



ගරු වාරිමාර්ග අමාතානුමියගේ ලෝක ජල දින පණිවුඩය

මානව ශිෂ්ටාචාරයේ පදනම මෙන්ම මිනිසා ඇතුළු සමස්ත ජීවී විශේෂයන්ගේ පණනල බඳු වූ ජලය මිහිපිට පවත්නා ආශ්චර්යවත් සම්පතකි. පෘථිවි පෘෂ්ඨයෙන් සියයට හැත්තෑවකට වැඩි පුමාණයක් සාගර සහ මුහුදු ලෙසින් පැවතුණද, මිනිසා ඇතුළු ජීවීත්ට පුයෝජනයට ගත හැකි ජලය ඇත්තේ ඉතාම අල්පයකි. වසරක් තුළ මෝසම් පුවාහ දෙකක් හමා යන මාර්ගයක පිහිටියේ වුවද, දේශගුණික විපර්යාසයන් සහ සීසු ජනගහන වර්ධනය ඇතුළු හේතූත්

නිසා වර්තමානයේදී අපේ රටේ වියළි කලාපයේ ඇතැම් පුදේශ ජල හිහයකට මුහුණ පා සිටින බව පැවසීම අතිශයෝක්තියක් නොවේ. සීමිත සම්පතක් වන ජලය වඩාත් සකසුරුවම් හා කාර්යක්ෂම අයුරින් පුයෝජනයට ගනිමින් අවශානා සපුරා ගැනීම අද සමස්ත ලෝකයම හමුවේ පවතින අහියෝගයකි.

ලෝක පුජාව විසින් ජල සම්පත රැකගැනීම පිළිබඳව ලබාදිය යුතු පුමුඛත්වය හඳුනාගත් පරිසරය සහ සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සමුළුවට සහභාගී වූ රටවල් එක්ව ඇතිකර ගත් සම්මුතියක් අනුව 1993 වර්ෂයේ සිට සෑම වසරකම මාර්තු 22 වන දින ලෝක ජල දිනය ලෙස පුකාශයට පත් කර ඇත. එයින් ඇරඹී ලෝක ජල දිනය වසරින් වසර විවිධ තේමාවන් ඔස්සේ ජාතාාන්තර සැමරුම් දිනයක් ලෙස පවත්වා ඇත. මෙවර ලෝක ජල දින තේමාව වී ඇත්තේ "සාමය සඳහා ජලය" යන්නයි.

බෞද්ධ ගුණධර්ම ආභාෂයෙන් පෝෂණය වෙමින් කෘෂි කර්මාන්තය පුධාන ජීවනෝපාය කරගත් ශී ලාංකීය ජන ජීවිතය නිරන්තරයෙන් ජලය මූලාශු කොටගත් විවිධ වත් පිළිවෙතින් සුපෝෂිත වූවකි. ජල මූලාශු කේන්දගත කරගනිමින් ජනාවාස පිහිටුවාගෙන සහයෝගයෙන් යුතුව, අර්බුදකාරී තත්ත්වයන් ඇති නොවන ලෙස ජල සම්පත පරිහරණයට ඔවුහු පුරුදු වී සිටියහ.

එවත් ජනතාවකගේ අපේක්ෂාවන්ට අනුව කෘෂි කර්මාන්තයේ පුවර්ධනය උදෙසා වාරිමාර්ග අමාතාාංශය විසින් පුළුල් මෙන්ම අති දැවැන්ත වාරි ජල සැපයුම් වාාාපෘති රැසක් කුියාත්මක කරමින් සිටින මෙම අවධියේ ලෝක ජල දිනය වඩාත් වැදගත්කමක් උසුලයි. එහෙත් එය එක් දිනකට සීමා කළ යුතු වූවක් නොව වසර පුරාම එක ලෙස කිුයාත්මක කළ යුතු වැඩපිළිවෙලකි.

මේ වනවිට ශී ලංකාව තුළ ජලය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කරන රාජා මෙන්ම පෞද්ගලික ආයතනද ගණනාවක් ඇත. ඒ සියල්ල එක්ව අත්වැල් බැදගත යුතු අතර ඒ සියලු ආයතන සහ සියල්ලන්මද, යහපත් වූ පොදු අරමුණක් කරා සිය උපරිමයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම අවශාය.

ගැටුම්කාරී තත්ත්වයන් උද්ගත නොවන ලෙස පුතිපත්තිමය රාමුවක් තුළ පිහිටා මනා කළමනාකරණයක් තුළින් ජල ගැටුම් පමණක් නොව සියලු ආකාරයේ ගැටළුකාරී අවස්ථාවන් නිරාකරණය කර ගැනීමට මෙවර ලෝක ජල දින සැමරුම නව පුවිෂ්ටයක් වේවා යි සුහපැතුම් ගෙන එමි.

පවිතුා වන්නිආරච්චි ගරු වාරිමාර්ග අමාතය, වාරිමාර්ග අමාතයාංශය



ගරු රාජා අමාතානුමාගේ පණිවිඩය

"අහසින් වැටෙන එක ජල බිඳුවක් හෝ අපතේ යා නොදිය යුතුයි"යන දැක්ම පෙරදැරිව ලෝකයේ පුබලම වාරි සංස්කෘතිය ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුල ස්ථාපිත වූයේය. ඒ අනුව ජලය පදනම් කොටගෙන ගොඩනැගුණු රාජාත්වය විසින් රට ස්වයංපෝෂිත කළේය. එහෙත් පැවතුන සාම්පුදායික ජීවන රටාව සීසුයෙන් වෙනස් වී ඇත. කාර්මික විප්ලවය හා ගෝලීයකරණය හමුවේ කෘෂි කර්මාන්තය සඳහා පමණක් නොව ජල පරිභෝජනය සඳහාද, පිරිසිදු පානීය ජල සම්පාදනය සඳහාද විශාල පිරිවැයක්

සහ පරිශුමයක් දැරීමට සිදු වී ඇත. එම නිසා ජල කළමනාකරණය කෘෂි නිෂ්පාදන වලට පමණක් සීමා නොකොට මූලික මානව අයිතිවාසිකමක් ලෙස මිනිසාගේ ජල පරිභෝජනය වෙනුවෙන් ජල මූලාශු, ජල පෝෂක පුදේශ රැකගත යුතුව ඇත. ජනගහන වර්ධනය, ගෝලීය අර්බුද හමුවේ ජලය නැමැති ස්වාභාවික සම්පත එලෙසම පවත්වාගෙන යාම පාලනය කරගත නොහැකි ස්වාභාවික සංසිද්ධියක් බවට පත්වී ඇත.

එවත් පරිසරයක කෘෂි කර්මාත්තය සඳහා ජලය ලබා දීමට වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දරණ පිරිවැය හා පරිශුමය බෙහෙවින් ඇගයිය යුතුය. රටේ සංවර්ධන නාහය පතුයට බාධාවක් නොවී මූලික යටිතල පහසුකමක් ලෙස වාරි ජල සම්පාදනය පුශස්තව පවත්වාගෙන යාමට වාරිමාර්ග අමාතාහාංශය හා වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව දක්වන කැපවීම බෙහෙවින් අගයමි.

ගරු ශෂීන්දු රාජපක්ෂ වාරිමාර්ග හා ජල සම්පාදන රාජා අමාතා



වාරිමාර්ග අමාතාහාංශ ලේකම්තුමාගේ පණිවිඩය

මාර්තු මස 22 දිනට යෙදෙන ලෝක ජල දිනය වෙනුවෙන් සෑම වසරකම වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් ලෝක ජල දිනය සැමරීම පිළිබඳව මගේ පුශංසාව පුදකර සිටිමි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජල සම්පත් සුරැකීමේ පෙරගමන්කරුවකු වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ජලයේ වටිනාකම පිළිබඳව ශ්‍රී ලාංකේය ජනතාව දැනුවත් කිරීමට ගන්නා උත්සාහයේදී, පණිවූඩයක් නිකුත් කිරීමට ලැබීම ඉමහත් සතුටකි.

මානවයාට මෙන්ම සතා සිව්පාවුන්ට, ගහකොළ ඇතුළු සමස්ථ සොබාදහම් පරිසරයේ පැවැත්ම උදෙසා ජලය සුරක්ෂිත කරගැනීමේ කඩිනම් අවශානාව පිළිබඳව මුළු ලෝකයේම අවධානය යොමු වී තිබේ. "සාමය සඳහා ජලය" තේමාව යටතේ

මෙවර ලෝක ජල දිනය සමරනු ලබන අතර, මානවයාද, සතා සිවුපාවුන්ද, ගහකොළද එක සමානව මේ සම්පත සාමයෙන් පරිහරණය කළයුතු බව මනාව පසක් කරයි.

එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සංවිධානය මගින් පුකාශයට පත්කරන ලදුව සෑම වසරකම මාර්තු 22 වන දින මෙම අමිල සම්පත රැකගැනීමේ වැදගත්කම නැවත සිහිගන්වන්නට ලෝකයම එක්රැස් වේ.

සංවර්ධනය වෙමින් පවතින රටක් වන ශී ලංකාවද පානීය ජල අර්බුදයට මෙන්ම වගාවන් සඳහා ජලය ලබාදීමේ ගැටලු වලට මේ වන විටත් මුහුණ දී සිටියි. මිනිසාගේ අනිසි ක්‍රියාකාරකම් නිසා ජල දූෂණය වේගවත් වී ඇති අතර රාජා අායතන ලෙස අප මේ පිළිබඳව වෙනදාටත් වඩා අවධානය යොමු කර ජල සම්පත සුරැකීම සඳහා උත්සුක විය යුතුය.

දේශගුණික අවබලපෑම් නිසාවෙන් සිදුවන විවිධ විපර්යාසයන් නිසා සාමානා ජීවිතය අභියෝග රැසකට මුහුණ දී සිටින මෙවන් වකවානුවක, වාරිමාර්ග අමාතාාංශය ජල අර්බුද වලට තිරසාර විසදුම් සෙවීම සඳහා ජල සම්පත් සංවර්ධනයට උරදී කටයුතු කරයි. දේශගුණික අවබලපෑම් බහුපියවර වැඩසටහන් කි්යාමාර්ග පුවේශය (CResMPA), වැවගම් පුබුදුව හා ඒකාබද්ධ ජලධාරා හා ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණ වාාපෘතිය (IWWRMP) වැනි වාාපෘති හරහා වගාවන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් වන ජල ගැටලු වලට විසදුම් සෙවීමේ මූලික පරමාර්ථය ඇතිව වාරිමාර්ග අමාතාාංශය කටයුතු කරන බව සතුටින් දැනුම් දෙමි.

සමන් දර්ශන පාඩිකෝරාල ලේකම් වාරිමාර්ග අමාතාහාංශය



වාරිමාර්ග අධාක්ෂ ජනරාල්තුමාගේ පණිවිඩය

2024 වසරේ ලෝක ජල දිනය සමරන මේ මොහොතේ , වර්තමාන සහ අනාගත පරම්පරාවන් සඳහා මෙම වටිනා සම්පත සුරැකීමට වෙන කවරදාටත් වැඩියෙන් අප විසින් කැප විය යුතුය. ජලය යනු ජිවිතයට අතාවශා සාධකයක් පමණක් නොව තිරසාර සංවර්ධනය, පාරිසරික ආරක්ෂාව සහ ආර්ථික සමෘද්ධිය සඳහා තීරණාත්මක කාර්යහාරයක් ඉටු කරයි.

වර්තමාන ශී ලංකාවේ, දේශගුණික විපර්යාස, වැඩිවන ජනගහනය, කාර්මීකරණය ඇතුළු විවිධ අව බලපෑම් හේතුවෙන් පුධාන වශයෙන් ජල ඉල්ලුම වැඩිවීමේ මෙන්ම ජල සම්පතෙහි ගුණාත්මකභාවය අඩුවීමේ පුවණතාවයක් පවතී.

අතීත කාලයේ, බොහෝ ජලාශ ඉදිකර ඇත්තේ පුධාන වශයෙන් වාරිමාර්ග අරමුණු සඳහා වුවත් පසුගිය දශක කිහිපය තුළ හා වර්තමානයේදී පානීය ජලය, ජල විදුලිය හා වාණිජ අරමුණු ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් ජාතික ජල අවශාතා ද ඇතුලත් කරමින් බහු අරමුණු වෙනුවෙන් නව ජලාශ ඉදි කරනු ලබයි.

වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, ජල සංරක්ෂණය සහ ජල කළමනාකරණය සදහා පුමුබත්වය ලබා දී කටයුතු කරන අතර ජල හිහය, පරිසර දූෂණය සහ දේශගුණික විපර්යාස වැනි අභියෝගවලට මුහුණ දීමට අප සමාජයේ අනෙකුත් කුියාකාරී ආයතන හා සංවිධාන සමහ එක්ව නෛතික රාමුවක් තුල කටයුතු කරයි. ජලය ආශිත පාර්ගවකරුවන්ගේ ජාතික අවශානාවය සදහා සෑම විටම ජලය සදහා පුවේගය ඇති බව සහතික කළ යුතු බව අපි විශ්වාස කරන්නෙමු.

ලෝක ජල දිනයේදී, අපගේ ජීවිතයට ජලයෙන් ඇති වැදගත්කම ගැන අවබෝධ කරගෙන, මෙම අමිල සම්පත සුරැකීමට සහ ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට අපගේ කැපවීම නැවතත් අවධාරණය කරන අතර ජලය සම්බන්ධ ආයතන එක් වී සහයෝගීතාවයෙන්, පුමුඛතාවය අනුව පාර්ශවකරුවන්ට ජලය බෙදා හැරීම සහ ජල සම්පත සුරැකීම පිළිබඳව කතිකා කිරීමේ අවශානාවය වෙන කවරදාකටත් වඩා වර්තමානයේදී අතාාවශා කරුණක් බවට පත්ව ඇති බව සිහිපත් කරමි.

ඉංජි. අජිත් ගුණසේකර වාරිමාර්ග අධ්යක්ෂ ජනරාල් වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

Towards Resilience: Integrating Climate Change Impacts into Water Resource Management in the Malwathu Oya Basin, Sri Lanka

R.D.T. Kaushalya

Abstract: The Malwathu Oya Basin in Sri Lanka is a vital resource for the country's agricultural production and economic sustainability. However, it faces challenges such as frequent flooding and droughts due to climatic variations. This study adopts an integrated approach to address these issues, incorporating climate change analysis, hydrological modeling, dam operational analysis, and disaster risk reduction assessment. Future climate projections indicate increased vulnerability to extreme hydro-meteorological disasters. A water energy budget-based rainfall-runoff inundation (WEB-RRI) model was developed to assess hydrological responses, revealing potential flood risks downstream, while socioeconomic analysis projects substantial increases in building and agricultural damage. Dam operational analysis focuses on managing reservoir storage to transfer flood risks and address flood and drought conditions. Policy recommendations advocate stakeholder collaboration, balanced reservoir operations, modernized irrigation practices, and establishment of disaster management guidelines to enhance resilience in the Malwathu Oya Basin. The study provides a comprehensive framework for an integrated water resource management (IWRM) plan, supporting evidence-based decision-making for a resilient and sustainable future.

Keywords: Climate change, flood and drought, WEB-RRI, dam operational management, IWRM

Introduction

The Malwathu Oya Basin, the second-largest river basin in Sri Lanka, encompasses approximately 3,246 km² of land as shown in Figure 1. Serving as a crucial water source in the dry zone, it sustains various essential functions, including agriculture, industry, and environmental preservation. Despite its significance, the basin faces recurring challenges of flooding and drought, exacerbated by climatic variations. This study aims to address these issues holistically, proposing an integrated water resource management plan to enhance resilience in the face of climate change.

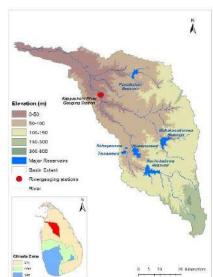


Figure 1: Malwathu Oya Basin.

Methodology

Various data, including daily rainfall, discharge, flood inundation extent, land use, population, and economic data, were obtained from relevant government organizations. Topographic and global land-use data were sourced from the United States Geological Survey archives, and soil type distribution data were extracted from the Food and Agriculture Organization archives.

The study adopts an end-to-end approach integrating four key components namely: climate change analysis, hydrological modeling, dam operational analysis, and disaster risk reduction assessment. The research framework illustrated in Figure 2 provides evidence-based information for policymakers, bridging scientific, engineering, and socioeconomic considerations.

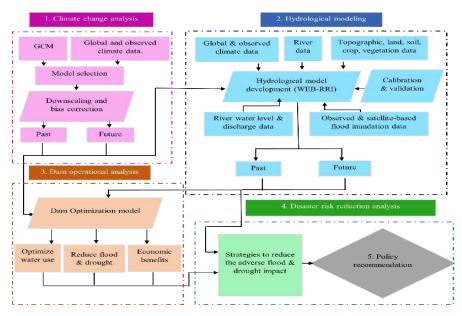


Figure 2: Research framework.

- (i) Climate change analysis: Appropriate General Circulation Models (GCMs) were chosen considering complex interactions between atmospheric, oceanic, and land surface processes to accurately represent the regional climate dynamics of the Malwathu Oya Basin. Downscaling techniques were employed to refine coarse-resolution GCM outputs to a finer spatial scale relevant to the basin. Bias correction methods were applied to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the projected climate data, using historical observations as reference points.
- (ii) **Hydrological modeling:** The Water-Energy Budget-based Rainfall Runoff-Inundation (WEB-RRI) software, developed by Rasmy et al. (2019), was utilized to construct a hydrological model tailored to the specific characteristics of the Malwathu Oya Basin. This model integrates water and energy balance equations to simulate rainfall-runoff processes and inundation dynamics within the basin. Model outputs from the hydrological simulations were employed to conduct socioeconomic damage assessments to evaluate the impact of extreme climatic events on crop and building infrastructure within the basin. Exposure assessments were conducted to quantify the population vulnerable to flood hazards, both in past events and under future climate scenarios.
- (iii) Dam operational analysis: An analysis of dam operations was undertaken to optimize the management of the Nachchaduwa reservoir storage to balance flood and drought water management requirements while maximizing economic benefits. A crop model was developed to identify suitable agricultural patterns during dry years, considering the availability of water resources and irrigation infrastructure. This modeling exercise aimed to optimize agricultural water use efficiency and enhance resilience to drought conditions.
- (iv) **Disaster Risk Reduction Analysis:** Using the Pressure and Release (PAR) model framework developed by Wisner et al. (2004), a vulnerability assessment was conducted to identify key vulnerabilities and informed the development of targeted strategies for mitigating flood and drought impacts. Based on the research findings and insights derived from the vulnerability assessment, appropriate policy recommendations were formulated to support evidence-based decision-making. These recommendations aimed to enhance disaster risk reduction efforts and strengthen the basin's resilience to climate-related hazards.

Results

- (i) Climate Change Analysis: This study investigates the variations in past and projected future climatology within the Malwathu Oya Basin to assess the likelihood of extreme climatic events occurring in the period from 2050 to 2075. Utilizing suitable GCMs including ACCESS1.3, CMCC-CESM, CNRM-CM5, CanESM2, and GFDL-ESM2G, climatic data were downscaled and bias-corrected to accurately represent the basin's climatic conditions. The impact of climate change on mean annual and North East Monsoon (NEM) rainfall was analyzed, revealing a likely increasing trend in the future. Subsequently, the study assessed the effect of climate change on future rainfall extremes and droughts using four precipitation indices: the annual average occurrence of wet days, dry days, rainy days exceeding 50 mm of daily rainfall, and non-rainy days. The results indicate a projected increase in medium and long wet spells and extreme rainfall events in the future, alongside a virtually certain increase in short, medium, and long dry spells. Conversely, a decrease in the annual average occurrence of non-rainy days suggests a reduction in frequent water shortages during the dry season, coupled with prolonged dry spells.
- (ii) Hydrological modeling: The WEB-RRI model was developed to assess the hydrological responses within the Malwathu Oya Basin. Calibration of the model was executed by considering the natural river flow conditions and the operational dynamics of the Nachchaduwa and Mahakanadarawa reservoirs as boundary conditions. Validation of the model was conducted utilizing observed discharge data from the years 2008 and 2014, ensuring its accuracy and reliability. In addition, the inundation extent produced by the model was validated against a ground-surveyed flood map from the 2011 event. The validation process yielded a critical success index of 0.782, affirming the model's ability to accurately simulate inundation dynamics within the basin. Furthermore, the model exhibited agreement with observed base and peak discharge data, as illustrated in Figure 3.

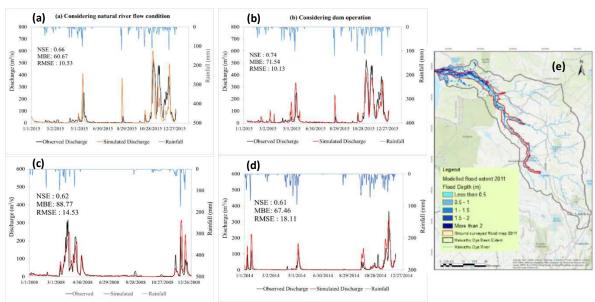


Figure 3: Comparison of observed and simulated discharges for (a) model calibration considering natural river flow conditions and (b) considering dam operations. (c and d) Model validation for years 2008 and 2014 (e) inundation validation using ground surveyed flood map for 2011 event.

Subsequently, the WEB-RRI model was employed to derive the all-time maximum inundation depth for both past and future extreme climates, as illustrated in Figure 4. Analysis of model outputs indicated a consistent increase in future inundation extent across all models, with projections estimating a 30% to 40% increment compared to historical inundation events.

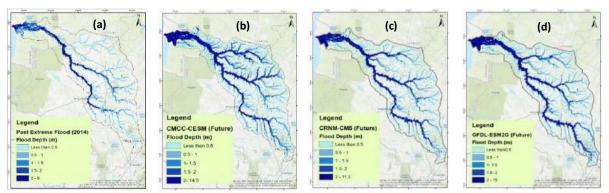


Figure 4: All-time maximum flood depth corresponding to (a) past extreme (b) CMCC-CESM (c) CRNM-CM5 (d) GFDL-ESM2G future scenarios.

(iii) Socioeconomic Damage Analysis:

- Building Damage Assessment: Utilizing Microsoft building footprints, damage factors, and pertinent economic data, a comprehensive assessment of building damage was conducted. Flood-affected buildings were categorized as partially damaged if flood depths ranged between 0.3 and 3 meters, and fully damaged if exceeding 3 meters. Economic losses, encompassing both building and content damage, were calculated. Notably, the estimated losses were found to align favorably with actual annual average flood damage reported in CRIP (2019), affirming the reliability of the assessment. Projections under extreme future conditions suggest a notable increase in building damage, with the GFDL-ESM2G model projecting a maximum damage of Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR) Billion 6.64.
- Agricultural Damage Assessment: This assessment focused on the paddy as the predominant crop type within the basin, which typically reaches the mid-growth stage during the flood season. Damage classification considered flood depths ranging from 0.3 to 0.9 meters for partial damage, and exceeding 0.9 meters for full damage. Economic losses associated with agricultural damage were calculated and compared against historical averages, demonstrating reasonable agreement. However, under projected extreme future conditions, agricultural damage is anticipated to double, emphasizing the heightened vulnerability of agricultural systems within the Malwathu Oya Basin.
- (iv) Dam Operational Analysis: The analysis of reservoir storage management strategies for the Nachchaduwa reservoir aimed for addressing both flood and drought conditions. Using the reservoir data from the 2014 flood event and assuming the receipt of accurate meteorological forecasts three days prior to extreme rainfall, a comprehensive reservoir storage management rule was developed. This rule entails pre-releasing reservoir storage from 0% to 100% in 20% increment levels before flood events, followed by refilling to the Full Supply Level (FSL) post-flood. The analysis underscores the potential for significant

reduction in flood depth, particularly in urban downstream areas, when pre-release quantities exceed 60% of reservoir capacity.

- (v) Flood Mitigation Strategies: Exploring the possibility of diverting excess floodwater to mitigate urban flood risk emerged as a flood management strategy. Two diversion scenarios were examined: diverting 50-100 m³/s and 100-150 m³/s of water from the Nachchaduwa reservoir, commencing three days pre-flood event. To facilitate this strategy, enhancements to existing diversion infrastructure from Nachchaduwa to the Nuwarawewa reservoir are necessary. The diverted water can be subsequently channeled back to the Malwathu Oya Basin after traversing Anuradhapura city limits. Additionally, excess floodwater diversion into Giants Tank and Akatimuruppu reservoirs in highly water-stressed regions was proposed, contributing to Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in the basin.
- (vi) Water Management Assessment using Crop Model: A crop model was developed to assess suitable crop patterns during dry years, considering Nachchaduwa reservoir storage and irrigable area. The analysis revealed that during the Maha cultivation season (October to February), benefiting from North East Monsoon rainfall, 100% paddy cultivation is viable. Conversely, the Yala cultivation season (April to July), often experiencing water deficiency during dry years, prompted the analysis of three probable crop options: 100% paddy, 100% green gram, and 50% paddy + 50% green gram. Remarkably, 100% green gram cultivation emerged as the most favorable pattern during dry years, offering an 11% increase in the economy compared to conventional paddy cultivation.
- (vii) Disaster Risk Assessment and Policy Recommendations: A vulnerability assessment using the Pressure and Release (PAR) model was conducted to develop suitable policy recommendations. These encompass stakeholder collaboration for disaster management, development of balanced reservoir operational rules, adoption of modernized irrigation practices, capacity and infrastructure development, enactment of regulations to protect flood reservation zones, and formulation of guidelines for disaster management. These recommendations serve as crucial pillars for enhancing resilience and promoting sustainable water resource management in the Malwathu Oya Basin.

Discussion

The Malwathu Oya Basin is vital for Sri Lanka's agricultural and economic sustainability, underscoring the critical importance of effective water resource management. Through a comprehensive end-to-end approach encompassing scientific, engineering, and socioeconomic assessments, this study has yielded evidence-based insights crucial for formulating policy recommendations of IWRM.

Climate change analysis has shown an increasing trend, projecting an increased vulnerability of the basin to extreme future rainfall events and prolonged dry spells. These projections necessitate urgent proactive measures to mitigate potential flood risks and address water shortages. Hydrological modeling has further certified these findings by highlighting a significant increase in future downstream inundation extent, indicative of future flood hazards. Such revelations underscore the requirement of comprehensive flood management strategies. Socioeconomic damage analysis has projected substantial increment in building and agricultural damage under extreme future conditions. This highlights the urgency for pro-

active actions to minimize adverse impacts on livelihoods and economic stability. The proposed dam operational strategies offer sustainable solution for addressing flood and drought conditions effectively. By pre-releasing and diverting excess floodwater to less urbanized areas, the risk of flooding in densely populated regions can be mitigated while ensuring optimal utilization of water resources in water-stressed areas. Additionally, the assessment of suitable crop patterns during dry years emphasizes the pivotal role of adaptive water management practices in ensuring agricultural sustainability amidst changing climatic conditions.

In conclusion, this study advocates for the implementation of robust policy recommendations derived from the research findings. Strengthening climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and enhancing IWRM in the Malwathu Oya Basin are paramount for fostering resilience and sustainability. Through intensive efforts and decisive actions, the basin can strengthen its water resource management capabilities, effectively navigate climate change challenges, and move towards a more resilient and sustainable future.

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Assessment of Flow Behavior of Proposed Spillway of Elle Wewa Reservoir Project in Rathnapura Division / Colombo Range of Irrigation Department

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1. Introduction

Irrigation department is the pioneer organization which holds the responsibility of providing irrigation waters to Sri Lanka's irrigation lands. Planning, designing and construction of new irrigation headworks is one of the main tasks of the department when considering water resources development. Department consists of various specialized branches which assist in each and every step-in planning, designing and construction phases of any new irrigation infrastructure. Hydraulics research laboratory plays an important role in that regard, by facilitating testing the behaviour of physical models of hydraulic structures such as spillways, anicuts etc. The significance of testing the behaviour of the spillway is to check proper functioning as assumed in the design stage to ensure dam safety. Even if the design is straight forward, investment being so high, performance verification tests are carried out in scale models before committing public funds. Literature gives evidence that main reason for dam failures is due to inadequacy of the spillway or improper operation of the spillway.

Exactly who first realized the utility of a hydraulic model is unclear. However, according to the available literature the first concept of simulation of prototype and model scale velocities and forces was proposed by Farninand Reech, a professor of mechanics, School of Marine Engineering, Paris in around 1852[1]. With the advancement of technology, numerical models such as Computational Fluid Dynamic (CFD) models have come in to the picture and is being widely used in the world. Even though the physical model allows to observe the flow characteristics, it is time consuming which needs a considerable effort to re-build the model and also incur a cost factor when there are alternative design options. It arises the importance of having numerical models which permit to simulate different design alternatives with lesser hassles. Once the best alternative is finalized with the numerical model, it can be followed by the physical hydraulic model. However, it is important to note that it is mandatory to finalize the structure by investing the hydraulic behavior of a physical model before going to the construction phase.

In this paper, comparison of Hydraulic Physical Model with a Numerical Model of a spillway of ongoing project; "Elle Wewa Reservoir" is discussed giving more emphasis to explain CFD simulation.

1.1 Design Details of the Ellewewa Spillway

Elle Wewa is an ongoing reservoir project that is being built across Kadigam Ara, located within the Walawe Ganga basin in Rathnapura division, Colombo range. The spillway is an ogee shaped free overfall which flows into a trapezoidal side channel and which directs water to a rectangular shaped chute while going through a transition. Finally, the chute ends by directing water to a natural pool. The ogee spillway consists of a curve in

plan to accommodate required spill length as the space is restricted in the site location. The plan view and the elevation of the spillway is given in Figure 1.

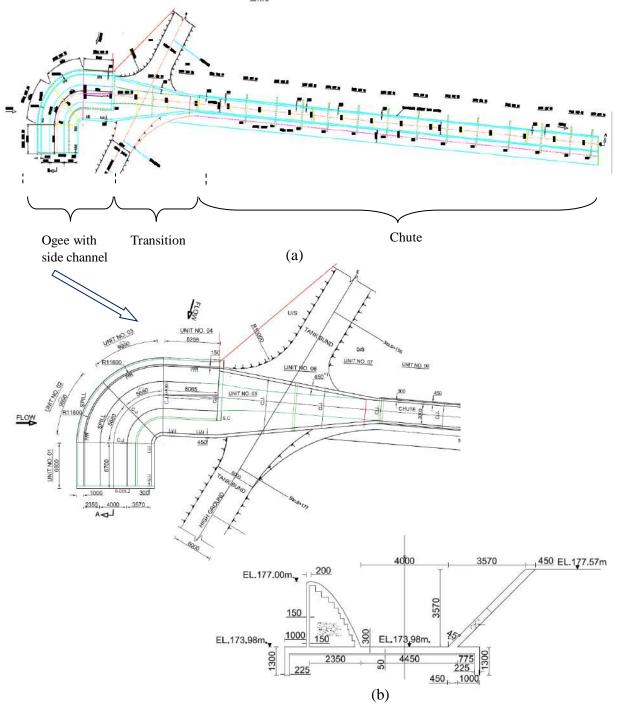


Figure 1: (a) Plan View, (b) Sectional View of Ogee Spill with Side Channel and the Chute

The main features of the spillway are as follows.

The spill design discharge for 100 year return period : $34.8 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ The length of the spill : 32.2 mThe length of the chute : 114 mThe elevation drop of the chute : 17.54 m

1.2 The Physical Hydraulic Model

During the design phase of the spillway, a physical model has been built in the Hydraulics Research Laboratory of the Irrigation Department. The scale of the model is determined by the capacity of flow rate of the laboratory facility. The capacity of the HRL of the Irrigation Department is 4 cusec (0.11 m³/s). Considering Froude Similarity, relationship between model parameters and prototype parameters can be determined and are given below. The flow over the spillway is supplied by means of a weir using hydrant system available in the Hydraulics Laboratory.

Scale : 1:12

Velocity : $V_p = 3.47V_m$ where V_p - prototype velocity, V_m - model velocity

Discharge Q_m : 0.069 m³/s, where, Q_m - model discharge

1.2.1 The Significance of Physical Model Tests

By building physical model following parameters are observed

a) Any turbulence in flow pattern

During the design phase the flow is assumed as one dimensional flow. However, in reality the flow has three dimensionally varied parameters due to the geometry (unsymmetrical and curve shapes of the ogee and the side channel in plan view). Therefore, it is important to observe any turbulence/ vortex, secondary flows etc. and make necessary amendments to the structure to eliminate such issues.

b) Water Surface Profiles

It is very much important to get the water surface profile at cross sections along the entire flow path to ensure uniform flow over the cross section of the side channel and the chute. From these observations it is possible to check whether the free board is sufficient at the side channel and the side walls of the chute.

c) Velocity Profiles

The velocity distribution along the side channel, transition and the chute are measured and the Froude numbers are calculated and it is possible to determine the flows are subcritical or supercritical. Hence it is important to ensure that there is no occurrence of a hydraulic jump within the structure.

d) Pressure Measurements

Pressure measurements along the side channel and the chute are measured and ensure no negative pressures are created to ensure no cavitation of the bed.

e) Flow Pattern

It is required to observe flow patterns hence it is possible to check the uniformity of the flow, if not some improvements can be proposed by accommodating guide walls.

1.3 The Numerical Model

A three-dimensional CFD model (Figure 2) was developed using ANSYS CFX software which solves three dimensional Navier- Stokes equations which are based on principle of continuity of mass, momentum and energy.

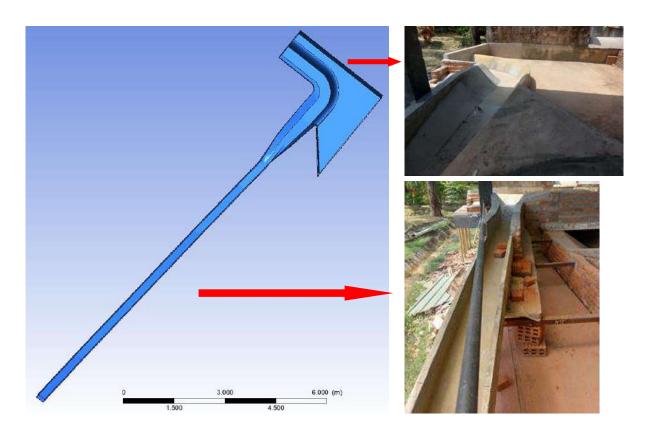


Figure 2: Numerical Model and Physical model for Elle Wewa Spillway

2. Methodology

The basic workflow of ANSYS CFX software is as depicted in Figure 3.

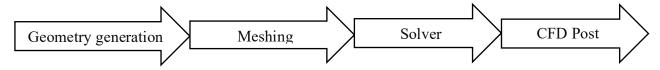


Figure 3: Basic Workflow of ANSYS CFX

The geometry of the interested fluid domain was created as realistically as possible to match the dimensions used in the physical model in the hydraulics laboratory using SOLID WORKS 2016 software. Then, the fluid volume, which is the computational domain, was imported to ANSYS CFX 17.2 to develop the CFD model.

The mesh was generated using tetrahedron elements having mesh size of 0.018 m, after conducting a mesh independency test for 0.04m, 0.03m, 0.02m, 0.018m and 0.015m mesh sizes (Figure 4).

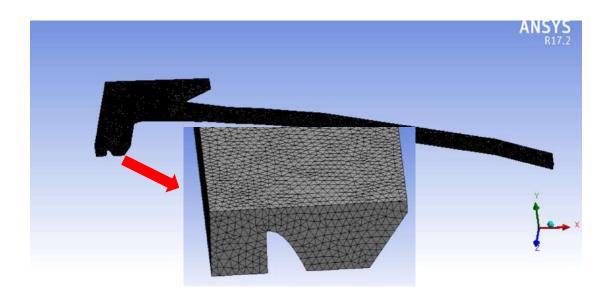


Figure 4: Mesh Generated in ANSYS CFX

As the boundary conditions, mass flow rate of 69 kg/s was specified at the upstream inlet with turbulence intensity of 1%. Downstream was defined as a pressure boundary. Open boundary conditions was applied to the top surface which was also considered as a pressure boundary. No-slip condition with equivalent roughness height of 5 mm (for concrete) was applied as the boundary condition at the bottom surface and walls of the channel (Figure 5).

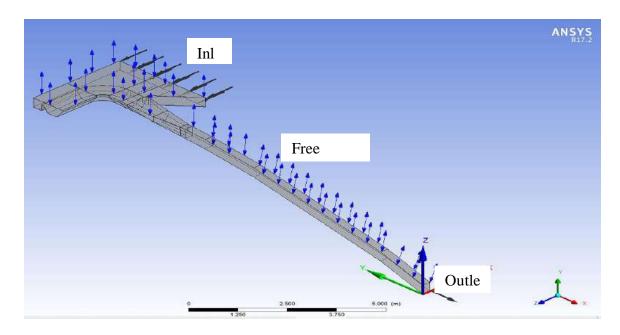


Figure 5: Model after assigning Boundary Conditions

As the turbulence model, $k - \epsilon$ turbulence model was used as this model has been proven as the best by many of the researchers. The simulation was run under steady state conditions as a standard free surface flow until the convergence criterion of 0.0001 was achieved.

2.1 Model validation

Using the water depth values measured in physical model at Hydraulics Research laboratory, CFD model was validated. Figure 7 compares the water depth profiles of CFD model and the physical model obtained along the side channel at cross sections A, B, C and D which are 20 cm, 40 cm, 100 cm and 120 cm distances respectively away from the beginning of the spillway as shown in Figure 6(a). Water depths within the cross section was measured at 10 cm intervals at the ogee and the side channel sections as shown in Figure 6(b).

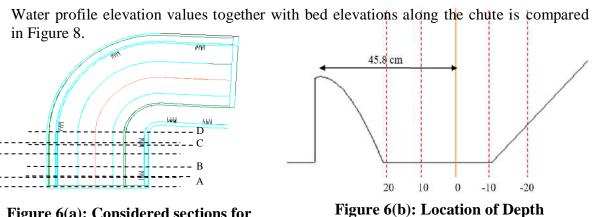
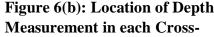


Figure 6(a): Considered sections for Depth Measurement along the Side



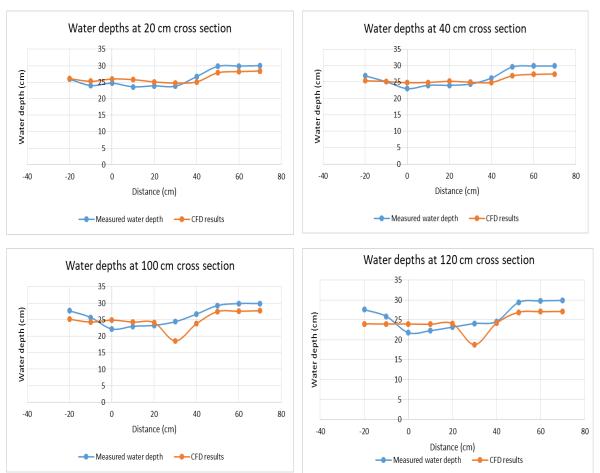
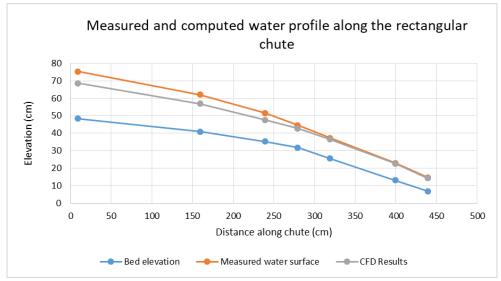


Figure 7: Measured and Computed Water Surface Profiles at each Cross Section



3. R^~~14~

Figure 8: Measured and Computed Water Surface Elevations along the Chute

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kinetic energy variation can be obtained as the results (Figure 9) of the CFD model once it is validated.

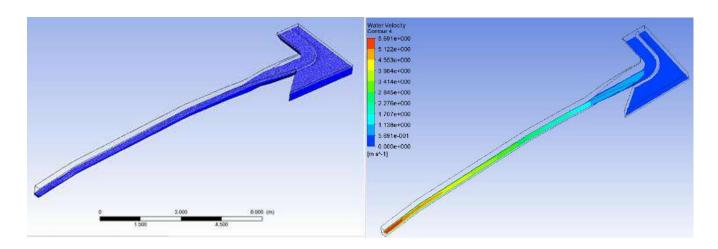


Figure 9: CFD results: Water Depths and Velocity Contour Plots

According to the velocity results of the CFD model, the maximum velocities around 5.7 m/s are occurring towards the end of the chute which will result 19.8 m/s value in the prototype.

Figure 10, 11 and 12 show the velocity plots obtained at several cross sections of side channel, transition and the chute respectively. After calculating the Froude Numbers, it was depicted that, the flow remains sub critical along the total length of the side channel as well as the transitional length. The subcritical flow which enters to the chute channel becomes super critical somewhere at the mid of the channel creating higher Froude Numbers greater than 5, towards the downstream end of the chute.

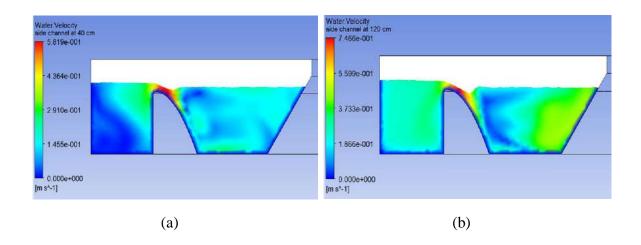


Figure 10: Velocity plots obtained in side channel section at (a) 40 cm and (b) 120 cm distance measured along the spillway

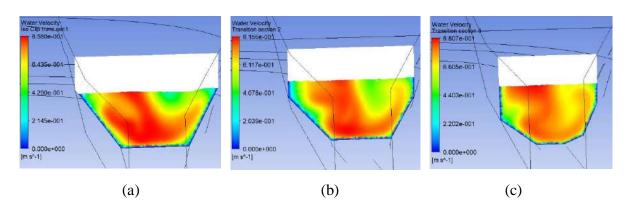


Figure 11: Velocity plots obtained in transitional section at (a) 40 cm, (b) 80 cm and (c) 120 cm distances measured from the start of the transition

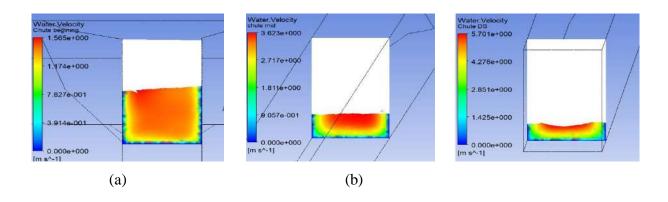


Figure 12: Velocity plots obtained in chute, near to (a) start, (b) middle and (c) end of the channel

4. Discussion

The testing of physical model at the Hydraulics laboratory is being carried out and the results available up to now from the model study are the water surface profiles which has been used to validate the model as stipulated in the above section 2.1. The results of the physical model and the CFD model has a good agreement as given in Figure 7. However, Figure 8 shows some deviation of the water elevation at the upper portion of the chute and it is required to investigate further before arriving in any conclusion.

Once the velocity measurements from the physical model are taken, it is planned to compare the velocities with the CFD model and the theoretical values. Further, comparison of Froude numbers can be done accordingly. After obtaining all necessary observations from the physical model, it will be decided to make any improvements of the spillway if required.

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Classification of Sri Lanka into Meteorologically Homogeneous Regions

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Abstract: This study exemplifies the regionalization of Sri Lanka into meteorologically homogeneous regions. The rain gauge stations established in Sri Lanka have not been continuously established across the country and are very limited. Rain gauges are high in wet zone areas and low in other areas. Very few rain gauges were established in the northern part of the country. Therefore, meteorologically homogeneous regions are important for flood frequency analysis, and regional intensity duration frequency curves. Regional analysis provides important precision rather than single or geographically close locations. Sri Lanka has been classified into meteorologically homogeneous regions using the Words cluster analysis, discordancy measure and heterogeneity measure. In the context of this study, total precipitation data of 352 stations operated by the meteorological and irrigation departments have been used for cluster analysis. Initially, Sri Lanka was classified into 6 regions using rainfall indices of mean annual rainfall, annual maximum mean rainfall, southwest monsoon mean rainfall, northeast monsoon mean rainfall of the daily recorded 352 stations and 3 -hour and 6-hour intensity for the 5-year return period of 50 number of hourly recorded rain gauge stations along with the latitude, longitude and altitude. The discordancy of the clustered 6 regions was analysed by discordancy measure. Subsequently, the heterogeneity of the nondiscordant regions was examined by the heterogeneity measure. initially developed 6 regions were regrouped to form meteorologically homogeneous 11 regions which satisfied the nondiscordant and heterogeneity criterion. Finally, Sri Lanka has been classified into 11 meteorologically homogeneous regions. The homogeneous regions can be used to conduct frequency analysis and regional studies related to the tank cascade systems.

Keywords: Cluster analysis; Discordancy; Heterogeneity; Homogeneous region

Introduction

Sri Lanka is a pier-shaped island in the Indian Ocean, south of the Indian peninsula. Sri Lanka is a hydrologically diversified country with 103 major river basins. In this study, 352 rain gauge stations were selected to cover the entire country.

Data used

In this study, 352 rain gauge stations were selected to cover the entire country. The Table 1 shows the details of the data.

Table 1- Data used for the study

Average Data Period	Rainfall Data type	Source	No of Stations
1960-2020	Daily	ID & MD	352
1980-2020	Hourly	ID (31) MD (19)	50

Methodology

Daily and hourly data was screened before using the data for the study by applying outlier check, F test, T test and Mann Kendal test. Then rainfall indices were extracted from the rain gauging stations to apply the Ward's cluster algorithm. Finally clustered regions were tested by applying discordancy and heterogeneity measures. Step by step methodology is shown in the Figure 1. Table 3 gives the rainfall indices used for the study along with latitude, longitude and altitude.

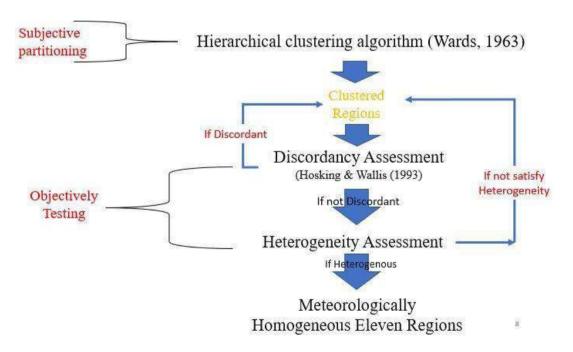


Figure 1- Methodology Flow Chart

Table 2- Rainfall indices used for the study

Number of Stations	Rainfall Characteristics				
	Mean Annual Rainfall (MAR)				
	Maximum Mean Annual Rainfall (MMAR)				
211 stations	Southwest Monsoon Mean Rainfall (SMMR)				
	Northeast Monsoon Mean Precipitation (NMMR)				
50 stations	3-hour intensity for 5-year return period 6-hour intensity for 5-year return period				

Results and Discussion

By applying Ward's cluster algorithm Sri Lanka was classified in to 11 meteorologically homogeneous region. The identified regions depict the spatial distribution of the island rainfall variation. Figure 2 shows the identified meteorologically homogeneous regions.

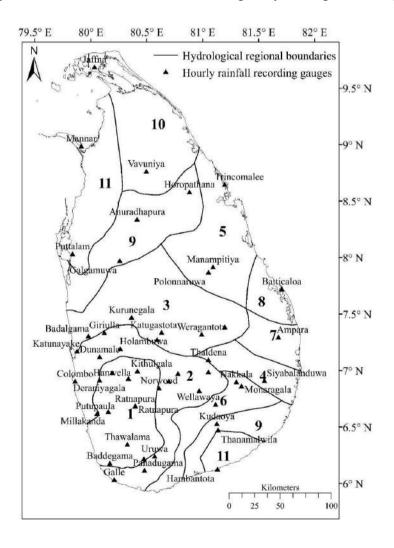


Figure 2- Meteorologically Homogeneous Regions

Conclusion

The 11 meteorologically homogeneous regions identified through wards clus-ter analysis, discordancy and heterogeneity measure can be extensively used for hydrometeorological analysis, regional frequency Analysis etc. The latest historical data have been used for the study and hence the regions depict the present meteorological spatial variation across the island.

Acknowledgement

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Assessing the water resources availability under climate change scenarios: A Case Study of the Malwathu Oya Basin

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ABSTRACT

Water resources managers or planners conduct studies to evaluate the feasibility of a water resources development project before implementation. However, with the climate change impacts and the increasing water demands, evaluating the feasibility of existing irrigation schemes is also crucial for effective and efficient water management. The hydrological study of the feasibility study of Lower Malwathu Oya reservoir was revisited in response to a request to allocate 27.1 MCM per year for drinking water, replacing the previous request of National Water Supply and Drainage Board to allocate 2 MCM per year which has been made during the feasibility study in 2013. Accordingly, this study was carried out with the recent GPS survey data of the irrigable area under Giant's tank, observed river flow at the nearest river gauging station at Kappachchi during the recent past 30 years and the forecast future river flow series for Malwathu Oya under the Development of Basin Investment Plans (DBIP) by the Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP). During the study, a drastic increase in the observed river flow at Kappachchi gauging station in the recent past observed data was identified compared to the observed data used for the feasibility study. From the analysis, it was found that there is a potential to increase the allocation for drinking water to 25.9 MCM per year.

KEYWORDS: - Climate change, River basin, Malwathu Oya, Feasibility study

1. Introduction

The demands for water are increasing with the needs of a growing population. For instance, water requirements for agriculture, domestic industrial needs have been on the rise. On the other hand, climate change is negatively affecting water management. Consequently, resources factors are posing a great challenge to water resource managers and the relevant organizations. The Irrigation Department (ID) being a main organization in managing the water resources of Sri Lanka faces challenges in fulfilling the different needs of water with the limited capacity of the storages and various impacts of the changing climate.

Lower Malwathu Oya Reservoir (LMR) has been proposed across the Malwathu Oya River to minimize the impacts of floods in the lower basin and to supplement the water requirement at the Giant's Tank (GT) scheme and Akathimuripu Tank (AT) schemes situated downstream of Malawathu

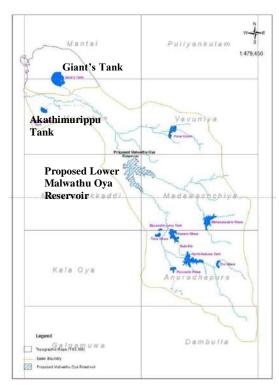


Figure 1: Location map of the Lower Malwathu Oya Reservoir (Source – LMR feasibility report – 2013)

Oya (see Figure 1). In addition, 2000 acres of new agricultural lands have been proposed under LMR. An annual allocation of 2 MCM of water has been considered annually based on the allocation request of drinking water during the studies as mentioned in the 'Feasibility report for Lower Malwathu Oya reservoir' completed in September 2013 by the Water Resources Planning Unit, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management (hereinafter called LMR feasibility report - 2013).

Later, the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB), requested 27.1MCM of water annually from the Malwathu Oya Reservoir to cater for their present and future domestic water requirements. At the same time, with the data of recent GPS survey completed by the GIS branch, ID has found that the current available irrigable extent under both GT and AT schemes has been increased from 30,680 to 37,393 Acres.

Therefore this study was carried out to quantitatively analyze the possibility of issuing 27.1 MCM of drinking water and addressing the increased irrigation water requirements under present and future scenarios.

2. <u>Methodology</u>

In the LMR feasibility report – 2013, the observed river flow data from 1950 to 1975 at the Kappachchi river Gauging station has been used. The observation of river flow data had been discontinued from 1975 and restarted only from 2005. During this study the observed river flow data from 2005 to 2016 were considered.

As the river flow at the dam location is a key input parameter of the reservoir operation study, both the present and past observed river flows at Kappachchi were compared and analyzed using three different methods: a. Rainfall-based analysis, b. Comparison with the outputs of CRIP's DBIP study c. recommendation based on an available study for the river flow on a Runoff coefficient-based approach.

Consequently, it was decided to use the present observed river flow data and future flows generated in the Development of Basin Investment Plans (DBIP) of the Malwathu Oya basin under the Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP).

Table 1: Seven Scenarios considered for the reservoir operation study.

Scenario	Description
Case - a	LMR feasibility report - 2013 conditions. Data period: 1950 -1975
Case - a	Improvements adopted: No
	Before the construction of LMR.
Case - b	Data period: 1950 -1975
	Improvements adopted: Yes
1000	After the construction of LMR
Case - c	Data period: 1950 -1975
	Improvements adopted: Yes
	After the construction of LMR with
	increased drinking water without
Case - d	compromising the irrigation success rate.
	Data period: 1950 -1975
	Improvements adopted: Yes
	After the construction of LMR with
	increased domestic water issue up to 27.1
Case - e	MCM.
	Data period: 1950 - 1975
	Improvements adopted: Yes
	After the construction of LMR with
	increased domestic water issue up to 27.1
Case - f	MCM.
	Data period: 2005 - 2016
	Improvements adopted: Yes
	After the construction of LMR with
	increased domestic water issue up to 27.1
Case - g	MCM and Yala cultivation in GT and AT
Case - g	increased to up to 50%.
	Data period: 2005 – 2016.
	Improvements adopted: Yes

Also this study considered some improvements to the previous feasibility study such as including storage of the feeder tanks (There are 162 feeder tanks in the cascade fed by the Giant's tank) to the reservoir operation and updating irrigable area with the data of the recent survey. The reservoir operation was carried out for the seven scenarios given in the Table 1.

3. Results

The results are presented in two sections: An analysis of the significant difference in observed river flow statistics and the reservoir operation study of LMR.

3.1 Analysis of observed river flow

The calculated average annual river flow at Kappachchi for the period from 2005 to 2023 is significantly greater than the value for the period from 1950 to 1975 as shown in Figure 2. The average annual river flow for the period from 1950 to 1975 is 287 MCM while from 2005 to 2016, the value is 680 MCM. Hence, further investigations using three methods mentioned under

methodology were carried out to select the most appropriate river flow series to represent the river flow at Kappachchi.

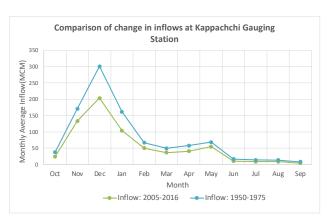


Figure 2: Comparison of measured monthly inflow during present and past

a) Rainfall based analysis

The gap-filled rainfall data of DBIP of CRIP was considered, and the results were tabulated in Table 2. According to the results, the drastic difference in river flow in the given two periods could not be related to the increase in the rainfall over the considered periods.

Table 2: Comparison of Rainfall over the given periods at Rainfall Gauging Stations in Malwathu Oya basin (Gauging stations at the upstream of Kappachchi is given in the black color fonts and downstream stations are given in blue color).

	Annual average RF (mm)				
Gauge	Period				
	1960-1975	2005-2016	% increase		
Nachchaduwa	1008	1154	14%		
Horowupatana AGA office	1587	1607	1%		
Anurhadapua	1320	1586	20%		
Maha Illupallama	1448	1500	4%		
Kala Wewa	1354	1371	1%		
Pavatkulam	1114	1154	4%		
Murunkan	1036	1084	5%		
Karukkakulam	939	1050	12%		

b) Comparison with CRIP's DBIP outputs

The river flow series developed under CRIP's DBIP for Malwathu Oya was analyzed. The cases of current and future scenarios justify the increase in river flow at Kappachi from 2005 to 2016, where the annual average flow of 100 years for the current scenario is 504 MCM (See Tables 3 & 4).

Table 3: Case scenarios considered under CRIP's DBIP study for Malwathu Oya Basin

Table 4: Annual average inflows for the selected cases

Climatic Conditions Current		Basin Development			
		Current 'No basin development'	Future (2040) ' Basin Development'		
		Case 1			
Future	Pessimistic	Case 2	Case 5		
climate (2040)	Average	Case 3	Case 6		
	Optimistic	Case 4	Case 7		

Case	Annual average outflows				
Case	WEAP output (MCM)				
1	504				
2	428				
4	964				
7	1004				

c) Runoff coefficient-based approach

Bastiaanssen & Chandrapala (2003) has estimated the runoff coefficient of Malwathu Oya basin as 0.29 for the year 1999/2000. The river flow measurements at Kappachchi have not been considered for the calibration and the validation of the river flow in the study by Bastiaanssen & Chandrapala (2003). In this study the above runoff coefficient was used to estimate the river flow from the average annual rainfall for catchment as given below.

Rainfall = 1391 mm/year (Source: LMR feasibility report – 2013 / Period: 1950-1975)

Annual runoff at Kappachchi = $0.29 \times 1.391 \text{m} \times 2117 \text{sq.km} = 854 \text{ MCM/year}$

The above-calculated annual river flow at Kappachci is closer to the present annual observed river flow (from 2005 to 2016).

3.2 Feasibility study of LMR

The reservoir operations carried out for each scenario revealed that the reservoir operation with the present observed inflow data (case -f) is highly successful compared to the other scenarios with past observed inflow data. Moreover, even Yala paddy cultivation in GT and AT schemes could be increased up to 50% with a minimum irrigation success rate of 82 % while issuing 26 MCM for drinking water as in case- g (see Table 2).

Table 4: Comparison of irrigation success rates and possible issues of drinking water

CASE-e (1950-1975)

		After LMR - Revised study (23.7 MCM)					
Scheme	Season	Crop Type			Success		
		Paddy	OFC	Drip-fruits	Seasonal	Daily	
7.	Maha	29,818			76%	93%	
GT	Yala	8,800	8,140		80%	7376	
AT	Maha	7,575			84%	94%	
AI	Yala	2,200	2,080		80%	7476	
LAAD	Maha	700		1,300	60%	81%	
LMR	Yala		490	1,300	72%	01/6	
Sub total	Maha	38,093	0				
	Yala	11,000	10,710				
Total		49,093	10,710	1,300			

CASE-f (2005 -2016)

		After LMR - Revised study with present data (27.0 MCM)					
Scheme	Season	Crop Type			Success		
		Paddy	OFC	Drip-fruits	Seasonal	Daily	
CT.	Maha	29,818			91%	100%	
GT	Yala	8,800	8,140		100%	100%	
АТ	Maha	7,575			100%	100%	
	Yala	2,200	2,080		100%	100%	
LMR	Maha	700		1,300	91%	98%	
	Yala		490		91%	70 /0	
Sub total	Maha	38,093	0				
	Yala	11,000	10,710				
Total		49,093	10,710	1,300			

4. Discussion

During the analysis of measured river flow using three different methods, even though changes in the rainfall did not support the increased river flow (method-a), the other two methods based on the CRIP study (method-b) and runoff coefficient (method -c) suggest that the increased inflow is more likely to be correct.

Consequently, increased measured river flows and the future predicted river flows facilitate the possibility of issuing requested drinking water quantity to NWSDB and the agricultural lands.

However, the reason for the drastic increase in the inflow at Kappachchi is still uncertain and it could be attributed to several underlying factors. Among these, trans-basin diversions to the Malwathu Oya basin could be one possible reason and this should be further investigated comprehensively.

When considering the CRIP's DBIP future scenarios, case 2 given in Table 2, with 428 MCM inflow per year, is the worst possible scenario from the perspective of the water issue. As the flow series available from DBIP are on a monthly scale, the present measured flow series (case-f) was adjusted to match the annual average value of 428 MCM in the reservoir operation. This method was employed to simplify the future scenario calculations and the results were summarized in the conclusion.

5. Conclusion

Due to the increase in irrigable area under both GT and AT schemes, the total irrigable area has increased by 6,713 acres, which could be cultivated successfully under the present (casef) and future scenarios.

In conclusion, there is a possibility of issuing 27.0 MCM/year of domestic water from LMR to NWSDB with the present conditions and 26.0 MCM/year with 50% Yala cultivation in GT and AT schemes. Furthermore, even with the worst future climatic scenario (CRIP's DBIP – case 2) 25.9 MCM/year could be issued for drinking water without affecting the water issue for cultivation.

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Can a canal be an extended reservoir? An analysis of ground water flux in No-Fine Concrete Canal Lining (NFCCL) using SEEPW software

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Introduction

No-Fine Concrete or permeable concrete is made with cement, water, as well as a single size of coarse aggregate to create slurry that sets up porous to use in construction. It has a comparatively low strength and is relatively light because it has a significant volume of voids.

Canals are used to convey water from one place to far away locations where water is needed. Whether the canals are in dry zone or wet zone, the commonly practiced methods are lined with natural vegetation (unlined) and lined with concrete or any other material. Canal lining using a permeable material would increase the seepage losses through the canal while enhancing the ground water level along the surrounding area of the canal. This would be indirectly helpful for the activities such as irrigated agriculture and drinking purposes of both humans and animals. It seems that adequate research studies regarding the permeable concrete were not carried out in the context of canal lining. The reason may be assumed as the engineering concept in the recent history towards the minimizing of conveyance losses.

The aim of this study is to analyse whether No-Fines Concrete Canal Lining (NFCCL) can be successfully utilized in the process of construction of lined canals to increase the ground water recharge in the shallow depths while conveying water. An assumed canal section was analysed using assumed soil properties for different permeability values of the concrete canal lining and the Water Flux (WF) in the ground variation with the distance from the canal was analysed. WF is defined as the volume of permeate produced per unit membrane area per unit time (Wenwen & Lianfa, 2005). It was found that the WF at shallow depths in the ground could be considerably improved by using NFCCL. However, still there are limitations and factors to be considered before applying NFCCL.

Methodology

Trial canal section was modelled using the computer software "SEEPW" in Geoslope software package. Model parameters were input for lined and unlined conditions maintaining the same canal parameters throughout the analysis and they are depicted in Figure 1. Isotropic condition was assumed for the soil parameters.

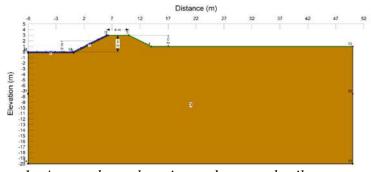


Figure 1: Assumed canal section and assumed soil parameters

The key variable of the model which is the permeability of the canal surface (from 1x10⁻¹ms⁻¹ to 1x10⁻⁷ms⁻¹) were adopted in the SEEPW model. Further, the section was analysed as a lined canal with highly impermeable concrete. The variation of the Water Flux (WF) with the distance was analysed for different permeability values of the concrete canal lining. The zero pressure point was selected at 50m distance from the edge of the base of the canal and at a depth of 7.5m from the ground level, assuming it as the ground water table at far distance from the canal.

Results

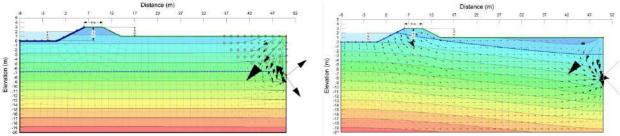


Figure 2: Analysis with concrete canal lining

Figure 3: Analysis with unlined canal

It was noticed that (Figure 2) the phreatic line goes far below the canal bed level (approximately at a depth of 7m) with the concrete canal lining with $10^{-7} \,\mathrm{ms^{-1}}$ permeability. It is a good indication to prove that the ground water recharge does not happen due to canal lining with traditional concrete. However, the WF at different depths were analysed with NFCCL to discuss the effect on ground water due to NFCCL.

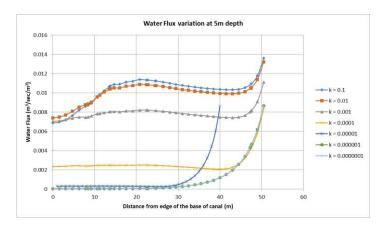


Figure 4: Variation of WF with NFCCL with different permeability values at 5m depth

From figures 4 to 6, it is clear that the water flux at a particular distance varies proportionately with the permeability of the NFCCL. It is clear that the WF gets an optimum increment around 10m distance from the canal and it becomes steady at of 20-30m distance. At each depth, a considerable drop in the WF is visible for the permeability values below the permeability range of $10^{-3} \, \text{ms}^{-1}$ to $10^{-4} \, \text{ms}^{-1}$.

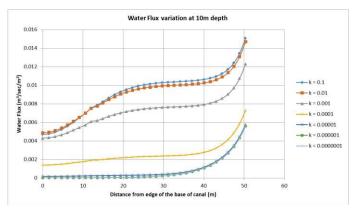


Figure 5: Variation of WF with NFCCL with different permeability values at 10m depth

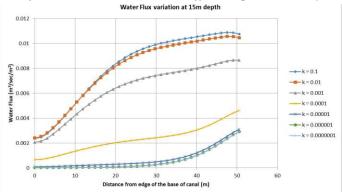


Figure 6: Variation of WF with NFCCL with different permeability values at 15m depth

Discussion

It is a clear definition that the duty of a canal is to transfer water from a particular location to another location. However, this study discusses a concept of "Canal as an extended reservoir" which goes something against the concept of "Canal is to transfer of water" minimizing the conveyance losses. The research output highly complies with the theme of the World Water day 2024 - "Leveraging Water for Peace", enhancing the peace among humans, fauna & flora by sharing water which is flowing along the canal, with the fauna & flora by increasing the WF in the ground.

The main objective of the research was to study the applicability of NFCCL for the enhancement of ground water recharge along the ground beside a canal. It is obvious that the efficiency of the canal would be slightly less in this concept, however, it can be optimized by balancing the seepage loss and the beneficial gains from the ground water recharge.

This research study has to be extended towards the analysis of seepage and conveyance losses of a canal with NFCCL.

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දකුණු අමෙරිකා මහද්වීපයේ බුසීලය, පේරු හා චිලී යන රටවල් වලින් වට වූ එමෙන්ම ගොඩබිමෙන් පමණක්ම මායිම්වන රටක් ලෙස බොලිවීයාව හඳුනාගත හැකි අතර ආසන්න වශයෙන් සර්මකළාපීය දේශගුණයක් සහිත රටක් ලෙස සැළකේ. බොලීවියාව ඇමසන් වැසි වනාන්තරය, ඇටකාම කාන්තාරයද, සුපුසිද්ධ අන්දීස් කඳුවැටියෙන්ද ආශිතව පවතින රටක්. බොලීවියාව තරමක දිගු ඉතිහාසයක් සහිත රටක් ලෙස සළකන අතර පසුකාලීනව ස්පාඥ්ඥයේ යටත් විජිතයක් ලෙස පැවතිණි. අදටත් බොලීවියාවේ රාජා භාෂාව ලෙස ස්පාඥ්ඥ භාෂාව භාවිතා වේ. බොලීවියාවේ පරිපාලන අගනුවර ලෙස ලා පාස් නගරය සළකන අතර එය ලොව වැඩිම උන්නතාංශයක් ඇති අගනුවර ලෙසද පිළිගැනේ. ඊට අමතරව සැන්ටා කෲස් නගරය බොලීවියාවේ විශාලතම නගරය ලෙස හඳුන්වන අතර කොචබම්බා යනු තවත් එක් පුධාන නගරයක් වේ. බොලීවියාව පුධාන වශයෙන් බනිජමය සම්පත් අතින් අනූන රටක් වන අතර ඒ නිසාම ස්පාඥ්ඥ යටත් විජිත සමයේ බනිජ කැණීම් හා බනිජ අපනයනය මත එහි ආර්ථිකය රදා පැවතිණි.

බොලීවියානු ආර්ථික අවපාතය

ජලය හා එහි පරිභෝජනය සම්බන්ධව ඉතාමත් පුසිද්ධ රටක් බවට බොලීවියාව පත් වී ඇත. 1950 න් පසු විවිධ හමුදාමය මැදිහත්වීම් හා ගැටුම් තත්ත්ව මත බොලීවියානු ආර්ථිකය සැළකිය යුතු ලෙස කඩා වැටුණු වපසරියක් පැවතුණු අතර මේ තත්තවය වළක්වා ගැනීම පිණිස විදේශ ණය ලබාගැනීම එකම පිළිසරණ බවට පත්වී තිබිණි. ආර්ථික අවපාතයේ පුධානම ලක්ෂණ ලෙස අධික උද්ධමනය, විරැකියාව හා ජිවන තත්ත්වය දුර්වල වීම යන්න හඳුනා ගෙන තිබිණි. තත්ත්වය මෙසේ තිබීයදී නිතර ඇති වන සමාජයීය අසහනය හා දේශපාලනික අස්ථාවරත්වය මත බොලීවියානු රජයට අවසානයේ ලෝක බැංකු නිර්ණායක මත රඳා පැවතීමටත් ඒ අනුව ණය ලබාගැනීම උදෙසා කටයුතු කිරීමටත් සිදුවිණි. එම ලෝක බැංකු නිර්ණායක අතර ජලය සහ ජල භාවිතය පිළිබඳවද පුධාන කාරණා කිහිපයක් දක්නට ලැබිණි.

බොලීවියානු රජය සහ ලෝක බැංකු කොන්දේසී

බොලීවියානු රජය මුහුණ දෙමින් තිබූ ආර්ථික අවපාතය සමඟ එවකට පැවති ණය ලගාගැනීමේ කුම වේදය තවදුරටත් පවත්වා ගත යුතු නම් රජය සතු කර්මාන්ත පුද්ගලීකරණය කිරීම, පුද්ගලික ආයෝජනයන් දිරි ගැන්වීම, රාජා සහන ලබාදීමෙන් අත්මීදීම යන මූලික කොන්දේසි ලෝක බැංකුව පුමුබ වෙනත් විදේශ ණය ලබා දීමේ ආයතන විසින් පනවන ලදී. ඒ අනුව 1999 දී එවකට බොලීවියානු ජනාධිපති හියුගෝ බැන්සර් බොලීවියාවේ කොචබම්බා නගරයේ ජලය පිළිබඳ සම්පුදායික භාවිතය අභියෝගයට ලක් කරමින් කොචබම්බා නගර සභාව සතු තිබූ පානීය ජල කළමණාකරණය සිදුකළ SEMAPA(Servicio Municipal de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado) ආයතනය පුද්ගලික අංශයට විකිණීමට ගිවිසුම් ගත විය. ඒ අනුව ඇමෙරිකා එක්සත් ජනපදයේ කැලිෆෝනියා පාන්තයේ පිහිටා තිබූ Bechtel සමාගම විසින් කොචබම්බා නගරයේ පානීය ජලය පිළිබඳ උරුමකරුවා බවට පත් වූ අතර එම සමාගම විසින් කොචබම්බා නගරයේ පානීය ජලය පිළිබඳ ලරුමකරුවා බවට පත් වූ අතර එම සමාගම Aguas Del Tunari නමින් අදාල කටයුතු ආරම්භ කරන ලදී. නව සමාගමේ කියාකලාපයත් සමඟ එතෙක් පැවති ජල ගාස්තු 50% එකවර වැඩි වූ අතර මෙම අසාධාරණ ජල ගාස්තුව අඩුකර දෙන ලෙස කොචබම්බා නගර වැසියත් විසින් ඉල්ලීම් කළද ලෝක බැංකු නිර්ණායක මත රජය හට ආර්ථිකමය සහන ලබා දීම සිදුකළ නොහැකි විය. ඒ අනුව වැඩි වූ ජල ගාස්තු වල කිසිදු වෙනසක් සිදු නොවීය.

කොචබ්ම්බා ජල අරගලය

කොචබම්බා නගරයේ සම්පුදායික ජල භාවිතය හදිසියේ ඇති කල පුද්ගලීකරණයත් සමඟ එහි වැසියන්ට ඇතී වූ ආර්ථිකමය පීඩනය කිසිවිටෙකත් දරාගත නොහැකි තත්ත්වයකට පත් වූ අතර 2000 වසරේදී එහි වැසියන් විශාල පුමාණයක් මීට එරෙහිව උද්ඝෝෂණ කිරීමට පෙළඹිණි. ඔවුන්ගේ පුධාන ඉල්ලීම වූයේ Bechtel සමාගම සමඟ ඇතිකළ ගිවිසුම අවලංගු කර නැවතත් SEMAPA ආයතන වෙත ජල පද්ධතිය බාර දෙන ලෙසය. මුලදී බොලීවියානු රජය විසින් එම ඉල්ලීම පුතික්ෂේප කරමින් යම් මර්ධනකාරී පිලිවෙතක් අනුගමය කළද දිගින් දිගටම සිදුවන උද්ඝෝෂණ නිසා මේ පිළිබඳ ලෝකය තුළ ඇති වූ කතාබහ සමඟ අවසානයේදී සමාගම සමඟ ඇතිකළ ගිවිසුම අවලංගු කිරීමට බොලීවියානු රජයට සිදුවිය.





මෙම දැවැත්ත අරගලයත් සමඟ කොචබම්බා තගරයේ ජල සම්පත පුද්ගලීකරණය නිසා ඇති වූ සමාජ අසහතය හා වාාකූල තත්ත්වය යම් පමණකට පාලනය වුවද වර්තමානය වත විටත් දේශගුණික විපර්යාස සමඟ ඇති වත බලපෑම් හමුවේ සහ ජනගහන වර්ධනය සමඟ ඇති ජල ඉල්ලුම පිරිමසා ගැනීමේ අර්බුදය තවමත් බොලීවියාව මුහුණ දෙමින් පවතින පුධාන ගැටලුව වේ.

කෙසේ වෙතත් රටක ස්වභාවික ජල මූලශු හා ඒවා පිළිබඳ එම රට තුළ පවතින සම්පාදායික භාවිතයන් හා විශ්වාසයන් පසෙකලා හුදෙක් ආර්ථිකමය අවශානතා වෙනුවෙන් විදේශ නාාය පතුයන්ට යටත්ව කටයුතු කිරීම පවතින ගැටලුව තවත් උගු කිරීමක් මිස විසඳුමක් නොවන බවට කොචබම්බා ජල අරගලය ලෝකයට කියා දෙන පාඩමකි. ඒ අනුව රටක ජල පුතිපත්තිය වනාහි එම රට මුහුණ දෙන ආර්ථිකමය කාරණා පමණක් සැළකිල්ලට ගෙන සකස් කළ යුතු දෙයක් නොව, සංස්කෘතික හා ඓතිහාසික භාවිතයන්ද එකසේ සැළකිල්ලට ගෙන සකස් විය යුතු බවට නිගමනය කිරීම වඩාත් සාධාරණය.

ඉංජි. ආර්.ඒ.ආර්.වී.කිුෂාන්ත පුාදේශීය වාරිමාර්ග ඉංජිනේරු ගම්පහ

ජල කළමනාකරණයට භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණය යොදා ගැනීම

එදා සහ අද

ලෝකයේ බොහෝ රටවල ශිෂ්ඨාචාර ගංගා නිම්න ආශිුතව ඇති වූ බැවින් ජල කළමනාකරණය ද ඒ ආශිතව වධර්නය විය. ආසියානු කලාපය පිළිබඳ සළකා බැලීමේදී එක් එක් පාලකවරු යටතේ විවිධ සංවධර්න කිුයාමාගර් ගෙන තිබෙන බව පැහැදිලි වේ. ඒ අනුව ශී ලංකාවේ ද රාජධානි කේන්දගත කර ගනිමින් වාරි ශිෂ්ඨාචාර බිහි වී තිබේ. අහසෙන් වැටෙන එක දිය බිඳක් හෝ මුහුදට ගාලා යා නොදී වැව් තනා කෙත්වත් සරු කෙරු රජවරු එකළ අප රට තුළ වූහ. මේ නිසා ජල කළමනාකරණය එදා සිටම ලංකාව තුළ පැවත ඇත. නමුත් ජන සංඛ්යාවේ ශීසු වැඩි වීමත් සමහ එදා තිබූ ජල කළමනාකරණයේ විධිමත් බවක් ඇති කිරීමට වතර්මානය වන විට අවශාව ඇත. මේ නිසා අද වන විට භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය (GIS) ජල කළමනාකරණයට නැතිවම බැරි මෙවලමක් වී හමාරය. මෙම භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය (GIS) ලෝකයට පැමිණෙන්නේ 1960 වෂර්යේදීය. ඒ වන විට පරිගණක ඇතුළු උපාංගවල ඇති දියුණුවත්, සිතියම්කරණයේ ඇති අවශානාව හා දියුණුවත් හේතුවෙන් GIS නැතහොත් භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය ඉතාමත් වේගයෙන් පුචලිත වෙමින් පැවතුණි. භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතියේ අවශාතාව වැඩි වශයෙන් සමාජයට දැනීම ආරම්භ වූයේ 1845දී එංගලන්තයේ ලන්ඩන් නගරය තුළ කොළරාව රෝගය වසංගත තත්ත්වයට පත්වීමත් සමහ ජෝන් ස්නෝ කොළරාවට ගොදුරු වුණු පිරිස් සිටින ස්ථාන කඩදාසියක සටහන් කර රෝගීන් වැඩිපුර වාාප්ත වී ඇති පුදේශ ජල මාගර් ආශිුතවබව සොයා ගැනීමෙන් අනතුරුවය. මෙයින් අවකාශීය විශ්ලේෂණයේ (Spatial Analysis) වැදගත්කම වැඩි වූ අතර එයින් වෙනත් අංශ සඳහාද භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය (GIS) යොදා ගන්නා ලදී.



භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය (GIS) පැමිණීමට පෙර ජල කළමතාකරණය සඳහා පහත දැක්වෙන කුම ශිල්ප යොදා ගෙන තිබේ.

• කඩදාසි සිතියම් (Paper Maps)

මෙහිදී නිලධාරීන් ගංගා, විල් සහ ජලධර (Aquifers) වැනි ජල සම්පත් දෘශාාමාන කිරීම සදහා කඩදාසි සිතියම් යොදා ගන්නා ලදී. මෙම සිතියම් බොහෝ විට සමීක්ෂණ සහ ක්ෂේතු මිනුම් මත පදනම්ව අතින් සාදන ලද්දකි.

ତିଙ୍କୃତି (Manual Surveys)

මෙම කුමයේදී මිනින්දෝරුවන් පුමාණය, ගැඹුර, පුවාහ අනුපාතය සහ ගුණාත්මකභාවය ඇතුළුව ජල මූලාශු (Water Bodies) පිළිබඳ දත්ත රැස්කරනු ලබන අතර මෙම දත්ත පසුව කඩදාසි සිතියම් මත සලකුණු කරනු ලබයි.

• ගුවන් ඡායාරූප (Aerial Photography)

මතුපිට ගලා යන ජල ධාරා (ගංගා සහ ඔය) භූ විෂමතා අනුව, කාලයත් සමහ වෙනස්වීම හඳුනා ගැනීමට යොදා ගන්නා ලද්දේ ගුවන් ඡායාරූපයි. මෙහිදී ජල මූලාශු ඇතුළු භූ දශර්නවල ගුවන් ඡායාරූප විශ්ලේෂණය සඳහා යොදා ගන්නා ලදී.

• ක්ෂේතු මිනුම් (Field Measurements)

ජල කළමනාකරණ නිලධාරීන් බොහෝවිට පුවාහ මීටර (Flow Meters), ජල මට්ටම් සටහන් කිරීම් (Water Level Records) සහ ජල තත්ත්ව සංවේදක (Water Quality Sensors) වැනි උපකරණ භාවිතයෙන් ක්ෂේතු මිනුම් සිදු කර ඇත. මෙහිදී මිනුම් අතින් සටහන් කර විශ්ලේෂණය කරන ලදී.

• අතිච්ඡාදන/ ආවරණ විශ්ලේෂණය (Overlay Analysis)

අතින් සිදු කළද අතිව්ඡාදන/ ආවරණ විශ්ලේෂණය එකළ භාවිත කරන ලද විශ්ලේෂණ කුමයක් වේ. එහිදී විවිධ ජලය ආශිුත සාධක එනම් උදාහරණ ලෙස ජල පෝෂක, මායිම්, පාංශු වගර්, ඉඩම් පරිහරණය වැනි ස්ථර එක මත එක පිහිටන ලෙස සිතියම් සම්බන්ධතා සහ රටා හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම කුමය යොදාගෙන ඇත.

• අතින් කරන ලද ගණනය කිරීම් (Manual Calculations)

මෙහිදී ජල පුවාහය (Water Flow), මතුපිට ගලා යාම (Runoff) සහ ජල විදාහත්මක ආකෘති (Hydrological Modeling) නිමර්ාණය සම්බන්ධ ගණනය කිරීම් අතින් හෝ මූලික ගණක යන්තු මහින් සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම ගණනයන් සඳහා බොහෝවිට ශුමය දැඩි ලෙස යෙදවීමට අවශා වුවද දෝෂවලට ලක්වීමේ පුවණතාවය වැඩි විය.

• අතින් අදින ලද ජල විදහාත්මක ආකෘති (Hand – Drawn Hydrological Models)

ජල විදාහාඥයින් ජල පෝෂක (Watershed) තේරුම් ගැනීමට, ගංවතුර පුරෝකථනය කිරීමට සහ ජලය ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව තක්සේරු කිරීමට ජල පෝෂක සහ ගංගා දෝණි අතින් අදින ලද ආකෘති නිමර්ාණය කිරීමට භාවිත කරන ලදී.

• අතින් කරන ලද දත්ත කළමනාකරණය (Manual Data Management)

වෂර්ාපතනය, ධාරා පුවාහය (Stream Flow) සහ ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය පිළිබඳ ඓතිහාසික වාතර්ා ඇතුළු ජලය සම්බන්ධ දත්ත එකළ කඩදාසි මත පදනම් වූ පද්ධති භාවිතයෙන් අතින් කළමනාකරණය කරන ලදී. මෙම ශිල්ප කුම යම් පුමාණයකට එලදායි වුවද ඒවා ශුමය, කාලය වැඩි වශයෙන් වැයවෙන දෝෂ සහිත වූ බැවින් GIS පැමිණීම දත්ත එකතු කිරීම, විශ්ලේෂණය, දෘෂාාකරණය සහ තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා කායර්ක්ෂම මෙවලමක් බවට ඉතා කෙටි කාලයක් තුළදී පත්විය.



එහි පුතිඵලයක් ලෙස අද වන විට ජල කළමනාකරණයේ විප්ලවීය වෙනසක් සිදු වී තිබේ. ඒ අනුව ජල කළමනාකරණය සඳහා භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය (GIS) යොදා ගැනීම ආකාර කිහිපයකින් සිදු කරයි. එනම්,

• ජල මුලාශු සිතියම්ගත කිරීම සහ විශ්ලේෂණය (Mapping and Analysis of Water Sources)

මෙහිදී GIS මහින් ජල මුලාශු කායර්ක්ෂමව සිතියම් ගත කිරීමට සහ විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමට හැකියාව ලැබේ. එය දැනට පවතින ජල මුලාශු, විභව මුලාශු සහ ඒවායේ අවකාශීය වහාප්තිය හඳුනා ගැනීමට උපකාරී වේ. එමෙන්ම සිතියම් මත ජල මුලාශු දෘශාාමාන කිරීම තීරණ ගැනීමට, ජල සැපයුම, බෙදා හැරීම සහ යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවධර්නය සදහා ඉතා වැදගත් වේ.

• ජල තත්ත්ව අධික්ෂණය (Water Quality Monitoring)

ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය පවත්වා ගැනීම මිනිස් පරිභෝජනයට සහ ජලජ පරිසර පද්ධති සඳහා අතාාවශා සාධකයකි. GIS මහින් ජලයේ බොර බව, PH අගය සහ දූෂක මට්ටම් වැනි ජල තත්ත්ව පරාමිතීන් අඛණ්ඩව අධීක්ෂණය කිරීමට ඉඩ සලසයි. එමෙන්ම අවකාශීය රටා විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීමෙන් ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට බලධාරීන්ට නිවැරදි පියවරවල් කායර්ක්ෂමව ගැනීමට ද මහ පාදයි.

• ගංවතුර පිළිබඳ අනාවැකි සහ කළමනාකරණය (Flood Prediction and Management)

මෙහිදී ගංවතුර ආකෘති නිමර්ාණය, අවදානම් තක්සේරු කිරීම සහ පුවර් අනතුරු ඇඟවීමේ පද්ධති සඳහා GIS යොදා ගැනීමට හැකියාව තිබේ.

භූ ලක්ෂණ දත්ත, ඉඩම් පරිහරණය සහ ජල විදාාත්මක තොරතුරු ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමෙන් ගංවතුර හේතුවෙන් අවදානම් පුදේශ පුරෝකථනය කිරීමට හැකියාව පවතී. එමෙන්ම නිවැරදි ගංවතුර සිතියම් (Flood Map) මහින් හදිසි පුතිචාර ඵලදායීව සැලසුම් කිරීමටද හැකියාව පවතී.

• නියහ කළමනාකරණය (Drought Management)

නියහ කාලවලදී ජල හිහය තක්සේරු කිරීමට, අවධානමට ලක්විය හැකි පුදේශ හඳුනා ගැනීමට සහ ජලය වෙන් කිරීම කළමනාකරණය කිරීමට GIS යොදාගත හැකිය. එය ජලය බෙදා හැරීම පුශස්ත කිරීමට, ජල භාවිතයට පුමුඛත්වය දීමට සහ විකල්ප ජල මුලාශු සඳහා සැලසුම් කිරීමට උපකාර වේ.

• ජල සංරක්ෂණය සහ භාවිත කායර්ක්ෂමතාව (Water Conservation and Usage Efficiency)

ඉල්ලුම, සැපයුම සහ පරිභෝජන රටාවන් විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම මහින් කායර්ක්ෂමව ජල සම්පත් වෙන් කිරීම සඳහා GIS දායක වේ. පුශස්ත ජල බෙදා හැරීම සඳහා ජාල සැලසුම් කිරීම, දුවර්ලතාවයන් අවම කිරීම සහ තිරසාර ජල භාවිතය පුවධර්නය කිරීම සඳහා GIS දායක වේ.

මේ අනුව භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය (GIS) මහින් ස්වාභාවික වාවසනයන්ගෙන් ආරක්ෂා වීමට පුජාවන් සහ පරිසර පද්ධති සදහා විශ්වසනීය සහ නිවැරදි දත්ත ලබා දෙන අතරම ජල සම්පත් පිළිබඳ තීරණ ගැනීමට අවශා නිවැරදි මහ පෙන්වීම මෙන්ම දැනුවත් කිරීම මේ පිළිබඳ තීන්දු තීරණ ගන්නා නිලධාරීන් හට ඉතා කෙටි කාලයක් තුළදී ලබාදීම සිදුවේ.

වතර්මානය වන විට ජන සංඛ්යාවේ වධර්නය හා ශීසු නාගරීකරණය හේතුවෙන් ජලයද සීමිත සම්පතක් බවට පත් වී හමාරය. එබැවින් නුපන් දරු පරපුරට යහපත් මෙන්ම සුවදායී ලෝකයක් දායාද කිරීමට මෙවැනි නවීන තාක්ෂණ මෙවලම් වැඩි වශයෙන් භාවිත කරමින් ජල කළමනාකරණය කිරීම ඉතාමත් කාලෝචිත වේ. එයට හේතුව වනුයේ සමාජයක මුලික අවශායතාවයක් වන ජලය සියල්ලන්ටම ලබා දීම සාධාරණ සමාජයක් පවත්වාගෙන යාමට ඉවහල් වන බැවිනි.



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රචනය



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සංස්කරණය.



ඉංජි. එම්.ඒ.ඩී.එන්. ආරියසේන (භූ සම්පක් ඉංජිනේරු)

ජලය හා බැඳුණු නීති සහ ප්රතිපත්ති සම්පාදනයේදී මෑත කාලීන ඉතිහාසයෙන් උගත හැකි පාඩම් කිහිපයක්

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ජල සම්පතින් පොහොසත්, ජලය හා බැඳුණු දීර්ඝ ඉතිහාසයක් සහිත රටකි. වසර දහස් ගණනක දීර්ඝ ඉතිහාසයකට උරුමකම් කියන එහි, ජලයට සහ ජලය පරිහරණයට අදාළ ලිඛිත සහ අලිඛිත නීති/ සම්පුදායන් මෙරට පවතින අතර, වර්තමානයේ පවතින නීත සහ පරිවයන් එම සංස්කෘතික පදනම මත සකස් වී ඇත. මෙරට පාලනය කළ විදේශිකයින් පවා නීති සකස් කිරීමේදී එතෙක් මෙරට පැවති සම්පුදායන් සැලකිල්ලට ගත් බවට හොඳම නිදසුනක් ලෙස 1856 දී පුථම වාරිමාර්ග ආඥාපනත සකස් වීම ගත හැකි ය. ජල භාවිතයේ සිදුවන කාලානුරුපී වෙනස්කම් අනුව ජල සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයේ නීති සහ පුතිපත්ති විශ්ලේෂණය කර සුදුසු වෙනස්කම් සිදු කිරීම අවශා වුව ද, පසුගිය වසර පනහක පමණ ඉතිහාසය තුළ එම ක්ෂේතුයෙහි නීති/ පුතිපත්ති සම්පාදනය කිරීමේ උත්සාහයන් කිහිපයක් ම අසාර්ථක වී ඇති බව ද පෙනී යයි. මෙම අසාර්ථක වීම සදහා විවිධ හේතු බලපා ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වන අතර, ජලය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉදිරි පුතිපත්ති/ නීති සැකසීමේදී මෙම හේතු සබුද්ධිකව විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම අතාවශා කරුණක් බව නොකිව මතා ය. එබැවිත් 1970 දශකයේ සිට මේ දක්වා ජලය සම්බන්ධව ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද, එහෙත් කියාත්මක කිරීම අසාර්ථක වූ පහත සදහන් පනත් කෙටුම්පත් සහ පුතිපත්ති ගැන මෙම ලිපිය මගින් විමසා බැලල්.

පනත් කෙටුම්පත/ පුතිපත්තිය	වර්ෂය
ජල සම්පත් පනත් කෙටුම්පත	1979
ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පුතිපත්තිය සහ ආයතනික	2000
සැකැස්ම	
ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පනත් කෙටුම්පත	2003
ජල සේවා පුතිසංස්කරණ පනත් කෙටුම්පත	2003

ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පනත් කෙටුම්පත (1979)

ජාතාන්තර සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ එක්සත් ජනපද නියෝජිත ආයතනයේ (USAID) මූලා පුතිපාදන මත ජාතාන්තර නීති උපදේශකවරයෙකු විසින් මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත සකස් කරන ලදී. එම උපදේශකවරයා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද වාර්තාවට අනුව, ඔහු මූලික කෙටුම්පතක් ද සමග 1979 වර්ෂයේ දී මෙරටට පැමිණ ඇති අතර, එහි දී සති හතරක කාලයක් තුළ මෙරට අදාළ පාර්ශව හමුවී සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව පනතෙහි අවසන් කෙටුම්පත සකස් කර ඇත. මෙම පනත කියාත්මක වීමේ දී ජල සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයට අදාළ වෙනත් පනත් (විශේෂයෙන් වාරිමාර්ග ආඥාපනත සහ ජල සම්පත් මණ්ඩල පනත) සංශෝධනය (revise)/ අහෝසි කිරීම (repeal)/ නැවත බල ගැන්වීම (reenact) සිදු කළ යුතු බව එම වාර්තාවෙහි සඳහන් වෙයි. ජලයෙහි භාවිතය සහ අයිතිය (ජලයෙහි අයිතිය සහ පාලනය රජය වෙත ලබා දීම), ජල පරිපාලනය, ජල විභාජනය (water allocation), ජල කළමනාකරණය, ජල මිල ගණන්, ජල අධිකරණ යනාදී අංශ ඇතුළත් මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත එවකට දේශපාලන අධිකාරිය විසින් පුතික්ෂේප කරන ලදී. එකළ මෙරට පුධානතම සංවර්ධන වාහපෘතිය වූ මහවැලි සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන සඳහා මෙම පනත මගින් බාධකයක් ඇතිවිය හැකිය යන හැඟීම ද ඊට හේතු වී ඇති බව කියනු ලැබේ.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජල සම්පත් ක්ෂේතුයට සහ ඊට අදාළ නීති පද්ධතියට සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ම ආගන්තුක වූ සංකල්ප මෙම කෙටුම්පත තුළ අන්තර්ගත වීමත්, එම සංකල්ප අන්තර්ගත පුතිපත්ති ලේඛන සහ පනත් කෙටුම්පත් පසුකාලීනව ද වරින් වර ඉදිරිපත් වීමත් යන හේතු නිසා ඒ පිළිබඳව ද සැකෙවින් සලකා බැලීම වටී. මෙමගින් හඳුන්වා දී ඇති ජලයෙහි අයිතිය රජය වෙත ලබා දීමේ සංකල්පය මෙරට නීති පද්ධතිට මුලුමනින් ම ආගන්තුක බව මෙහි දී පෙන්වා දිය යුතු ය. මීට අමරතව මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත මගින් දී ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ආගන්තුක "ජල හිමිකම්" (Water Rights) නම් සංකල්පය හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලබන අතර, ජලය පරිහරණය කරන්නන් සඳහා බලපතුයක් (Permit) ලෙස එම හිමිකම නිකුත් කිරීමත් යෝජනා කරන ලදී. ඊට අමතරව මෙම බලපතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම ඇතුලු

කාර්යයන් කිහිපයක් සදහා ජල සම්පත් සභාව (Water Resources Council), ජල සම්පත් ලේකම් කාර්යාලය (Water Resources Secretariat) සහ ජල අධිකරණය (Water Courts) යන තුන් ඇඳුතු ආයතනික වාහුහයක් ද එමගින් යෝජනා කරන ලදී. බලපතු නිකුත්කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබාදීම සහ බලපතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇතිවන ආරවුල් විසදීම යන කාර්යයන් මෙම ආයතනයන්ට අදාළ බව පනත් කෙටුම්පතෙහි සඳහන් වේ.

ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පුතිපත්තිය සහ ආයතනික සැකැස්ම (2000)

ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකුව විසින් ශී ලංකා රජය වෙත ලබා දෙන ලද විස්ථීරණ ජල සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය සඳහා වූ ආයතනික සවිබල ගැන්වීම (Institutional Strengthening for Comprehensive Water Resource Management) යන තාක්ෂණික සහාය (Technical Assistance) වැඩසටහනෙහි පුතිඵලයක් ලෙස, ජාතික ජල සම්පත් සභාව (National Water Resources Council), ජාතික ජල සම්පත් අධිකාරිය (National Water Resources Authority) සහ ජල සම්පත් විනිශ්චය සභාව (Water Resources Tribunal) යන තුන් ඇඳුතු ආයතනික වාූහය, අන්තර් කාලීනව 1996 වර්ෂයේ දී ස්ථාපනය කරන ලදී. මෙකී ආයතනික වාූහය 1979 වර්ෂයේ දී ජල සම්පත් පනත් කෙටුම්පත මගින් හඳුන්වා දෙන ලද ආයතනික වාුුහයට සමාන බව ඒවායේ අරමුණු සහ කාර්යභාරයන් අධායනයේදී පෙනී යයි. 2000 වර්ෂයේ දී ජාතික ජල සම්පත් අධිකාරිය විසින් කෙටුම්පත් කරන ලද ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පුතිපත්තිය සහ ආයතනික සැකැස්ම යන ලේඛනය සඳහා අමාතා මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය හිමි වූ අතර, එහි මූලික අරමුණ ද ජල හිමිකම් නමැති සංකල්පය මෙරට ස්ථාපනය කිරීම බව එම ලේඛණය අධාායනය කිරීමේදී පැහැදිලි වේ. තව ද, 1979 පනත් කෙටුම්පතෙහි සඳහන් වූ ආකාරයටම, මෙරට මතුපිට සහ භූගත ජලයේ අයිතිය රජය සතු වන බව මෙම පුතිපත්ති ලේඛනයේ ද සඳහන් කර ඇත. ජලය සඳහා හිමිකමක් Water Entitlement ලෙස ලබා දීමට මෙහි දී යෝජනා කර ඇති අතර, එම හිමිකම වෙනත් පාර්ශවයක් වෙත පැවරීමට අවකාශ ලබා දීම හරහා ජල සංරක්ෂණය සහ වඩා හොඳ ජල විභාජනයක් (water allocation) පුවර්ධනය කළ හැකි බව එහි සඳහන් වේ. අනතුරුව ජල හිමිකම් සංකල්පය සහ එම ලේඛනයෙහි ඇතුළත් වෙනත් කරුණු පාදක කරගනිමින් පුතිපත්තියට විරුද්ධව විශාල පුතිරෝධයක් රට තුළ උද්ගත වූ අතර, අදාළ පාර්ශවකරුවන් සමහ නිසි සන්නිවේදනයකින් තොරව සහ රටේ සංස්කෘතික සහ නීතිමය පසුබිම ගැන නිසි අවබෝධයකින් තොරව මෙම පුතිපත්තිය සකස් කර ඇති බවට ද චෝදනා එල්ල විය. එසේ ම, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඇති වූ ඇතැම් විරෝධතා දේශපාලන මුහුණුවරක් ද ගන්නා ලදී. මේ සියලු කාරණා මධායේ 2002 වර්ෂයේ දී සිදුවූ ආණ්ඩු පෙරළියත් සමග මෙම ලේඛනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඉදිරියට කටයුතු කිරීම ඇනහිටින.

ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පනත් කෙටුම්පත (2003)

2000 වර්ෂයේදී ගෙන එන ලද පුතිපත්ති ලේඛනය ඉදිරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක නොවූව ද, ඒ වන විටත් අන්තර් කාලීනව පිහිටුවා තිබූ ආයතනික වාූහය සඳහා නෛතික පදනමක් ලබා දී ස්ථීරව පිහිටුවීමට නම්, ඒ සඳහා සඳහා පාර්ලිමේන්තු පනතක් ගෙන ඒම අතාවශා කරුණක් විය. එබැවින් අන්තර්කාලීනව පිහිටුවා තිබූ ජාතික ජල සම්පත් අධිකාරිය විසින් 2003 වර්ෂයේ දී ජල සම්පත් පනත් කෙටුම්පතක් සකස් කරන ලදී. එහෙත් 2004 වර්ෂයේ වර්ෂයේදී පත්වන නව රජය විසින් අන්තර් කාලීනව පිහිටවන ලද උක්ත ආයතනික වාූහය අහෝසි කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම හේතුවෙන් මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද ඉදිරි කටයුතු සිදු කිරීම වැළකින.

ජල මස්වා පුතිසංස්කරණ පනත් මකටුම්පත (2003)

ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පුතිපත්තිය සහ ජාතික ජල සම්පත් පතත් කෙටුම්පත සමග සෘජු සම්බන්ධයක් නොමැති බව බැලූ බැල්මට පෙනී ගිය ද, එමඟින් ස්ථාපතය කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිත පුතිපත්තිමය පසුබිම මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත තුළ ද දක්නට ලැබෙන බවත්, ජලය වෙළඳ භාණ්ඩයක් බවට පත්කිරීමේ උත්සාහයක් මෙම පනත හරහා කිුියාත්මක වූ බවත් පසු කාලීනව මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධායනය කරන ලද පර්යේෂකයින් විසින් පෙන්වා දී ඇත. මේ හේතුවෙන් මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත සදහා සමාජයෙන් එල්ල වූ පුතිවිරෝධයෙහි වඩාත් තීවු බවක් පෙනෙන්නට තිබුණි. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වන වැදගත්ම කරුණ වන්නේ මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත රටේ ආණ්ඩුකුම වෘවස්ථාවට පටහැනි බව ශුේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය විසින් තීන්දු කිරීම යි. මෙම තීන්දුවත් සමග මෙම කෙටුම්පත ද ඉදිරියට කිුියාත්මක වීම වැලකුනි.

උගත හැකි පාඩම්

මෙම බොහොමයක් පුතිපත්ති සහ පනත් කෙටුම්පත් කිරීම විදේශීය ණය වාාාපෘතීන් යටතේ සිදුකර ඇති අතර, ඒවා අසාර්ථක වීම මත ඒ සඳහා වැය කළ මුදලින් නිසි පුතිඵලයක් ලැබී නොමැති බව පෙනී යයි. මෙම කුියාවලින් පිළිබඳ මහජනතාව, මහජන නියෝජිතයින්, රාජා අායතන ඇතුළු පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් නිසි පරිදි දැනුවත් නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් විවිධ පුතිවිරෝධතා මතුවී ඇති බව නිගමනය කළ හැකිය. නීති සහ පුතිපත්ති සම්පාදනයේදී ඊට දායක වීමට මහජනයාට නිසි අවස්ථාවක් සලසා නොදීම මෙම සිද්ධීන් අධායනයේදී කැපී පෙනෙන පුධාන නිරීක්ෂණයකි.

මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධායයනය කර ඇති පර්යේෂකයින් පෙන්වා දෙන පුමුබ කරුණක් නම් මේ සෑම සිද්ධියක් මගින් ම පෙන්නුම් කරන්නේ, මේ රටට ආගන්තුක සංකල්ප මෙරට ස්ථාපනය කිරීමට බොහොමයක් ණය දෙන ජාතාන්තර මූලාායතන විසින් දරන ලද උත්සාහයන් බව ය. ජල සේවා පුතිසංස්කරණ පනත් කෙටුම්පත ආණ්ඩුකුම වාවස්ථාවට පටහැනි බව ශ්‍රේෂ්ඨාධිකරණය විසින් තීන්දු කිරීම හරහා පෙනී යන වැදගත් කාරණය වන්නේ පනත් කෙටුම්පතක් සැකසීමේදී මූලිකව සලකා බැලිය යුතු කරුණු පවා එහිදී මග හැරී ඇති බවකි.

එබැවින් අනාගත පුතිපත්ති සහ නීති සම්පාදනයේ දී අප විසින් අතාවශායෙන් ම සලකා බැලිය යුතු කරුණු කිහිපයක් පහත පරිදි ගොණු කළ හැකි ය. මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත්/ පුතිපත්ති සම්බන්ධයෙන් මහජන විරෝධතා ඇතිවීමට හේතු කවරේ ද යන්නත්, එම විරෝධතා තුළ සාධාරණ හේතු ගැබ්ව තිබේ ද යන්නත්, එසේ නම් ඒවා නීත්/ පුතිපත්ති සම්පාදනයේ දී සාධනීය ලෙස අන්තර්ගත කර ගන්නේ කෙසේ ද යන්නත් අප සලකා බැලිය යුතු ය. එම විරෝධතා ඇතිවන්නේ වැරදි අවබෝධයක් නිසා නම් ඒවා මහජනතාව වෙත පැහැදිලි කර දීමේ උපායමාර්ගික සැලැස්මක් සකස් කර ගැනීම මෙවැනි කාර්යයකදී අතාවශා කරුණකි. එසේ ම විවිධ ක්ෂේතුයන් සඳහා බලපානු ලබන පුතිපත්ති සහ නීති සම්පාදනයේ දී ඒවා අතර අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතාවක් පවත්වා ගැනීම සහ ඒවා මෙරට පවතින නීතිය සමග අනනුකූල (inconsistent) නොවන අයුරින් සකස් කර ගැනීම ද ඉතා වැදගත් බව නොකිව මතාය. මෙම අතිත සිදුවීම් දෙස විචාරශීලීව නොබැලීම හරහා සිදුවන්නේ මහජන මුදල් නාස්තියක් පමණක් නොව අනවශා ගැටලු නිර්මාණය වීමක් ද බව මෙහි දී විශේෂයෙන් අවධාරණය කළ යුතුය. තවද මෙරට සංස්කෘතික සහ පවතින නීතිමය පසුබිම පිළිබඳ නිසි අවබෝධයකින් තොරව මෙරටට ආගන්තුක සංකල්ප මත එල්බගෙන ඒ මත පදනම්ව නීති/ පුතිපත්ති සම්පාදනයට උත්සාහ දැරීම මගින් සිදුවන වඩාත් අහිතකර තත්ත්වය නම් රටට ගැලපෙන ජාතික පුතිපත්ති හා නීති සම්පාදනයට ඇති සාධනීය ඉඩ-කඩ ඇගිරී යම බව අප තේරුම් ගත යුතු ය.

ඉංජි. දුලන්ජන් විජේසිංහ වාරිමාර්ග ඉංජිනේරු, ජලශක්ති පර්යේෂණාගාරය

බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වටා එක් වූ පාර්ශවකරුවෝ.......

<u>හැඳින්වීම</u>

2024 ලෝක ජලය දිනය නිමිත්තෙන් "සාමය සඳහා ජලය භාවිතා කිරීම" තේමා කරගනිමින් පැවැත්වෙන ලෝක ජල දින සැමරුම සඳහා පාර්ශවකරුවන්ගේ හවුල්කාරිත්වය සහ ජල අංශයේ නීතිමය පසුබිම යන මාතෘකාවන්ට සුදුසු උදාහරණයක් ලෙස බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව සංවර්ධන කාර්යය පහත පරිදි පෙන්වා දිය හැකිය.

පිදුරුතලාගල කන්දෙන් ආරම්භ වන බැරැක්ප්ලේන් පෝෂක ඇල, විශාල සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණයක් ඇති සුන්දර නුවරඑළිය පුරවරය සරසවමින් උමා ඔය ඔස්සේ මහවැලි ගහ දක්වා දියවර සපයනු ලබයි. නුවරඑළියට ඇති පුධාන ජල මූලාශුය වන මෙම ජල දහර ආරම්භයේදීම ලවර්ස්ලීප් (Lovers' leap) නම් වූ සුන්දර දිය ඇල්ලකින් හැඩගන්වනු ලබයි. එය දෙස් විදෙස් සංචාරකයන්ගේ පුධාන නැරඹුම් ස්ථානයකි. බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැවට ජලය සපයනු ලබන පුධාන පෝෂක ඇල මෙය වන අතර බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව, 1885 දී එවකට රට පාලනය කල බූතානා ජාතිකයන් විසින් ඉදිකරන ලද්දකි. මෙම වැව ඉදිකිරීමේ පුධාන අරමුණ වූයේ වැවිලි පුජාවගේ විනෝදාස්වාදය සඳහා වේ.

බෝඹුරු ඇල්ල බහුකාර්ය ජලාශය ඉදිකිරීමත් සමහ එම යෝජනා කුමයේ අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණු ලගා කරගැනීම සදහා බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව අතාවශා අංගයක් බවට පත්ව ඇත. ඒ අනුව බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැවට පහලින් ඉදිකර ඇති බෝඹුරු ඇල්ල ජලාශය මගින් පෝෂණය වන උමා ඇල වාාපාරයෙහි අක්කර 2005 ක් සදහා වාරි ජලය සපයනු ලබන අතර, යල කන්නයේදී උමා ඇල වාාපාරයේ වගාවන් අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වා ගෙන යාම සදහා බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැවෙහි ජලය, බෝඹුරු ඇල්ල ජලාශය වෙත නිකුත් කිරීම සිදු කරයි. බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව මගින් හා පෝෂක ඇලෙහි ජලය උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින් තවත් අක්කර 250 ක පමණ එළවළු වගාව සිදු කරයි.

බෝඹුරුඇල්ල ජලාශය පසු කරන මෙම ජල මාර්ගය තවත් එක් මනස්කාන්ත දියඇල්ලක් නිර්මාණය කරයි. එය බෝඹුරු ඇල්ලයි. නුවරඑළියට පැමිණෙන සංචාරකයන්ගේ තවත් එක් නැරඹුම් ස්ථානයක් ලෙස බෝඹුරුඇල්ල සඳහන් කල හැකිය. බෝඹුරුඇල්ල දිය ඇල්ලෙන් අනතුරුව ඌව පරණගම ජනතාවට පානීය ජලය වශයෙන් දිනකට සණ මීටර් 3000 ක් පුමාණයක් ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන මණ්ඩලය විසින් ලබා ගනී. බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව, අන්තර් පළාත් ගංහාවක පිහිටා ඇති නිසා බෝඹුරුඇල පෝෂිත ඇල සහ බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැවේ ජල පාලනය සහ නඩත්තු කටයුතු වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මගින් සිදු කරනු ලබයි.

අභියෝග හා ගැටලු

මේ වන විට මෙම ජල මාර්ගය පාදක කර ගනිමින් විශාල අභියෝග රැසක් ඇතිවී ඇත. එනම්,

- 🕨 ජල මාර්ග වෙත අපදවා බැහැර කිරීම් ඉහල යාම.
 - මෙම ජල මාර්ගය ආරම්භයත් සමහ ජනාකීර්ණ පුදේශ හරහා ගමන් කරන අතර ජල මාර්ගය දෙපස ජනතාව විසින් ජලයට අපදුවා බැහැර කිරීම විශාල ගැටලු සහගත තත්ත්වයක් බවට පත්ව ඇත. එහිදී ජලාස්ටික් ඇතුළු සණ අපදුවා ජල මාර්ගය ඔස්සේ ගලාවිත් බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව තුල ඒකරාශී වීම දක්නට ලැබෙන අතර එමගින් ජල මාර්ග අවහිර වීමත් ඒවා ඉවත් කිරීම වෙනුවෙන් වැඩි පරිශුමයක් මෙන්ම පිරිවැයක්ද දැරීමට සිදුවේ.
 - ජල මාර්ගය ආසන්නය දක්වාම ජනතාව පදිංචි වී සිටින අතර ඔවුන් විසින් සෘජුවම වැවට හා පෝෂක ඇළ මාර්ගයට මළ අපදුවා බැහැර කිරීම හේතුවෙන් ජලයේ පිරිසිදුහාවය රැකගැනීමේ ගැටලු සහගත තත්ත්වයක් උද්ගතව ඇත.
- ඉඩම් අනවසරයෙන් අල්ලා ගැනීම. නුවරඑළිය පුදේශය තුල ඉඩම් සදහා පවතින අධික ඉල්ලුම හේතු කොටගෙන ඉඩම්වල අගය වැඩිවීම හේතුවෙන් රුෂිත ඉඩම් ඇතුළුව රජයේ ඉඩම් ආරුෂ් කර ගැනීමේ ගැටලු සහගත තත්ත්වයන්ට මුහුණ දී ඇති අතර පාරිසරික වශයෙන් සංවේදී ස්ථාන පවා ඇතැම් පාර්ශවයන්ගේ ගොදුරු බවට පත්ව ඇත.

විශේෂයෙන් බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැවෙහි වැව් පතුල තුල පිරිසක් විසින් අනවසරයෙන් වගා කටයුතු කරමින් වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඇතුළු රාජාා ආයතන වලට විරුද්ධව නඩු පවරමින් මේ වනවිට කටයුතු කරමින් සිටී.

අධික වර්ෂාවත් සමහ ගංවතුර තත්ත්වයන් ඇතිවීම පුදේශයට ඇතිවන අධික වර්ෂාවත් සමහ හාවාඑළිය පුදේශය ගංවතුරට ලක්වන අතර එමගින් එම පුදේශය තුල පවතින නිවාස මෙන්ම වාහපාරික ස්ථාන රැසක්ද පීඩාවට ලක් වේ. මේ සදහා ජල මාර්ගයන් අවහිර කිරීම මෙන්ම බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව තුල අනවසර අල්ලා ගැනීම් හේතුවෙන් වැවෙහි ජලය පැතිරෙන සීමාව අඩුවීමත් හේතුවී ඇත.

පාර්ශවකරුවන්ගේ හවුල්කාරිත්වය

බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව පාරිසරික හා සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණයෙන් ඉහල ස්ථානයක් බවට පත් කිරීමේ අවශානාවය පවතින අතර ඒ වෙනුවෙන් ඊට සම්බන්ධිත සියලුම පාර්ශවකරුවන් වශයෙන් අදාල රාජාා ආයතනයන්හී සක්‍රීය දායකත්වය අතාාවශා බවට මූලිකව හඳුනාගන්නා ලදී. ඒ අනුව නුවරඑළිය දිස්තුික් ලේකම්ගේ සභාපතිත්වයෙන් හා වාරිමාර්ග අධාාක්ෂ (මහනුවර) ලේකම් වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරමින් "බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව හා වැව ආශිත පුදේශ සංවර්ධනය කිරීමේ කමිටුව" ස්ථාපිත කරන ලදී.

එහි අනෙකුත් සමගාමී ආයතන ලෙස නුවරඑළිය පුාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය, නුවරඑළිය මහ නගර සභාව, මධාාම පරිසර අධිකාරිය, මිනින්දෝරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, නුවරඑළිය ආපදා කළමනාකරණ මධාාස්ථානය, කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, ගොවිජන සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, ඉඩම් පරිහරණ කාර්යාලය, සෞඛාා වෛදාා නිළධාරී කාර්යාලය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය යන ආයතනවල සහභාගීත්වය හා දායකත්වය ලබා ගන්නා ලදි. එහිදී එක් එක් ආයතනවලට අදාල කාර්යයන් හදුනා ගනිමින් ඒවායේ තම වගකීම් ඉටු කිරීම හා එහි පුගතිය කමිටු රැස්වීම්වල සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සිදු කරනු ලබයි.

කමිටු සාමාජිකයන්ගේ සහභාගීත්වයෙන් අදාල පුදේශයතුල සිදු කරන ලද ඒකාබද්ධ කෂ්තු පරීක්ෂාවන් මගින් ජලය අපවිතු කිරීම සිදුවන හඳුනාගෙන ඇති ස්ථාන ඊට අදාල පාර්ශවයන් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී. එමෙන්ම මේ වනවිටත් එලෙස ජලයට අපද්රවා එක් කරනු ලබන පාර්ශවයන් හඳුනාගැනීමට අවශා පියවර ගනිමින් සිටී. ජලය දූෂණයට පුධාන වශයෙන් බලපා ඇති මලාපවහන පද්ධතියක් නොමැති වීමට විසඳුමක් ලෙස මේ වන විට නුවරඑළිය දිස්තුික් ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ මැදිහත් වීමෙන් අපජල කළමනාකරණ පද්ධති වාහපෘතියක් පිහිටුවීම වෙනුවෙන් ශඛාතා අධායනයන් සිදු කරමින් පවතී.

ඉහත කමිටු සාමාජිකයන්ගේ මැදිහත්වීම හේතුවෙන් මේ වන විට බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව වටා මළ අපදුවා බැහැර කිරීම් වළක්වාගැනීමට හැකියාව ලැබී ඇතත් පෝෂක ඇලට මළ අපදුවා බැහැර කිරීම් සම්පූර්ණයෙන් නැවැත්වීමට නොහැකි වී ඇත.

වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් 2021 වර්ෂයේදී බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව පුතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමේ කටයුතු ආරම්භ කරන ලද අතර මේ වන විට එහි සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සිදු කරමින් පවතී. එම පුතිසංස්කරණ වලින් පසු වැවෙහි ධාරිතාවය අක්කර අඩි 68 සිට 101 දක්වා වර්ධනය වේ. වැවෙහි ජලය පැතිරෙන පුදේශය වැඩිවීම තුලින් මේ වන විට පවතින ගංවතුර තත්ත්වයන් පාලනය කර ගැනීමට හැකියාවක් ලැබෙනු ඇත.

විශේෂයෙන් බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව මැදි කරගත් සංවේදී පාරිසරික කලාපය තුල ලවර්ස්ලීප් දිය ඇල්ල, බැරැක්ප්ලේන් වැව, බෝඹුරුඇල්ල වැව හා බෝඹුරුඇල්ල දියඇල්ල මූලික කර ගනිමින් සංචාරක කලාපයක් බිහි කිරීමේ හැකියාව ඇති අතර එමගින් දෙස් විදෙස් සංචාරකයන්ගේ ආකර්ෂණය ලබා ගනිමින් පාරිසරික සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය (Eco- Tourism) හඳුන්වා දිය හැකිය. එමගින් පුදේශයේ ජනතාවට මෙන්ම රටේ ආර්ථිකයටද යම් සහනයක් වනු ඇත.

ආශිත ගුන්ථ : Project Proposal for Restoration of BARRACK PLANE TANK In Nuwara Eliya (June 2019)

සැකසුම: ටී.ජී. පුියන්ත විජේසිරි, සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී, පුා.වා.ඉ. කාර්යාලය, නුවරඑළිය

ජලය හා බැදුණු ජලජ ශාක හා සත්ත්ව පුජාව හා පරිසර පද්ධති

"ජල සම්පත මානව අයිතිවාසිකමක්. පිරිසිදු ජලය දෙවැනි වන්නේ මවුකිරට පමණී. ජලය දිවියේ ජීවයයි." එසේම ජලය නොමැතිව ජීවයක් ගැන කතා කිරීම නිෂ්ඵලය. අප ජීවත්වන පෘථිවියේ ජීවය මුලින්ම ඇතිවූයේ ද ජලය තුළයි. බොහෝ ජීවීන් තම තමන්ගේ කුමන හෝ අවස්ථාවක් ජලයේ ගත කරනු ලබයි. මිනිසා පවා තම කළල අවස්ථාව ගත කරන්නේ ජලජ පරිසරයක් තුළයි. මුල් ම මිනිස් ශිෂ්ටාචාරය වන මෙසපොතේමියානු ශීෂ්ටාචාරය, යුපුටීස් හා ටයිගීස් ගංහා ආශිතව බිහිවූවා සේම ලංකාවේ ද මුල්ම රාජධානිය වන අනුරාධපුර රාජධානිය බිහිවූයේ ද මල්වතු ඔය ආශිතවය. පෘථිවියේ සමස්ත භුමි පුමාණයෙන් 71% ක් පමණ ජලය වේ. ඒ අනුව බලන කල ගොඩබිම ජීවීන්ට වඩා විශාල පුමාණයක් ජලජ ජීවීන් ජීවත් වේ. මින් වැඩිම පුමාණයක් ජීවත් වන්නේ මුහුද තුලය. ජලජ පැළෑටි හා ජලජ ශාක ද පරිසර පද්ධතියේ ජෛව විවිධත්වයේ පැවැත්මට විශාල දායකත්වයක් ලබාදේ.

ජලජ පැළැටි වැඩෙන පරිසරය අනුව පාවෙන ශාක (ජල පෘෂ්ඨය මත ජීවත්වන ශාක), නිමග්න ශාක (ශාක උපස්තරයට මුල් මගින් සවි වී පවතී), අර්ධ නිමග්න ශාක ලෙස ද (ශාකයෙහි පුහාසංස්ලේෂණය කරන සමහර කොටස් ජලයෙන් පිටතට නෙරා වායුගෝලයට නිරාවරණය වී ඇත.) ලෙස වර්ග කරනු ලබයි. සැල්වීනියා සහ අයිවෝනරියා පාවෙන ශාක වලටත්, හයිඩුිල්ලා නිමග්න ශාක වලටත්, නිමිලේසා අර්ධ නිමග්න ශාක වලටත් උදාහරණ වේ.

සාගරය පිළිබඳව අවධානය යොමු කළහොත් එහි වෙසෙන ජීවීන් විවිධාකාරය. එනම් මුහුදු පැළැටි වර්ග, මුහුදු මත්සායින් හා මුහුදු සත්ත්වයන් ඒ අතර වේ. මුහුදු බල්ලා, මුහුදු සිංහයා, මුහුදු අශ්වයා, පෙන්ගුවින් වැනි සත්වයින්ද මුහුදේ ගල්මත බැදී ජීවත්වන ජීවීන් ලෙස ඉකිරි, කවඩි, මිරිස්ස, මැට්ටි, බෙල්ලන් ද කැස්බෑවන් ද හඳුන්වාදිය හැක. මුහුදු ජීවීන් යටතට ගැනෙන ජලජ පැළැටි ලෙස පාසි, ගල්මල්, ඇල්ගී ද වේ. මේවා ලංකාවේ ගාල්ල, හික්කඩුව, බූස්ස, රත්ගම, යාපනය වැනි පුදේශවල වෙරළ ආශුිත මුහුදේ දක්නට ලැබේ.

මුහුදු පැළෑටි වගාව විශාල මුදල් උපයන මාර්ගයකි. යාපනය, කිලිනොච්චිය, කල්පිටිය යන පුදේශවල මුහුදු පැළෑටි වියළා අපනයනයෙන් විශාල ආදායම් පුමාණයක් උපයාගනී.

මිනිස් ආහාර නිෂ්පාදන ලෙස මුහුදු ඇල්ගී විශාල කාර්යභාරයක් සිදු කරනු ලබයි. මුහුදු ඇල්ගී දුඹුරු හා රතු ඇල්ගී ලෙස වර්ග කරනු ලබන අතර ආර්ථිකමය වශයෙන් යොදා ගන්නේ විශේෂ කිහිපයක් පමණි.

මුහුදු ඇල්ගී, සත්ත්ව හා මිනිස් ආහාර, කර්මාන්ත සඳහා අමුදුවා සඳහා ද මුහුදු ඇල්ගී වලින් ලබාගන්නා කැරජිනෑන් අයිස්කුීම් සෑදීමට ද පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනයට ද මත්සායින්ට හා සමහර ශාක භක්ෂක ජලජ ජීවින්ට ආහාර ලෙස ජීව ඉන්ධන සෑදීමට ද (මිතේන්) කර්ජිනන් යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වනු ලබන මුහුදු පැළෑටිය රූපලාවනා නිෂ්පාදනය, සුරතල් මත්සා ආහාර, ඖෂධ හා දන්තාලේප සඳහා විශාල ලෙස යොදා ගනී.

ජලය ආශිත පරිසරයත් එහි වෙසෙන ජෛව පුජාවත් එක් ව සැදුම් ලත් පරිසර පද්ධතිය ජලජ පරිසර පද්ධතියයි. එම පරිසර පද්ධතිය තුළ ජීවි හා අජීව සංරචක අතර අන්තර් කිුයා සිදුවේ.

ජලාශිත ස්වභාවික පරිසර පද්ධති මිරිදිය ආශිත, කරදිය ආශිත හා කිවුල්දිය ආශිත පරිසර පද්ධති ලෙස කොටස් 03 කට වර්ග කළ හැක. ගංගා හා විල්ලු මිරිදිය ආශිත පරිසර පද්ධතියට ද කොරල්පර, ගල්පර කරදිය ආශිත පරිසර පද්ධතියට ද කඩොලාන හා ලවණ වගුරු කිවුල්දිය ආශිත පරිසර පද්ධතියට ද අයත් වේ.

කොරල්පර ආශුිත පරිසර පද්ධති

සාගරය තුළ පිහිටි පරිසර පද්ධති අතර ආකර්ශණීය හා ඉජෙව විවිධත්වයක් සහිත පරිසර පද්ධතියක් ලෙස කොරල්පර හැදින්විය හැක. කොරල්පර විශාල ඉජෙව පුජාවකින් සමන්විතය.

ශී ලංකාවේ සංචාරක කර්මාන්තයහි දී සුවිශේෂි ස්ථානයක් කොරල්පර ආශිත පරිසර පද්ධතියට අයත් වේ. ඉහළ ජෛව විවිධත්වයකින් යුක්ත වීම, ධීවර හා විසිතුරු මත්සාා කර්මාන්තයට, වෙරළ



බාදනය වැළැක්වීමට, ස්වභාව සෞන්දර්ය, විවිධ පර්යේෂණ හා අධාායන කටයුතු යනාදි බොහොමයක් ආර්ථික සංවර්ධිත කටයුතු කොරල්පර වැදගත් වේ.

කඩොලාන පරිසර පද්ධති

කිවුල්දිය ආශිත පරිසරයේ වැඩෙන ජලජ ශාක අතුරෙන් කඩොලාන වලට හිමිවන්නේ සුවිශේෂී ස්ථානයකි. ලෝකය පුරාවට කඩොලාන විශේෂ 54 ක් පමණ වාර්තා වන අතර ඉන් විශේෂ 21 ක් පමණ ලංකාව තුළ හමුවේ.



<u>කඩොලාන වල වැදගත්කම</u>

වෙරළ බාදනයෙන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම, කලපු හා ගංමෝය වල සිදුවන සෝදා පාළුව වැළැක්වීම, ගංහා හා ඉවුරු සංරක්ෂණය, වෙරළබඩ පුදේශවල වැලි කඳු ස්ථාපිත වීමට ඉඩ සැලැස්වීම, මසුන් හා වෙනත් ජලජ ජීවීන්ගේ පුජනනයට හා වර්ධනයට සුදුසු උපස්ථරයක් සැකසීම, ධීවර යාතුා නැවැත්වීමට සුදුසු පරිසරයක් වීම, පක්ෂීන්ට හා මසුන්ට ආහාර සැපයීම හා වාසස්ථානයක් ලෙස මෙන්ම පුජනනයට සුදුසු ලෙස පරිසරය සැකසීම හා දැව හා දර සඳහා භාවිතා කිරීම වැනි විශාල කාර්යභාරයක් කඩොලාන පරිසර පද්ධතියෙන් සිදු කරනු ලබයි.

ගිංපොල් ද කිරල ශාකය ද කැරම් කොකු ද කිවුල්දිය ආශිුතව වැඩේ. ගංවතුර හා ගංඉවුර බාදනයේ දී කඩොලාන ශාකය සේම සුවිශේෂි කාර්යභාරයක් ගිංපොල් වලින් ද ඉෂ්ට කරයි.

කිරුල හිමි කිරල





කිරල වගුරු බිම්වල සැදෙන අතර රසවත් පළතුරක් සේම රසවත් පානයකි. විශේෂයෙන් දකුණු පළාතේ සංචාරක කර්මාන්තයෙන් ආර්ථික වාසි උපයාගන්නා පළතුරකි.

කැරම් කොකු/ බැරකොකු





මේවාද මීරිදිය සහිත වගුරු බිමෙහි සෑදෙන මිනිස් ආහාරයට ගනු ලබන විශේෂිත වූ ශාක වර්ගයකි. උෂ්ණ ගුණ ඇති හුරුල්ලන්, බලයන් වැනි ආහාර පිසීමේ දී ඒවායෙහි උෂ්ණය අඩු කරගැනීමට මේ බැරකොකු යොදාගනී. බැරකොකු තුළ විටමින් A හා C ද පොස්පරස් හා වෙනත් ඛණිජ ලවණ වර්ග බොහොමයකින් පොහොසත් කෙදි බහුල ආහාරයකි. දඑ, කොළ වගේම මුල් ද දේශීය වෛදා කුමය තුල පුතිකාර සඳහා යොදා ගනී. තවද කාටිලේජ වර්ධනයට ද ඉතා ම ගුණදායකය.

විල්ලු

මිරිදිය ආශිත බොහෝ සුන්දර ජීවින් හා ශාක වලට අනගිහවනීය තෝතැන්නක් වන විල්ලු පරිසර පද්ධතිය ගහ පිටාර ගැලීමෙන් අනතුරුව ගංහා දෝණි දෙපස අවපාත තුළ ජලය රැස්වීමෙන් ඇතිවෙන අපූර්වතම පරිසරය තුළ විල්ලු තෘණ බිම් නිර්මාණය වේ. එම තෘණ බිම් භෞමික ජීවින්ට ක්ෂේම භූමියකි. ඇඹල කොකා, මලෙවියා, කණ කොකා, කහ හලපෙන්දා, කුළු මීමා, නරියා, තාරකා ඉබ්බා, හුඹස් හුනා වැනි සතුන් මෙහි ජීවත් වේ.

ඉහළ ජෛව විවිධත්වයකින් අනූන විල්ලු පරිසරය, ඒ අවට වාසය කරන්නා වු ජනතාව සඳහා අමිල සේවයක් සපයනු ලැබේ. විල්ලු ආශිතව වාහප්ත වී ඇති කුඹුරු අස්වැද්දීමට අවශා ජලය විල්ලු විසින් සපයනු ලැබේ. එසේ ම සත්ත්ව පාලනය සඳහා එනම කිරි ගවයන් සඳහා, එඑවන් සඳහා අවශා තෘණ සහ ජලය විල්ලු මගින් සපයනු ලැබේ. තවද මිරිදිය කර්මාන්තය, චේවැල් ආශිත නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා අවශා සම්පත් මේ තුළින් සපයනු ලැබේ. තත් බිම්වල වැඩෙන ලුණුවිල ශාකය ලොකු පොඩි සැමට මහගු ඖෂධයකි. සමහර විල්ලු ගඩොල්,වැලි ගොඩ දැමීම යන කියාවන් දක්නට ලැබේ. එමනිසා විල්ලු පරිසර පද්ධතියේ අඩපණ වීමක් දක්නට ලැබේ.

ශී් ලංකාවේ පොළොන්නරු දිස්තික්කය තුළ හඳපාන්විල, බැඳියාවල, කරපොල, මුතුගල, කටුවන්විල, මනම්පිටිය යනාදි පුධාන විල්ලු 06 ක් දැකිය හැක. විල්ලු පරිසරයක දක්නට ලැබෙන ජලජ ශාක අතර වටැස්ස, වෙල් කොහිල, කෙකටිය, තිඹිරි මුලික වේ.

මිරිදියෙහි වගා කරන ආහාරමය ජලජ ශාක ලෙස කෙකටිය, ලුණුවිල, කොහිල, ඇරෝහෙඩ, වෙල්අල යනාදිය සුවිශේෂි වේ.

වගුරු බිම් ගොඩ කර නිවාස හා ගොඩනැගිලි ඉදිකිරීම, ජල විදුලි බලාගාර ඉදිකිරීම, විදේශීය ආනයනික ආකුමණික ශාක හා සත්ත්වයින් නිසා සුන්දරවූත් අපූර්වවූත් අනගිහවනීය ස්වභාවික ජලජ පරිසර පද්ධති විනාශවී යාම නිසා මිනිසාට සේම සත්තවයින්ට ද ආහාර හිගයක් ඇති වේ. ජලජ ශාක විනාශය නිසා සත්ත්ව වාසස්ථාන අහිමිවීම ද එනිසාම පුජනන කාර්යයන් අඩාල වීමෙන් ජීවීන් වදවී යාම නිසා ස්වභාවදහමේ අපූර්ව දායාදයක් වූ සුන්දර ජෛව විවිධත්වය විනාශ වේ. ජීවයේ පැවැත්ම උදෙසා ජලජ පරිසර පද්ධති ආරක්ෂා කිරීම අප සතු යුතුකමක් සේම වගකීමකි. ජලජ පරිසර පද්ධතිවල ආරක්ෂාව උදෙසා යහපත් වූ මිනිස් ආකල්ප ඇති කිරීම සේම නීතිමය පැතිකඩ ගැන ද අවධානය යොමු කිරීම කාලෝචිතය.

සැකසුම - එන්.නිලුෂා මැන්දිස්

සංවර්ධන නිලධාරී (පුාදේශීය වාරිමාර්ග ඉංජිනේරු කාර්යාලය, බදුල්ල)

ඉර මල් රේණු දරා පෙනි මන
නැඟෙන්නට වෙර දරන පක් වල
දෙපෙන්නෙන් දැනී සුබ නිමිනි හෙට දවස
පෙර ගමන් ඇදෙයි සිනා සී දිය රළ...
වියළි ගමබිම දනව පිරිපත
සාර ගොඩබීම මැවෙන මහිමය
දැල ගංදිය මනින් පොබයන
සාර අස්වනු නෙළන අරුමය...
රැහුණු- මායා- පිහිටි යා කළ
වෙල්ලස්ස සරු බිමක උරුමය
ගලා යයි දැක තුටින මෙහෙවර
සිහිල් දිය රැළි සිනා නහමින...
කඩැරුණු මිහි මනින ගිනියම
ඉපල් වුණු අතු දරා නනියම
විඩාපක් තුරු මුදුන් වැළපෙන
යදී වැහි දිය දෝන සනහන...

චීරං ජයතූ වාරිමග හට විකුම්, අබිමන් ඉදිරියේ.

සතා සිවුපා මිනිස් උගතා සොබාදම් මවගේ ඇකේ පෙරළි කරලා නොගෙන සැමදා සිටිමු නිතිදා සමඟියේ වැහි පිරිත් බලයක්ම වී හෙට විඩාබර නෙත් මානයේ සතුටු කඳුඑයි මේ ගලන්නේ වාන්දොර හැරියා ලෙසේ

රෝහිණී නදියෙක් එදා, දිය කඳට බැන්දේ මංමුලා බුදු නෙතේ මෙත් සිත යොමා, වෛරයේ ගිනි දුරු කළා බෙදා ගනු වස්, බදා ගැනුමම නොවන බව පෙන්වා වදාරා බුදු පියාණනි වඩිනු මැනවී, පසක් කරනුව එය මෙදා

මූරගලේ නාරජ දයාබර, ජලය සුරකී වැව් ඉමේ කෙතට වඩිනා ගොවී රජාටත් සතුට,සැනසුම ගෙන දෙතේ හිතේ සමඟිය වැඩිවෙලා අද රටේ බත් පත ඉදිරියේ වාරිමගමයි දිරිය දෙන්නී සැමට නොදෙවනි මිහිමතේ

නිර්මාණය:- එම්. ඒ. ටී. ආර්. දසනායක ඉංජිනේරු සහකාර (ජල කළමනාකරණ අංශය)



உலக நீர் தினமும் அதன் சமூகப் பாங்கும்

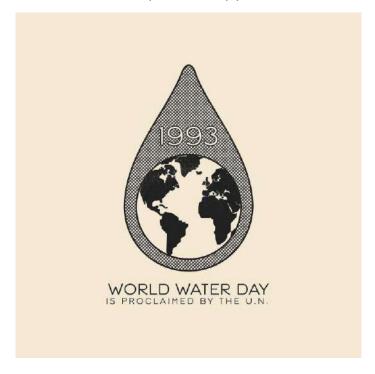
இன்று உலகளாவிய ரீதியில் கொண்டாடப்பட்டு வருகின்ற பல்வேறு தினங்களில் உலக நீர் தினமும் ஒன்றாக அமைகின்றது. ஆண்டுதோறும் **மாரச் மாதம் 22 ஆம் திகதி** கொண்டாடப்படுகின்ற இந்த நீர் தினமானது ஏனைய உலகளாவிய ரீதியில் கொண்டாடப்பட்டு வருகின்ற தினங்களில் இருந்து அதிமுக்கியத்துவம் பெற்று சற்று வேறுபடுகின்றது. ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் சபையின் உத்தியோக பூர்வ அங்கீகாரத்துடன் மார்ச் 22 என்பது உலக நீர் தினம் எனத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டு உலகெங்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்பதை யாவரும் அறிந்ததே.



திட்டங்களையும் அருகி வருகின்ற நீர்வளத்தின் சகல அதன் பராமரிப்பு நிர்வாகத்தை விருத்தி செய்து நீர்வளப் பாதுகாப்பை நன்கு வலுப்படுத்தி நாளாந்தம் பெரும் சவாலாக அமைந்து வருகின்ற நீர்ப்பற்றாக்குறைப் பிரச்சினையை தீர்ப்பதே கினம் உலக கொண்டாடப்படுவதன் பிரதான நோக்கம் அதுமட்டுமன்றி, நாடுகளின் புவியியல் ஆகும். தக்கவாறு அமைப்பிர்கு அந்தந்த நாட்டின் நீர்வளப் பாதுகாப்பு பர்ரி மக்களுக்கு விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்துதலும் இந்த நீர் தினத்தின் ஒரு அம்சம் ஆகும். மற்றும் ஒரு நாட்டின் எதிர்காலப் பிரஜைகளாக சமூகத்தின் பல சவால்களை எதிர்கொள்ளக் காத்திருக்கும் மாணவ சமூகத்திற்கும் அவரவரது நாட்டின் நீர்வளப் பாதுகாப்புப் பற்றி விழிப்புணர்வு அளிப்பதும் இந்த உலக நீர் தினத்தின் இன்னொரு சிறப்பம்சம் ஆகும். இன்னும் சொல்லப்போனால், நீரின்றி அமையாதது உலகு, நீர்வளங்கள் மிக விரைவாக அருகிச் செல்கின்றன மற்றும் முன்னோடியாகத் பிரச்சினைகளில் திகழ்வது இந்த நீர்ப்பந்நாக்குறை எனும் தூற்பரியங்களைத் தூங்கி நிற்கிறது இந்த நீர் தினம். நீரில்லாத வாழ்க்கையை எங்களால் எண்ணிப் பார்க்கவே முடியாத அளவுக்கு நீர் எமது வாழ்வின் ஒரு பிரதான அங்கமாகத் திகழ்கின்றது.

1992 ஆம் ஆண்டு பிரேஸிலில் ரியோடி ஜனய்ரா நகரில் நடைபெற்ற ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் சபை குழலும் அபிவிருத்தியும் எனும் மாநாட்டின் 21 ம் நூற்றாண்டுக்கான நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டத்தில் இந்த நீர் தினம் ஆண்டு தோறும் மார்ச் மாதம் 22 ம் திகதி கொண்டாடப்பட வேண்டும் என ஏகமனதாகத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. இதன் அடிப்படையில் 1993 ஆம் ஆண்டு மாரச் மாதம் 22ம் திகதி முதன் முதலான உலக நீர் தினம் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. அதன்பின்னர் இன்று வரைக்கும் ஆண்டு தோறும் மார்ச் மாதம் 22ம் திகதி உலகெங்கிலும் நீர் தினம் ஒவ்வொரு கருப்பொருளை வலியுறுத்திக் கொண்டாடப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

1993 இல் முதன்முதலாக நீர் தினம் உலகளாவிய ரீதியில் ஆரம்பித்து வைக்கப்பட்டது. நீர்வளங்களின் பாதுகாப்பு பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வை மனித சமூகத்திற்கு வழங்குதல் என்பதே இதன் பிரதான நோக்கமாக இருந்தபோதிலும் அந்த ஆண்டில் விசேடமான கருப்பொருள் அல்லது எண்ணக் கருவோ அமைந்திருக்கவில்லை. எனினும் 1994 ஆம் ஆண்டு சர்வதேச ரீதியில் முதன்முறையாக ''நீர்வளங்களைப் பராமரிப்பது எம் எல்லோரதும் கடப்பாடு'' எனும் கருப் பொருளில் உலக நீர் தினம் உலகெங்கும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. எமது அன்றாட நடவடிக்கைகளின்போது எண்ணெய், பூச்சிகொல்லிகள், உரங்கள் மற்றும் வண்டல் மண் ஆகியவை நீருடகங்களை எப்படியோ சென்றடைந்து விடுகின்றன. எமது நீர்வளங்களைச் சுத்தமாக வைத்திருப்பதையும் மற்றும் நாம் சுற்றுப் புறத்தில் போதியளவு நீர் இருப்பதை உறுதி செய்வதையும் அனைவரும் ஆதரவளிக்க வேண்டும். அதாவது எமது வீட்டைச் சுற்றியுள்ள நீர்வளங்களை மாசுக்களிலிருந்து பாதுகாத்தல் எனப் பொருள்படும்.

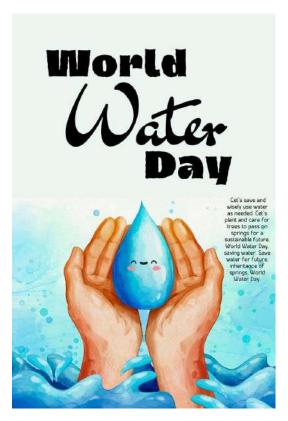


நீர் தினத்தின் கருப்பொருள் "மகளிரும் 1995 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீரும்" என்பகாக அமைந்தது. நீர் சேகரிக்கும் கடமையில் முக்கிய அங்கம் வகிப்பவர்கள் பெண்களாக நோய்களுக்கு முதலில் பெண்களே. இது அமைவதால் நீரால் பரவும் ஆளாகுபவர்கள் பெண்களின் ஆரோக்கியம் மந்நும் இனப்பெருக்க ஆரோக்கியத்தை நேரடியாகப் பாதிக்கின்றது. அதுமட்டுமில்லாமல், அதிக குழந்தைகள் இநந்த நிலையிலே பிரசவிக்கின்றன அல்லது குரைபாடுகளுடன் பிருக்கின்றன. பாதுகாப்பான நீர் மற்றும் சுகாதார சேவை (WASH) இன்றி பெண்கள் மந்நும் சிறுமிகள் துஸ்பிரயோகத்துக்கும், தாக்குதலுக்கும் மந்நும் ஆளாகின்றனர். இது அவர்களின் ക്ക്ഖി, உடல்நலக் குறைவுக்கும் தொழில் மந்நும் கண்ணியத்தை முற்றாகப் பாதிக்கின்றது. வீடு, பாடசாலை, வேலைத்தளம் மற்றும் பொது இடங்களில் மேம்படுத்தப்படும் நீர் மந்நும் சுகாதார சேவைகள் (WASH) பாலின பிரதிபலிக்கின்றன. சேவைகள் அவர்களின் சமத்துவத்தைப் அனைத்தும் குறிப்பிட்ட அமையும் முகமாக பெண்களும் சிறுமிகளும் தேவைக்கு *தீ*ர்வுகளை வடிவமைத்துச் செயற்படுத்துவதில் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்க வேண்டும்.

மந்நும் சேவைகள் இன்றிய சுற்றுப்புறங்களில் உள்ள சுகா தாரமந்ற துப்புரவு நோய்க்கிளர்ச்சியின் தொடர்ச்சியான அச்சுறுத்தலை நிலைப்பாடுகள் வாந்திபேதி போன்ற ஏற்படுத்துகின்றன. இது ஏழைச் சமூகங்களை பேரழிவுக்கு உட்படுத்தி நகரத்துக்கும் அதற்கு இதனால் பரவுகின்றது. சேவை காணாத நகர்ப்புறச் சூழல்கள் அதிர்ச்சிக்கு ஆளாகின்றன. இந்நிலையை மையப்படுத்தி 1996 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் ''தாகம் கொண்ட நகரங்களுக்கான நீர்'' எனும் கருப்பொருள் கொண்டு அமையப்பெர்ரது.

1997 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் "உலக நீர் போதுமானதா?" எனும் தொனிப்பொருளில் அமையப் பெற்றது. எமது பூமிக்கிரகம் ஒருபோதும் முற்றாக நீர் இன்றிப் போகாது. எனினும் சுத்தமான நன்னீர் எப்போதும் மனிதர்களுக்குத் தேவைப்படும் இடத்தில் கிடைக்காது என்பதை நினைவில் கொள்ளல் வேண்டும். உலகில் ஆறு நாடுகளில் மட்டுமே உலகின் பாதி நன்னீர் அளவு காணப்படுகிறது. "நிலத்தடி நீர் கண்ணுக்குப் புலப்படாத வளம்" எனும் தொனிப் பொருளை வலியுறுத்தி நிற்கிறது 1998 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம், நிலத்தடி நீர் பார்வைக்குப் புலப்படாமல் இருந்தாலும் இது ஒரு ஆரோக்கியமான பல்லின விருத்தி, வளரும் உணவு, மற்றும் பிற தேவைகளுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தது. மறைந்துள்ள வளங்களான நீரோடைகள், ஆறுகள், ஈரநிலங்கள், மற்றும் ஏரிகள் என்பன மழைவீழ்ச்சி, உருகும் பனிமலைகள், நீரோட்டங்கள் மற்றும் நிலத்தடி நீர் என்பவந்நால் மீள்வளம் பெறுகின்நன.

1999 ''அனைவரும் ஆம் ஆண்டு நீரோட்டத்தின் கீழே வாம்கின்றார்கள்" எனும் விளக்கும் முகமாக உலக நீர் பற்றிக் கருப்பொருளை தினம் இடம்பெற்றது. கற்பவர்கள் "நாங்கள் அனைவரும் நீரோட்டத்தின் கீழே வாழ்கிறோம்" என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். இதன் பொருள், நாம் இங்கே நீருக்கு ஆற்றும் எந்த செயலும் இந்த நீரோட்டத்தின் கீழே மக்கள், தாவரங்கள் மற்றும் விலங்குகளைப் பாதிக்கக்கூடும். வாழ்கின்ற அவ்வாறே, மேலேயுள்ள நீரோட்டத்தை ஒருவர் மாசுபடுத்தினால் அந்த மாசு எங்களுக்கு கீமேயள்ள நீரோட்டத்தை அடைந்து எங்களைப் பாதிக்கும்.

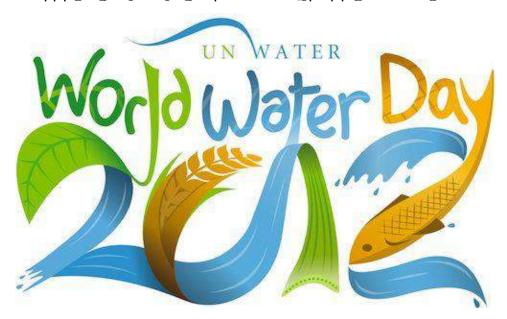


நூற்றாண்டைக் இருபதாம் கடந்துவிட்ட நாம் உலகளாவிய இன்றும் அழுத்தமான ഖழി" பிரச்சினைகளில் ஒன்றாகிய "நீரினை என்பதிலிருந்து மீளமுடியாமல் அணுகும் பெருகும்போது இருக்கின்றோம். உலக சனத்தொகை அதந்கேந்ப நீரின் தேவையும் அதேநேரத்தில் மாந்நம், ഖலുப் வெகுவாக அதிகரிக்கும். காலநிலை பந்நாக்குரை, நிலப்பயன்பாடுத் தீர்மானங்கள், கனிய வளங்களின் தொழிற்பாடுகள், தொழிற்சாலைகளின் தேவைப்பாடுகள் ஆகியனவர்நால் நீரின் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய தன்மை மந்நும் நீரின் தூம் என்பன மிகவும் சவாலாக உள்ளன. எமது தற்போதைய நீர்ப் பயன்பாட்டைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கும் அதை எதிர்காலத்துக்காகக் கட்டமைப்பதற்கும் சிறந்த வழிகளைக் கண்டறிய வேண்டும். இதனால்

பெருகி வரும் சனத்தொகைக்கு சேவை செய்ய முடியும். மேலும் எதிர்கால சந்ததியினருக்காக இருப்புக்களைப் பாதுகாக்க முடியும். இதனால் 2000 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் "21 ம் நூற்றாண்டுக்கான நீர்" எனும் கருப்பொருளில் இடம்பெற்றது.

"ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு நீர்" எனும் கருப்பொருளுடன் 2001 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் அமையப்பெற்றது. நீர் எமது ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு இன்றியமையாதது. உயிரணுக்களுக்கு ஊட்டச் சத்துக்களை கொண்டு செல்வது, கழிவுகளை வெளியேற்றுவது, மூட்டுக்கள் மற்றும் உறுப்புக்களைப் பாதுகாப்பது, உடல் வெப்பநிலையைப் பேணுவது உள்ளிட்ட எமது உடலின் பல செயற்பாடுகளில் நீர் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கிறது. நீர் எப்போதும் எங்களுக்கான அருந்து பானமாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.

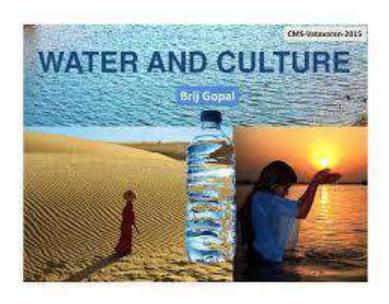
"அபிவிருத்திக்கான நீர்" என்றவாறு அமைகிறது 2002 ஆம் ஆண்டின் உலக நீர் தினத்தின் கருப்பொருள். நீரானது நிலையான அபிவிருத்தியின் முக்கிய இடத்தில் உள்ளது. அத்துடன் சமூக பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி, வலு மற்றும் உணவு உற்பத்தி, ஆரோக்கியமான சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்புக்கள் மற்றும் மனித உயிர்வாழ்விற்கும் இன்றியமையாத ஒன்றாகின்றது. சமூகத்திற்கும் சுற்றுச்சூழலுக்கும் இடையே முக்கிய இணைப்பாகச் செயல்படும் நீரானது காலநிலை மாற்றுத்துக்கு ஈடுகொடுக்கும் தன்மையின் இதயத்திலும் உள்ளது.



''எதிர்காலத்துக்கான நீர்'' என்பதே 2003 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினத்தின் கருப்பொருளாக அமைந்தது. மனித குலத்திற்கும் பூமிக்கிரகத்தின் எதிர்காலத்திற்கும் நீர் ஒரு முக்கிய இயற்கை வளம் ஆகும். நீர் எமது மிகப்பெரிய இயற்கை வளம் ஆகும். நீர் எமது மிகப்பெரிய இயற்கை வளமாக அமைந்த போதிலும் அது வரையறுக்கப்பட்டதும் மற்றும் வேறு எதனாலும் ஈடு செய்யப்பட முடியாததும் ஆகும். அதனால்தான் மனிதனின் எதிர்கால நல்வாம்விற்கும், கடல்வளப் பாதுகாப்புக்கும் மந்நும் சமூக பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்திற்கும் நீரின் நிலைத்தன்மை இன்நியமையாக ஒன்றாகும். 2004 ஆம் ஆண்டின் தினக் உலக கருப்பொருளாக அமைவது "நீரும் அனர்த்தமும்" என்பதாகும். பெரும்பாலான அனர்த்தங்கள் நீர் தொடர்பானவை வெள்ளம்,நிலச்சரிவு,புயல்,வெப்ப அலை,காட்டுத்தீ,கடும் குளிர்,வநட்சி மற்றும் நீரால் பரவும் நோய்களின் தீவிரம் ஆகியவை பிரதானமாக காலநிலை மாற்றத்தின் காரணமாக அடிக்கடி இடம் பெறுவதுடன் அவை மிகவும் தீவிரமாகவும் இருக்கின்றன.

2005 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர்தினம் 'பத்தாண்டு காலத்துள் வாழ்க்கைக்கான நீர்' எனும் கருப்பொருளை வலியுறுத்தி நிற்கின்றது 2003 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் பொதுச்சபை 2005-2015 காலப்பகுதியை "வாழ்க்கைக்கான நீர்" நடவடிக்கைக்கான "சர்வதேச தசாப்தம்" என அறிவித்தது. 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்குள் நீர் மற்றும் நீர் தொடர்பான பிரச்சினைகளில் சர்வதேச வாக்குறுதிகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கான முயற்சிகளை ஊக்குவிப்பதே இந்த தசாப்பத்தின் முதன்மை நோக்கம் எனத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

2006 ஆம் ஆண்டு ''நீரும் கலாச்சாரமும்'' எனும் கருப் பொருளுடன் உலக நீர்தினம் அமையப் பெற்றது, நீர் என்பது மனித குலத்தால் பேணப்படவேண்டிய ஒரு நன்கொடையாக சிலரால் கருதப்படும் அதேவேளை சுற்றுச் சூழலிற்கும் வனவிலங்குகளுக்குமான பார்வையாக மந்நவர்களால் முக்கியத்துவத்தை வலியுறுத்தும் ஒரு கருதப்படுகின்றது. ''தொடர்பு மதிப்புக்கள்" நீருக்கும் இடத்திற்குமான தொடர்பு பெரும்பாலும் வகைப்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற அதேவேளை உள்நாட்டுக் கலாச்சாரங்களில் மிகவும் வலுவாகவும் கருதப்படுகிறது. "நீர்ப்பற்றாக்குறையைச் சமாளித்தல்" எனும் கருப்பொருளைக் கொண்டு இடம் பெற்றது 2007 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான உலக நீர் தினம். நீர்ப்பற்றாக்குறையை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு உள்ளுர் தேசிய மற்றும் ஆற்றுப்படுக்கைகளின் மட்டத்திலான நடவடிக்கைகள் இது உலகளாவிய மற்றும் சர்வதேச ரீதியான நடவடிக்கைகளை அவசியமானவை. ஈர்க்கின்றது. அத்தோடு நீர் வளங்களின் பகிர்வு முகாமைத்துவம் மற்றும் அதன் நன்மைகள் என்பவந்நின் மூலம் நாடுகளுக்கிடையிலான ஒத்துழைப்பினை அதிகரிக்க வழிவகுக்கிறது.



2008 "சுகாதாரம்" எனும் கருப்பொருளுடன் ҧ҄ij தினம் ஆம் உலக இடம்பெற்றது. ஒழுங்குமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட குழாய் நீர் அல்லது கழிவுநீர் சுத்திகரிப்புடன் கூடிய சாக்கடை இணைப்புக்கள் மூலமான குடிநீர் வசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் வயிற்றுப் போக்கு இருப்புக்களைக் குறைத்து சுகாதாரத்தை சடுதியாக மேம்படுத்த முடியும் என்று ஆதாரங்கள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன. "எல்லை கடந்த நீர்" எனும் தொனிப் பொருளுடன் 2009 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் அமையப் பெற்றது. இரண்டு அல்லது இரண்டிற்கு மேற்பட்ட நாடுகளால் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளப்படும் நீர் நிலைகள் மற்றும் ஏரிகள் மற்றும் ஆற்றுப்படுக்கைகள் எல்லை கடந்த நீர்வளம் ஆகும். அதிகரித்துவரும் நீர் அழுத்த சகாப்தத்தில் தவராக நிர்வகிக்கப்படும் எல்லைதாண்டிய நீர் விநியோகங்கள் சமூக அமைதியின்மையையும் மோதலையும் தூண்டும் திறன் கொண்டவையாக அமைகின்றன. காலநிலை மாற்றும் மற்றும் உலக சனத்தொகையின் அதிகரிப்பு என்பவந்நைச் சமாளிக்க மக்களினதும் சூழலினதும் தேவைகளை நிவர்த்தி அதிதேசிய செய்யும் எல்லைதாண்டிய நீர்வள முகாமைத்துவத்தில் ஒருங்கிணைந்த அணுகுமுறை மிகவும் அவசியம்.

2010 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் "ஆரோக்கியமான உலகிற்குச் சுத்தமான நீர் " எனும் கருப்பொருளை வலியுறுத்தி நிற்கிறது. சுத்தமான நீரினைப் பெறுதல் மனிதனின் அடிப்படைத் கேவைகளில் ஒன்றாகும். ஆனால், உலகில் நால்வருக்கு ஒருவர் என்ற விகிகத்தில் பாதுகாப்பான குடிநீர் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இது ஒரு சுகாதாரப் பேராபத்து ஆகும். ஆண்டுதோறும் மில்லியனுக்கும் அதிகமானோர் பாதுகாப்பற்ற நீரினால் இநக்கின்றனர். நீர்ப்பயன்பாட்டுத் துறைகளில் வதிவிடங்கள், வர்த்தகம், தொழிற்சாலை, நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் பிற பயன்பாட்டுத் துறைகள் அடங்குகின்றன. விவசாயத்திற்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படாத அல்லது சூழலுக்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படாத பீர் "நகர்ப்புரு நீர்" எனக் கருகப்படுகிறது. குடிநீர்க்காகவும் கழிவகந்நலுக்காகவும் மந்நும் குளிப்பதந்காகவும் பயன்படுகின்ற ''நகா்ப்புற நீர்'' எனப்படும். 2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு ''நகா்ப்புற நீர்'' எனும் தொனிப்பொருளில் உலக நீர் தினம் அமையப்பெற்றது. "நீரும் உணவுப் பாதுகாப்பும்" என்ற கருப்பொருளைத் 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம். உணவுப் பாதுகாப்புக்கு நீர் தாங்கிநி<u>ர்</u>கிரது இன்றியமையாதது. பயிர்கள் மற்றும் கால்நடைகளின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு நீர் மிகவும் அவசியமானது. விவசாயத்திற்கு பாரியளவு நீர் தேவைப்படும் அதேவேளை பல்வேறு உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு தரமான நீர் அவசியமாகின்றது. மனிதத் தேவைக்காகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற உலகின் அனைத்து நன்னீர்களின் 70 சதவீதமானவை பாசன விவசாயத்திற்குப் பயன்படுகின்றன. 2013 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் தனது கருப்பொருளை "சர்வதேச கூட்டுரவு ஆண்டு" அமைந்துள்ளது. இதன் மூலம் சர்வதேச சமூகம் அமைதியானதும் நிலையானதுமான நீர் முகாமைத்துவம் மற்றும் நீர்வளப் பாவனை என்பவற்றின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அங்கீகரிக்கிறது.

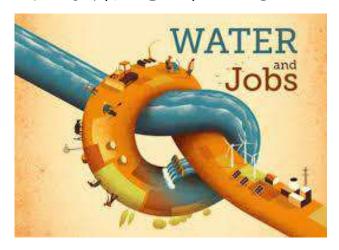
''நீர் மற்றும் வலு'' எனும் தொனிப்பொருளினை விளக்கி நிற்கிறது 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம். நீர் மந்நும் அதன் வலு இரண்டுமே மனித உயிர் வாழ்விந்கும் பொருளாதார இன்றியமையாத வளங்கள் ஆகும். குடிநீர், விவசாயம் மற்றும் வளர்ச்சிக்கும் மிகவும் மிகவும் தொழிந்சாலைகளுக்கு அவசியம் ஆகும். அதேவேளை போக்குவரத்து, வெப்பமாக்கல், மந்நும் மின்னுந்பத்திக்கு நீரின் அவசியமாகின்றது. ഖഖ நிலையான அபிவிருத்தி, வாழ்வாதாரம், நீதி, உணவுப் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தொழில் என்பவற்றிற்கு நீர் மிகவும் இன்நியமையாத ஒரு திரவுகோல் ஆகும். சுத்தமான மற்றும் நிலையான

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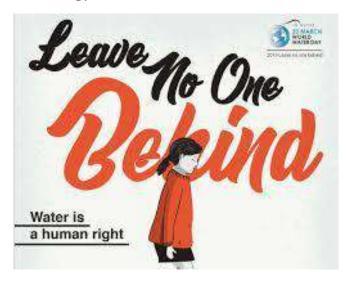


வழிமுறை இன்னும் தளம்பல் நிலையிலே வளங்களுக்குரிய உள்ளது. அனைவருக்கும் சமமானதும் பாதுகாப்பான நீர் கிடைக்காமல் எந்தவொரு நிலையான அபிவிருத்தி என்ற ஒன்று இருக்கவே முடியாது. இதன் சாராம்சத்தை தழுவி நிற்கிறது 2015 ஆம் உலக நீர் தினக் கருப்பொருளான "நீரும் நிலையான அபிவிருத்தியும்" என்பது. 2016 ஆம் ஆண்டின் சிறந்த தொழில்" என்பதை வலியுறுத்தி உலக நீர் தினக் கருப்பொருள் "சிறந்த நீர், தொழிலுக்கும் நிற்கிறது. இது நீருக்கும் இடையான தொடர்புகளை மையமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. அனைத்து தொழிலாளர்களில் அண்ணளவாக ஐம்பது சதவீதமானோர் நீர் தொடர்பான துளைகளில் தொழில் புரிபவர்கள் ஆவர். அத்துடன் அவை யாவும் தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பதைப் பொறுத்தே அமைகின்றன. உண்மையில், சமூகத்தால் உந்பத்தி

செய்யப்படுகின்ற பெரும்பாலான கழிவு நீரானது தொழிற்சாலைகள், விவசாயம் மற்றும் நகராட்சிகளிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுகின்றன. இவை சுத்திகரிக்கப்படாமலே மீண்டும் சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பில் சேருகின்றது. இந்த நிலையின் மீது விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்துகின்ற 2017 உலக நீர் தினம் "ஏன் கழிவு நீர்" எனும் தொனிப்பொருளை வலியுறுத்தி நிற்கிறது.

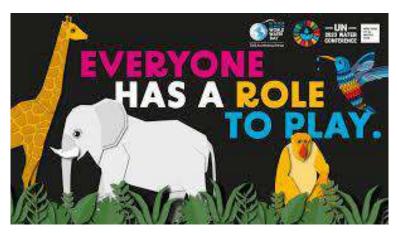


''நீருக்காக இயற்கை" என்ற கருப்பொருளை தாங்கிநிற்கிறது 2018 இற்கான உலக நீர் சுற்றுச் சூழல் அமைப்பினைப் பாதுகாப்பதே நீர்ப் பாதுகாப்பிற்கான திறவுகோல் ஆகும். 2030 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் 5 பில்லியன் மக்கள் நீர்ப்பற்றாக்குறையை எதிர்கொள்ள நேரிடும். நிலையான அபிவிருத்தி இலக்குகளை அடைவதற்கான எமது திறனில் இது பெரும் தடைகளை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றது. இந்த நெருக்கடியைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கான தெளிவான பாதையை இயந்கைச் சுந்நுச் சூழலைப் பாதுகாப்பதன் மூலமும், இயந்கை எமக்கு வழங்குகிரது. மீளக் கட்டியெழுப்புதல் மூலமும் நிலையான முന്ദെധിல் அவர்ரை முகாமைத்துவம் செய்வதன் மூலமும் இந்த நெருக்கடியின் தாக்கத்தைத் தணிக்க முடியும். அதுமட்டுமன்றி, பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான மக்களின் வாழ்க்கையை முன்னேற்றவும் முடியும். "யாரையும் விட்டு விடலாகாது" என்ற கருப்பொருளுடன் அமையப் பெற்றது 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான உலக நீர் தினம். "யாரையும் விட்டு விடக்கூடாது" என்ற உறுதி மொழியானது தீவிர வறுமையை அதன் அனைத்து வடிவங்களிலிருந்தும் முடிவுக்கு கொண்டுவருவதற்கான ஒரு உறுதிப்பாடு ஆகும். ''அனைவருக்கும் நீர்" என்பதே இக் கருப்பொருளின் மறுவடிவம். அதிக முன்னேற்றம் கண்டவர்கள் பின்தங்கியவர்களைக் கைவிடாமல் இருப்பதற்கான ஒரு சமூகப் பொநிமுறை உருவாக்கப்படல் அவசியம்.



2020 ஆம் ஆண்டின் கருப்பொருளாக "நீரும் காலநிலை மாற்றமும்" என்றவாறு அமைகின்றது. நீர் நெருக்கடிக்கு பிரதான ஏதுவாய் விளங்குவது காலநிலை மாற்றம். கடும் வெள்ளம், கடல் மட்டம் உயர்தல், பனி நிலச் சுருக்கம், காட்டுத் தீ மற்றும் வறட்சி என்பவற்றின் மூலம் காலநிலை மாற்றத்தில் தாக்கங்களை நாம் உணர்கின்றோம். இருப்பினும், நீர் காலநிலை மாந்நத்தை எதிர்த்துப் போரிடும். நீர் எவ்வாறு மதிப்பிடப்படுகிறது என்பதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துபவர்கள்தான் எவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்துவது என்பதையும் அதை கட்டுப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். மதிப்பிடுதல் என்பது நீர்வள முகாமைத்துத்துவத்தில் வலுவானதும் சமத்துவமும் மிக்கதான ஒரு முக்கிய அம்சம் ஆகும். வெவ்வேறான நீர்ப் பயன்பாடுகளின் நீரினை மதிப்பிடத் **தவ**ழியமை நீரின் அரசியல் புறக்கணிப்பிற்கும் அதன் தவநான முகாமைத்துவத்திற்கும் மூலகாரணமாக அமைகின்றது. 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக நீர் தினம் ''நீரின் மதிப்பீடு'' எனும் கருப்பொருளில் அமையப் பெற்றது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

"கண்ணுக்குப் புலப்படாத நிலத்தடி நீரைப் புலப்படச் செய்தல்" எனும் கருப்பொருளைக் தாங்கி நிற்கிறது 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான உலக நீர் தினம். நிலத்தடி நீர் உலகளவில் கிட்டத்தட்ட ஐம்பது சதவீத குடிநீரை வழங்குகின்றது. நாந்பது சதவீதமான நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு பயன்படுகின்ற அதேவேளை முன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பயன்படுகிறது. சுற்றுச் சூழலைத் தக்கவைப்பது மட்டுமல்லாமல் காலநிலை மாற்றத்திற்கு ஈடு கொடுக்கவும் நிலத்தடி நீர் அவசியமாகின்றது. அதிகரிக்கும் நீர்ப்பற்றாக்குறையும் மேற்பரப்பு நீரின் கிடைப்பனவின் நம்பகத்தன்மையும் (மனித செயர்பாடு மர்றும் காலநிலை மார்ரும் காரணமாக) நிலத்தடி நீரின் மீது அதிக விசுவாசத்தையும் அழுத்தத்தையும் கொள்வதற்குக் காரணமாக அமைகின்றன. 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டின் உலக நீர் தினக் கருப்பொருளாக ''மாந்நத்தை துரிதப்படுத்தல்" என்றவாறு அமைகின்றது. நீர் மந்நும் சுகாதாரத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்தைத் துரிதப்படுத்துவதற்கு நிலையான நீர் முகாமைத்துவ நடைமுறைகளை மேம்படுக்கும் முகமாக அரச நிறுவனங்களும் தனியார் துறைகளும் இணைந்து செயற்பட மேம்படுத்தல், வேண்டும். நீர்ப்பாதுகாப்பு செயல்திரனை மந்நும் மாசடைகலைக் குறைத்தல், சுத்தமான நீருக்கான ഖசதியினை உருவாக்கல் போன்றவந்நுக்கான உட்கட்டமைப்புக்களையும் தொழில்நுட்பங்களையும் வழங்குவதற்கு முதலீடு செய்தல் என்பதே "மாற்றத்தை துரிதப்படுத்தல்" என்பது கொண்டுள்ளது. அதனை அடைவதற்கு, சிறுமிகள் ஆகியவந்நின் மந்நும் பெண்கள். கிராமப்புரு மக்கள் தேவைப்பாடுகள் கருத்திற் கொள்ளப்பட்டு சுத்தமான நீருக்கும் ஏற்ற சுகாதார வசதிக்குமான வழியமைத்தல் வேண்டும். புத்தாக்கத் தீர்வுகள் மற்றும் நிலையான நீர்த் தொழில்நுட்பங்கள் என்பவற்றில் செய்யும் சமூகம் தலைமையிலான நீர்ச் செயற்கிட்டங்கள் மட்டுமே இந்தப் பிரச்சினைக்குத் தீர்வை வழங்கும்.



பல்வேறு கோணங்களில் ஒவ்வொரு வருடமும் உலக நீர் தினம் ஒவ்வொரு கருப்பொருளைக் கொண்டு அமைந்தமைப் போன்ரே இவ்வருடம் "சமாதானத்துக்கான நீர்" எனும் தோனிப்பொருளில் அமைகின்றது. நீர்ப் பந்நாக்குநையாக இருக்கும்போது அல்லது நீர் மாசடையும்போது அல்லது மக்கள் சமமின்மையை உணரும்போது ஏந்ந அல்லது வசதியில்லாதபோது சமுகங்களுக்கும் நாடுகளுக்குமிடையில் பதந்நம் உருவாகும். உலகளவில் மூன்று மில்லியனுக்கும் அதிகளவிலான மக்கள் சொந்த நாட்டின் எல்லைகளைக் கடக்கும் நீரை நம்பியுள்ளனர். எனினும், 24 நாடுகள் மட்டுமே இதற்கான கொண்டுள்ளன. காலநிலை மாந்றம் புரிந்துணர்வு ஒப்பந்தத்தைக் மந்நும் பெருகிவரும் என்பவந்நைச் சமாளிக்க நீர்வள நிலையப் பாதுகாப்பிற்கும் பேணுவதற்கும் சனத்கொகை

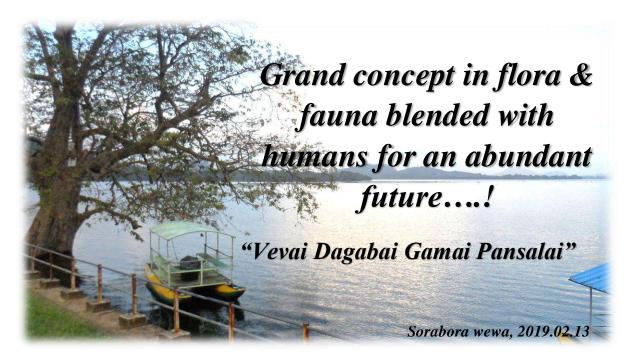
நாடுகளுக்கிடையான அவசரத் தேவைகள் உள்ளன. பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் செழிப்பு, உணவு மற்றும் சக்தி அமைப்புக்கள், பொருளாதார உற்பத்தி மற்றும் சுற்றுச் சூழல் ஒருமைப்பாடு ஆகியவை நன்கு செயற்படுகின்றதும் சமத்துவ முகாமைத்துவம் மிக்கதுமான நீர்ச் சுழற்சியில் தங்கியுள்ளன.



சர்வதேச வலைப் பின்னல், அதாவது World Wide Web எனும் சொற்றொடரை மற்றும் www எனும் பதத்தை அறியாதவர்கள் உலகில் எவரும் இல்லை. மீண்டும் அதே பதம் www வேறு உள்ளடக்கம் கொண்டு வெளிவரக் காத்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது World Water War (உலக நீர் யுத்தம்) என்பதுதான். அப்படியொரு www உருவாகாமல் நீர் தொடர்பான சகல நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபடுவது இந்த நீரேந்தும் பூமிக்கிரகத்தில் நீரைப் பயன்படுத்தும் ஒவ்வொரு உயிரினத்தினதும் தவிர்க்கமுடியாத தார்மீகப் பொறுப்பு ஆகும்.



எந்திரி.எஸ்.ராஜ்குமார் சிரேஷ்ட நீர்ப்பாசனப் பொறியலாளர் அம்பாறைப் பிராந்தியம்



he "Reservoir", by its meaning, is to reserve water. However, the concept of a "Wewa" has something more than just reserving water. As we all know, Water plays a key role in flora & fauna and we, as Sri Lankans having a glorious civilization older than 2500 years, our main life cycle depends on the irrigation system which contributes in many ways to the agricultural sector of the country. In the past, the ancient and existing irrigation system in the country could change the brownish dry zone into greenish paddy with golden harvest. Even today, the main life cycle of the rural villagers depends mainly on the current irrigation system. Our ancients had an excellent irrigation system which blended with flora & fauna and it catered a perfect irrigation demand for the irrigation in an environment friendly manner by storing the excess water in rainy period in the reservoirs to use them in dry season.

"Wewa" can be considered as a sustainable concept developed by our ancestors to store water by building a dam across a natural stream. Abhaya wewa (Picture 01) considered as the oldest major irrigation work by Sinhalese. It is a well-known fact that Sri ancient irrigation system succeeded well with the concept of connection with the Reservoir, Dagaba, village and temple. It can be seen that the rural Sri Lankan villagers used to have their day today lives with a close association with the religious activities. So, the concept of "Vevai in Sinhala Dagabai Gamai Pansalai"



Picture 01 : Abhaya wewa in Anuradhapura

(Picture 02), was a very famous concept which was clearly seen in most of civilized areas. Among the key features of them, the traditional village tank system is well organized concept with the flora and fauna. There are enormous facts to consider it as a well-accepted approach to withstand natural disasters such as floods, draughts, cyclones etc. The scope of this article is to discuss the key features of the concept of "Wewa" elaborating how it blends with the nature.



Picture 02: "Vevai Dagabai Gamai Pansalai" concept

"Kulu wew" in sinhala or the cascade system ("ellangawa in Sinhala) can be considered as one of the most brilliant part of the ancient irrigation works. A series of "Kulu Wew" in which the upper part drainage water reuses in the below part is an indigenous concept

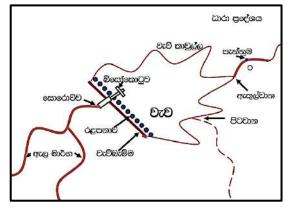
developed by our ancestors. In ecological

point of view, these cascade systems were built on the upper part of the catchment area to store the water to improve the ground water table as well as a water source for the animals. It also helps to reduce and decelerate the high intensity of water flow with sediments and silt coming to the major tank due to high precipitation in the catchment.

The sudden flows to the reservoir are initially filled in the *Kulu wew* and the spilling from them flows in to the main reservoir with a delay time which mitigates natural disasters such as flash floods. This method is a good practiced method of maintaining a uniform inflow to

the main reservoir throughout the year. The first filled *Kulu wew* releases water at dry periods and non-rainy periods so that the main reservoir gets water at almost all the time. Furthermore, the cascade system is an environmentally friendly and sustainable system. It minimizes animals coming to the main reservoir looking for water by satisfying the water requirement of wild animals in jungle area itself. This can be considered as a practical solution to minimize the conflict between mankind and animals.

As well as in *Kulu wew* and other reservoirs the water income for the reservoir is from the catchment area as in picture 03. Catchment area ("*Dhaara pradeshaya*" or "*Wew ihaththava*" in



Picture 03: Basic features of an ancient reservoir

Sinhala) is the area which the water for the reservoir is coming from. The water coming out from the upstream catchment is collected through natural streams and routed in to the reservoir. Normally the catchment area is covered by the surrounding mountain ranges or high grounds. In the view of flora and fauna, the vegetation and forestation in the upstream catchment are very important factors that contribute the amount and quality of the water coming towards the reservoir. Trees like *Kubuk* were grown in the catchment area to improve the ground water table as well as a trap to the silt coming towards tank. Even though, this area called "*Wew ihaththava*" was kept as the reservation area for a tank, nowadays it was encroached by the urbanized communities and specially the hotel industry because of its specific features for the comfort of the lives of mankind. Hence, the time has come to rethink about the environmental balance between the human activities and their effects on the flora and fauna.

"Pennuma" is a simple arrangemt with rubble or rock boulders. Before the water stream from the catchment enters to the reservoir, it flows through the "Pennuma" in Sinhala. It is the upstream area across the inflow stream to control the velocity of the water stream coming towards the reservoir and it serves as a filtering system of floating garbage from the water flows towards the reservoir.



Picture 04: "Godawala" – Water hole

The "godawala" (Picture 04) in Sinhala or the water hole in upstream side works as a sediment trap. While minimizing the filling of the reservoir with silt, it improves the durability of the reservoir. The water entering location to the reservoir is "ethulvana". The upstream side ridges are called as "potaweti" or "isweti". Soil ridge ("Iswetiya" or "Potawetiya" — Picture 05) is a soil ridge constructed in either side of the tank.

It can be identified two reasons for having *iswetiya*, one is to prevent eroded soil entering to the tank from high grounds. The other possible reason is to

decrease the surface area of the spread water surface to minimize the evaporation.



Picture 05: "Iswetiya"



Picture 06 : Nuwara wewa "wew thavulla" in Anuradhapura

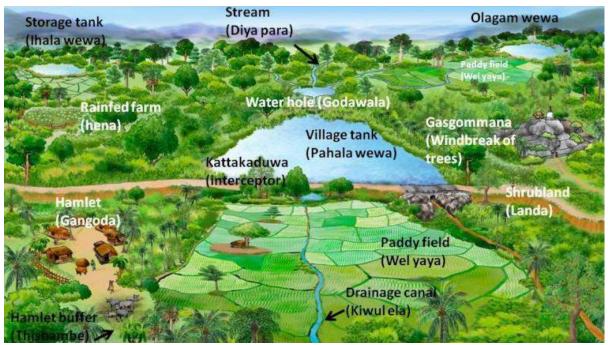
"Wew thavulla or wew ismaththa" (Picture 06) is normally used for Chena cultivation. Usually, the social and traditional activities like New Year functions are held on this area because of its spacious and calm environment. The ground water table is high in this area, so the required water for Chena cultivation is fulfilled in *Vev thavulla*.

Wind break of trees ("Gasgommana" in Sinhala) is another key feature that comes to consideration in terms of flora and fauna. A village tank or any reservoir is a place where a huge amount of water is spread over a considerable area on the ground, so the evaporation from the surface may be considerably high. Further the evaporation process is accelerated by the wind speed on the water surface. The wind break of trees makes wind flow at a higher level from the water surface. This results a minimization of the evaporation loss of water from the tank.



Picture 07: "Kaligu Bemma"

"Kaligu bemma" in Sinhala is the dam built joining two high grounds parallel to the spillway in upstream side. This Kaligu bemma (Picture 07) gets submerged when the reservoir is spilling. The main purpose of constructing a Kaligu bemma is to protect the water inside the reservoir in case of a failure in the spillway.



Main features of an ancient irrigation system,

Reference: http://iucnsrilanka.org/Kapiriggama/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Components-of-a-tank-ed-800x450.jpg

Moreover, due to this small-scale dam, the reservoir works as a small-scale tank which reduces the evaporation because of the small surface area. This word "Kaligu bemma" is used as a metaphor for Irrigation Department in Irrigation Department anthem also. It says "Kaligu bemmak vilasa nagena" which means that the Irrigation Department rises up to work for the nation as a Kaligu bemma.



Picture 08: "Kattakaduwa"

A strip of land with huge trees is seen at the downstream of the tank bund which is called as Interceptor (Picture 08 - "Kattakaduwa" in Sinhala). The water hole, wetland and dry upland in the interceptor serves as a filtering area for salts and Ferric ions to move towards the paddy fields. It is a very good example on how the flora gets in touch with the concept of "wewa" blending with the human lives. The water hole which is called as "Yathuruwala" raises the ground water table and minimizes the seepage through the dam. The bund stability is

strengthened in the live root zone of the plants and trees like *Vatakeiya*, *Mee or Kumbuk*.

As we all know, Rice is the main staple food crop in Sri Lanka, so paddy fields are the most popular cultivation. In either side of the paddy fields, the **hamlet** ("Gan-goda" in Sinhala) can be seen below the tank and it is cultivated with perennial crops. Cattle area ("Harak Gala") is the area where cattle are fed and they live. This causes minimizing the mosquito problems because of the cattle near to the hamlet. All these features show how the grand concept of "wewa" blends with the flora and fauna in the nature.

Regarding the water issues by the tank or the reservoir, there are two types of sluices found in ancient irrigation systems. One is the sluice with a *Bisokotuwa* and other one is the *Keta sorowwa*. Sluice with a *Bisokotuwa* is used in major tanks to reduce the pressure due to high head of water. *Keta sorowwa* is used in minor tanks. It is a system used to issue the water from surface area of the tank to the paddy fields.

The ancient irrigation system is a very ecological friendly system with nature. It is amazing how the fauna and flora get connected with the human activities in this concept. Not only our ancient villagers thought of the natural ecological systems, but also, they have used the best design techniques in construction the irrigation structures. The tank bund, Rip rap, Sluice, Sluice tower and spill, in all of these structures Sri Lankan ancient technology is not seconded to anyone.

The link our ancient irrigation system had with the nature was really a sustainable system. The harmonization with the nature in our indigenous irrigation practices was very powerful such that the nature could protect the human lives by natural disasters. So, this is the time to have strategies incorporated with the nature. There are plenty of lessons to be learnt from our ancient irrigation systems. We hope that this article would be an eye-opening article on our ancient and glorious irrigation system which had hand in hand with the ecology and nature. Therefore, The Reservoir is not just reserving water; the concept of "Wewa" is a grand golden concept that can be applied for an abundant future through the sustainable development.

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[&]quot;Wewa" by Udula Bandara Awsadahami

More Water Leveraging Peace

Aruvi Aru feed water to adjacent schemes in Mannar district through RB & LB inlet canals where ancient Anicut system was build. It is known as Thekkam Anicut. LB inlet, 25km length, brings water to Akathimurippu scheme. Akathimurippu scheme include Akathimurippu major tank and 39 feeder tanks, extent 6,351 Ac. Especially, 15 feeder tanks are receiving water from Akathimurippu Tank via sluices. There are 24 minor tanks located upstream of Akathimurippu tank along with inlet canal which received water through separate seven turnouts in the inlet canal. Each feeder tanks have averagely 600 Acft capacities for cultivation purpose.

During dry season water flow in Malwathu Oya is low. Therefore, inflow from inlet channel is very low except April and May if any rainfall occurs. Therefore, Yala cultivation for paddy is promoted only in feeder tanks under Akathimurippu Tank, not promoted in feeder tanks where feeder tanks receiving water directly from inlet channel. Normally, during Maha season, full extent of cultivation occurs and during Yala season, cultivation is averagely less than 5% of irrigable land. This would affect farmer's income and poor farmers could not do the cultivation. Because during Yala season, paddy cultivation done in minor tank upstream reservation area that called as "Pulavu". Normally, farmers cultivate around 250 Ac paddy and OFC during Yala season. Therefore, if the farmers have 22 to 24 Ac of land, then can cultivate 1 Ac inside the feeder tank reservation area during Yala season.

Therefore, farmers are mainly depending on Maha cultivation. Since last year (2023), rehabilitation works started in Akathimurippu tank and Yala season (paddy) could not able to carry out because unavailability of water.

Further, all the feeder tanks are connected with other feeder tanks is called cascade system. So each feeder tank is receiving water from another feeder tank which is located in upstream. It is like every feeder tank depend on other feeder tanks. There are 24 farmer organisations under Ahathimurippu scheme. Each farmer organisation has at least one feeder tank as water resource for cultivation. During Maha cultivation most of the farmers delay their cultivation due to cattle availability. Even though, the last date of cattle tie-up is decided in the cultivation meeting, it does not happen on time due to lack of availability of pasture land and long distance between villages and location of pasture land which leads delaying cattle tie-up leading the delay in cultivation. Therefore, Maha cultivation ends in mid of March.

The main problem arises, when cultivation delayed. It is difficult to ensure water for extension of cultivation. Because after mid of February water level of Malwathu Oya reduces and end of month we cannot get water from river. Further 24 feeder tanks depend on water flow from in inlet canal. When river water reduces, inlet canal water also reduces. Therefore, during the end of cultivation each farmer organisation do not share water to other farmer organisation due to water scarcity. Hence, it leads disputes between two or more communities or villages.

Particularly, one cascade system receives water from Akathimurippu inlet canal which contains nearly 10 feeder tanks. So farmers who require water go to upstream tank and illegally open or close gates by damaging or using duplicate keys to get or store water. So these activities lead to disputes as mentioned above which difficult to be handled by the Irrigation Department.

Most of the feeder tanks have maximum height between 1.5 meter to 2 meter and those are shallow tanks. Due to heavy heat and wind water will evaporate quickly and cannot store water for longer period of time in feeder tanks.

Second thing is encroachment of feeder tank reservation. Most of the farmers encroach illegally. Therefore, capacity of feeder tanks reduces and cannot store water as required. Thus, requiring frequent supply of water to each tank which cumulate the loss of water. Even though the Irrigation Department try to put boundary stones or excavating boundary canals, those are the removed by farmers and encroach the feeder tanks and reservation and do cultivation.

Considering above facts, to prevent dispute between communities and villages, the following methodology should be followed and practiced.

- 1. Establishing pasture land for cattle. These issues have been discussed several time in DCC and DAC meetings, but could not get solved due to unavailability of land. But Irrigation Department can suggest DCC or DAC to select suitable size of pasture land for cattle farming under particular feeder tank. Then paddy land can be converted into pasture land. So that particular paddy land area does not need to do cultivation. Cattle farmers need to pay rent to paddy land farmer that could cover the loss of income from paddy cultivation from that area. Therefore, all the cattle can be tied up before cultivation. Thus, leading to programme Maha cultivation on time. These practice should be rotated between feeder tanks each year. Additionally, fertiliser for the particular land is boosted with the use of cattle urine and dung, supporting the paddy field with natural compose. So these can remove the delay in Maha cultivation and community disputes and maximise the usage of water.
- 2. Laws and acts should be implemented for those who are encroaching reservation. When farmers encroach he/she should be fined Rs. 200,000 per acre, suspending privileges given in composes by Agrarian Department for 5 years and suspending membership from the farmer organisation for 5 years if they are a member.
- 3. Most of farmer organisations are registered in Agrarian Department under Agrarian registration number. But it should be re-registered under Irrigation Department as per Irrigation act. Unless they get registered under Irrigation Department, Project management Committee (PMC) (Waphaula) cannot control farmer organisation and farmers. If it is so, cannot prevent illegal cultivation. To keep water resources in safe hands and to ensure water to paddy cultivation and social purpose above mentioned proposal should be adopted.
- 4. Implementing and promoting OFC cultivation in Yala season where water scarcity is expected. During OFC cultivation water requirement is comparatively law when considering paddy cultivation. Also farmers can get high income comparing to paddy cultivation. As mentioned above, less than 5% land of total extend can cultivate in Yala season. But all the farmers could not get benefitted. But when it comes to OFC all the farmers can get benefitted. So social and community disputes will be reduced.
- 5. Amalgamating minor tanks leads to increasing capacity of existing small tanks. It can store excess water during rainy season and retain water for longer period of time. Thus, can supply water to required feeder tanks time to time. Specially this fulfil the requirement of farmer organisation those who mainly depend on water from in feeder canal. (Irrigation department proposed amalgamation of Nedunkulam tank which consist of 7 tanks merged to one tank)



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Invasive Plants and Impact on Tank Cascades in dry zone of Sri Lanka

Introduction

The hydraulic system and its cascade system especially in dry zone of Sri Lanka has prevailed for centuries, while conserving the wellbeing of the civilians as well as the prosperity of the country. But this tank cascade system has been facing numerous challenges over the time due to various reasons. Siltation issues, climate change impacts, agricultural changes, settlement expansion, wild animal impacts, overuse of chemical fertilizers, invasive plants, salinization, rehabilitation issues, North-Eastern war impacts during last few decades and less awareness on tank cascades are some of them.

It is observed that 18,000 - 30,000 small tanks in Sri Lanka with 90% are organized into clusters or cascades. But only 14,421 active tanks and 1,661 cascades are estimated to be prevailed today. (Rathnayake, 2023). Rathnayake explains that the remaining tanks, are being faced to many challenges to survive. This report discusses about the impact of invasive plants on tank cascade systems in Sri Lanka.

Identifying an Invasive Alien Species is important before discussing the issues of them on tank cascades. When a foreign/alien species is introduced for a purpose in an area, a fraction of that will survive, inhibit and spread beyond their area and purpose of introduction. They actively subdue natural and man-made ecosystems replacing native plant and animal species. These species are known as invasive alien species. (Admin, 2017)

Case studies

The dry zone tank cascade system, a sensitive and self-sustaining fresh water ecosystem habitat, provides irrigation water for agriculture in the area and at present, this system is infested with aquatic weeds, which are most dominant aquatic invasive alien species, *salvinia molesta* and Eichhornia *crassipes* and representation of other native weeds is comparatively less. (Kariyawasam, et al., 2021)

A study has been done by Kariyawasam and others in 2021 to study the impact of invasive plants (Water hyacinth and Salvinia) on tank cascade systems in Nachchaduwa and the study shows that aquatic invasive plant cover has increased by 28.6% over the period of 1992-2019 in Nachchaduwa area. Also it shows that a long term decreasing trend on water surface area and tank capacities in tank cascade systems in Sri Lanka. (Kariyawasam, et al., 2021)

Another study has been carried out (Munasinghe, et al., 2009) in tank cascades of Maradankadawala and Thirappane to study the impact of invasive plants on them. Four tanks have been selected for the study, namely, Galkulama, Thirappane, Maradankadawala and Thibbatuwewa in Anuradhapura district. Thibbatuwewa has been severely infested by invasive aquatic plants, 57% of the total spread area, especially by *Eichhornia crassipes*, *Salvinia molesta* and *Typha angustifolia*.

From the 30 ancient tanks out of 152 tanks in Panduwasnuwara area, all the plant species recorded were 38 while 6 of them were invasive. As per the calculation of species distribution, 26% of plant community consists of invasive plants such as Creeping Ox-Eye (Sphagneticola trilobata), Diya para (Dillenia triquetra), Gandapana (Lantana camara), Guinea grass (Megathyrsus maximum), Hambu Pan (Typha angustifolia) and Ipil (Leucaena leucocephala). (Jayasinghe & Jayasinghe, 2022)

Discussion

The oxygen supply and the sunlight penetration to the tank is prevented by the thick cover of invasive aquatic plants and eventually leading to eutrophication to occur. The biomass of the aquatic invasive plants is much higher and the decayed materials cause the reduction of tank capacity. Some of the aquatic invasive plants need shallow water to breed and they tend to grow near the banks of the tank. Due to that the tank tends to silt up eventually and the tank capacity will be decreased.

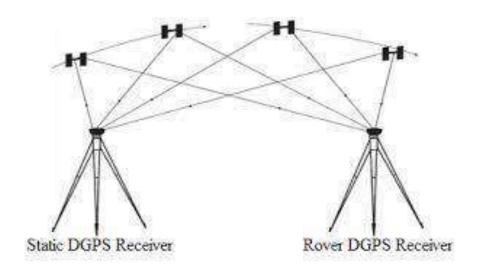
The irrigable area or the command area of the tank can be affected by some other invasive plants reducing the land area for cultivation. This tends to change the land use pattern in the tank cascade system if cultivation does not take place for a few consequent years. The loss of biodiversity in the eco system is not calculable and it will directly affect the lifestyle and livelihood of the local community causing a distance between village life and tank cascade systems.

Although there are only limited studies have been carried out regarding the subject, according to the above discussion it is clear that not only the tanks in cascades but also the irrigable area has affected by the invasive plants. The impact of invasive plants has shaped the existence and development of tank cascade system in the dry zone negatively. Therefore, it is much needed to consider the impact and measures to be taken to minimize the effects of invasive plants on tank cascade systems in dry zone of Sri Lanka.

Global Navigation Satellite System and Real-Time Kinematic (GNSS RTK) Technology

GNSS - RTK (Global Navigation Satellite System - Real Time Kinematic) technology is a precise satellite navigation technique used in surveying and geodesy to obtain highly accurate positioning data. It relies on a network of satellites, such as GPS (Global Positioning System), GLONASS (Global Navigation Satellite System), Galileo, or BeiDou, to provide real-time positioning information. RTK works by comparing the phase of the carrier signal between a reference station with known coordinates and a rover receiver located at the target site.

RTK improves the accuracy of GNSS positioning by using a network of fixed reference stations with known positions. These stations continuously observe satellite signals and compute corrections for the errors mentioned above. A mobile RTK receiver applies these corrections in real-time to enhance its positional accuracy.



GNSS RTK technology is widely used in applications requiring precise positioning, such as land surveying, construction, and agriculture. It offers advantages over traditional GPS by providing centimeter-level accuracy in real-time, enabling more efficient, accurate data collection and navigation. However, it requires a clear communication with multiple satellites and a nearby reference station for real-time corrections.

Components of GNSS RTK



GNSS Receiver: Receive Satellite signals and process the data. It should support multiple GNSS constellations (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou) and may be single-frequency, dual-frequency or multi-frequency, with the latter providing better performance.

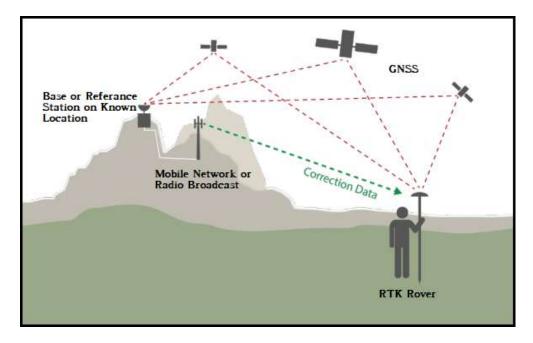
Base Station: The base station is a stationary GNSS receiver placed at a known location with precisely known coordinates. It receives signals from satellites and computes corrections for errors in the satellite signals, such as atmospheric delays and satellite clock errors. These corrections are transmitted to the rover receiver.

Rover: The rover receiver is a mobile GNSS receiver that receives signals from both satellites and the base station. It uses the corrections received from the base station to enhance the accuracy of its positioning calculations in real-time. The rover receiver continuously computes its position relative to the base station, providing centimeter-level accuracy.

Handheld Controller: A handheld controller is a portable device used to interact with GNSS receivers. These controllers are designed to provide users with a user-friendly interface for tasks such as data collection, Visualization, navigation, and configuration of GNSS devices.

Power Supply: Both reference stations and roving receivers require power to operate. Depending on the deployment location, power may be supplied through mains electricity, batteries, solar panels, or other means.

How base stations and Reference networks provide RTK corrections?



Base station established on a known position with a GNSS receiver. It continuously collects data from satellites and calculates its precise location using this data.

Reference Networks: Reference networks consist of multiple base stations distributed over a region. These stations are geodetically surveyed and have known highly accurate positions.

Corrections Generation: Both individual base stations and reference networks generate correction data by comparing their known positions with the computed positions derived from satellite signals. This comparison helps identify errors and biases in the satellite signals.

Correction Types: The correction data typically includes information about errors caused by factors such as atmospheric conditions, satellite orbit errors, and satellite clock inaccuracies. These corrections are often provided in real-time to minimize the impact of these errors on positioning accuracy.

Communication: Base stations or reference networks transmit correction data to rover receivers through various communication methods, such as radio links, cellular networks, internet connections, or satellite links.

Real-Time Corrections: Rover receivers receive the correction data from nearby base stations or reference networks in real-time. They apply these corrections to their own measurements to improve positioning accuracy.

Network Corrections: In the case of reference networks, rover receivers can receive corrections from multiple base stations simultaneously. This allows for more robust and accurate positioning, as the rover can select the best available corrections from multiple sources.

Continuous Updates: Correction data is continuously updated and broadcasted to rover receivers to ensure that positioning accuracy is maintained as the rover moves within the survey area.

By utilizing base stations and reference networks to provide real-time corrections, GNSS RTK systems can achieve centimeter-level positioning accuracy, making them invaluable tools in applications such as surveying, construction, precision agriculture, and autonomous vehicle navigation. To sum up, base stations and reference networks are vital parts of the RTK system, as they provide the real-time correction data needed to achieve centimeter-level positioning accuracy. While a single base station can work in some applications, reference networks offer a more scalable and efficient solution for larger areas or multiple users.

Benefits of GNSS RTK

High Accuracy: RTK provides centimeter-level accuracy in real-time positioning, which is crucial for applications where precise positioning is required, such as surveying, precision agriculture, construction, and machine control.

Increased Efficiency: With precise positioning information available in real-time, tasks can be completed more efficiently. This is particularly important in applications like precision agriculture, where accurate positioning can optimize resource usage and increase yields.

Improved Safety: In applications such as maritime navigation, aviation, and autonomous vehicles, precise positioning provided by RTK enhances safety by ensuring accurate navigation and avoiding collisions.

Cost Savings: While RTK systems may have higher initial costs compared to standard GNSS receivers, they can result in cost savings over time due to increased efficiency and reduced rework in applications such as construction and surveying.

Better Planning and Decision Making: Accurate real-time positioning information provided by RTK enables better planning and decision-making processes in various fields, including construction site layout, land development, and urban planning.

Compatibility and Integration: RTK systems are compatible with various GNSS constellations, providing flexibility and redundancy in positioning information. They can also be integrated with other technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), machine control systems, and remote sensing platforms, enhancing their utility across different applications.

Environmental Monitoring and Management: RTK positioning can be used for precise monitoring and management of environmental parameters such as water levels, soil moisture, and vegetation health, facilitating better environmental stewardship and resource management.

Asset Tracking and Management: RTK-enabled GNSS receivers can provide accurate positioning information for tracking and managing assets such as vehicles, equipment, and personnel in industries like logistics, transportation, and mining.

Overall, the benefits of GNSS RTK technology contribute to improved efficiency, safety, and decision-making across a wide range of applications, making it an essential tool in modern positioning and navigation systems.



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