words '*conclusion date of the Agreement, the Agreement*' and inserting instead the words "*date the Contract comes into full force, the Contract*'.

Particular Conditions of Contract

1. Sub-Clause 1.7

Sub-paragraph (a) of Sub-Clause 1.7 should be amended by replacing the word '*part*' with the word '*party*'.

2. Sub-Clause 1.13

As the proposed sub-paragraph is to be inserted at the end of sub-paragraph (a), it should be properly renumbered.

The last paragraph should be amended by replacing the words '*in good time*' with the words '*within a reasonable period of time*' or it would be better if a particular period is specifically mentioned.

3. Sub-Clause 2.2

The said paragraph should be amended by replacing the words '*in good time*' with the words '*within a reasonable period of time*' or it would be better if a particular period is specifically mentioned.

4. Sub-Clause 4.2

It would be prudent to delete item (c) - "*by the Lender or other reputed Bank registered in China, approved by the Employer*".

Annex I- Specimen

Please delete clause (b) - "*the respect in which the Principal is in breach*" and the words "*which must be authenticated by your bankers or by a Notary Public*", since that will be an unnecessary burden the Employer will undertake.

5. Sub-Clause 5.4

This clause deals with standards. Although reference is made to Chapter 13 of the Employer's Requirements, that Chapter does not speak of a particular standard. The term '*International Standards*' is not definitive

and can lead to uncertainty. Therefore, a particular standard, which can be easily referred to should be mentioned so as to ensure that there is no uncertainty as to what the expected standard is.

6. Sub-Clause 6.2

Please replace the words, "*in case of employment...*" with the words, "*in employing local staff and local labour by the Contractor...*"

7. Sub-Clause 6.13

The second sub-paragraph should be amended by deleting the words "*The Employer shall be responsible for the residence visa...*" and including instead, "*The Employer will assist in applying for the residence visa...*"

8. Sub-Clause 6.14

It may not be necessary to include that clause, since the Contractor and all his agents/servants will necessarily have to abide by the laws of Sri Lanka at all times.

9. Sub-Clause 6.16

Please add the words "*all applicable laws*", before the words "*rules and regulations*".

10. Sub-Clause 7.8

If the intention is to replace Sub-Clause 7.8, state so.

Since the Employer is undertaking this obligation, it would be prudent to be aware of the cost involved with regard to the payment of Royalties and other fees mentioned therein.

11. Sub-Clause 8.7

It is not clear where the proposed sub-paragraph will be inserted and as such, please expressly state so and whether the clauses mentioned therein will be deleted.

Please also be advised that the percentage mentioned therein, with regard to Delay Damages is not sufficient and should be re-considered.

12. Sub-Clause 9.1

It is not clear where the proposed sub-paragraph will be inserted and as such, expressly state so and whether the clauses mentioned therein will be deleted.

13. Sub-Clause 12.1 and 12.4

It is not clear where the proposed sub-paragraph will be inserted and as such, please expressly state so and also whether the Sub-Clauses and sub-paragraphs mentioned therein will be deleted.

14. Sub-Clause 13.8

Please expressly state that the Sub-Clause will be deleted and substituted by the new provision.

Paragraph 2 (Phase II)

If the intention is that there can be price increases based on mutual agreement, that position will have to be made clear.

15. Sub-Clause 14.1

Sub-paragraph (b) - Please delete the words '*...from local authorities*' and replace them with "*...duties and other levies which may be legally applicable on all goods, materials....*"

16. Sub-Clause 14.2

It is not clear where the proposed sub-paragraphs will be inserted and as such, please expressly state so and whether the Sub-Clauses and sub-paragraphs mentioned therein will be deleted

Please delete the word '*acceptable*' as contained in the proposed sub-paragraphs 2 and 3.

It would be prudent to delete item (c) - *"by the Lender or other reputed Bank registered in China, approved by the Employer"*.

Annex II- Specimen

Please delete clause (b) - *"the respect in which the Principal is in breach"* and the words *"which must be authenticated by your bankers or by a Notary Public"*, since that will be an unnecessary burden the Employer will undertake.

17. Sub-Clause 14.4

The 'Schedule of Payments' and "Work Breakdown" will have to be part and parcel of the Particular Conditions and included as an Annexure and be defined under 'Definitions'.

18. Sub-Clause 14.7

Substituted Sub-paragraph (b) - What is meant by the term *'withdrawal'* is not clear and needs to be looked at and appropriate wording included and referred to under the Definitions.

The word *'Lender'* will have to be replaced with the word *'Contractor'*

19. Sub-Clause 14.8

It would also be advisable to insert the following at the end;

"However, if any dispute arises with regard to the contents of such statement or if any verification has to be made, time will start running, only upon the resolution of such dispute or the completion of verification."

20. Sub-Clause 14.9

Please delete the words *"which must be authenticated by your bankers or by a Notary Public"*, since that will be an unnecessary burden the Employer will undertake.

21. Sub-Clause 17.6

The percentage mentioned therein is wholly inadequate and it is recommended that either the contract price or a percentage closer to the said contract price is mentioned.

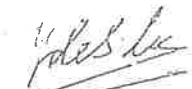
22. Sub-Clause 18.5

In the third line, please delete the words '*shall use his best endeavours to...*' and insert the words 'shall maintain...'

Please note that the Financing Agreement pertaining to this Project has not been submitted to this Department for perusal.

I have assumed that the technical and financial aspects of the above Agreement have been given due consideration and that the Ministry is able to fulfill the obligations undertaken thereunder.

I also assume that that all necessary approvals have been/will be obtained in order to enter into the Agreement. Subject to the above, I see no legal impediment to the execution of the said Agreement.



Yuresha De Silva
Senior State Counsel

Sgd/ Viraj Dayaratne
Deputy Solicitor General
for Attorney General

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OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

කැබිනට් කාර්යාලය, අගමැතිවරයාගේ කාර්යාලය, පාර්ලිමේන්තු පොළොව, කොළඹ 03, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව. Republic Building, Sir Sereni Jayatilaka M, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka.

මගේ අංකය / My No. } 15/0362/605/015
ඔබේ අංකය / Your No. }
දිනය / Date } 2015-04-02

Prof. K. Liyanage,
Secretary
Ministry of Policy Planning, Economic Affairs,
Child, Youth and Cultural Affairs
Fax: 2339732

CABINET DECISION

Given below is an extract of Item (46) of the Minutes of the Cabinet Meeting held on 2015-04-01.

Item (46)

Cabinet Paper No.15/0362/605/015, a Note to the Cabinet dated 2015-03-31 by the Minister of Policy Planning, Economic Affairs, Child, Youth and Cultural Affairs on "Unsolicited Project Proposals" - after discussion, it was decided -

- (i) that, unsolicited proposals in general should not be accepted as a matter of policy; and
- (ii) that, all such proposals should follow the Government Procurement Guidelines, in the future.

It was also noted that -

- (a) the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Economic Affairs has appointed an Officials' Committee to review the unsolicited proposals already received which are in the pipeline at various stages of commitment and submit a Report to the Sub-Committee; and
- (b) the Sub-Committee after examining the Report will forward each proposal found to have exceptional economic value for the country, to the Cabinet for consideration.

Contd..02/-

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(74) (21) (15)

It was also decided to ~~keep~~ this decision as confirmed and to authorize the Secretary of the Cabinet of Ministers to convey same to the relevant authorities for necessary action accordingly.

Action by: My/Fellow Planning, Economic Affairs, Child, Youth and Unemployment Affairs

Copied to: Secretary to the President - copy of Note annexed.
Secretary to the Prime Minister - copy of Note annexed.
My/Finance - copy of Note annexed.
All other Ministries


S. Abovstingis
Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers

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OFFICE OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS

CABINET DECISION අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය அமைச்சரவைத் தீர்மானம்

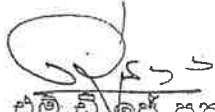
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අ. කළේ/එස්. අබේසිංහ
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(අ) පරිපූරක න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ විෂයයන්:

46. අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා අංක 15/0363/605/015 වූ, “කැඳවුමක් නොලත් සෘජු
ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනා” යන මැයෙන් ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදන, ආර්ථික කටයුතු,
ළමා, තරුණ හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2015-03-30
දිනැති සටහන - මේ පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව, පහත සඳහන්
පරිදි තීරණය කරන ලදී:

- (i) ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය කරුණක් වශයෙන් ස්වේච්ඡාවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු
ලබන ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනා පිළිනොගත යුතුය; සහ
- (ii) ඉදිරියේදී එවැනි යෝජනා සියල්ල සම්බන්ධයෙන් රජයේ
ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ අනුගමනය කළ යුතුය.

තවද, පහත සඳහන් කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගන්නා ලදී:

→2.

(C) Supplementary Agenda Items:

46. Cabinet Paper No.15/0363/605/015, a Note to the Cabinet dated 2015-03-30 by the Minister of Policy Planning, Economic Affairs, Child, Youth and Cultural Affairs on "Unsolicited Project Proposals" - after discussion, it was decided -

- (i) that, unsolicited proposals in general should not be accepted as a matter of policy; and
- (ii) that, all such proposals should follow the Government Procurement Guidelines, in the future.

It was also noted that -

- (a) the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Economic Affairs has appointed an Officials' Committee to review the unsolicited proposals already received which are in the pipeline at various stages of commitment and submit a Report to the Sub-Committee; and
- (b) the Sub-Committee after examining the Report will forward each proposal found to have exceptional economic value for the country, to the Cabinet for consideration.

It was also decided to treat this decision as confirmed and to authorize the Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers to convey same to the relevant authorities for necessary action accordingly.

Action by: **My/Policy Planning, Economic Affairs, Child, Youth and Cultural Affairs**

Copied to: **Secretary to the President** - copy of Note annexed.

Secretary to the Prime Minister - copy of Note annexed.

My/Finance - copy of Note annexed.

All other Ministries



ශ්‍රී ලංකා (XXXVII)

BANK OF CEYLON
BOC
Bankers to the Nation

CREDIT SUPPORT DEPARTMENT,
CORPORATE BRANCH,
3RD FLOOR, "BOC SQUARE"
NO.1, BANK OF CEYLON MAWATHA,
COLOMBO 1,
SRI LANKA.

DECEMBER 08, 2014

REF:COR:CS:BCH:SAKU-TR-59/2014

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT,
NO.500, T. B. JAYAH MAWATHA,
COLOMBO 10, SRI LANKA

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, HEAD OFFICE, BEIJING, P.R.CHINA
ADVANCE PAYMENT GUARANTEE NO. BKD2014LG00263 FOR USD 69,000,000.00
O/A: CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING CO., LTD
NAME OF THE CONTRACT: GIN-NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT
CONTRACT NO. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064
OUR REF: LG/INT/TR-59/2014

WITHOUT ANY RESPONSIBILITY AND ENGAGEMENT ON OUR PART, WE FORWARD
HEREWITH A PHOTOCOPY OF AN AUTHENTICATED SWIFT MESSAGE DATED
05.12.2014 RECEIVED FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, HEAD
OFFICE, BEIJING, P.R.CHINA, ISSUED IN YOUR FAVOUR, RECEIPT OF WHICH
PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE.

PLEASE NOTE THAT CLAIMS IF ANY UNDER THIS BANK GUARANTEE MUST BE
LODGED WITH THE ISSUING BANK DIRECT.

Ble

MANAGER (CREDIT SUPPORT-CORPORATE)

C.C.

THE MANAGER
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA,
HEAD OFFICE
NO.30, FU XING MEN NEI STREET,
XICHENG DISTRICT,
BEIJING 100031,
P. R. CHINA

Received
Substantive
08/12/2014

Authentication Result: Success ***

Possible duplicate delivery

Network : APPLI

Session Holder : BTIn2

Session : 3841

Sequence : 000004

Delivery Status : Network Ack

COPY

----- Instance Type and Transmission -----

Copy received from SWIFT

Priority : Normal

Message Output Reference : 1512 141205BCEYLKXAXXX1506566039

Correspondent Input Reference : 1742 141205EIBCCNBJABKD2802341258

----- Message Header -----

Swift Output : FIN 760 Guarantee/Stdby Letter Credit

Sender : EIBCCNBJBKD

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, THE

(BANKING DEPARTMENT)

BEIJING CN

Receiver : BCEYLKXAXXX

BANK OF CEYLON

COLOMBO LK

----- Message Text -----

27: Sequence of Total
1/1

20: Transaction Reference Number
BKD2014LG00263

23: Further Identification
ISSUE

30: Date
141205

40C: Applicable Rules
URDG

77C: Details of Guarantee
ATTN: GTEE. DEPT.

WITHOUT ANY RESPONSIBILITY ON YOUR PART PLS AUTHENTICATE AND
ADVISE OUR LETTER OF GUARANTEE NO. BKD2014LG00263 TO THE
BENEFICIARY.

QUOTE

TO: MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, SRI
LANKA

NO.500, T. B. JAYAH MAWATHA, COLOMBO 10, SRI LANKA
(HEREINAFTER CALLED THE 'BENEFICIARY')

ADVANCE PAYMENT GUARANTEE NO. BKD2014LG00263

NAME OF THE CONTRACT: GIN-NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT
CONTRACT NO. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT,
OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED CONTRACT CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
OF NO.3 DANLING STREET, HAIDIAN DISTRICT, 100080 BEIJING, CHINA
(HEREINAFTER CALLED 'THE CONTRACTOR') SHALL DEPOSIT WITH
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, SRI LANKA
A BANK GUARANTEE TO GUARANTEE THE CONTRACTOR'S PROPER AND
FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE UNDER THE ADVANCE PAYMENT OF THE SAID
CONTRACT IN AN AMOUNT OF USD69,000,000.00 (SAY UNITED STATES
DOLLARS SIXTY NINE MILLION ONLY).



WE, THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, HEAD OFFICE, HAVING OUR REGISTERED OFFICE AT NO.30, FU XING MEN NEI STREET, XICHENG DISTRICT, BEIJING 100031, P.R.CHINA, AS INSTRUCTED BY THE CONTRACTOR, AGREE UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY TO GUARANTEE AS PRIMARY OBLIGATOR AND NOT AS SURETY MERELY, THE PAYMENT TO MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, SRI LANKA ON HIS FIRST WRITTEN DEMAND, STATING THAT THE CONTRACTOR IS IN BREACH OF HIS OBLIGATION(S) AND THE CONTRACTOR HAS FAILED TO REPAY THE ADVANCE PAYMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT, WITHOUT WHATSOEVER RIGHT OF OBJECTION ON OUR PART AND WITHOUT HIS FIRST CLAIM TO THE CONTRACTOR, IN THE AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING USD69,000,000.00 (SAY UNITED STATES DOLLARS SIXTY NINE MILLION ONLY), SUCH AMOUNT TO BE REDUCED PERIODICALLY BY THE AMOUNTS RECOVERED BY YOU FROM THE PROCEEDS OF THE CONTRACT.

WE FURTHER AGREE THAT NO CHANGE OR ADDITION TO OR OTHER MODIFICATION OF THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT OR OF THE WORKS TO BE PERFORMED THERE UNDER OR OF ANY OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENT WHICH MAY BE MADE BETWEEN YOU AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IN ANY WAY RELEASE US FROM ANY LIABILITY UNDER THIS GUARANTEE, AND WE HEREBY WAIVE NOTICE OR ANY SUCH CHANGE, ADDITION OR MODIFICATION.

NO DRAWING MAY BE MADE BY YOU UNDER THIS GUARANTEE UNTIL WE HAVE RECEIVED NOTICE IN WRITING FROM YOU THAT AN ADVANCE PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT LISTED ABOVE HAS BEEN PAID TO THE CONTACTOR PURSUANT TO THE CONTACT.

THIS GUARANTEE SHALL REMAIN VALID AND IN FULL EFFECT FROM THE DATE OF THE ADVANCE PAYMENT UNDER THE CONTRACT HAS BEEN CREDITED TO THE CONTRACTOR'S ACCOUNT WITH OUR BANK UNTIL MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, SRI LANKA RECEIVES FULL REPAYMENT OF THE SAME AMOUNT FROM THE CONTRACTOR, OR ON DECEMBER 9, 2017, WHICHEVER OCCURS EARLIER (HEREINAFTER CALLED 'THE EXPIRY DATE').

WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT YOU MAY REQUIRE THE CONTRACTOR TO EXTEND THIS GUARANTEE IF THE ADVANCE PAYMENT HAS NOT BEEN FULLY REPAID BY THE DATE TWENTY-EIGHT (28) DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRY DATE. WE UNDERTAKE TO PAY YOU ALL THE REMAINING AMOUNT UNDER THIS GUARANTEE UPON RECEIPT BY US, WITHIN SUCH PERIOD OF TWENTY-EIGHT (28) DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRY DATE, OF YOUR DEMAND IN WRITING AND YOUR WRITTEN STATEMENT THAT THE ADVANCE PAYMENT HAS NOT BEEN FULLY REPAID AND THAT THIS GUARANTEE HAS NOT BEEN EXTENDED.

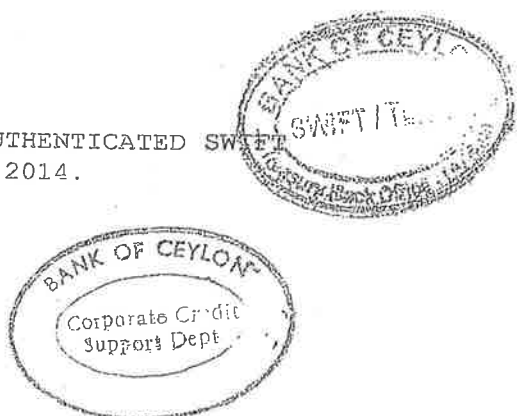
THIS GUARANTEE IS SUBJECT TO THE UNIFORM RULES FOR DEMAND GUARANTEES (URDG) 2010 REVISION, ICC PUBLICATION NO. 758.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, HEAD OFFICE
UNQUOTE

B. RGDS.
OPERATION CENTER

WE CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A PHOTOCOPY OF DULY AUTHENTICATED SWIFT MESSAGE REFERRED TO IN OUR LETTER DATED 08.12.2014.

BANK OF CEYLON
BRANCH
Ble
..... Manager
Kam





අලුතුව (XXXVIII)

BANK OF CEYLON
BOC
Bankers to the Nation

CREDIT SUPPORT DEPARTMENT,
CORPORATE BRANCH,
3RD FLOOR, "BOC SQUARE"
NO.1, BANK OF CEYLON MAWATHA,
COLOMBO 1,
SRI LANKA.

DECEMBER 08, 2014

REF:COR:CS:BCH:SAKU-TR-60/2014

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT,
NO.500, T. B. JAYAH MAWATHA,
COLOMBO 10, SRI LANKA

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, HEAD OFFICE, BEIJING, P.R.CHINA
PERFORMANCE BANK GUARANTEE NO. BKD2014LG00264 FOR USD 34,500,000.00
O/A: CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING CO., LTD
NAME OF THE CONTRACT: GIN-NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT
CONTRACT NO. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064
OUR REF: LG/INT/TR-60/2014

WITHOUT ANY RESPONSIBILITY AND ENGAGEMENT ON OUR PART, WE FORWARD
HEREWITH A PHOTOCOPY OF AN AUTHENTICATED SWIFT MESSAGE DATED
05.12.2014 RECEIVED FROM THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, HEAD
OFFICE, BEIJING, P.R.CHINA, ISSUED IN YOUR FAVOUR, RECEIPT OF WHICH
PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE.

PLEASE NOTE THAT CLAIMS IF ANY UNDER THIS BANK GUARANTEE MUST BE
LODGED WITH THE ISSUING BANK DIRECT.

BD
MANAGER (CREDIT SUPPORT-CORPORATE)

C.C.

THE MANAGER
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA,
HEAD OFFICE
NO.30, FU XING MEN NEI STREET,
XICHENG DISTRICT,
BEIJING 100031,
P.R.CHINA

YOUR REF: BKD2014LG00264

Authentication Result: Success ***

Possible duplicate delivery
Network : APPLI
Session Holder : BTIn2
Session : 3841
Sequence : 000003
Delivery Status : Network Ack

copy

Instance Type and Transmission

Copy received from SWIFT

Priority : Normal

Message Output Reference : 1511 141205BCEYLKXLXAXXX1506866036

Correspondent Input Reference : 1741 141205EIBCCNBJABKD2802341255

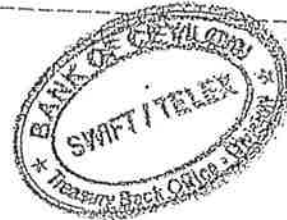
Swift Output Message Header : FIN 760 Guarantee/Stdby Letter Credit

Sender : EIBCCNBJBKD
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, THE
(BANKING DEPARTMENT)
BEIJING CN

Receiver : BCEYLKXLXXX
BANK OF CEYLON
COLOMBO LK

Message Text

- 27: Sequence of Total 1/1
- 20: Transaction Reference Number BKD2014LG00264
- 23: Further Identification ISSUE
- 30: Date 141205
- 40C: Applicable Rules URDG
- 7C: Details of Guarantee
ATTN: GTEE. DEPT.
WITHOUT ANY RESPONSIBILITY ON YOUR PART PLS AUTHENTICATE AND ADVISE OUR LETTER OF GUARANTEE NO. BKD2014LG00264 TO THE BENEFICIARY.



QUOTE

TO: MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, SRI LANKA
NO.500, T. B. JAYAH MAWATHA, COLOMBO 10, SRI LANKA
(HEREINAFTER CALLED THE 'BENEFICIARY')

PERFORMANCE BANK GUARANTEE NO. BKD2014LG00264

WHEREAS CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING CO., LTD. OF NO.3 DANLING STREET, HAIDIAN DISTRICT, 100080 BEIJING, CHINA (HEREAFTER CALLED 'THE CONTRACTOR') HAS UNDERTAKEN, IN PURSUANCE OF CONTRACT NO. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064 TO EXECUTE GIN-NILWALA DIVERSION PROJECT (HEREINAFTER CALLED 'THE CONTRACT').

AND WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN STIPULATED BY YOU IN THE SAID CONTRACT THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH YOU WITH A BANK GUARANTEE FOR THE SUM SPECIFIED THEREIN AS SECURITY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH HIS OBLIGATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT.

AND WHEREAS WE HAVE AGREED TO GIVE THE CONTRACTOR SUCH A BANK GUARANTEE.

NOW THEREFORE WE, THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA; HEAD OFFICE, HAVING OUR REGISTERED OFFICE AT NO.30, FU XING MEN NEI STREET, XICHENG DISTRICT, BEIJING 100031, P.R.CHINA; HEREBY AFFIRM THAT WE ARE THE GUARANTOR AND RESPONSIBLE TO YOU, ON BEHALF OF THE CONTRACTOR, UP TO A TOTAL OF USD34,500,000.00 (SAY UNITED STATES DOLLARS THIRTY FOUR MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ONLY), SUCH SUM BEING PAYABLE IN THE TYPE AND PROPORTIONS OF CURRENCIES IN WHICH THIS GUARANTEE IS ISSUED, AND WE UNDERTAKE TO PAY YOU, UPON YOUR FIRST WRITTEN DEMAND STATING THE CONTRACTOR'S DEFAULT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTRACT AND WITHOUT CAVIL OR ARGUMENT, ANY SUM OR SUMS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF USD34,500,000.00 (SAY UNITED STATES DOLLARS THIRTY FOUR MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ONLY) AS AFORESAID WITHOUT YOUR NEEDING TO PROVE OR TO SHOW GROUNDS OR REASONS FOR YOUR DEMAND FOR THE SUM SPECIFIED THEREIN.

WE FURTHER AGREE THAT NO CHANGE OR ADDITION TO OR OTHER MODIFICATION OF THE CONTRACT OR OF THE WORKS TO BE PERFORMED THERE UNDER OR OF ANY OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENT WHICH MAY BE MADE BETWEEN YOU AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IN ANY WAY RELEASE US FROM ANY LIABILITY UNDER THIS GUARANTEE, AND WE HEREBY WAIVE NOTICE OF ANY SUCH CHANGE, ADDITION OR MODIFICATION.

THIS GUARANTEE SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE FROM THE ISSUING DATE ON 5TH DECEMBER 2014 AND EXPIRE ON 8TH DECEMBER 2020.

THIS GUARANTEE IS SUBJECT TO THE UNIFORM RULES FOR DEMAND GUARANTEES (URDG) 2010 REVISION, ICC PUBLICATION NO. 758.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA, HEAD OFFICE
UNQUOTE

B. RGDS.
OPERATION CENTER

----- Message Trailer -----

CHK: 593BA1DAC176 }
Signature: MAC-Equivalent
Message

WE CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A PHOTOCOPY OF DULY AUTHENTICATED SWIFT MESSAGE REFERRED TO IN OUR LETTER DATED 08.12.2014.

FOR BANK OF CEYLON
CORPORATE BRANCH

Ble
..... Manager

km
..... Accountant





中工国际工程股份有限公司
CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.



Mr. Eng. R.M.W. Ratnayake
Secretary,
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management

Dear Sir,

Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project and Contract with China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd.
Agreement No. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064

Quite appreciate your support to our company. CAMCE worked closely with your Ministry since 2009 and carried out many investigations, studies etc. in order to arrive at an appropriate diversion option for the above Project and the above agreement was signed by both parties on the 5th November 2014. Milestones achieved of this project since 2009 are summarized and attached herewith for your easy reference.

In order to obtain Concessional Loan from EXIM Bank of China and implementation this Project, next major steps are,

- 1) Carrying out EIA Study from the MIWRM
- 2) Submission of Loan application to EXIM Bank China through External Resources Department (ERD).
- 3) Payment of 15% mobilization advance as Sri Lanka Government Contribution towards the Project.

Regarding (02) above, the MIWRM has already forwarded loan application to ERD.

Regarding (01) above MIWRM has worked out with Central Environment Authority (CEA) and obtained Term of Reference (TOR) from CEA on 17.07.2014 for EIA Study. Since then Ministry of Irrigation initiated preliminary work for this EIA Study. During this study MIWRM identified requirement of employing experienced experts for Geological and underground investigations, etc. and therefore MIWRM had several discussions with our company for a possible solution.

During these discussions considering the difficulties of finding enough money by the Treasury, CAMCE agreed to mobilize technical experts to carryout final Geological and underground investigations, etc. with intimal advance payment of 5% of Contract Price, so that MIWRM would be able to use these reports (Reports produced by the Technical Experts of CAMCE) in Environmental Impact Assessment Studies (EIA Studies).

地址: 北京市海淀区丹棱街3号
Add: NO.3 Danling Street,
Haidian District, Beijing 100080
P.R.China

邮编 (Zip Code): 100080
电话 (Tel): 010-82688866
传真 (Fax): 010-82688688 82688588
网址 (Website): www.camce.com.cn



中工国际工程股份有限公司
CHINA CAMC ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

Accordingly, the MIWRM paid 4.35% of Contract price as part of initial mobilization advance in two Stages as follows,

- 1) USD 7.5 M through Central Bank of Sri Lanka and receives this money in China on the 5th of January 2015.
- 2) USD 22.48 M through Central Bank of Sri Lanka and received this money in China on the 13th of January 2015.

Once we received 4.35% of mobilization advance, technical experts were mobilized for attending work related Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project. We are now awaiting for your instructions to mobilize Technical Experts in the field in Sri Lanka.

Quite appreciated if you could provide necessary instruction to mobilize our Technical Experts in Sri Lanka to commence final geological and underground investigations works, etc.

Your Sincerely,

闫海禄

Yan Hailu
Chief Representative in Sri Lanka
China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd.

Page 02 of 02

地址: 北京市海淀区丹棱街3号
Add: NO.3 Danling Street,
Haidian District, Beijing 100080
P.R.China

邮编(Zip Code): 100080
电话(Tel): 010-82688866
传真(Fax): 010-82688688 82688588
网址(Website): www.camce.com.cn

Key Milestones of Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project

Project Owner: The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management (MIWRM)

EPC contractor: China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd. (CAMCE)

Contract Value: USD 690,000,000 (equal to LKR 93,000,000,000)

1.	Memorandum of Agreement was signed by the Secretary to the MIWRM with CAMCE	31 st October 2009
2.	The Initial Feasibility Study for the design and construction of GNDP and the Cabinet Memorandum was forwarded by MIWRM to get the approval of Cabinet of Ministers.	6 th November 2009
3.	The relevant Cabinet approval was given.	26 th November 2009
4.	CAMCE had submitted Technical Proposal considering the previous studies carried out	April 2012
5.	The National Planning Department has approved the project and recommended for foreign funds by the letter No.NP/AI/IWRM1/13/1	15 th February 2013
6.	Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) was appointed by the Secretary to MIWRM for evaluating MCB report.	November 2013
7.	MIWRM coordinated with CEA for getting TOR for the EIA study and draft TOR was submitted	May 2014
8.	Final Technical and Commercial Proposal were submitted by CAMCE.	21 st July 2014
9.	Treasury had appointed SCAPC for giving recommendation to the Cabinet on procurement of this work.	July 2014
10.	Final negotiation between SCAPC and CAMCE.	29 th August 2014
11.	Following the decision of SCAPC, Cabinet Memorandum was sent by MIWRM.	2 nd September 2014
12.	GNDP was included as an item for granting concessional loan for project implementation in the MOU signed by the both Presidents' during the visit of Chinese President Xi to Sri Lanka.	17 th September 2014
13.	The Cabinet approval (No.14/1259/508/014) was given for implementing the project under EPC contract for USD 690 Million (equal to LKR 93 Billion).	10 th October 2014
14.	Getting the concurrence from the Attorney General's department.	31 st October 2014
15.	The Commercial Agreement (MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064) was signed by MIWRM with CAMCE for implementing the project.	5 th November 2014
16.	CAMCE submitted Performance Bank Guarantee and Advance Payment Bank Guarantee.	8 th December 2014
17.	<p>Payment of 5% Mobilization as agreed below</p> <p>In order to active the concessional loan from the EXIM Bank of China, it is required to effect payment of 15% mobilization advance from the Ministry of Irrigation through Central Bank of Sri Lanka to CAMCE. However, considering the difficulties of finding enough Cash by the Treasury, CAMCE agreed to accept 5% of this mobilization advance as an initial part payment of mobilization advance and Mobilize Technical Experts to carryout final field geological and investigations, etc. so that Irrigation Ministry would be able to use these reports (Reports produced by the Technical Experts of CAMCE) in Environmental Impact Assessment Studies (EIA Studies). Accordingly, MIWRM has paid 4.35% of contract price in two installments to CAMCE as below:</p> <p>I. USD 7.5M paid by the MIWRM on 28th December 2014 through Central Bank of Sri Lanka received by the CAMCE in China on the 6th January 2015.</p> <p>II. USD 22.48M paid by the MIWRM on 6th January 2014 through Central Bank of Sri Lanka received by CAMCE in China on the 13th January 2015.</p>	<p>Total of 4.35% Advance received on 13th January 2015</p>
18.	Recruitment of Designs Team / Technical Experts by CAMCE in Head Office – China	Jan / March 2015

Next Steps to be taken up

- Carrying out EIA Process productively by the MIWRM based on Term of Reference issued by the CEA on
- Carrying out final field geological and underground investigation works, producing basics design reports, methodology statements etc., so that those reports can be used for the completion of EIA Process. (In this regard, CAMCE will mobilize Technical Experts once obtained necessary instructions from the MIWRM to commence field work)
- Initiation of Loan Process with EXIM Bank, China (ERD to submit loan application to EXIM Bank etc.)

ලේකම්

වාරි මාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය

ශ්‍රී-නිල්වලා හාරවුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය / චින CAMCE ආයතනයට ලබා දී ඇති කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව
(කොන්ත්‍රාත් අංක MIWRM / AGR / CONS / 2014 / 064)

ඔබ අමාත්‍යාංශයද දන්නා පරිදි 5/11/2014 දින ඉහත සඳහන් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුවට අදාළ ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කරන තෙක් අප ආයතනය 2009 වසර සිට ඔබගේ අමාත්‍යාංශය සමඟ විවිධ ආකාරයෙන් කටයුතු කරනු ලැබූ අතර ඒ අනුව මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියට අදාළව අප ආයතනය ළඟා කර ගනු ලැබූ ප්‍රගතිය සඳහන් වාර්තාවක් අලුතින් ලේකම් පදවියට පත් වූ ඔබ තුමාගේ දැන ගැනීම සඳහා මෙයට අමුණා ඇත.

ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කිරීමත් සමඟ ඊට අදාළ සහනදායී ණය චින බැංකුව මගින් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් පහත සඳහන් කටයුතු කළ යුතුව තිබුණි.

- I. පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් දියත් කිරීම.
- II. චින EXIM බැංකුව මගින් ණය ආධාර ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අදාළ අයදුම් පත් අමාත්‍යාංශය විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් චින EXIM බැංකුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.
- III. ගිවිසුම අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය විසින් අප CAMCE ආයතනය වෙත ලබා දිය යුතු 15% අත්තිකාරම් මුදල ගෙවීම.

ඉහත සඳහන් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් වලින් (11) හි සඳහන් ණය ඉල්ලුම් පත 2014 වසර තුළදී වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් සකස් කර විදේශ සම්පත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට යවා ඇත. තවද ඉහත අතර (1) හි සඳහන් පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන වැඩ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය TOR (Term of Reference) පරිසර අධිකාරිය විසින් 17.07.2014 වන දින වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ලබා දී ඇති අතර ඒ අනුව වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය පරිසර අධ්‍යයන වැඩ ඉටු කිරීමට මූලික පියවර ගනු ලැබීය. පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන කටයුතු ඉටු කිරීමේදී විදේශ තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන්ගේ සහයද සැහෙන දුරට අවශ්‍ය වන බව වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශයට නිරීක්ෂණය වූයෙන්, ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉදිරි වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සඳහා අමාත්‍යාංශය අප ආයතනය සමගද සාකච්ඡා කරනු ලැබීය. මෙම අවස්ථාවේදී ඉහත (111) හි සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය විසින් මුලදී ලබා දිය යුතු 15% ක අත්තිකාරම් මුදල වෙනුවට 5%ක මුදලක් අත්තිකාරම් මුදලෙහි කොටස් ගෙවීමක් ලෙස ලබා දෙන්නේ නම් අප CAMCE ආයතනය විසින් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ භූගත විමර්ශන කටයුතු හා සැලසුම් සකස් කිරීම (Under Ground Investigation and Preparation of Basic Designs) වැනි මූලික වැඩ කටයුතු සඳහා විදේශ තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන් යෙදවීමටත්, එම තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන්ට අවශ්‍ය භූගත විමර්ශන කටයුතු ඉටු කරමින් තාක්ෂණ වාර්තා පිළියෙල කරනු ලබන නිසා, අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ඉටුකරනු ලබන පාරිසරික අධ්‍යයන වැඩට මෙම තාක්ෂණ වාර්තාවන්ට ඇතුළු තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමට හැකියාව ඇති බවටත්, අප ආයතනය හා වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශය හඳුනාගත් බැවින් භාණ්ඩාගාරය මගින් මුදල් ලබා දීමේ හැකියාව අනුව මූලික අත්තිකාරම් මුදලක් ලෙස 5% ක් තෙක් ගෙවීම් කිරීමට අමාත්‍යාංශය එකඟ විය.

ඒ අනුව ඇමුණුමේ 17 වන ඡේදයේ සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි 4.35% ක අත්තිකාරම් මුදලක් ලෙස අප ආයතනයට වෙත අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ලබා දෙනු ලැබීය.

1. ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 7.4 ක මුදලක් චීනයේ අප ආයතනයට 2015 ජනවාරි 06 දින ලබා දී ඇත.
2. ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 22.2 ක මුදලක් චීනයේ අප ආයතනයට 2015 ජනවාරි 13 දින ලබා දී ඇත.

2015 ජනවාරි මස ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ ඇතිවූ දේශපාලන වෙනසත් සමඟ මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියට 5%ක අත්තිකාරම් මුදලක් ගෙවීම සඳහා ලබා දිය යුතු ඉතිරි මුදල වන ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 5.4 ක මුදල ලබා දීම සිදුවී නැති අතර, ඊට අමතරව මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ඉදිරියට ගෙන යාම සම්බන්ධයෙන් උපදෙසක් ද ලබා දී නැත.

4.35% අත්තිකාරම් මුදල ලැබීමත් සමඟ අප ආයතනය විසින් ව්‍යාපෘතියට අවශ්‍ය විශේෂඥ තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන් බඳවා ගැනීම කරනු ලැබූ අතර, මෙම තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන් අපගේ බීජිං නගරයේ ප්‍රධාන සැලසුම් කාර්යාලයේ සිට ගිං නිල්වලා ගඟ ව්‍යාපෘතියට අදාළ සැලසුම් කටයුතු වල යොදවනු ලැබීය. ඔවුන් දැන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ක්ෂේත්‍ර කටයුතු වල යෙදවීමට අවශ්‍ය වී ඇති නිසා, ඒ සඳහා ඔබ ආයතනයේ උපදෙස් අපේක්ෂාවෙන් සිටී.

එම නිසා, මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියට අදාළව ඉදිරි කටයුතු දියත් කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් උපදෙස් ලබාදෙන මෙන් කරුණාවෙන් ඉල්ලමි.

මෙයට,

හිතවත්,

Yan Hailu
Chief Representative in Sri Lanka
China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd.

ശ്രീമാൻ

ഒന്നു നിങ്ങളുടെ വാങ്ങിയ മൂലം 5% മുൻപാക്കി
 (Mobilization Advances) അതോ 01/01/2015 ന്റെ
 മറ്റേ 2002 ന്റെ മൂലം 2015
 വേണ്ടി യാതൊരു തരത്തിലും 5% മുൻപാക്കി
 നൽകാൻ 40 കോടി രൂപയുടെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ
 സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

പ്ര. 5 | വിവരങ്ങൾ

1. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

2. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.12,000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

3. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.3,700 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

4. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

5. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

6. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

7. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

8. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

9. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും

10. 2015 മുൻപാക്കി 2014 മുൻപാക്കി 5% മുൻപാക്കി 5.1000 ന്റെ തുകയെടുക്കാനോ സാധിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാൻ തരുന്നില്ല എന്നും



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நீர்ப்பாசன அமைச்சு
Ministry of Irrigation

"නො. 11, ජාවත්ත පාර, කොළඹ 05.
"No. 11, Jawatte Road, Colombo 05, Sri Lanka.

මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

MI/Irr.Dev./02/20/GNDP

ඔබේ
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

22-06-2015

Mr. YAN HAILU
Chief Representative in Sri Lanka
CAMC Engineering Co.Ltd.,

EPC Contract for Gin-Nilwala Diversion Project
Contract No. MIWRM/AGR/CONS/2014/064

The agreement has been signed between your company and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and an advance payment (Part of total agreed mobilization Advance) also has been paid. This project will be implemented under the newly formed Ministry of Irrigation hereafter as the employer.

According to the agreement (Clause 5 of main agreement) the contract shall come in to effect when the employer confirm the date on which the conditions stipulated for contract to be in full effect.

Meanwhile the cabinet sub committee on Economic Affairs Chaired by Hon. Prime Minister has directed to hold the work of the project due to uncertainties of environmental effects of proposed project and to do a proper inquiry before proceeding of work.

Therefore, I kindly inform you to temporarily suspend any proceedings of project preparation activities until my further notice.

Also since the part of mobilization advance already paid will not be used for mobilization of project activities immediately, you are kindly requested to refund same to me, which will be paid to you back once the government issue clearance to proceed with the project please.

Gamini Rajakaruna
Secretary
Ministry of Irrigation

අලුතින්
Secretary
Office

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