**Global Partnership on Output Based Aid Project**

**Sub – Project Environmental Assessment Report – No 02**

**DIRECT CONNECTIONS TO HOUSEHOLDS IN DEHIWALA / MOUNT LAVINIA, JAELA / EKALA, RATMALANA / MORATUWA AND KOLONNAWA AREA**

**GPOBA Project**

**National Water Supply and Drainage Board**

**Sri Lanka**

**1.0 Project Description**

Direct connections are organized under two categories, distinguishing “direct connection full cost build out (**1a1**)” from “direct connection within the premises **(1a2**)”. Construction of Interceptor Manhole, connection to existing lateral or manhole and connecting of grey and black water of household through catch pits to the interceptor shall be done under the full cost build out connections and connecting of grey and black water of household through catch pits to the interceptor shall be done under the direct connection within the premises.

Under this sub project targeted to increase the household access in Dehiwala/Mt.Lavinia, Kolonnawa ,Ja-Ela/ekala and Moratuwa/Ratmalana area by providing sewerage connections to poor community who are living close to existing sewerage network. Beneficiaries are selecting by limiting the monthly income and area of the lands. Though the communication campaign activities such as awareness programs, meetings, leaflet distribution etc will be done to make the community aware about this project and increase the beneficiaries under this project.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Type of connection** | **Number of connections expected** | **Maximum Monthly income (Rs.)** | **Maximum Area of the Land (Perches)** |
| Dehiwala/ Mt. Lavinia | 1a1 | 350 | 30,000.00 | 20 |
| Kolonnawa | 1a1 | 375 | 20,000.00 | 10 |
| Moratuwa/Ratmalana | 1a2 | 450 | 30,000.00 | 20 |
| Ja- Ela /Ekala | 1a2 | 200 | 20,000.00 | 10 |
| **Total**  | **1475** |  |  |

**2.0 Required approvals and permits**

* Approval from relevant road authorities and for all connection of output type **1a1**

Approvals will be taken time to time with the completion of technical survey and drawings. Some of approval that were taken attached in the annexure 1 - 3

**3.0 Existing Environmental Condition in project area**

**3.1 Geology**

The general topography of the project implementing area consists of largely flat low lying terrain. Elevations vary only from **0m MSL to m 6 MSL.** The geology of the area mainly falls in to Highland series Lithotectonic group

**3.2 Stratigraphy and sub soil condition**

**.** The geology of the area mainly falls in to Highland series Lithotectonic group, consisting of charnockitic (hyphesthene) gneiss, charnoliticbiotite gneiss and magmatic in parts.

The geological features above relate to global types and in the local areas of the project where pipe lines, Interceptor manhole and catch pits are positioning, the local geological features types could be vary.

The main global soil types of the area are regosols on recent beach sands in flat terrain in the coastal belt, Latosols and regosols on old red and yellow sands of flat terrain in the adjacent land strip to the coastal belt. Bog and half bog soils in and around water bodies such as bolgoda Lake system.

**3.3 Rainfall characteristics and monthly average rainfall**

Rainfall in the area is peaks in May to October. The general rainfall is monsoonal, conventional and digressional origin. The average annual rainfall for the project area is around 2000 – 3000 mm. Daily rainfall is measured at the principal meteorological station Ratmalana maintained by the Department of Meteorology.

As the ground water table is close to the ground level surface runoff is high.

Monthly Runoff for Moratuwa/ Ratmalana area is as follows.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Month | Jan | Feb | March | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Runoff (mm) | 49 | 54 | 99 | 173 | 252 | 139 | 93 | 98 | 178 | 260 | 220 | 124 |

**3.4 Wind Speed and Direction**

Average wind speed is in the range of 7-10km/hr according to the data recorded at the Colombo meteorological station.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Month**  | **Wind Speed (km/hr)** | **Dominant Direction** |
| January | 9 | North East |
| April | 7 | South West |
| July | 10 | South West |
| October | 8 | South West |

**3.5 Temperature**

Average annual temperature is in the area is in the range of 25-27.5 0C

**3.6 Relative Humidity**

Relative humidity data are available for Ratmalana meteorological station, which is in the project area. Relative humidity is from 66% to 75% during the daytime, and it varies from 84% to 90% during the nighttime.

**3.7 Hydrology**

**Surface drain pattern**

The surface drain pattern of the Ratmalana/Moratuwa, Dehiwala/Mt. Lavinia areas is largely determined by Bolgoda Lake, Lunawa Lagoon and sea. The drainage in Dehiwala, Ratmalana North and Mt. Lavinia area is directed to sea through various road side drains. Ratmalana south and Moratuwa area western side of the Galle road surface water drains to Lunawa lagoon and eastern side of the Galle road area surface water mainly drains to Bolgoda lake.

Surface water of the Kolonnawa area mainly drains to Kelani Ganga and Dematagoda ela through the road side drains.

**Surface water availability & uses**

Surface water is available in the project area in large water bodies such as bolgoda Lake, Lunawa Lagoon, Kelani Ganga, Dematagoda ela etc. Water in lunawa lagoon is highly polluted and water in weras ganga also subjected to degrade. The Quality of Water available in the Dematagoda ela also highly polluted by industrial and domestic waste. There is no surface water source close to the site, which stores portable water.

**Height of Ground water table**

Water table is high in project area as it is close to the sea and low lying area. Ground water is contaminated by domestic and industrial wastewater as the industrial and domestic waste water is discharging to the existing water bodies and infiltration to the ground from the overflow of septic tanks.

**Groundwater Uses**

The quality of Groundwater is degraded in the area because of the domestic and industrial wastewater contaminated with the groundwater. Further to that groundwater is salty I the coastal belt. Hence there is hardly any use of groundwater in the project area.

**Marine Outfalls**

The shoreline within the proposed project area is a bare sandy beach with beach vegetation. Human settlements and carpentry shops can be seen along the beach and domestic sewerage and other waste have ruined the scenic value of the beach. Visual pollutants are scattered in the beach and in the surface water of the near shore area.

**3.8 Water quality**

NWSDB have established a water quality monitoring programme with sampling point in Aurburn side (Annex .4) Samples will be taken quarterly basis.

Water quality testing for the first quarter of the year 2013 was done and results as follows.

Sample location at Aurburn Side, Dehiwala

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Parameter** | **Value** |
| 1 | BOD5 | 480 mg/l |
| 2 | DO | Nil |
| 3 | E-coli5 | 18 x 105 |
| 4 | Total fecal coliforms | 18 x 105 |

**Possible Environmental Impacts**

* Dust can be generated during the construction period.
* Disturbance to the road traffic

**EMMP including preventing, Monitoring, Mitigation measures and identification of responsible parties**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Key Impacts** | **Mitigation Measures** | **Monitoring actions** | **Responsible parties** |
| 1 | Dust generation during the construction period  | Dust control measures such as spaying water in the dry seasons during construction period | Monitoring during site inspection and feedback from the community around the area | NWSDB and Contractor |
| 2 | Disturbance to road traffic  | Traffic control during construction and sign boards | Monitoring during site inspection | NWSDB and Contractor |

**Modes of Public Consultation and Disclosure**

Public consultation and awareness programmes were conducted with the participation of GN and society leaders. Further to that distribution of leaflets among the beneficiaries by educating them about the project.

Annex 04

