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Chartered Civil Engineer , Works 15 years at Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka



Double Master's from the UNESCO-IHE Delft, Nederland's, and University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
Completed PhD in Disaster Management @ ICHARM/GRIPS, Japan



Water Resources Planning, Planning & design (soft & Hard) for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Water Management



Interesting Water sharing polices and flood and drought monitoring tools, Hydropower

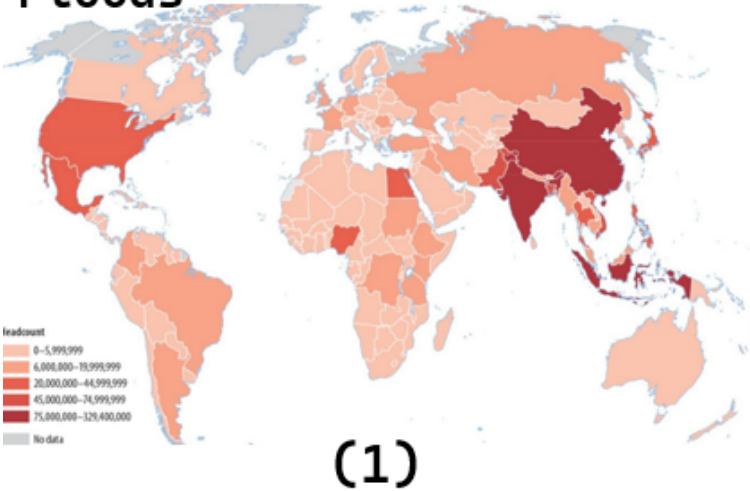
**A HOLISTIC ANALYSIS SYSTEM TO SUPPORT WATER
RESOURCE POLICY DECISIONS UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE
(SOLUTIONS WITH UTILIZE EARTH INTELLIGENCE)**

**2024 AOGEO Symposium
Special Session 2 Highlighting the Early-Careers
5th Sep 2024 13.00-14.00**

Situation of the Disasters & Root Causes

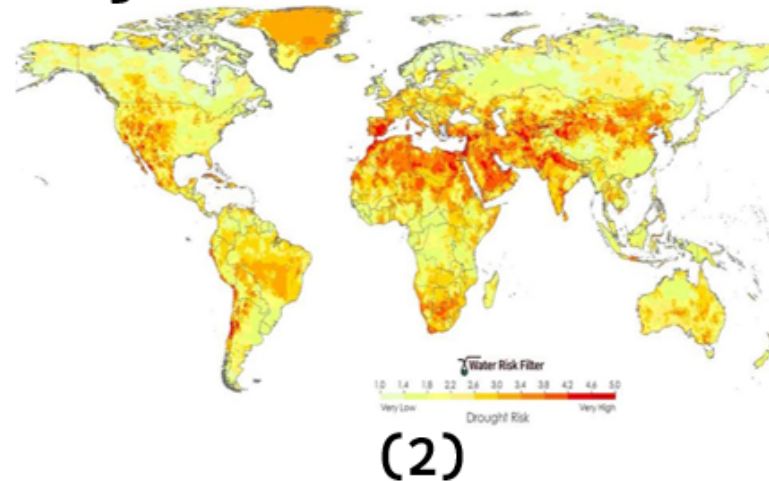
- ✓ Tsunami /, Floods, Droughts, Landslides, Land Subsidence, Cyclones, Lighting/Thunderstone, Coastal Erosion, Salinization
- ✓ Earth Quakes, Forest Fire, Heat Wave/Human-made Disasters
- ✓ 74% of natural disasters were water-related (Between 2001 and 2018) ([UN WDR, 2020](#))
- ✓ Over 90% of natural disasters were water-related in 2023 (UNEP, 2024)

Climate change Impact - Floods



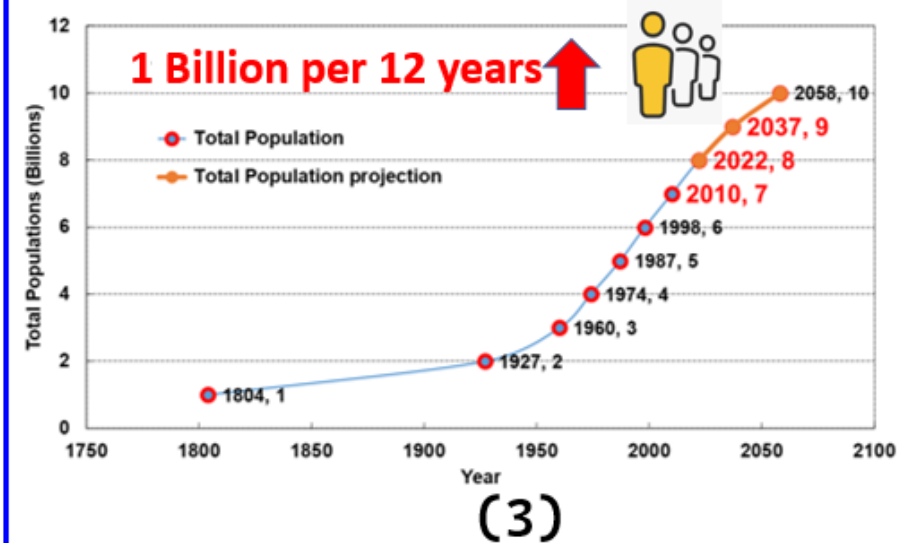
Millions people exposure to 15cm or more flood inundation risk (Source WB, 2022)

Climate change Impact - Droughts



1/5% of large cities are at high/very high risk of drought (WWF, 2018)

World Populations Increasing



Rapid increasing of Population (UN Population, 2022)

Requirement of Addressing the DRR policies

1. Sustainable Development Goals / **SDGs (2015)**
2. Paris Agreement / **PA (2015)**
3. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction / **SFDRR (2015)**
4. Kumamoto Declaration / **KD 2022**
5. Water Conference 2023 / **WC 2023**

**Climate
Change (CC)
Disasters**

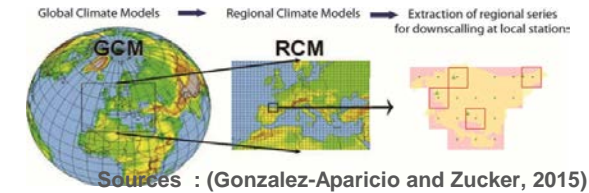
**Climate Services for Projecting the
Future Climatic variable**

There are Gaps for applying science and technology for **CC on Decision Making**

**Building Sustainable
society by strengthen
disaster resilience
(1) + (3)**

(A) Five principles for using global climate model (GCM) outputs in decision-making on climate variabilities

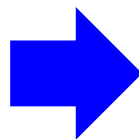
1. The climate models used for decision-making should **accurately** represent the current regional climate
2. When using GCMs at the regional or local scale, **downscaling and bias correction** should be implemented
3. The **climatic sensitivity** of climate models should be identified
4. The **disparities** in outcomes among climate models should be understood
5. Climate models should be able to address **diverse environments**



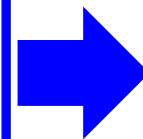
(B) Five guiding principles aimed at addressing gaps in hydrological analysis for analyzing the influence of Climate change on water availability

1. Utilize **reliable GCM** outputs as inputs to hydrological models
2. **Seamless** - capable hydrology models
3. Climate change features identification: using various **hydro-meteorological indices** SPI, SSI, SSMI, SETI
4. Recognize key **climate change phenomena**
5. **Diverse environments** capability

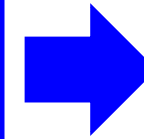
Rainfall
Projection



Hydrological
Parameter



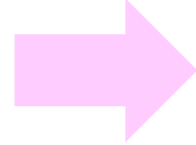
Solution by Trans
Basin Water
Sharing



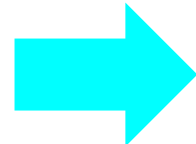
Conclusion

Framework

Rainfall
Projection



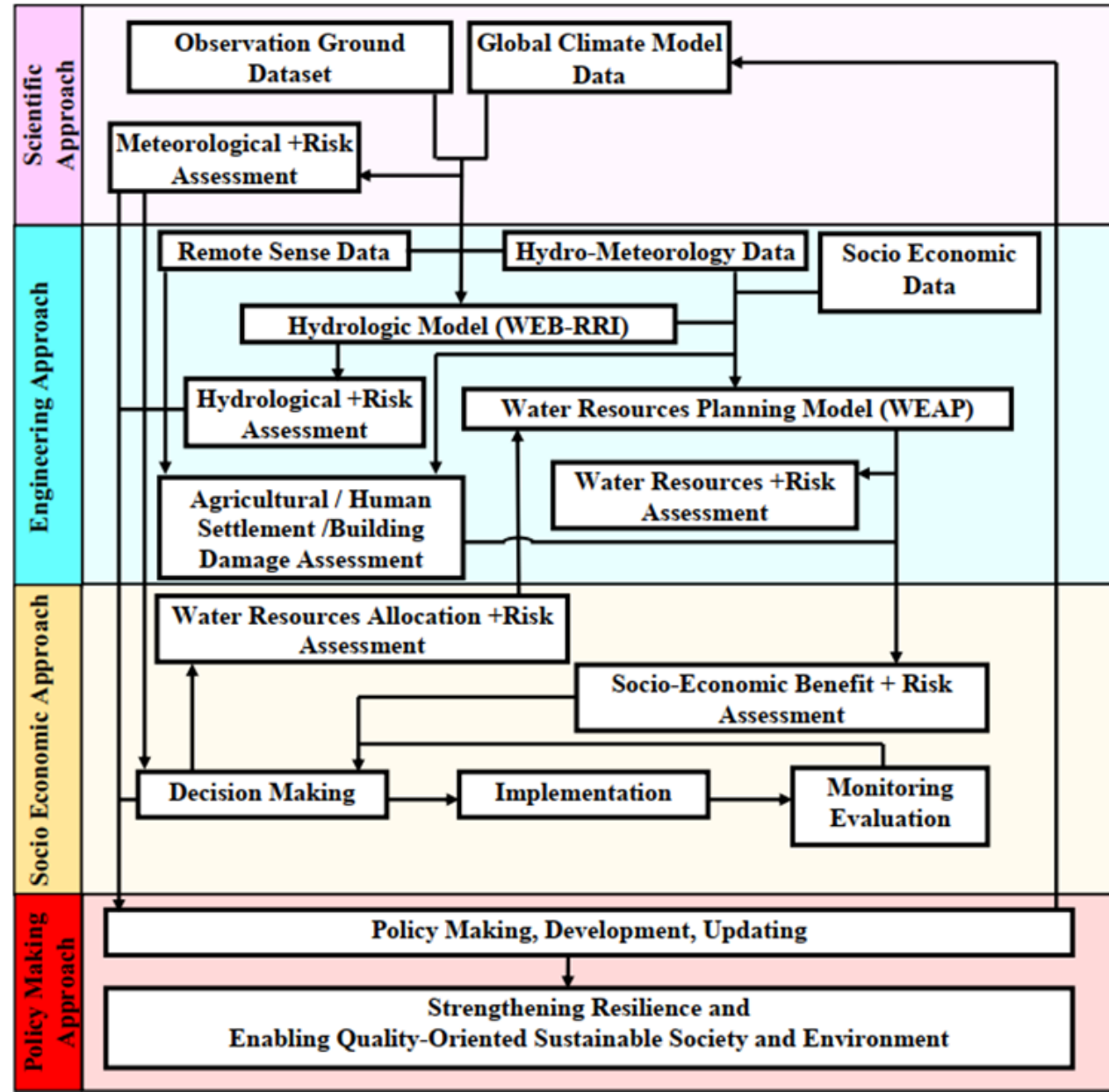
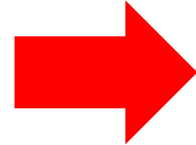
Hydrological
Parameter



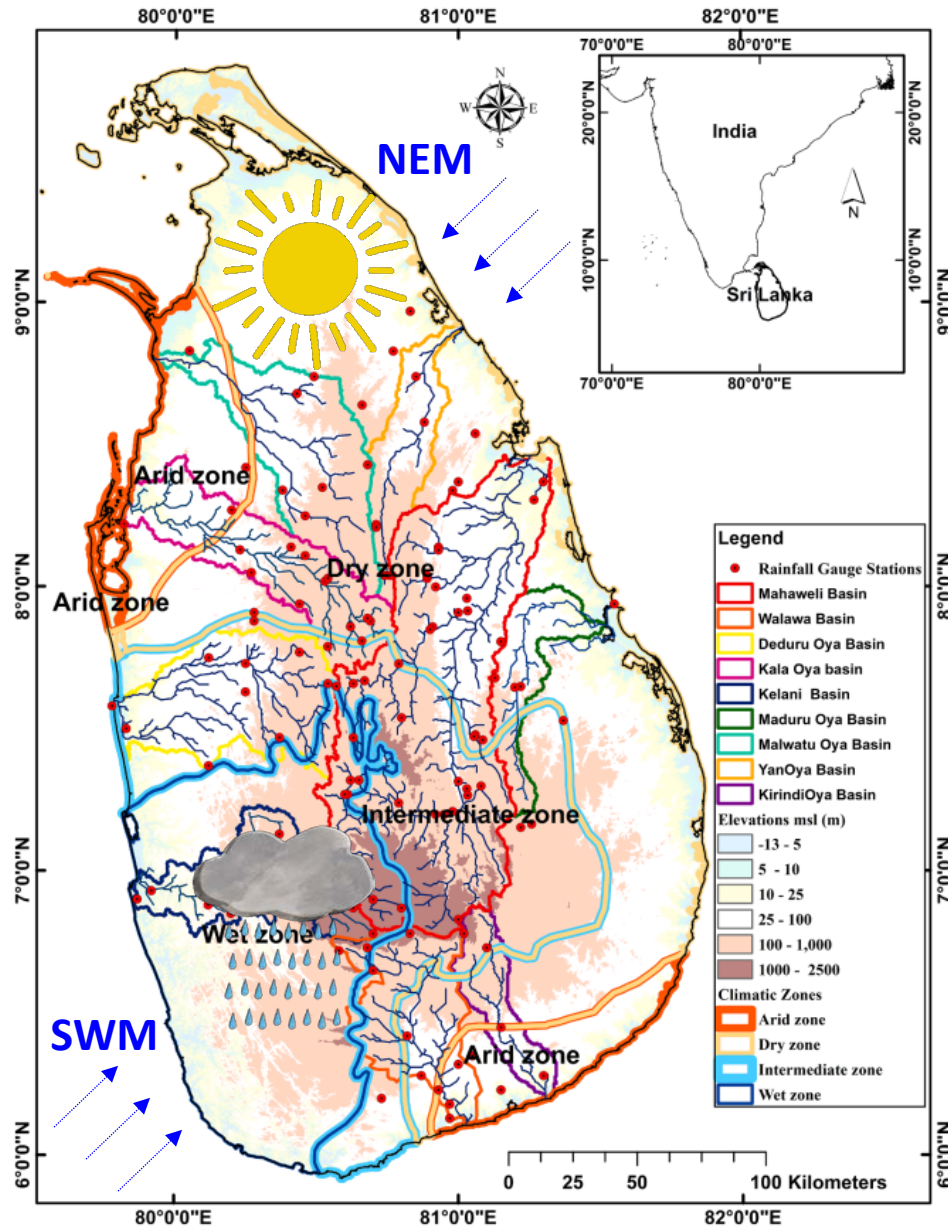
Solution by Trans
Basin Water
Sharing



Conclusion



Study Area – Application for Diverse Regions





- ✓ Total Area : 65,610 km²
- ✓ No. of river basins :103
- ✓ Major Reservoirs and Dams : 80
- ✓ Small Tanks : 14000< , Small Anicuts:12500<
- ✓ Annual Average Rainfall:2000 mm
- ✓ 4 Climatic Zones (based on annual rainfall)
(Wet > 2500 mm , Intermediate < 2500 mm , dry < 1750 mm , Arid <1200 mm)
- ✓ Two Monsoon – SWM –May- Sept.
NEM – Oct- Feb.
- ✓ Total Water Volume : 133 Billion m³
- ✓ Discharge to sea : 66 Billion m³
(N. Eriyagama et al 2015)
- ✓ Command area :625,000 ha
- ✓ Main Hydro Power- 1500 MW

Earth Intelligence Utilization:

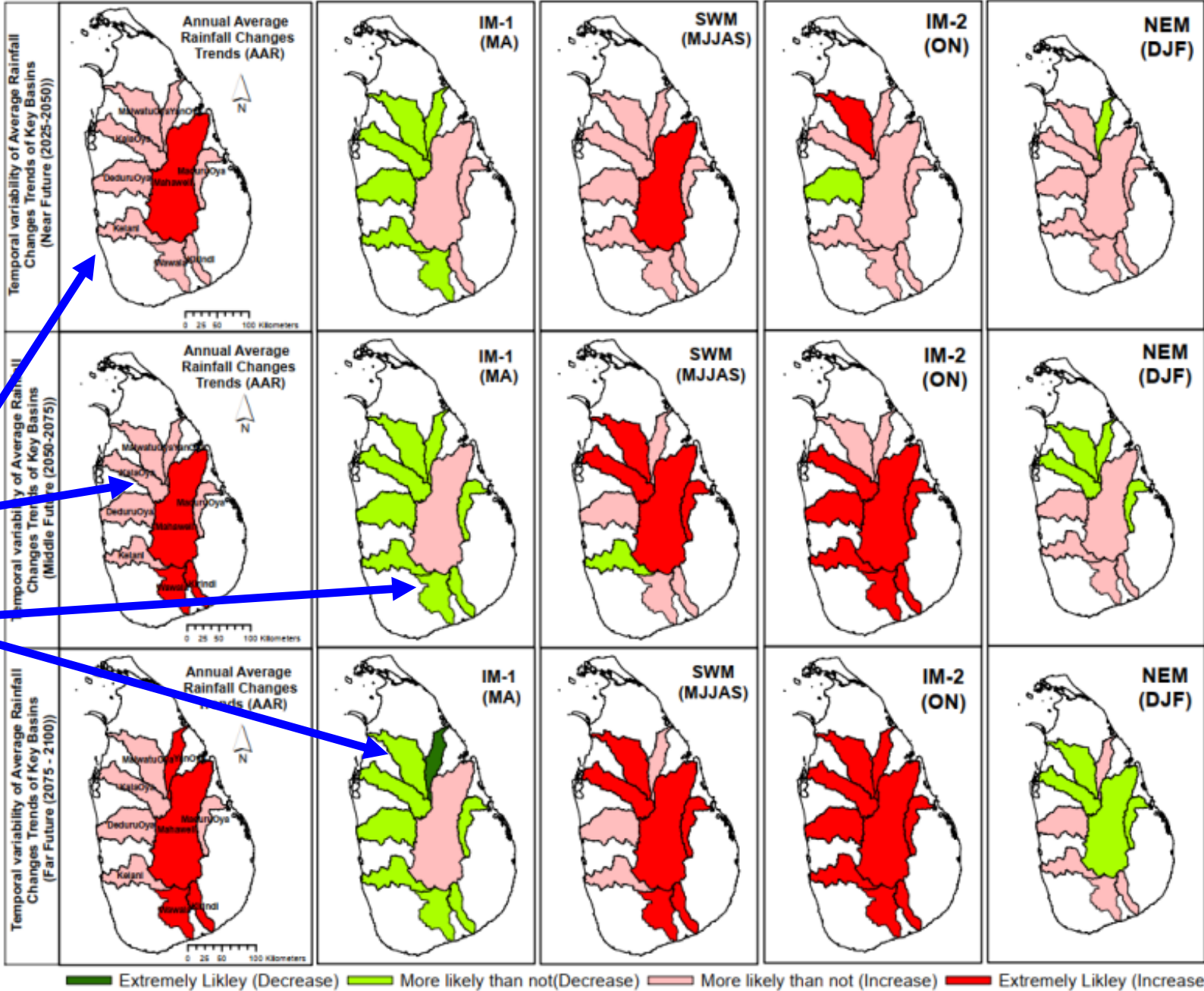
- ✓ The Earth observation data sources
 - Climate projections, Hydrology model development and projection, Drought Monitoring and Projection, Water Resources Planning Model Development
(e.g., satellite data / remote sensing ,ground data, hydrometeorology data)
- ✓ Innovative Methods:
 - Big data analytics to process and analyse these data sources (DIAS Platform CIM5 data, observation rainfall and runoff data)
 - Machine learning – Drought projection
 - Couple model development WEB-RRI with WEAP

Future seasonal and annual precipitation likelihood trend for basins

 Increasing
 Decreasing



For More Details



■ Extremely Likley (Decrease)
 ■ More likely than not(Decrease)
 ■ More likely than not (Increase)
 ■ Extremely Likley (Increase)

Integrated Hydrometeorological Indices Analysis: SPI, SSI, SSMI, and SETI Event Projections (Overview)

No	Basin	Wet Condition (short term)									Meteorological and hydrological Drought Condition (Short term)									Agricultural & ecological Drought Condition - long term						
		No of Events Insitu (1980-2005)		NF (2025 - 2050)		MF (2050 - 2075)		FF (2075-2100)		No of Events Insitu (1980-2005)		NF (2025 - 2050)		MF (2050 - 2075)		FF (2075-2100)		No of Events Insitu (1980-2005)		NF (2025 - 2050)		MF (2050 - 2075)		FF (2075-2100)		
		M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	
1	Walawa	11	5	█		█		█		8	2	█	█		█		3	1	█	█		█				
2	YanOya	14	5	█	█		█		█		5	2	█	█		█		8	0	█		█		█		
3	MalwatuOya	13	7	█		█		█		11	4	█		█		█		9	1	█		█		█		
4	KalaOya	14	5	█	█		█		█		5	1	█		█		█		9	1	█		█		█	
5	DeduruOya	14	6	█	█		█		█		7	1	█		█		█		10	4	█		█		█	
6	MaduruOya	12	4	█		█		█		11	6	█	█		█		9	4	█		█		█			
7	Kelani	13	7	█	█		█		█		13	3	█	█		█		6	1	█		█		█		
8	Mahaweli	12	5	█		█		█		8	2	█		█		█		3	1	█		█		█		

█ Increasing Trend NA M - Moderate event
█ Decreasing Trend S - Severe event

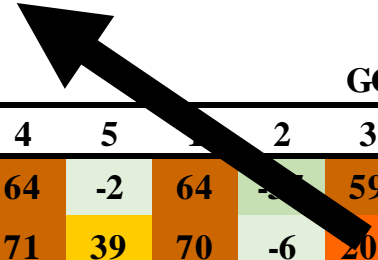
Wet Condition - Tendency vary by basin, temporal

Dry – (Drought) Tendency Not so Clear, **Uncertainty**

Flood Damage on Paddy

High Sensitivities of Paddy Damage

Increasing Flood Damage on Paddy



			GCMs																		
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	NF	MF	FF	
1	Walawa	235	2.8	-7	-67	15	64	-2	64	-5	59	202	74	-42	21	16	220	-2	-3	+4	+3
2	YanOya	265	5.4	9	9	69	71	39	70	-6	200	69	57	47	-45	266	14	56	+5	+4	+4
3	MalwatuOya	556	2.7	-1	645	233	58	65	22	723	386	86	397	-15	740	98	19	246	+4	+5	+4
4	KalaOya	655	3.4	-21	177	1	20	119	132	272	-9	90	742	-15	180	2	82	377	+4	+4	+4
5	DeduruOya	712	5.0	9	-14	38	7	17	77	18	-7	48	68	42	-2	53	28	56	+4	+4	+4
6	MaduruOya	120	4.2	14	-14	0	0	0	29	14	0	50	17	0	-14	0	67	0	+3	+4	+3
7	Kelani	169	34.6	13	-22	-14	22	9	28	4	-7	42	32	1	10	-3	43	7	+3	+4	+4
8	Mahaweli	1201	13.5	-2	-13	58	17	47	47	-31	67	38	58	81	-10	7	73	20	+3	+4	+4

Sensitivity

- Degree of Difference of Damage increase (0 - 25 %)
- Degree of Difference of Damage increase (25 - 50 %)
- Degree of Difference of Damage increase (50 - 100 %)
- Degree of Difference of Damage increase (100 % <)

- Degree of Difference of Damage decrease (0 - 25 %)
- Degree of Difference of Damage decrease (25 - 50 %)
- Degree of Difference of Damage decrease (50 - 100 %)
- Degree of Difference of Damage decrease (100 % <)

Trends

- Increase
- Decrease
- Same

2. Sensitivity of future projections for probable maximum paddy damage due to agricultural drought based on Basin Average Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

No	River Basin	Basin Average Vegetation Health Index (VHI) - Past (1980-2005)					Basin Average Vegetation Health Index (VHI) - NF (2025-2050)					Basin Average Vegetation Health Index (VHI) - MF (2050-2075)					Basin Average Vegetation Health Index (VHI) - FF (2075- 2100)					VHI Trends		
		GCMs																				NF	MF	FF
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5			
1	Walawa	0.327	0.397	0.381	0.288	0.372	0.339	0.408	0.383	0.347	0.346	0.383	0.383	0.31	0.253	0.392	0.385	0.372	0.4	0.403	0.388	4	3	3
2	YanOya	0.167	0.236	0.142	0.203	0.156	0.174	0.131	0.172	0.188	0.239	0.129	0.139	0.114	0.219	0.17	0.219	0.145	0.195	0.255	0.159	-3	-4	-3
3	MalwatuOya	0.266	0.188	0.026	0.229	0.254	0.371	0.114	0.026	0.316	0.244	0.145	-0.01	0.043	0.134	0.253	0.194	0.007	-0.14	-0.1	0.141	3	-4	-5
4	KalaOya	0.363	0.32	0.348	0.186	0.256	0.268	0.267	0.281	0.347	0.132	0.17	0.181	0.215	0.18	0.377	0.288	0.4	0.314	0.302	0.212	3	-3	3
5	DeduruOya	0.705	0.739	0.691	0.759	0.711	0.765	0.714	0.733	0.674	0.686	0.724	0.767	0.72	0.722	0.655	0.717	0.686	0.748	0.711	0.711	-4	-3	-5
6	MaduruOya	0.495	0.438	0.506	0.476	0.46	0.481	0.438	0.46	0.437	0.422	0.451	0.526	0.471	0.45	0.444	0.422	0.4	0.466	0.428	0.496	-5	-3	-4
7	Kelani	0.56	0.571	0.554	0.523	0.558	0.551	0.578	0.532	0.556	0.56	0.564	0.527	0.552	0.523	0.573	0.559	0.541	0.536	0.59	0.577	3	-3	3
8	Mahaweli	0.382	0.366	0.354	0.365	0.348	0.356	0.362	0.367	0.368	0.366	0.355	0.343	0.321	0.377	0.368	0.378	0.365	0.327	0.351	0.359	5	-3	4

Duration	Sensitivity		Probability (likelihood)		%	Trends	
NF (2025-2050)			Occurrence Matrix		Range	In case of five models	
MF (2050-2075)	< 0.2	Extreme & Severe Drought	< 0.4	Mild drought	> 50 - 100 %	(3/5,4/5)	Increase -Less Damage
FF (2075-2100)	<0.3	Moderate Drought	>0.4	No drought	95 - 100 %	5 / 5	Decrease- More Damage

Demand site coverage

Example-Two Demand Sites + GCM (CNRM-CM5)

A) Without Diversion Demand Site Coverage - **Past** (1990 -2015) - **Yala Season**

Basin	Demand Site	No of seasons				
		Water Demand Coverage Percentage (sufficient / Insufficient)				
		100%	75 - 99%	50 - 75%	25 - 50 %	0 - 25 %
MalwatuOya	Anuradhapura-WB	9	0	0	2	5
KalaOya	H-Kalawewa	2	0	3	7	4

B) Without Diversion Demand Site Coverage - **Near Future** (2025 – 2045) - **Yala Season (CNRM-CM5)**

Basin	Demand Site	No of seasons				
		Water Demand Coverage Percentage (sufficient / Insufficient)				
		100%	75 - 99%	50 - 75%	25 - 50 %	0 - 25 %
MalwatuOya	Anuradhapura-WB	6	0	0	0	14
KalaOya	H-Kalawewa	1	0	1	12	6

Without Diversion

A) With Current Diversion Demand Site Coverage - **Past** (1990 -2015) - **Yala Season**

Basin	Demand Site	No of seasons				
		Water Demand Coverage Percentage (sufficient / Insufficient)				
		100%	75 - 99%	50 - 75%	25 - 50 %	0 - 25 %
MalwatuOya	Anuradhapura-WB	16	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	H-Kalawewa	16	0	0	0	0

B) With Current Diversion Demand Site Coverage - **Near Future** (2025 – 2045) - **Yala Season (CNRM-CM5)**

Basin	Demand Site	No of seasons				
		Water Demand Coverage Percentage (sufficient / Insufficient)				
		100%	75 - 99%	50 - 75%	25 - 50 %	0 - 25 %
MalwatuOya	Anuradhapura-WB	20	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	H-Kalawewa	20	0	0	0	0

With Current Diversion

With Current Diversion (PAST + Future (GCM) CAN_ESM2, CNRM_CM5)

Basin	Demand Site	Coverage Summary - Number Seasons (Water Sufficient/insufficient)																																		
		Yala Season (SWM)					Maha Season (NEM)					Yala (SWM)					Maha Season (NEM)																			
		PAST (1990-2015)	GCM1-CNRM-CM5				PAST (1990-2015)	GCM1-CNRM-CM5				GCM2-CanESM2					GCM2-CanESM2																			
			NF(2025-2045)	MF(2050-2070)	FF(2075-2095)			NF(2025-2045)	MF(2050-2070)	FF(2075-2095)		NF(2025-2045)	MF(2050-2070)	FF(2075-2095)		NF(2025-2045)	MF(2050-2070)	FF(2075-2095)																		
		Coverage Percentage / (%)																																		
100	99-75	75-50	50-25	<25	100	99-75	75-50	50-25	<25	100	99-75	75-50	50-25	<25	100	99-75	75-50	50-25	<25	100	99-75	75-50	50-25	<25	100	99-75	75-50	50-25	<25	100	99-75	75-50	50-25	<25		
Malwatuoya	Anuradhapura-WB	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
MaduruOya	B-Maduru Left Bank	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	C1,C2-Ulhiya/Rathkinda	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	D1-Giritale	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	D1-Kantale	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	D1-Kaudula	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	D1-Minneriya	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	D2-ParakramaSamudyara	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	Dambulla-WB	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	Eppawala-WB	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	H-DambuluOya	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	H-Kalawewa	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	H-Kandalama	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
KalaOya	H-Rajanganaya/Neela.	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
MalwatuOya	IH-Nachchaduwa	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
MalwatuOya	IH-Nuwarawewa	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
MalwatuOya	IH-Thisawewa	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
YanOya	KH Feeder Canal	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
YanOya	MH-Huruluwewa	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	Peradeniya-WB	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	A- Allai	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	E - Minipe	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Mahaweli	G- Elehera	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0

✓ 100 % coverage Yala & Maha Season
 ✓ unmet demand = 0

Deficit Yala Season

Deficit Maha Season

100 % Coverage

Conclusion & Policies Proposal

- ✓ GCM **sensitivity varies spatially** and temporally
- ✓ **More flood damages on paddy** in future
- ✓ **Drought projection** involved **more uncertainty** specially in agricultural drought
- ✓ A **simple detailed climate analysis chart** may **better** communicate scientific messages to the **scientific community** and the **public** decision-makers.
- ✓ **Socio-Economic direct** benefits due to inter-basin(adjacent basins) water transfers for donor and recipient basins
- ✓ **Climate change** impacts can be **mitigated** by **water sharing** and utilization of **existing water storages** (resources) of the basins interconnected system

This proves that **water-sharing systems can enhance **societal robustness** even **under climate change scenarios****

- ✓ **Develop a Holistic Analysis System**
- ✓ Establish or strengthen an **integrated basin management authority**
- ✓ Enhance **Climate-Resilient Infrastructure**
- ✓ Introduce **automated** water management and distribution system
- ✓ Promote **International Collaboration**



Thank you very much