Integrated Rurban Development and Climate Resilience Project (IRDCRP).

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation



Environmental Screening Report & Environmental Management Plan
For
Rehabilitation of DangasWewa Tank
Package Number: MoALLI/IRDCRP/PMU/NCB/Works/Dangas Wewa/2025/05

IRDCRP Component No: 2.1

November, 2025

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Executive Summary

The Dangas Wewa is a minor irrigation tank that belongs to the Kimbulapatiyawa cascade system in the Yan Oya river basin, situated in the Galkadawala Grama Niladhari (GN) division, within the Gomarankadawala Divisional Secretariat (DS) division of the Trincomalee District. It operates under the purview of the Gomarankadawala agrarian division[1].

The tank structure, its access road, and the associated paddy fields are located within the Pamburugashinna Reserve Forest. Consequently, formal clearance from the Forest Department must be obtained before initiating physical implementation of the proposed works detailed in the Bill of Quantities (BoQ) submitted by the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD). The command area of Dangas Wewa encompasses 20 acres (8 ha) of paddy fields[2]. The DAD reports that eight (08) farmer families are actively involved in paddy farming under this tank.

The proposed works include rehabilitation of the tank bund, sluice gate, and canal system. These rehabilitation activities will involve earthworks, which may lead to environmental, including soil erosion, dust emissions, noise, and vibration during the construction phase. However, there are no residential structures within approximately 2 km radius of the project site; hence, residents of the village will not become direct receivers of these impacts.

Most importantly, the site is located within the Pamburugashinna reserved forest[3], raises concerns about potential impacts on local wildlife. Although the area is not prone to high human-elephant conflict, elephants frequently appear in the tank area and adjacent forest area. The project's activities could still affect the animals within the adjacent forests. Given the project's location in a forest reserve, it is imperative to obtain necessary statutory clearances from the Forest Department.

[1] As reported by the DAD

[2] As reported by the DAD

[3] Clereance from the Forest Department is requested. The Department has not yet confirmed the name of the reserved forest and not received the clearance yet.

1. Introduction to the Intergraded Rurban Development and Climate Resilience Project (IRDCRP).

The IRDCRP is executed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Land, and Irrigation and implemented by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agrarian Development, the Department of Irrigation, the Mahaweli Development Authority, and Provincial Irrigation Departments. The project's development objective is to increase productivity, market access, and climate resilience of agri-food producers in selected areas. The project's main beneficiaries are small- and medium–scale producers and households engaged in the agri-food sector residing in the project areas. The project will also benefit agribusiness firms through support for improved market linkages.

The project has five components on promotion of climate-smart production, value addition, and inclusive access to markets, , integrated management of natural resources for climate resilience (sub components for improving cascade management and on farm water, irrigation and water resources management, boosting climate smart agriculture technologies and practices); Strengthening the enabling environment for sectorial growth, (sub components for better quality and availability of agriculture data, quality infrastructure improvements, enhancing provision of agricultural insurance), Project management, monitoring and learning, contingent emergency response component). The project development objective is to increase productivity, market access, and climate resilience of agri-food producers in selected areas.

The environmental assessment and management of potential negative impacts from the planned construction at the Dangaswewa tank will comply with both the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the regulations set by the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL). As per the ESF, the environmental and social standards below mentioned are apply for this project activity.

- ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.
- ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions[4]
- ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management
- ESS4: Community Health and Safety[5]
- ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure[6]

Concerning the national law, National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 and its amendments, Forest Conservation Ordinance of Sri Lanka, the Fauna and flora Protection ordinance of Sri Lanka and the Agrarian Development Act, No. 46 of 2000 are mainly apply.

1.1. Administration set-up

The Dangaswewa is located in the Trincomalee district of the Eastern Province. The Divisional Secretariat Division is Gomarankadawala, and the GN Division is No. 232, Galkadawala. The tank functions under the purview of the Gomarankadawala Agrerian Division.

[4] Related information and compliances are discussed under the social safeguard aspects.
[5] Related information and compliances are discussed under the social safeguard aspects.
[6] Related information and compliances are discussed under the social safeguard aspects.

1.2. Tank coordinates Lat.8.6974778 Lon – 80.929581

1.3. Project Proponent & Estimated cost

Department of Agrarian Development, Gomarankadawala Division, & the estimated cost is Rs. 25,561,600.00[7]

1.4. Contract Package Number

MoALLI/IRDCRP/PMU/NCB/Works/Dangs Wewa/2025/05

[7] As per the BoQ submitted by the DAD

2. General Introduction

2.1. Physical Environment

Located in the Trincomalee District, east of Sri Lanka, the Dangas Wewa is a minor irrigation tank under the DAD, Gomarankadawala agrarian division. To solve the issue of weakened tank bunds and irregular and unequal water distribution, the DAD has responded to a request from the local farmers. Their proposed intervention aims to strengthen the tank bund, regulate the tank's water flow, and guarantee that water is delivered optimally to all adjacent paddy fields.

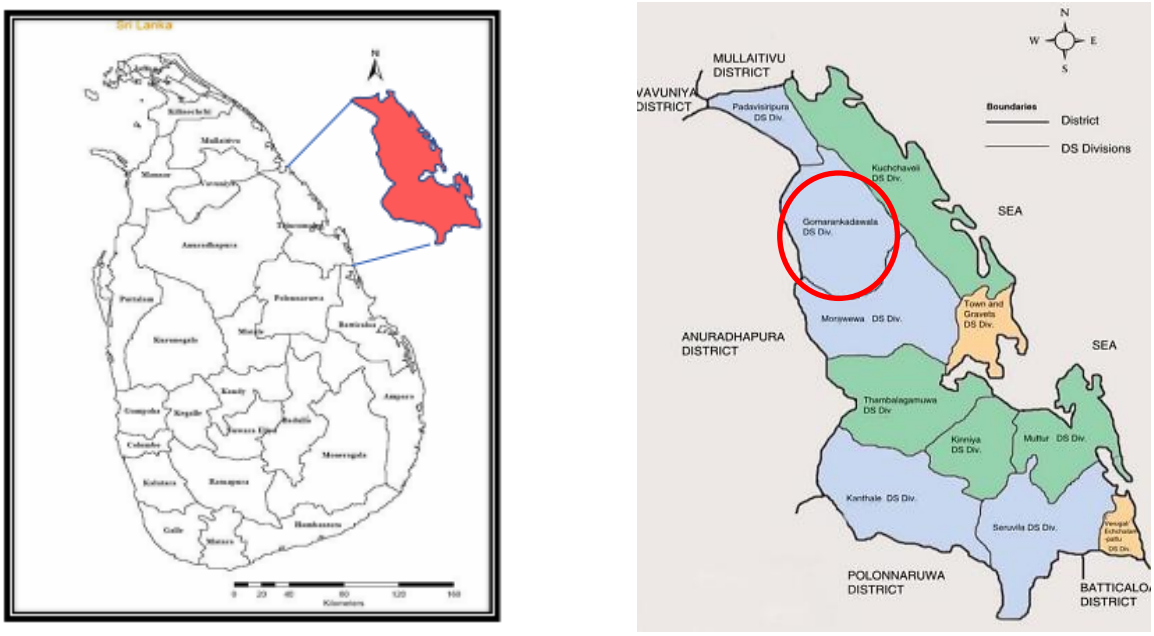

Figure 1: The red colour circle illustrate the location of project area in the Gomaramkadawala Divisional secretariat division of the Trincomalee district.

Soil Type: The most widely distributed soil group in the Trincomalee district is alluvial soils, especially in the Mahaweli delta and on the flood plain. Regosol is firmly established in the coastal area and, in particular, the beach area in long, narrow belts. The radish-brown earths are really as abundant. This soil group contains red-brown soil with low humic glay, solodized solonates, and non-calcic brown soils. Low humic gley is most widespread on the undulating terrain[8]. Topographically, the Trincomalee District consists of undulating terrains and flat to nearly flat areas, including coastal plains and natural floodplains.[9] The Gomarankadawala area also consists of nearly flat, undulating terrain. The Gomarankadawala area is characterized by nearly flat to undulating terrain. The landscape is predominantly covered by forests and features a dense distribution of small-scale water tanks (minor irrigation tanks) and paddy fields.

[8] Land Use Plan Trincomalee District, Land Use Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Lands, 2016
[9] Land Use Plan Trincomalee District, Land Use Policy Planning Department, Ministry of Lands, 2016

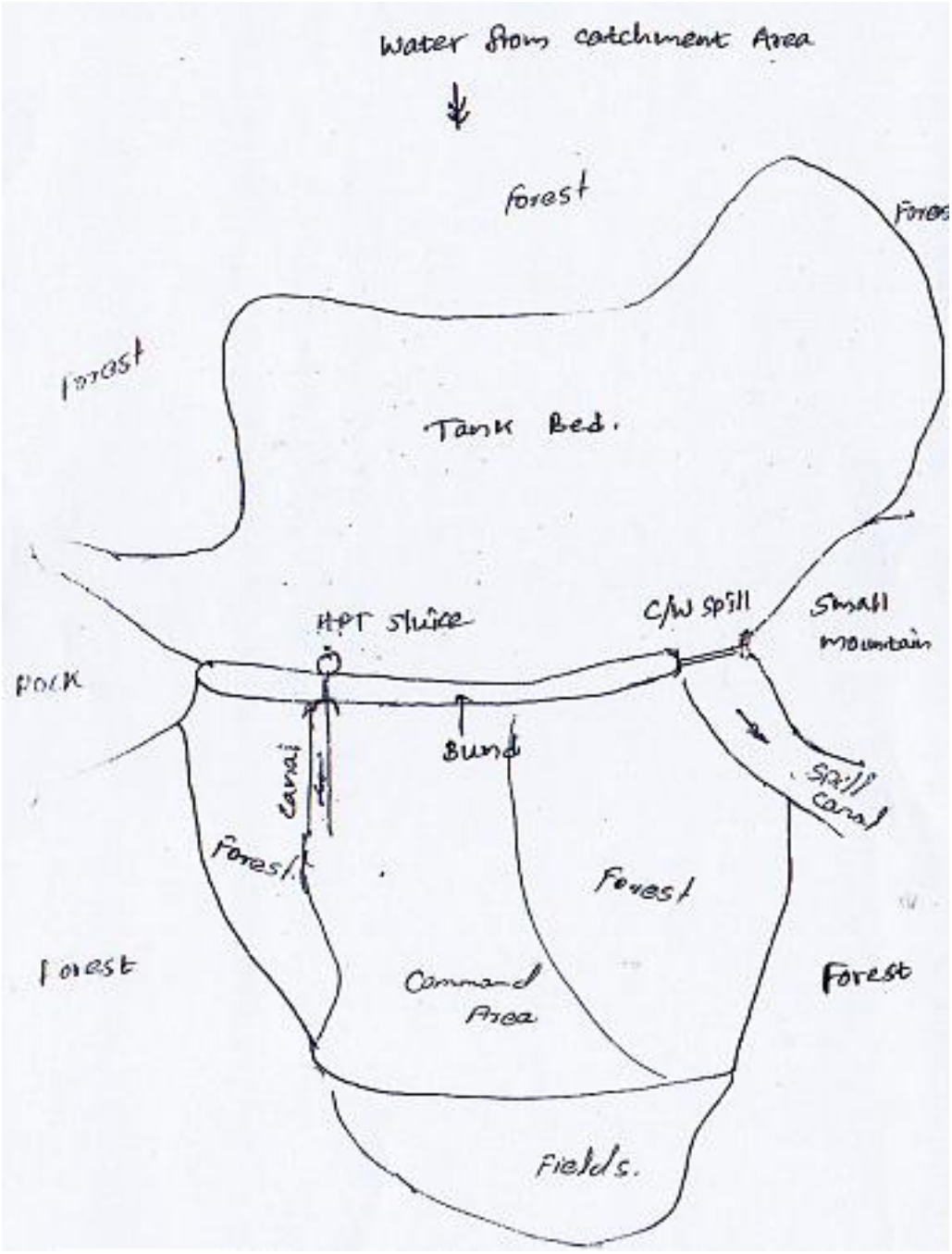

Figure 2: Schematic diagram of the tank, its main structures and the surrounding environment.

2.2. Habitat types

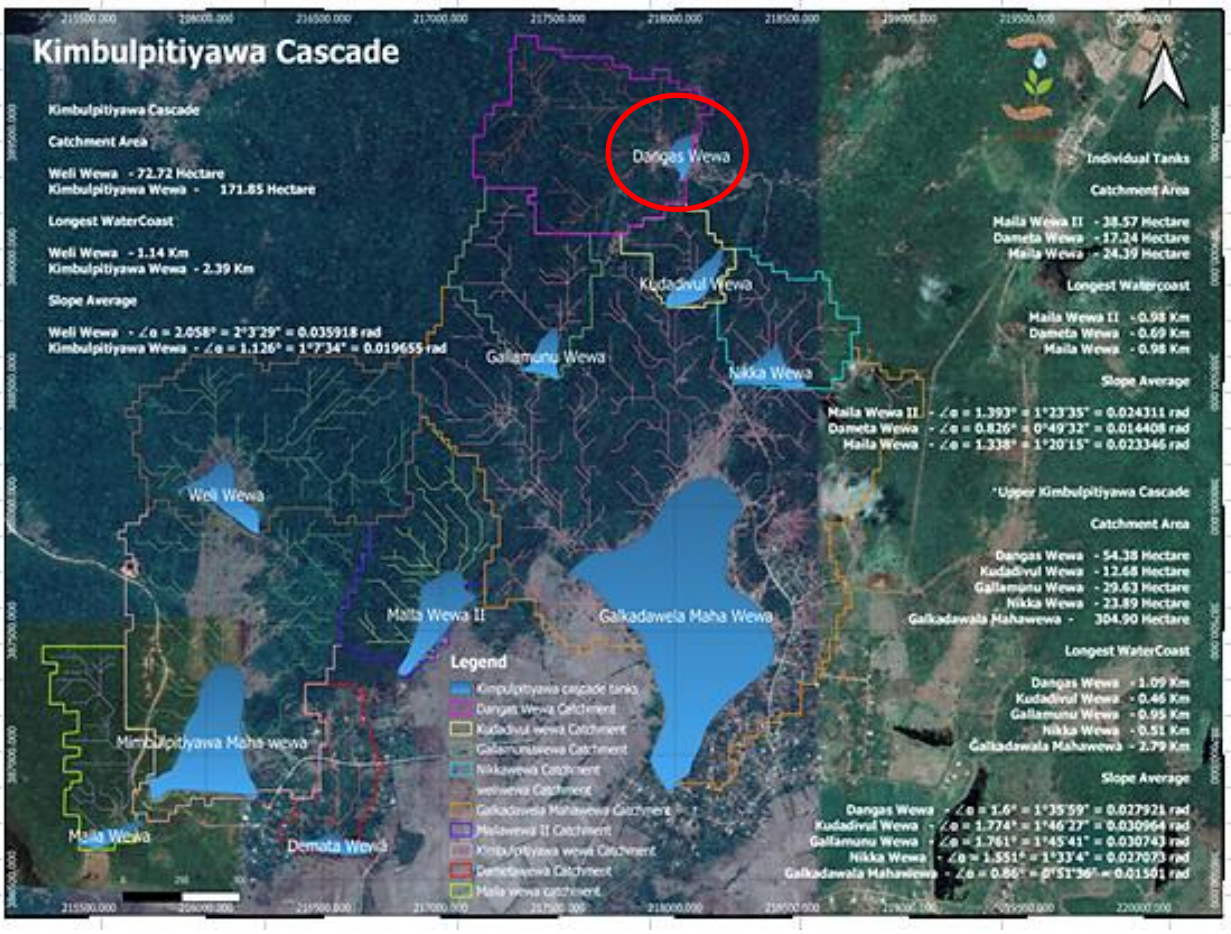

Figure 3[10]: Location of Dangaswewa (red circle) within the cascade and the Pamburugashinna reserved forest.

The immediate habitat types within a one-kilometer radius of the project site form a mosaic, encompassing: a reserved forest namely the Pamburugashinna at the periphery of the tank (Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5) and paddy fields located downstream of the tank bund (Figure 6 and Figure 7), and patches of shrub forest. These forests, along with the tank ecosystem, provide numerous distinct habitat niches, supporting hundreds of faunal species and offering various vital ecosystem services. Hence, this tank is important not only for supporting local paddy farming but also as a critical water source for wildlife in the Pamburugashinna Reserved Forest and nearby forest patches.

The nearest human habitation is situated approximately more than 2 km away from the site (Figure 8 and Figure 9), with residents entering the area during the active paddy farming season.

Figure 4 further illustrates the land use map of the area.

[10] The Map is provided by the DAD - Trincomalee

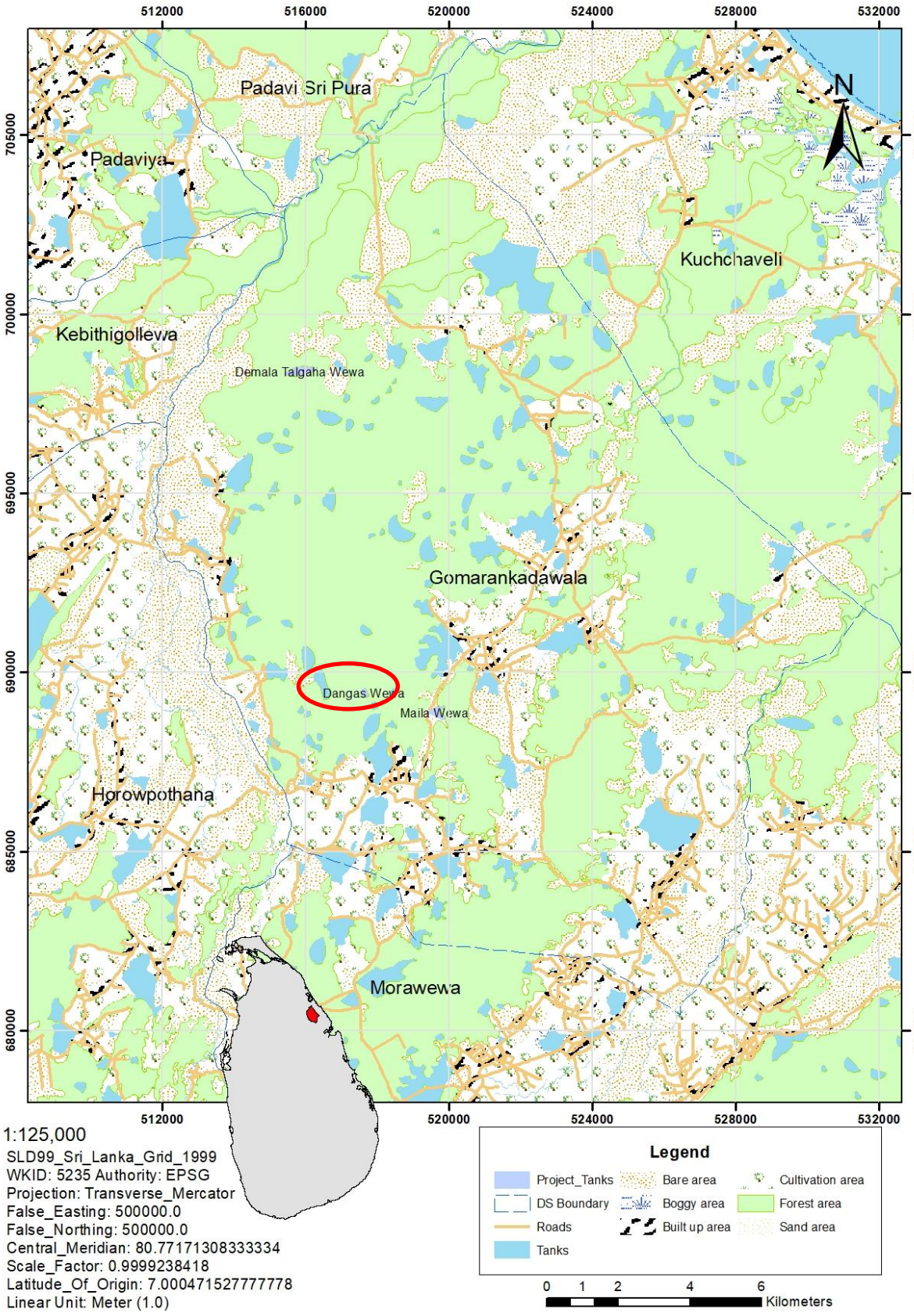

Figure 4: Land Use map of the Gomarankadawala area and location of the Dangaswewa tank (the red circle).



Figure 5: Aerial view of Dangswewa tank within the Pamburugashinna Forest Reserve.

As illustrate in the Figure 5, the Pamburugashinna reserved forest, a dry evergreen forest serves as the catchment area for the tank. The cascade system and the forest reserve are nourished by the Yan Oya River.



Figure 6: Paddy fields irrigated by the Dangaswewa tank.

Figures 6 and 7 depict the paddy field that receives water from the tank. Although DAD has mentioned the command area as 20 hectares, such an area cannot currently be observed and may have become abandoned/unmanaged or overgrown.



Figure 7: Location of paddy fields within the forest reserve.

Information documented by the local Grama Niladhari indicates that the allocation of these paddy fields to farmers occurred between 1973 and 1974 under the government's "*Saagini Viyaparaya*" program. Agricultural activities were subsequently interrupted due to the area's evacuation during the period of military conflict between the LTTE and government forces. While cultivation has resumed following the establishment of peace, current reports indicate that the Forest Department is restricting the reclamation of the full extent of the area that was previously under paddy cultivation. However, the proposed renovation of this tank will yield immense benefits, not only for paddy cultivation but also for local wildlife and the restoration of related ecosystem services.



Figure 8: The Map[11] showing the tank access and paddy field access road (margined to red colour line) across the forest reserve



Figure 9: The access road to the tank and paddy fields across the reserved forest.

The tank and paddy field access road is covered by the reserved forest as depict in Figure 8 and Figure 9.

[11] Reference source: https://www.google.com/maps/@8.7113379,80.9167286,6047m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en-US&entry=ttu&g_ep=EgoyMDI1MTAxNC4wIKXMDSoASAFQAw%3D%3D



Figure 10: The catchment of the tank is densely covered by the Pimburugashinna reserved forest.



2.3. Vegetation Structure

The vegetation structure around the tank area exhibits significant floral diversity. The riparian zone of the tank, adjoining paddy fields, and peripheral access tracks are primarily characterized by a mosaic of primary and secondary forest and diverse scrubland communities.

While complete species-level taxonomic identification was not feasible during this preliminary screening phase, the dominant flora is consistent with species prevalent in a dry zone evergreen forest ecosystem.

Of particular note is the isolated presence of a single, mature specimen of *Diospyros ebenum* (Ceylon Ebony), a conserved species in Sri Lanka located directly on the tank bund, as illustrated in Figure 11.

Figure 11: A large *Diospyros ebenum* tree is located on the tank bund at the spill end.

With no larger trees remaining, the current project scope does not necessitate the removal or felling of any tree species.

The tank bund is characterized by a prevalence of established invasive plants as illustrate in Figure 12 and 13.



Figure 12: *Memosa Pigra* (Jiant Mimosa) has spread at the downstream of the tank.

Among the visited tanks of the cascade system, this is the sole location where the giant mimosa specimen is present, requiring utmost caution during the implementation of the proposed works.



Figure 13: *Chromolaena odorata* , an invasive species has spread along the tank bund and nearby areas

2.4. Fauna

Among the faunal species present, the Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus maximus*) stands out as the most notable. According to information provided by forest officers, sloth bears (*Melursus ursinus inornatus)* are also found in the surrounding area. The paddy fields irrigated by the tanks are situated about 2 km from the nearest village settlements. The farmers reach these fields using the road indicated in Figure 4 and 5. The farming community has reported no harmful impacts from wildlife while accessing and working in the paddy fields.

According to farmer accounts, other species such as different species of snakes, the *Varanus bengalensis, Herpestes edwardsii, Sus scrofa cristatus*, *Muntiacus muntjak*, *Melanochelystri juga,*

Lissemys ceylonensis, Axis axis ceylonensis, *Pavo cristatus*, *Lepus nigricollis*, and *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* are present within the adjacent forest patches, contributing substantially to the region's overall biodiversity. Many avifaunal species including aquatic were also observed around the tank.

2.5. Natural and Geological Hazards

The project area exhibits a low risk profile for natural disasters. The region is not prone to events such as floods, prolonged droughts, or cyclones. Furthermore, the area is not susceptible to geological hazards, including landslides or rock falls.

3. Brief Description about the Proposed Activities

3.1. Headwork Development[12]

3.1.1. Improvements on the tank bund – 175 m



- Light jungle clearing (0.18 ha),
- stripping off soil receiving new earth (631.1 m^3) and this soil will be reused for canal rehabilitation works and other works as required and appropriate);
- Benching on the tank bund to receive new earth (479.88 m^3) & supply of good quality gravel including spreading, watering along the tank bund and compaction.
- Earth excavation from Borrow to fill the tank bund (4,678.20 m^3)[13].
- Cutting and planting of turf on the slope of bund including water, transport 2 km (1201.03 m^2)
- Removing of 4 termite nests.

Under the Item description Improvement of tank Bund "**Items B.8 and B.9** are to be **cancelled from the BoQ**.

Figure 14: Current situation of the tank bund.

Item No.	Description	Proposed Cost (Rs.)
B.8	Felling of two trees (1.0m – 1.5m girth)	17,834.00
B.9	Felling of one tree (1.5m – 1.8m girth)	17,953.00

This decision follows **field observations** during the screening process, which concluded, in agreement with the Technical Officer – DAD, that the felling of these trees is **not required**. The **large *Diospyros ebenum* tree** on the tank bund at the spill end **must be protected** and remain untouched throughout the duration of this contract, and even during the operation.

[12] Below items and amounts are mentioned as per the BoQ submitted by the DAD.

[13] The amount of earth planned for extraction from the tank bed. It indicates that the tank bed becomes silted, as shown in Figure xx. Since the tank is located within a FD protected area, approval from the FD must be obtained before commencing civil works.

3.1.2. Construction of 0.300 m x 12.81 m long headwall type sluice at Stn.0+141.1.R/B

Given that the existing sluice is ineffective, the installation of a new one is proposed to adequately regulate and conserve the tank's water resources.

Proposed activities:

- Cut opening the bund and soil to the dumped at D/S and use after construction for filling the same including watering and compaction (179.32 m^3).

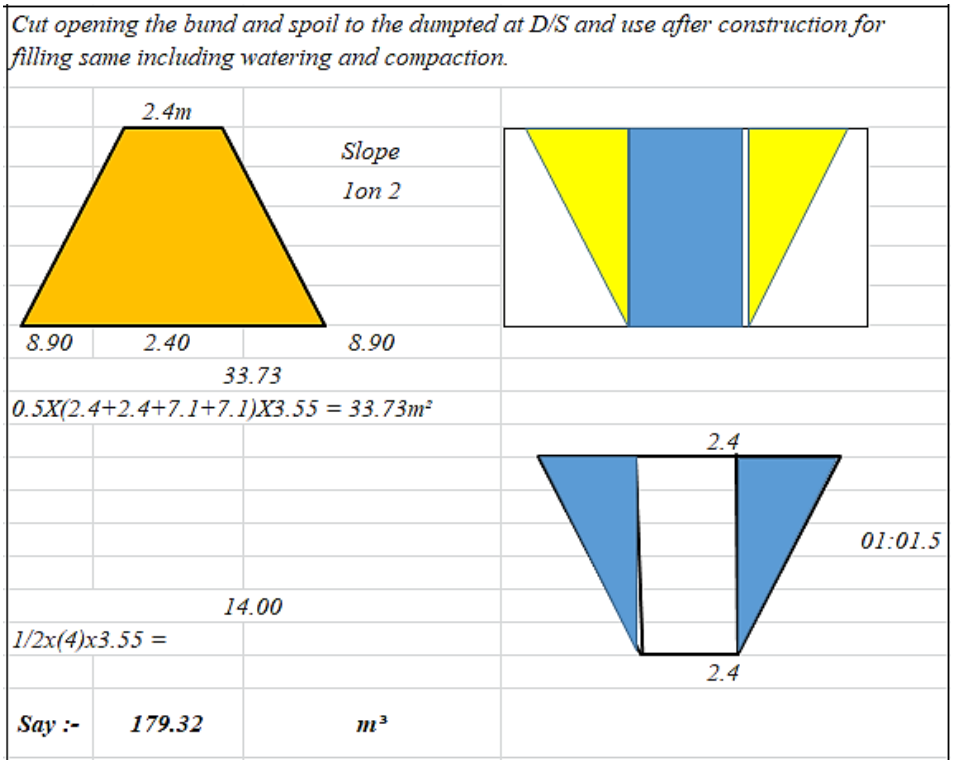

Figure 15: Design drawing for the cut opening the bund to construct the Spill.

- Cutting trenching & removing damaged 0.3 m x 60 m long Hume pipes & collars.
- Earth excavation on foundation & part refill (7.56 m^3).
- Furnishing cutting bending and laying of Tor steel reinforcement. Lift 0 - 1.5m(Included 25% for wastage) -156 kg
- Furnishing cutting bending and laying of Mild steel reinforcement. Lift 0 1.5m(Included 25% for wastage) -61.29 kg
- 1:2:4 cement concrete work (26.68 m^3)



Figure 16: The Sluice becomes none-functional.

3.1.3. Improvements in main canal (earthen)

- Light jungle clearing along channel and road reservation (2.16 ha)
- Earth excavation in canal (455 m^3).
- Cutting and planting of turf on the slope of bund including watering, transport 1 km (1998 m^2).
- Earth excavation from borrow site and filling in road including compaction haul 1 km lift 0-1.5 m (BoQ Item E.4)[14]

3.1.4. Construction of natural type spill



[14] This BoQ item (E.4) cannot be executed without securing prior approval from the Forest Department, as the road is located within the forest reserve (see Figure 8 and Figure 9). Furthermore, this item is not relevant to the scope of work defined under the "Improvement in Main Canal" project heading.

Figure 17: Present situation of the spill of Dangas wewa

3.2. Downstream Development

3.2.1. Improvements of Main channel

- Light jungle clearing along channel and road reservation (2.16 ha)
- 150mm thick Stripping top soil and spoil to waste (1415 m^3)
- Earth excavation in channel & spoilt to waste or fill material. lift 0-1.5m (455 m^3)
- Earth excavation from borrow[15] & filling **in road** including compaction haul 1 km. Lift 0-1.5m (3482 m^3)[16]
- Cutting and planting of turf on the slope of bund including watering, transport 1 km (1998 m^2).

3.2.2. 5 Numbers of one way farm turn out RB side & LB side

- Earth excavation in foundation & part refill. Cut & Lift up to 0-1.5m (by manual)
- 1:2:4 (20mm) cement concrete work using concrete mixer and compacting with porker vibrate, including curing, excluding form work
- Furnishing, making & fixing 12mm thick Ordinary plywood sheet form work each of 6 uses and removing same once (91.5 Lm)
- 2'' thick special class timber planks for farm gates including applying hot tar (6 m^2).

3.2.3. Construction of 2 numbers of end structures/farm turn outs at 2 locations.
3.2.4. Construction of 18 numbers of 0.6 m drop structures – RB canal
3.2.5.)5 numbers of Box culverts (0.6 m x 4.0 m)
3.2.6. Construction of one (01) number of Divider structure
3.2.7. Construction of Drain inlet – 05 numbers
3.2.8. Construction of channel over crossing 450 mm

Under the proposed rehabilitation and new works, there will be certain amount of soil earth works. The dredged material will be used for project work as appropriate or disposed of on-site by depositing and levelling it in the area directly below the tank bund.

[15] The Borrow pit/are will not be the reserved forest.
[16] It must be noted, however, that the Forest Department may impose restrictions on this activity, as its mandate includes minimizing human intervention within the forest reserve. The existing access road is currently assessed as being in adequate condition.

4. Environmental Screening

Table 1: Environmental Screening for Tank Rehabilitation Works – IRDCRP

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Screening Questions</th><th>Yes/No</th><th>Scale of Impact</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Will the proposed project involve the <u>construction of new physical infrastructure or the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure</u>?
Or;

Will the project involve any of the following? (Select all that apply)
1.1. Construction of new physical infrastructure (e.g., buildings, roads, anicuts, canals, sluice gates, pipelines etc.).
1.2. Rehabilitation, expansion, or upgrade of existing physical infrastructure.
1.3. Will the project activities involve changes to the original design levels of the headworks (Raise the height of tank bund? And/or raise the height or length of existing spill?) that could lead to the inundation of new areas within the catchment?</td><td>yes</td><td>Substantial Risk</td><td>1.1. New works;
▪ 5 Nos. of One way farm turn out RB side & LB
▪ Two (02) numbers of End structure, Farm Turn out Type at 2 stations.
▪ 18 Nos. of 0.6m Drop Structure-RB Canal
▪ Construction of 5 numbers of Box Culvert (0.6m x4.0m) Long.
▪ 01 Nos. of Divider Structure
▪ Construction of 05 numbers of drain inlets
▪ Construction of Channel Over Crossing (450mm)

1.2. Rehabilitation, expansion, or upgrade of existing physical infrastructure
▪ Improvement of Tank Bund (175m Total Length)
<table>
<tr><th>Description</th><th>Unit</th><th>Amount</th></tr>
<tr><td>Light Jungle clearing by Machinery</td><td>Ha</td><td>0.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stripping the top soil to receive new earth by scrapping weeds & grasses including removing all debris outside the reservation & deposit as directed. (haul 0.4km).</td><td>m3</td><td>458.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Furnishing earth from borrow area & forming bund ,including benching, spreading ,watering & compaction by sheep foot roller in horizontal layers ,preparation of bund slopes to the specified profile with proper compaction. Degree of compaction should not be less than 98%</td><td>m3</td><td>4,117.00</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Screening Questions</th><th>Yes/No</th><th>Scale of Impact</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1.4. Dredging of the tank bed and the subsequent disposal of dredged materials?
1.5. If yes, will the dredged material be disposed of on-site or off-site??
1.6. Solid waste management:</td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Furnishing, placing, watering, spreading & compaction gravel by roller to compacted 150mm thick gravel to top of the bund(8km)</td><td>m3</td><td>101.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cutting and planting of turf on the slope of bund including watering, transport 2 km.</td><td>m2</td><td>370.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Removing termite nets (Ant hills) application of insecticides and removing outside the reservation and back filling with well consolidating as per instruction</td><td>Nos</td><td>4.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Felling of Isolated Trees (1.0m - 1.5m) girth, cutting branches and removing outside reservation</td><td>Nos</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Felling of Isolated Trees (1.5m - 1.8m) girth, cutting branches and removing outside reservation[17]</td><td>Nos</td><td>1.00</td></tr>
</table>
Improvements in Spill
No activities has mentioned under this activity, only the cost is mentioned as 2,000,000/=.
Improvements of Main channel
<table>
<tr><td>Light jungle clearing along channel and road reservation</td><td>Ha</td><td>2.16</td></tr>
<tr><td>150mm thick Stripping top soil and spoil to waste</td><td>m3</td><td>1,415.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Earth excavation in channel & spoilt to waste or fill material. lift 0-1.5m</td><td>m3</td><td>455.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Earth excavation from borrow & filling in road including compaction haul 1 k m. Lift 0-1.5m</td><td>m3</td><td>3,480.00</td></tr>
</table>
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</table>

[17] Such a requirement was not identified during the screening process; and this activity should be removed from the list.

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Screening Questions</th><th>Yes/No</th><th>Scale of Impact</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Cutting and planting of turf on the slope of bund including watering, transport 1 km.</td><td>m2</td><td>1,998.00</td></tr>
</table>
Construction of Ø 0.300mx12.81m Long Head wall type Sluice at Stn.0+141.1.R/B
<table>
<tr><td>Sealing of existing RB Sluice by using 1;2;4 Cement concrete</td><td>Item</td><td>Allow</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut opening the bund and spoil to the dumped at D/S and use after construction for filling same including watering and compaction.</td><td>m3</td><td>179.32</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cutting trenching & removing damaged Ø0.30mx6.60m long humepipes & collars.</td><td>L/days</td><td>4.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Furnishing cutting bending and laying of Tor steel reinforcement. Lift 0 - 1.5m(Included 25% for wastage)</td><td>kg</td><td>156.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>Furnishing cutting bending and laying of Mild steel reinforcement. Lift 0 - 1.5m(Included 25% for wastage)</td><td>kg</td><td>61.29</td></tr>
<tr><td>1:2:4(20mm) cement concrete work using concrete mixer and compacting with porker vibrate, including curing, including form work.</td><td>m3</td><td>26.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>Furnishing, making, fixing 12mm thick ordinary plywood sheet form work each of 3 uses and removing same once.</td><td>m2</td><td>87.92</td></tr>
<tr><td>150mm - 225mm thick random rubble pitching in 1:5ct. mortar.</td><td>m2</td><td>10.35</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lay and joint of 300mm dia. Hume pipes with collars including excavation and back filling.</td><td>L/m</td><td>12.81</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>Screening Questions</th><th>Yes/No</th><th>Scale of Impact</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Common Earth Excavation from Borrow, Placing and Compacting in backfilling.</td><td>m3</td><td>144.81</td></tr>
<tr><td>Furnish and install of 300mm dia. Cast iron gate and fixing of lifting arrangements to the above gates (37mmØ size of spindle, Brass nut, Housing base plate, Operating handle, Rag bolts & etc.) with two coats of anticorrosive paints.</td><td>Nos</td><td>1.00</td></tr>
</table>
1.3. NO. (Neither the tank bund height nor the spillway height will be raised).

1.4. Desilting of the tank bed has not proposed

1.5. Not applicable

1.6. Residuals from removed scrub/throne jungles solid waste derived from the workforce, etc., may need to be disposed of. Additional solid waste accumulated around the tank must also be removed.
Most importantly, The tank bund and immediate down strem of it have infested with number of invasive plants, clearing, cutting ad removing of them to be done with extra care.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Will any of the planned improvements necessitate an artificial lowering of the reservoir's water level?
* If the water level will be artificially lowered, please specify the anticipated duration and magnitude of the draw down.</td><td>No</td><td></td><td>The construction work is scheduled to be carried out during the inter-seasonal period, specifically avoiding the Maha and Yala cultivation seasons.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>If the water level will be artificially</td><td>No</td><td>--</td><td>The rehabilitation of headworks shall take place only after a cultivation season. During</td></tr>
</table>

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
	drawn down, please assess the potential impacts on: **16.1. Surface Water:** Will the draw down alter water flows in nearby streams, rivers, or canals, particularly during the dry season? **16.2. Groundwater:** Will the draw down affect the groundwater table or flow in local wells, especially during the dry season? **16.3. Ecology:** Is there a risk that this activity will affect the ecology of the tank bed or other important wetlands around and canal systems that depend on it? **16.4**. If a risk is identified, please describe the specific potential impacts on the ecosystem (e.g., impact on aquatic life, changes to vegetation, effects on migratory birds and other fauna).			this period, the water level in the tank is already significantly low, so deliberately lowering the water level will not be required. There are no groundwater sources, such as dug wells, within a 2–3 km radius of the tank. Therefore, the water level in the tank and the availability of groundwater in the village may not be related. Hence, no such impact is expected. Even during the month of October-during the field visit (after the completion of the *Yala* cultivation season), certain levels of water remain in the tank. This residual water may benefit the wildlife and other ecological parameters of the tank and tank bed. The farmers stated that it is rare to see the tank completely empty, as at least a small amount of water remains in the tank throughout the year. 
4	Will the project cause localized flooding and/or poor drainage during construction?	**No**	--	The rehabilitation of the natural spillway is expected to facilitate the systematic drainage of excess water from the tank during the rainy season.
5	Will construction and operation of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in water bodies, *etc*.)	**No**	**--**	The proposed physical interventions are mainly the rehabilitation works for existing hydrological structures and processes; thus, changes in topographical parameters and land use patterns are not expected. Proposed new activities include construction of four numbers of Hume pipe tractor crossings, construction of eight numbers of farm turnouts, construction of three end

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
				regulators, which are having minimal earth works across the paddy fields. Hence, changes in the topography, land use, changes in water bodies are not expected.
6	Will construction of the project cause soil erosion within the site due to steep grade or soil content?	**Yes**	**Low Risk**	The soil type in the tank area is primarily composed of Reddish-Brown Earth in the tank area is low humic clay in the paddy fields and as reported, a highly impervious underground layer. Gravel-rich soil can be observed in the village area where site access roads are available. The terrain is almost flat and the area has no inherent soil erosion problems. However, the tank bund rehabilitation and spill canal construction are being proposed, there is a risk of soil erosion in specific locations, especially along the tank bund, if the civil works occur during the rainy season. However, once construction is completed, soil conservation will be improved.
7	Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to **7.1.** Air? **7.2**. Nearby surface or groundwater sources? **20.3**. Soil?	**7.1 Yes** **7.2. No** **7.3 No**	Low Risk	The project will generate temporary, localized emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels by construction equipment, heavy machinery, and project-related vehicles. These emissions, which include nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter, will cause a minimal and temporary deterioration of ambient air quality. However, given the limited duration and scope of the construction activities, the overall impact is considered to be negligible and insignificant, and it will not result in a long-term release of hazardous, toxic, or noxious substances. There are no groundwater sources within 2-3 km radius of the project site. Minor irrigational tanks are within the cascade (within a 1 km periphery). However, project-induced pollutants are not expected to reach such water tanks. Accidental spills of fuel, lubricants, and cement on the ground may pose a threat to soil quality and shall be prevented.
8	Will the proposed activities cause **8.1**. Noise? **8.2**. Vibration?	**8.1.** Yes **8.2**. Yes	Low Risk	8.1. & 8.2. Since the tank construction is proposed in an area with no human settlements and no other physical infrastructure within 2–3 km, the only receptors for project-induced noise and vibration will be the wildlife in and around the area.

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
	8.3. dust emission? **8.4.** Release of light? **8.5**. Heat energy? **8.6**. Electromagnetic radiation?	**8.3**. Yes **8.4.** No **8.5**. No **8.6**. No		8.3. Dust emission will occur with dry weather and prevailing wind action. While it is not a concern for the community, the gravel and sand access roads may be a source of dust during construction due to vehicle movements. Therefore, dust suppression measures should be implemented along these roads concerning the wildlife. 8.4. Night time works, under flash lights should not be allowed since it may a considerable disturbance to the nocturnal fauna around the tank and forest reserve. Night-time work under flashlights should not be allowed since it may cause considerable disturbance to the nocturnal fauna around the tank and forest reserve.
9	Does the proposed location fall within or border any gazetted protected areas (PAs) designated by the Forest Department (FD) or the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC), Department of Archaeology or any other?	**Yes**	**High Risk**	The entire tank, its access road is surrounded by the Pamburugashinna reserved forest. Hence required statutory clearance before initiating the works should be obtained from the forest department. No reservations belong to the DWC or Archeology is remains within the project impact zone.
10	Is the proposed project location known to contain any species protected under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, or any other sensitive species of fauna or flora? If yes, please provide details on the species and why they are considered sensitive (e.g., critical for breeding, migration routes, *etc.).*"	**Yes**	**Substantial Risk**	Detailed ecological investigation was not done. Given that the tank and its surrounding area are designated as a reserved forest, the presence of numerous wildlife species, including protected ones, is highly probable. These animals likely utilize the tank for water and the surrounding forest for roaming. Both site observations and accounts from local farmers confirm that elephants frequently roam in the area. Beyond elephants, local farmers and villagers report that the tank area is used by several endangered species, notably the Sloth Bear and Leopard. But their appearance is extremely rare; only one or two villagers have seen them. Furthermore, a large ***Diospyros ebenum*** **(Ebony)** tree is currently situated on the tank bunt, as illustrated previously. This significant specimen must be protected during all

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
				project activities.
11	Will the proposed project activities cause negative effects on wildlife habitats, populations, corridors or movement?	**yes**	**Substantial Risk**	Based on the preliminary environmental screening, direct negative impacts on wildlife populations and habitats are not anticipated. The rehabilitation activities are strictly focused on pre-existing small infrastructure, meaning no significant habitat fragmentation or destruction is foreseen. However, indirect disturbances are highly likely during the movement of machinery and vehicles, even during the daytime. Specifically, the movements can disturb ground-dwelling birds, reptiles, their nests, and associated habitats.
12	Will the proposed project activities cause negative effects on impact on fish migration and navigation?	**No**		Such an impact is not expected.
13	Will the proposed project activities will cause increased risk of wildlife poaching and forest fires?	**yes**	**Substantial Risk**	Given that a forest reserve completely encircles the tank and its' access road, wild animals are highly likely to utilize the water body for drinking, particularly during nocturnal or early morning or night. Consequently, this concentration of wildlife in an accessible area presents an increased risk of illegal activities, specifically poaching.
14	Will tree felling be required for the proposed project activities? If yes, please provide an estimate of the number of trees to be felled and their species.	**No**	**--**	
15	Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by construction activity?	**Yes**	**Low Risk**	The project site is situated on relatively flat terrain within a forest reserve. Given its location, the area is visually sensitive and highly appealing. But no one except farmers visits the area. During the construction phase, potential visual pollution stemming from stockpiled materials, heavy machinery, and dust will negatively impact the surrounding

No	Screening Questions	Yes/No	Scale of Impact	Remarks
				aesthetics. However, these impacts are temporary in nature and not in a serious manner.
16	Any invasive fauna or flora presents in the tank or surrounding area?	**Yes**	**Substantial Risk**	No aquatic invasive plants were found in the water retention area. Terrestrial Plants: However, several highly invasive terrestrial species were observed on and around the tank bund. Specific Species Identified: These species include: • Giant Mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*) • Lantana (*Lantana camara*) • Siam Weed (*Chromolaena odorata*)

5. Impact Matrix Code

Table 2: Impact Matrix Code

Risk Level	Nature of Assessment/Impact Based Ciretereia	Mitigation Based Criteria
High Risk	The subproject will be classified as 'High risk' if: The sub project is expected to cause significant, severe, long-lasting, or permanent damages on the natural, physical or social environment, cannot be mitigated or; o Sub-projects that involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats such as sensitive ecosystems (e.g., wetlands, primary forests, protected areas). o The effects extend beyond the project site, potentially impacting entire regions or even neighbouring provinces. o The risks of the sub project are novel, complex, or the project involves specialized or hazardous processes that are difficult to manage. o Sub projects involving large-scale use of hazardous materials, significant air emissions, or large volumes of untreated industrial waste. o Sub projects that significantly alter major hydrological systems, such as large dams or barrages, which can affect river flow, aquatic biodiversity, and downstream communities. o Sub projects requiring the physical displacement or economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to resources) of a large number of people. o Sub projects impact on Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable Groups o Sub projects that negatively affect the land, natural resources, culture, or livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples or other significantly vulnerable populations, often requiring Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). o Major construction activities or infrastructure that poses severe risks to the health, safety, and security of surrounding communities (e.g., large-scale labor influx, major traffic hazards, or structural risks). o Destruction or significant damage to nationally or internationally recognized physical cultural resources or heritage sites.	Mitigation necessitates meticulous planning and the implementation of high-tech, costly design solutions. Even with such measures, residual effects are likely to persist.
Substantial Risk	The Subproject will be classified as a substantial risk intervention if it will directly lead to the following; o Activities that could lead to invasion or spread of weeds and feral animals or the use of toxic chemicals, intensive use of pesticides. o Activities that could dangerously lead to the exposure of sensitive/critical/vulnerable habitats. o Construction of large new infrastructure within or	Mitigation is feasible and effective, requiring only moderate design-based and/or operational planning. Residual

	directly adjacent (in buffer zones) to protected areas. ○ Illegal Activities as defined specifically under the Forest Ordinance and Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance. ○ Subprojects, those involve collection of seeds/farming materials from the wild. ○ Sub-projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes. In addition, as per the screening the subproject will have a majority of large-scale E&S impacts that will cause irreversible damage to the environment and communities.	effects are expected to be nil, minor, or temporary in nature.
Moderate Risk	The subproject will be classified as 'Moderate risk' if: ○ The subproject will have a majority of reversible, small-medium scale E&S impacts, specifically limited to the civil works phase of the project that can be managed by site specific mitigation measures. ○ Require minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, as a result of which there will be no significant impact on incomes or livelihoods. ○ Subprojects requiring adoption of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and or E&S Assessment and require further screening in line with the detailed technical designs of the respective subproject.	Mitigation is straightforward and low-cost, and it is expected to fully address the impact. No residual impacts shall remain.
Low Risk	A subproject will be classified as 'Low risk,' if: ○ The Subproject has low-negligible E&S impacts that can be managed via mitigatory codes of practice that will be defined as part of the contractual agreement/memorandums of understanding with project implementing contractors or operators. ○ The Subproject does not require any land acquisition or lead to any impact on incomes or livelihoods. ○ The Sub-project does not require formal E&S assessment, nor preparation of ESMPs and do not have identifiable negative E&S impacts.	No mitigation required or minimal preventive measures sufficient within O & M.

6. Screening Decision and Recommendation

The proposed project site is situated within a Forest Reserve. Despite this sensitive context, the planned activities are not anticipated to result in irreversible or significant adverse environmental impacts during either the construction or operational phases. All proposed interventions are standard construction practices for small-scale irrigation tank rehabilitation and, renovation work.

The environmental impacts arising from the proposed interventions are considered not significant, as they are overwhelmingly short-term, limited to the construction period, and reversible in nature. The project's potential environmental effects are categorically limited, temporary, and primarily confined to the construction phase.

⚠️ Limited Construction Phase Impacts

The limited potential impacts identified are associated primarily with the construction phase and are grouped as follows:

1. Socio-Environmental and Wildlife Risks:
    - Disturbance to local wildlife populations.
    - Increased potential for poaching and other illicit activities.
    - Risk of unauthorized entry into the Forest Reserve by project personnel or external individuals.
2. Physical Environment Degradation:
    - Soil erosion resulting from proposed earthworks and site preparation.
    - Moderate risk of tank water pollution due to the handling of construction materials (e.g., cement, concrete etc.).
3. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS):
    - Occupational health hazards, particularly the risk of wildlife attacks (e.g., snake bites) during material transport and construction activities.
4. Ecological Risks:
    - Potential for the spreading of invasive plant species.
5. Pollution concerns - Such as accumulation of solid waste and water quality deterioration.
6. High Noise & Vibration levels that can affect nearby wildlife
7. Exposing and damaging of physical and cultural resources.
8. Extraction of soil/earth/sand/gravel from the project site.

✅ Environmental Management and Mitigation

The best practices listed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) must be implemented as practically as possible.

The proposed project can, therefore, be carried out provided the mitigation measures stated in the EMP are fully implemented.

Name: Maheeni S. Singappuli
Title: Senior Environmental Specialist Date: 10.11.2025

Signature: 

7. Environmental Management Plan – Dangas Wewa, Gomarankadawala

Table 3: Environmental Management Plan[18] for the proposed activities under **Dangas Wewa**.

No.	Potential Environmental Impacts	Key project activities causing the impacts	Mitigation Measures proposed and action to be implemented by the Contractor	Mitigation Cost	Implementation	Compliance Monitoring
1	**Socio-Environmental and Wildlife Risks:** 1.1. Disturbance to local wildlife populations. 1.2. Increased potential for poaching and other illicit activities. 1.3. Risk of unauthorized entry into the Forest Reserve by project personnel or external individuals.	Material transport. Labour movements. Machinery movement works along the access road and on the site.	▪ The work area is surrounded by a forest; chances for wildlife poaching, disturbances to wildlife around the tank and along the access route shall not be done. ▪ **Time Restrictions:** Work activities are restricted to between **9:00 AM and 4:00 PM** to avoid the peak hours of wildlife movement, which typically occur at dusk and dawn. ▪ **Emergency Supplies:** A supply of **firecrackers** should be obtained from the DWC[19] regional office under the recommendation of the DAD[20]. These are to be used only in **emergency situations** to deter elephants and should be deployed by trained personnel. ▪ **No Harm Principle:** Under no circumstances shall any wild animal be harmed, injured, or killed as a	Construction cost	Contractor	DAD, PMU

[18] A management plan for social aspects related concerns are done separately for the proposed activities under this contract.
[19] Department of Wildlife Conservation
[20] Department of Agricultural Development

			result of project activities. All personnel must be briefed on this non-negotiable principle. ▪ **Waste Management:** All food waste and other attractants must not be stored on the site. Any food waste everyday regularly removed from the site to prevent elephants from being drawn to the area. ▪ Anthills with live colonies may be relocated as appropriate without destroying them. ▪ No one shall access to the adjacent reserved forest. Everybody who worked under this contract shall have the permission to work area only. ▪ Harming, collecting, poaching or shooting any species of wildlife is strictly prohibited. ▪ No any mode of fire, cigarettes shall be taken into the worksite without permission of the DAD officials. ▪ Cooking shall not be allowed on the site. ▪ No one shall remain on the site after working hours. ▪ Speed limits[21] and operating times mentioned above for the construction/material transport vehicles should be imposed. ▪ Careful consideration should be given			

[21] 10 -20 km per hour along the village roads and tank access road.

			to the clearing of surface vegetation where rehabilitation/construction works will take place, avoiding the destruction of small fauna habitats. ▪ The contractor will take reasonable precaution to prevent workmen or any other persons from removing and damaging any flora (plant/vegetation) including fishing in the tank and hunting of any animal. ▪ The contractor should ensure animals' access to water is not blocked during construction. ▪ If any wild animal is found near the construction site at any point in time, the first step will be to stop working in the immediate vicinity and allow the animal to move without any disturbance. Otherwise, the contractor must inform the DAD officer or Engineer and carry out their instructions for dealing with the situation. ▪ The Engineer will report to the nearby Forest Department/Department of Wild Life Conservation (range office or divisional office) and will take appropriate steps/measures, if required in consultation with them.			
2	**Physical Environment**	Bund works, canal works and works	▪ Soil stockpiles and other construction material shall not be			

	Degradation: ▪ Soil erosion resulting from proposed earthworks and site preparation. • Noise and vibration impacts. ○ Moderate risk of tank water pollution due to the handling of construction materials (e.g., cement, concrete *etc.*).	on the spill. Site preparation works. Removing of top soil for the above works.	placed within the tank bed or banks of the tank, canals or access road area for more than a week. ▪ Installing and maintaining erosion and sediment control measures such as silt traps to avoid sediment runoff into tank and nearby lands and paddy fields, as necessary. ▪ For any activity related to the construction, excessive clearing of ground vegetation, removal of trees shall not be done. ▪ Avoid stockpiling disposed material such as removed earth/clay from the tank bed, spill area and canal rehabilitation works, and any demolished material on the site, and those shall be disposed of appropriately as guided by the DAD. ▪ All exposed soil areas shall be stabilized and re-vegetated as soon as possible on completion of works to prevent potential future erosion. • Working time for noise/vibration generation activities should be restricted and carried out only			

			from 9.00 am to 4.00 pm. • All equipment and machinery should be operated of noise not to exceed 75 dB (during construction) as practical as possible. Regularly maintenance of all construction vehicles and machinery to meet noise control regulations stipulated by the CEA in 1996 (Gazette Extra Ordinary, No 924/12). Due to urgent or unavoidable reason, if the construction activities happen during the night time, it is necessary to maintain the noise level at below 50 dB. • Construction equipment and machinery should be maintained in good condition. Contractor shall submit the list of high noise/vibration generating machinery & equipment to the PE for approval. ○ Contamination of the tank water by cement, oil, fuel, or other construction materials must be strictly prevented. ○ All related waste, including cement bags, plastic, and polythene wrapping, shall be taken away from			

			the site and managed through appropriate reuse or disposal methods.			
3	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS): ▪ Occupational health hazards, particularly the risk of wildlife attacks (e.g., elephant attacks, snake bites, insect bites) during material transport and construction activities.		▪ Work Timings: Work activities are strictly limited to between 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM to avoid the peak hours of wildlife movement, especially elephants, which typically occur at dusk and dawn. ▪ Workforce Transport: Workmen shall reach the site together in a single vehicle along the access road; individual travel is prohibited. ▪ Elephant Surveillance and Transport: A sentinel/designated person shall be employed for the transport of workmen to the site and to monitor the area against elephants approaching the site. ▪ Firecrackers/Deterrents: A supply of firecrackers should be obtained from the Department of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) regional office under the recommendation of the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD). These are to be used only in emergency situations to deter elephants and must be deployed **by trained personnel** only.			

			▪ Personnel Safety: Personal protective equipment (PPE) and insect repellents shall be provided to all workmen.			
4	Chances of spreading of invasive species.		▪ During the site preparation works, invasive plants or invasive spread areas shall be identifying at the first. ▪ For *Lantana camra* and *Chromolaena odorata.* Pulling out individual seedlings or small plants, ensuring the entire root system is removed. The removed plant material, especially if any seeds or pods are present (even green ones), must be bagged and properly disposed of (e.g., deeply buried off-site or burned under strict regulation) to destroy the seeds. Do not just leave them on the ground. ▪ For removal of large *Memosa pigra,* cut the stem of the plant as close to the ground as possible, immediately (within a few minutes) apply a concentrated, registered herbicide (such as Glyphosate) directly onto the freshly cut stump surface to prevent the stump from re-sprouting. ▪ The cut stems should be packed on bags carefully and taken to a location nearby and can be burned			

			under supervision of the DAD and/or PMU. ▪ Any new seedlings that emerge before completion of the construction period must be treated immediately with either targeted foliar herbicide spray or manual grubbing *before* they can reach reproductive maturity and add new seeds to the soil. ▪ All equipment, vehicles and machinery, shall be thoroughly cleaned before entering the site. ▪ Borrow material for tank bund rehabilitation works to be brought from properly identified borrow pits[22] and quarry sites, the sites should be inspected in order to ensure that no any other form of invasive plant species are being carried with the burrow material. As much as possible, locate burrow sites within a radius of 10Km to the site. ▪ Washing the vehicles should be conducted periodically to prevent carrying any invasive species ▪ The site, even after completion of works, should be inspected periodically to ensure that no new invasive species are established at			

[22] Either any type of earth or soil shall not be taken from the area that belongs to the Pmburugashinna forest reserve.

			the site.			
3.	**Pollution concerns.**	Setting up of material storage yards. Stock piling of soil, dredged materials. Removal of vegetation. Solid waste from construction staff. Transport of construction material.	▪ No labour camps shall be allowed under this contract on or around the worksite (within the forest reserve or adjacent). ▪ No machinery, equipment shall be parked on the site. Based on the requirement, such machinery or vehicles will approach the site. ▪ The contractor shall create a list of all types of waste generated from the construction activities and obtain directions from the Local Government Authority (LA - Pradeshiya Sabha), regarding suitable disposal sites for each waste type. Any waste material even a pinch of sand shall be released to the site surrounding. All the waste/any type shall be taken away from the site. ▪ Reusable waste, such as cement bags, shall be either resold or reused. ▪ Any hazardous waste[23] must be handled with special care and according to instructions from the LA. ▪ The contractor shall document all types and quantities of waste generated, including their removal from the site and their disposal locations, under the supervision of	Engineering Cost	Contractor	DAD PMU

[23] Such wastes are not expected under this contract.

			the DAD officer. ▪ Food waste shall not be discarded into the surrounding environment, as this may attract wildlife and must be removed from the site daily. ▪ Vehicles transporting soil, sand and other construction materials shall be covered. Limitations to speeds of such vehicles necessary. ▪ Regular and proper maintenance of construction vehicles and machinery to avoid air emissions. ▪ There should be no burning of wastes on site. ▪ Workforce related solid waste shall be removed from the site on daily basis. ▪ Any cleared vegetation that needs to be removed to facilitate proposed spill work shall be removed from the construction sites under the supervision of the DAD before the commencement of proposed interventions in the spill area. Any debris shall not be burnet on the site.			

6	**High Noise & Vibration levels that can affect nearby wildlife**	**Operation of equipment and machinery. Material storage and transport**	▪ Working time for noise/vibration generation activities should be restricted and carried out only from 9.00 am to 4.00 pm. ▪ No person under any critical situation shall be granted to work at night or dawn. ▪ All equipment and machinery should be operated of noise not to exceed 75 dB (during construction) as practical as possible.	Engineering Cost	Contractor	DAD
7	**Exposing and damaging of physical and cultural resources.**	**Site preparatory work**	Upon discovery of physical cultural materials of Archaeological importance during construction work, the following shall be carried out; ▪ Immediately stop the performing activity. ▪ With the approval of the resident engineer delineate the discovered site area. ▪ Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In case of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard should be present until the responsible authority takes over. ▪ Through the responsible officer of DAD, notify the responsible authorities, the Department of Archaeology and local authorities within as soon as possible. ▪ Submit a brief chance find report	Engineering Cost	Contractor	DAD PMU

			under supervision of DAD officer, within a specified time period, with date and time of discovery, location of discovery, description of finding, estimated weight and dimension of PCR and temporary protection implemented. ▪ Responsible authorities would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on the proper procedures to be followed. ▪ An evaluation of the finding will be performed by the Department of Archaeology who may decide to either remove the Physical Cultural Resources (PCR) deemed to be of significance, further excavate within a specified distance of the discovery point and conserve on-site, and/or extend/reduce the areas demarcated by the contractor etc. This should ideally take place within about 7 days. ▪ Construction work could resume only when permission is given from the Department of Archaeology after the decision concerning the safeguard of the heritage is fully executed.			
	Extraction of	**Material Sourcing**	▪ The contractor is required to ensure	Engineering	Contractor	DAD

	soil/earth/sand/gravel from the project site.		that sand, aggregates and other quarry material is sourced[24] from licensed sources or the instructions given by the Department of Agrarian Development. ▪ Any material shall not be obtained from the adjacent forest reserve ▪ Purchasing of any material which are sourced from any other protected area and/or designated natural area are strictly prohibited. ▪ The contractor is required to maintain the necessary licenses and environmental clearances for all burrow and quarry material they are sourcing – including soil, fine aggregate and coarse aggregate. ▪ If the contractor uses a non-commercial burrow/quarry sites, the sites should be remediated accordingly once material sourcing has been completed. Prior approval shall be taken from the Engineer – DAD. ▪ When there is a requirement, the contractor must submit in writing all relevant numbers and details of	Cost		

[24] The BOQ submitted by the DAD (Department of Agrarian Development) includes a cost for 4,648.20 m^3 of soil at a rate of Rs. 975.00 per cubic meter. Therefore, no soil will be borrowed from either the tank bed or the surrounding area for any soil requirements under this contract.

			prerequisite licenses and their current status to the DAD[25] and/or the PMU[26]. ▪ To prevent accidents, borrow pits must be finished with slanted edges. This will reduce the danger to both humans and animals.			

[25] Department of Agrarian Development
[26] Project Management Unit