

# Water Utility and Management Policy for Effective Sharing of Natural Water Resource in the Costal Dry Zone of Sri Lanka in the North East Region

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**Abstract:** Unlike other natural resources, water is a unique resource, which renews itself. It is due to its constant circulation in the ocean-atmosphere-earth-ocean system. No matter how much water is consumed in daily life, its amount seldom dwindles. With time and under certain conditions water regains its properties and becomes fit for reuse. This is probably the reason why water resources appear to be unlimited for a long time. The North East region of Sri Lanka comprises the whole of eight districts, namely Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Ampara and covers an area of 18,881sq.km. The population is around 3.17 million, with growth rate nearly 1.5% per annum. Agriculture, including fisheries, has been the principal economic activity in the province. Over 50% of the total work force, in the region depends on irrigated agriculture for their livelihood. To accelerate the development and effective utilization of water resource identified within the region, a clearly defined policy formulation is essential. Only with a proper policy for the effective utilization and management of water resource, the expected result can be achieved

**Keywords:** Growth Rate, livelihood, Economic Activity, Water Resource

## 1. General

The key consumer of fresh water is agriculture rather than industry. Irrigation of fields, orchards and estates claim almost 80% of the water consumed the world over (Rao, 1979).

Unfortunately, 97.5% of all water resources on earth are salty. Consequently, fresh water including the one in glaciers accounts for only 2.5% Even here the most accessible one is as little as 0.3%. Moreover the natural distribution is extremely uneven (Nandasena, 1999). This unevenness is aggravated by the still greater unevenness of the geographical distribution of human settlements. Shortage is noticed where there is an excess of population and industry. Besides, modern industry, with its manufactures of increasingly complex and diverse products requires not just fresh, but exceptionally clean water. Many countries are short of this clean water. Treatment of fresh water for getting clean water further reduces the bulk of fresh water.

## 2. Objective of the Policy

Objective of the policy is to improve the standard of living of the people in North East region of Sri Lanka by implementing the proposed water utility and management policy of North East region.

## 3. Introduction of the Problem

Due to the long negligence of the proper management of existing water resources, people in this area suffer a lot during dry season even for drinking water. This negligence of the proper management also allowed the sea water to intrude in to the main land through non-perennial river mouths in high tidal time. Apart from the tidal salt-water intrusion, in some places excess pumping of water for irrigation, improper drainage and ad-hoc land reclamation leads to salination of coastal belts of this reign.

This salination problem together with the conflict situation that prevailed in the North

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East made a considerable part of 384,657ha. of good fertile land closer to coastal area be abandoned from cultivation and habitation (Sivakumar, 2002). Abandoning quite a lot of coastal land led to salty weeds spreading to bare land and further block the rain water from flowing out to sea leading to water logging and land further interior also to become brackish groundwater. It's high time to stop the fresh groundwater and brackish groundwater interface getting pushed inside to the main land.

Around 375 km coastal length extending inwards from 1km to 8km experienced this salination problem. Nearly 45,000 families dependent on fishing, live in this area and are suffering from non availability of fresh water for drinking. More than 75,000 families having 150,000 ha of good fertile cultivation land along the coastal river mouth are having difficulties for their livelihood (Sivakumar, 2002).

The problems causing concern in this vast northern coastal belt is due to highly cavernous and permeable nature of lime stone in this region through which saline water intrudes in land. The groundwater being the main source of irrigation besides the scarce rainfall in the area, the affect of saline water intrusion is ruinous. Except a few minor tanks and ponds and some small sand bars, the non perennial rivers are the only surface irrigation facility available. Hence as an alternative source of meeting agriculture water demand, water is being obtained from groundwater in this region.

There are quite a large number of open wells in this coastal region, which have been the main source of supplying fresh ground water to crops as well as the human being. The concentrated local pumping resulted in lowering the water table and this in turn paved the way for easy intrusion of saline water in land due to reversal of hydrological gradient. The result is the deterioration of quality and quantity of ground water. The increase in the total dissolved solids further affects the agricultural outputs and the income of the farmers.

In the last two decades, inadequate rain has resulted in very low recharge to groundwater system. The situation further aggravated when farmers started utilizing water from the wells for irrigation, which was adversely affected due to higher withdrawals, which was the only

mode of irrigation available. Continuous use of such water with high percentage of total dissolved salt caused certain deterioration in quality of agricultural sales and persistent withdrawals from these wells caused persistent ingress of saline water in the coastal belt and then created the problem of inadequate drinking water supply in this area during dry season.

#### 4. Present Status of the Water Resource

With the increase in population, industrialization and urbanization, demand for water has increased. Population has increased from 1.9 million in 1971 to 2.9 million in 2002 and 3.17 million, which shows a growth rate of nearly 1.5% per annum. The domestic and industrial water use has to be given due consideration than the agricultural use. The industrial sector's share of the Gross Domestic Product was 23% in 1996, compared to about 19% for agriculture, forestry and fisheries in whole country (Sivakumar, 2002). Preliminary calculations based on per capita water use for domestic needs, water requirement for the irrigation sector and projections for industrial and commercial water needs show a trend of increasing water demand.

Even though the Government has been developing water resources (surface irrigation facilities as well as groundwater extraction facilities) for the economic and social wellbeing of the community, it has found that the scope for further development is reducing gradually. Water resource augmentation is a limited option since new projects tend to be less technically feasible and less economically viable. Therefore the importance of conservation and efficient management of available water resources should be addressed properly.

Groundwater is used in the domestic, agriculture, commercial and industrial sectors. Several government organizations, non-governmental organizations, commercial enterprises and private sectors are promoting the extraction of ground water without any control or restrictions. This problem of unregulated groundwater use has led to over-exploitation of shallow aquifers and water quality problems.

The major demand management consideration with respect to groundwater is that groundwater use is unregulated and

controlled only by natural occurrence, recharge and the degree of impact by other groundwater uses. This is clearly an area requiring basic water resource management as well as demand management.

At present Central Irrigation Department and provincial Irrigation Department and looking after operation and maintenance of major and medium irrigation schemes and Department of Agrarian Development is looking after operation and maintenance of minor irrigation schemes where as Water Supply and Drainage Board is looking after domestic water supply schemes.

Even though almost all the river basins are tapped by constructing Irrigation schemes, due to poor maintenance by Central Irrigation Department, provincial Irrigation Department and Department of Agrarian Development (due to lack of funds and situation prevailed in the region) duty of the irrigation systems are as high as 10 ft and above. This issue is not adequately addressed by the relevant authorities due to constraints they faced in this region.

Water Supply and Drainage Board is mainly depending on groundwater for its domestic water supply schemes. In most of the places their yield is reducing due to poor recharge. Nowadays they are also trying to get water from surface irrigation schemes for water supply projects.

## 5. Policy Implementation Area

In view of the above facts the areas to be developed to be identified. In the west coast of this region starts from Motharagama, Mannar, Valipadu, Kumilamunai, Nachchikudah to Elephant pass and in the east coast Chundikulam, Mathalan, Salai, Nayaru, Kokulai, Trincomalee, Muthure, Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Pottuvil, and Panama areas. The above area covers the following fifty six river basin mouths (Arumugam, 1956).

1. Kunchikumban aru
2. Palakkattai aru
3. Yan Oya
4. Mee Oya
5. Ma Oya
6. Churian Aru
7. Chavar Aru
8. Palladi aru
9. Nay aru

10. Kodalikallu aru
11. Per aru
12. Maruthapilly Aru
13. Thoravil aru
14. Piramenthal aru
15. Nethali aru
16. Kanakarayan aru
17. Kalawalappu Aru
18. Akkarayan aru
19. Mandekal aru
20. Pallaryan Kaddu
21. Pali aru
22. Chappi aru
23. Parangi Aru
24. Pnkulam aru
25. Panna Oya
26. Palampotta aru
27. Kantalai Aru
28. Mahaweli Ganga
29. Makarachchi Aru
30. Mandan Aru
31. Bodigolla Aru
32. Kirimechchi Aru
33. Pulliyanpota Aru
34. Maduru Oya
35. Miyangolla Ela
36. Mundeni Aru
37. Unnichchi
38. Vett Aru
39. Pathantoppu Aru
40. Mandipattu Aru
41. Mamakada Aru
42. Tumpun Keni
43. Andella Oya
44. Gal Oya
45. Ampalam Oya
46. Pannel Oya
47. Rufus Kulam
48. Kangikadichi Aru
49. Tandiadi Aru
50. Semana Aru
51. Karanda Oya
52. Heda Oya
53. Wila Oya
54. Wila Oya
55. Helawa Aru
56. Girikula Oya

Out of these 56 river basin covering around 19,000 sqr.km only a very few are perennial rivers all others carry water only during rainy season. From an average of 4 million hector-meter of water annually received from rain fall 50% is lost through evapotranspiration, 20% seeps down to replenish ground water. Only 30% or 1.2 Million Hectors is available as stream flow for irrigation and other purposes.



A good tree belt of 15 meters high tree will obstruct wind and effectively protect an area of 450 to 500 meters and have beneficial effects over an area of 1000 to 1500 meters on the leeward side.

The strategy for development of forestry in the region lays emphasis on the reforestation programme to bring at least 30% of the land area under forest cover and a vigorous social forestry programme with the active participation of the communities in every part of the region. Agro-forestry programme will also be implemented to integrate trees and shrubs on the farms of manure, fuel wood, fodder, medicine etc.

These steps are necessary in order to halt the damage resulting from the indiscriminate destruction of the forests and environmental degradation. The effects are already being felt by less and erratic rainfall, lowering of the underground water table and soil erosion.

## 7. Institutional Arrangement for Monitoring Water Quality

In order to study the extent of salinity ingress area wise and quality wise, special monitoring cell has to be created. This cell should carry out the micro level geophysical and geohydraulic investigations along the coastal area through selected observation wells.

The scope of monthly, well and other monitoring should cover the followings:

- Observations of water level fluctuation through a net work of observation wells during pre monsoon and post monsoon to determine the seasonal variation every year.
- Observation of chemical quality of ground water to monitor seasonal and long term variation.
- Conducting repeat geological sounding on oriented profiles seasonally to determine movement of saline-fresh water interface, if any.

Evaluation and correlation of geoelectrical and geohydrological data will give a comprehensive picture of variation in the areas and sub surface horizon. This type of monitoring and evaluation will help any future

project elsewhere. Even Universities can conduct research programs. This also will give an individual technical knowledge basic return from the policy.

## 8. Justification of Policy

All the three proposed policies, if implemented will lead to uplift the living condition of the people of North East region of Sri Lanka. In turn produce healthy human resource for the development of this region by improving the standard of living of the people.

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