IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DROUGHTS IN MADURU OYA RIVER BASIN IN SRI LANKA OVER THE 21st CENTURY

Gunjan Kour

(208353B)

Degree of Master of Science

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

February 2022

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DROUGHTS IN MADURU OYA RIVER BASIN IN SRI LANKA OVER THE 21st CENTURY

Gunjan Kour

(208353B)

Supervised by

Dr R. M. J. Bamunawala and Dr T. M. N. Wijayaratna

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

Master of Science in Civil Engineering

UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Centre for

South Asia Water Management (UMCSAWM)

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

February 2022

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE AND SUPERVISOR

"I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text".

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

UOM Verified Signature	
and a second sec	6-Feb-2022
Gunjan Kour	Date
The above candidate has carried out research for the Massupervision	ster's thesis under my
UOM Verified Signature	6-Feb-2022
Dr R. M. J. Bamunawala	Date
UOM Verified Signature	6-Feb-2022
Dr T. M. N. Wijayaratna	Date

ABSTRACT

Impact of Climate Change on Droughts in Maduru Oya River Basin in Sri Lanka over the 21st Century

Drought is an creeping hazard that is least understood and the most complex of all-natural hazards. The drought study requires large historical climatological and meteorological datasets and their complex inter-relationships. Its impacts are prominently observed on a local scale only when the severity becomes high, and the coherent onset and persistence of mild droughts may go unnoticed. The current study investigates the existing drought conditions and future drought risk in the Maduru Oya River Basin over the 21st-century in terms of meteorological and hydrological drought indices (i.e., SPI, SPEI, RDI, EDI and SRI). The future hydrology over the basin is simulated for this research, using bias-corrected precipitation and potential evapotranspiration outputs under RCP 4.5 and 8.5 of the MPI-M-MPI-ESM-MR. The relevant drought-related indices were computed in monthly and seasonal timescales over the 1951-2099 period. The time series have been classified for drought characterization, including drought frequency, severity, trend, and probability computation. Further, to assess the impact of these droughts on the basin's response, a hydrological model (i.e., HEC-HMS) was developed to simulate the discharge at the Padiyathalawa outlet considering 2008-2012 as validation period.

The results of the monthly timescale for SPI (approximately similar drought frequency and severity by RDI and EDI) depicted that the severe and extreme droughts (45) occurred in March (8), August (5), September (4), October (6) and November (9) in the historical period. Severe and extreme droughts (110 under RCP 4.5,104 under RCP 8.5) are projected in January (17), February (12), April (10), May (12) and December (13) under RCP 4.5 and January (12), February (10), April (13), June (13) and August (10) under RCP 8.5 over the 21st-century. The SPEI at monthly timescale identified highest number of severe and extreme drought (67) events in the historical period and projected highest severe and extreme drought (128 under RCP 4.5,122 under RCP 8.5) events over the 21st-century in the study area. The hydrological drought index, SRI projected severe and extreme droughts under RCP 4.5 (65) and RCP 8.5 (62) over the 21st-century that is about 50 % frequency of the meteorological drought indices. The Northeast Monsoon season had the least drought episodes (~20) in the historical period, and on a seasonal time scale, high drought frequency (~30 using meteorological drought indices and ~20 using SRI under RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5) and severity(severe and extreme droughts) are projected in the Northeast Monsoon. It is also observed that there is a consistent mild drought throughout the mid (\sim 70) and end (\sim 65) century for a maximum duration compared to the historical (~50) period. The accuracy of results obtained from the continuous HEC-HMS model (NSE, RMSE Std. Dev, and R² values of 0.59, 0.72, and 0.60 achieved in validation)highlights the efficient way to simulate a basin's hydrological parameters. The model can project the future variation of streamflow of the Maduru Oya River Basin under varied climatic conditions. The discharge is projected to have a decreasing trend (Sen's slope=-0.008) for future years, identified as droughts. It can be concluded that the impact of climate change on meteorological drought will affect the discharge of the basin. Moreover, due to time lag between meteorological and hydrological drought, about 50 % of meteorological droughts may lead to a severe and extreme hydrological drought in the Maduru Oya River Basin over the mid-century (14) under RCP 8.5 and end-century (13) under RCP 4.5 scenarios. This study will begin with quantitative investigations including streamflow variability and climatology over the basin incorporating the application of regional circulation models.

Keywords: Drought Indices, HEC-HMS, Trend Analysis

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, S. Mohan Singh and Mrs Amardeep Kour, for their encouragement, constant love and endless support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Research project work has been an important part of my life and becomes a reality with the technical, intellectual, moral and emotional support provided by many personalities around me. I hereby acknowledge those precious contributions, without which this thesis would not have seen light of the day.

First and foremost, I would like to praise and thank Waheguru, the almighty, who has granted countless blessing and capability to proceed successfully.

I would like to express my earnest gratitude and thankfulness to my research supervisor **Dr. Janaka Bamunawala** for his constant support, timely guidance, encouragement, valuable advice and suggestions throughout the research work. His deep interest and dedication towards the improvement of my research thesis will always be remembered.

I am greatly indebted to the Centre Chairman, **Professor R.L.H. Lalith Rajapakse**. I am thankful to him for his timely advice, constructive suggestions, kind support, guidance and encouragement that has resulted in the completion of this thesis.

My sincere thanks to Late Shri Madanjeet Singh, the Founder of SAF-Madanjeet Singh Scholarship Scheme, the South Asia Foundation (SAF) and the University of Moratuwa for enabling me to join M.Sc. in Water Resources Engineering and Management, at UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Centre for South Asia Water Management (UMCSAWM).

I would like to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Wajira Kumarasinghe, Miss Janani and all staff at UMCSAWM who supported, assisted, and sacrificed their time and efforts for my successful completion of the Master's degree.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Manaruchi Mohapatra for his never-ending encouragement, unconditional support and for always being there for me through all my travails, my fits of pique and impatience. Finally, I would like express my profound gratitude to my parents, my brother and my friends for their eternal support, encouragement, motivation and blessings, which led to successful completion of this thesis.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Declaration of the candidate and supervisor	V
Abstract	VII
Dedication	IX
Acknowledgement	XI
Table of content	XIII
List of figures	XIX
List of tables	XXV
List of abbreviations	XXVII
Chapter 1	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Drought	2
1.2 Impacts of Droughts	4
1.3 Sri Lanka's History of Droughts	5
1.4 Hydrological Modelling for Drought Prediction	6
1.5 Problem Identification and Problem Statement	6
1.5.1 Problem Identification	6
1.5.2 Problem Statement	7
1.6 Objectives	7
1.6.1 Main Objective	7
1.6.2 Specific Objectives	7
1.7 Research Gap	8
1.8 Research Scope	8
1.9 Outline of the Thesis	8
Chapter 2	11
2. Literature Review	11

2.1 Clin	mate Change and Drought	12
2.2 IPC	CC Climate Change Scenarios	13
2.3 Clin	mate Models	14
2.4 Bia	s Correction	15
2.5 Dro	ought Concept, Definition and Types	17
2.5.1	Drought Definition	
2.5.2	Types of Droughts	
	ought Indices	
2.6.1	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	
2.6.2	Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI)	
2.6.3	Reconnaissance Drought Index (RDI)	
2.6.4	Effective Drought Index (EDI)	
2.6.5	Standardized Runoff Index (SRI)	26
2.7 Hy	drological Modelling	27
2.7.1	Types of Hydrological Models	28
2.7.2	Application of Hydrological Modelling in Sri Lanka	29
2.7.3	Selection of Model and Objective Function	30
2.7.4	HEC-HMS for Continuous Hydrological Modelling	32
2.7.5	Calibration of Hydrological Model	34
2.7.6	Validation of Hydrological Model	35
2.8 Tre	end Analysis	35
2.8.1	Mann-Kendall Trend Test	36
2.8.2	Sen's Slope Estimator	37
		20
Chapter 3		39
3 Mater	rials and Methods	39
3.1 Ove	erview of Study Area	39
3.1.1	Study Area for Calculation of Drought Indices	
3.1.2	Study Area for Hydrological Modelling	40
3.2 Dat	ta and Data Sources	41
3.2.1	Land Use	43
3.2.2	Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	44
3.2.3	Soil Map	
3 2 4	Hydro-meteorological Datasets	45

3.3 Tools/Software Used	46
3.4 Data Checking	46
3.4.1 Details of Missing Data	48
3.4.2 Thiessen Average Rainfall	
3.5 Filling of Missing Data	49
3.5.1 Aralaganwila Station	51
3.5.2 Ekiriyankumbura Station	53
3.5.3 Kudasigiriya Station	55
3.5.4 Passikuda Station	57
3.5.5 Valachchanai Station	59
3.5.6 Padiyathalawa Station	
3.6 Research Methodology	65
3.7 Methodology Flowchart	
3.8 Development of the Basin Model	66
3.8.1 Development of the Canopy Model	
3.8.2 Development of the Precipitation Loss Model	67
3.8.3 Development of the Transform Model	
3.8.4 Development of Baseflow Model	69
3.9 Development of Precipitation Model	69
3.10 Model Calibration	
Chapter 4	71
4 Analysis and Results	71
4.1 Bias Correction	71
4.2 Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	
4.2.1 SPI for Monthly Timescale	
4.2.2 SPI for Seasonal Timescale	
4.3 Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPI	EI)
4.3.1 SPEI for Monthly Timescale	
4.3.2 SPEI for Seasonal Timescale	
4.4 Reconnaissance Drought Index (RDI)	95
4.4.1 RDI for Monthly Timescale	96
4.4.2 RDI for Seasonal Timescale	100

2	1.5 Effe	ective Drought Index (EDI)	104
	4.5.1	EDI for Monthly Timescale	
_	1.6 Lun	nped HEC-HMS Model	109
	4.6.1	Initial Parameters Statistical Goodness of Fit Measures	
	4.6.2	Optimization of Parameters	
	4.6.3	Optimum Parameters in Calibration Period for the Lumped Model	
	4.6.4	Lumped Model Result for Validation Period	
	4.6.5	Future Streamflow Variation in Padiyathalawa Watershed	
_	1.7 Star	ndardized Runoff Index (SRI)	121
	4.7.1	SRI for Monthly Timescale	
	4.7.2	SRI for Seasonal Timescale	
Cha	apter 5		131
5	Discus	sion	131
4	5.1 Data	a and Data Period	131
4	5.2 Met	eorological Drought Indices	131
	5.2.1	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	131
	5.2.2	Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI)	132
	5.2.3	Reconnaissance Drought Index (RDI)	133
	5.2.4	Effective Drought Index (EDI)	134
4	5.3 Mod	del Development and Evaluation of Model Performance	135
4	5.4 Star	dardized Runoff Index (SRI)	136
4	5.5 Clir	nate Change Impact on Drought in Maduru Oya River Basin	136
Cha	apter 6		139
6	Conclu	ision and Recommendations	139
ŕ	5.1 Con	clusion	139
		ommendations	
().2 Rec	ommendations	140
Bib	liograph	y	143
An	nexure 1.		157
n:.		e	155

Annexure 2	159
SPI	159
Annexure 3	175
SPEI	175
Annexure 4	191
RDI	191
Annexure 5	207
EDI	207
Annexure 6	219
HEC-HMS Model Outputs	219
Annexure 7	225
SRI	225
Annexure 8	241
Trand Analysis	241

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Understanding drought perspectives	4
Figure 2-1: Scheme representing different categories of drought and their development (Source: Van Loon (2015)	18
Figure 2-2: Hydrological model classification by Chow et al. (1988)	28
Figure 3-1: Study area of the Maduru Oya River Basin	40
Figure 3-2: The Padiyathalawa sub-watershed area for hydrological modelling	41
Figure 3-3: Land use land cover map of the Padiyathalawa watershed area	43
Figure 3-4: Soil Map of the Padiyathalawa watershed	45
Figure 3-5: Region 6-South Asia	46
Figure 3-6: Time-period of Streamflow and Rainfall data availability	47
Figure 3-7: Thiessen polygons and assigned weights for the Maduru Oya Basin	49
Figure 3-8: Monthly variation of rainfall at the Aralaganwila station	51
Figure 3-9: Seasonal variation of rainfall at the Aralaganwila station	51
Figure 3-10: Annual variation of Rainfall at the Aralaganwila station	52
Figure 3-11: Daily Rainfall time series and single mass curve	52
Figure 3-12: Monthly variation of rainfall at the Ekiriyankumbura station	53
Figure 3-13: Seasonal variation of Rainfall at the Ekiriyankumbura station	53
Figure 3-14: Annual variation of Rainfall at the Ekiriyankumbura station	54
Figure 3-15: Daily Rainfall time series and single mass curve	54
Figure 3-16: Monthly variation of rainfall at the Kudasigiriya station	55
Figure 3-17: Seasonal variation of Rainfall at the Kudasigiriya station	55
Figure 3-18: Annual variation of Rainfall at the Kudasigiriya station	56
Figure 3-19: Daily Rainfall time series and single mass curve	56
Figure 3-20: Monthly variation of rainfall at the Pasikuda station	57
Figure 3-21: Seasonal variation of rainfall at the Pasikuda station	57
Figure 3-22: Annual variation of Rainfall at the Pasikuda station	58
Figure 3-23: Daily Rainfall time series and single mass curve	58
Figure 3-24: Monthly variation of rainfall at the Valachchanai station	59
Figure 3-25: Seasonal variation of rainfall at the Valachchanai station	59
Figure 3-26: Annual variation of Rainfall at the Valachchanai station	60

E. COT D. I. D. CHA.	CO
Figure 3-27: Daily Rainfall time series and single mass curve	
Figure 3-28: Double mass curve for Aralaganwila station	
Figure 3-29: Double mass curve for Kudasigiriya station	62
Figure 3-30: Double mass curve for Pasikuda station	62
Figure 3-31: Monthly variation of Streamflow at the Padiyathalawa station	63
Figure 3-32: Seasonal variation of Streamflow at the Padiyathalawa station	63
Figure 3-33: Annual average variation of Streamflow at the Padiyathalawa station	64
Figure 3-34: Daily streamflow variation of Streamflow at the Padiyathalawa station	64
Figure 3-35: Methodology Flowchart	66
Figure 4-1: Bias correction of the historical period and RCP 4.5 scenario (1981-2018)	72
Figure 4-2: Bias correction of the historical period and RCP 8.5 scenario (1981-2018)	72
Figure 4-3: PDF plot for the historical period and RCP 4.5 scenario (1981-2018)	72
Figure 4-4: PDF plot for the historical period and RCP 8.5 scenario (1981-2018)	73
Figure 4-5: CDF plot for the historical period and RCP 4.5 scenario (1981-2018)	73
Figure 4-6: CDF plot for the historical period and RCP 8.5 scenario (1981-2018)	73
Figure 4-7: Monthly RMSE values in CORDEX data (1981-2018)	74
Figure 4-8: Monthly RMSE values in CORDEX data (1981-2018)	74
Figure 4-9: The SPI values at monthly timescale for the historical period and RCP 4.5 scenario	76
Figure 4-10: The SPI values at monthly timescale for the historical period and RCP 8.5 scenario	76
Figure 4-11: SPI values of the monthly timescale for the historical period and RCP 4.5 (January)	77
Figure 4-12: SPI values of the monthly timescale for the historical period and RCP 8.5 (January)	78
Figure 4-13: The projected monthly variation of SPI for RCP 4.5 (2022-2100)	78
Figure 4-14: The projected monthly variation of SPI for RCP 8.5 (2022-2100)	79
Figure 4-15: Projected frequency and severity of drought events (RCP 4.5) over 2022-210 period	
Figure 4-16: Comparison of the historical, mid-, and end-century period drought events under RCP 4.5	80
Figure 4-17: SPI for the historical period and Northeast Monsoonal period (DecMar.) ur RCP 4.5.	

Figure 4-18: SPI for the historical and Northeast Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-19: The SPI for the historical Southwest Monsoonal period (May-Sep) for RCP 4.5
Figure 4-20: The SPI for the historical Southwest Monsoonal period (May-Sep) for RCP 8.5
Figure 4-21: Seasonal variation of SPI for RCP 4.5 (2022-2100)
Figure 4-22: Seasonal variation of SPI for RCP 8.5 (2022-2100)
Figure 4-23: Projected frequency and severity of seasonal drought events under RCP 4.5 for 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-24: Probability of occurrence of droughts during the mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-25: Probability of occurrence of droughts during the mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-26: SPEI values of the monthly timescale for the historical period and RCP 4.5 85
Figure 4-27: SPEI values of monthly timescale for the historical and future periods under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-28: SPEI values of January for historical and future periods under RCP 4.5 87
Figure 4-29: SPEI values of January for the historical and future periods under RCP 8.5 87
Figure 4-30: Monthly variation of SPEI for RCP 4.5 scenario over 2022-2100 period 88
Figure 4-31: Monthly variation of SPEI under RCP 8.5 over 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-32: Projected frequency and severity of drought events under RCP 4.5 over 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-33: Comparison of the historical, mid-century and end-century drought events under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-34: SPEI for the historical and Northeast Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-35: SPEI for the historical and Northeast Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-36: SPEI for the historical and Southwest Monsoonal period (May-Sep) under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-37: SPEI for the historical and Southwest Monsoonal period (May-Sep) under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-38: Seasonal variation of SPEI for RCP 4.5 (2022-2100)
Figure 4-39: Seasonal variation of SPEI for RCP 8 5 (2022-2100)

Figure 4-40: Projected frequency and severity of seasonal drought events under RCP 4.5 for 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-41: Probability of occurrence of droughts during mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-42: Probability of occurrence of droughts during mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-43: RDI values of monthly timescale for the historical and future periods under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-44: RDI values of monthly timescale for the historical and future periods under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-45: RDI values of January for historical and future periods under RCP 4.597
Figure 4-46: RDI values of January for historical and future periods under RCP 8.597
Figure 4-47: Monthly variation of RDI for RCP 4.5 scenario over 2022-2100 period98
Figure 4-48: Monthly variation of RDI for RCP 4.5 scenario over 2022-2100 period98
Figure 4-49: Projected frequency and severity of drought events (RCP 4.5) over 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-50: Occurrence of mild (top-left), moderate (top-right), severe (bottom-left), and extreme (bottom-right) droughts over the historical period (1950-2021) and future period (2022-2100) under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-51: RDI for the historical Northeast Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) for RCP 4.5 100
Figure 4-52: RDI for the historical Northeast Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) for RCP 8.5100
Figure 4-53: RDI for the historical Southwest Monsoonal period (May-Sep) for RCP 4.5.101
Figure 4-54: RDI for the historical Southwest Monsoonal period (May-Sep) for RCP 4.5.101
Figure 4-55: Seasonal variation of RDI for RCP 4.5 (2022-2100)
Figure 4-56: Seasonal variation of RDI for RCP 8.5 (2022-2100)
Figure 4-57: Projected frequency and severity of seasonal drought events under RCP 4.5 for 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-58: Probability of occurrence of droughts during the mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-59: Probability of occurrence of droughts during the mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-60: EDI values of monthly timescale for historical period and future periods under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-61: EDI values of monthly timescale for historical period and future periods under RCP 8.5

Figure 4-62: Monthly variation of EDI for RCP 4.5 scenario over 2022-2100 10)6
Figure 4-63: Monthly variation of EDI for RCP 8.5 scenario over 2022-2100)6
Figure 4-64: Projected frequency and severity of drought events under RCP 4.5 over 2022-2100 period)7
Figure 4-65: Occurrence of mild (top-left), moderate (top-right), severe (bottom-left), and extreme (bottom-right) droughts over the historical period (1950-2021) and future period (2022-2100) under RCP 4.5)7
Figure 4-66: Probability of drought occurrence during mid and end-century (RCP 4.5) 10)8
Figure 4-67: Probability of drought occurrence during mid and end-century (RCP 8.5) 10)8
Figure 4-68: Flow duration curve for initial parameters)9
Figure 4-69: Hydrograph for the simulation run over four continuous years (2004-2008).	10
Figure 4-70: Flow duration curves of the simulations with initial parameters of the calibration period	11
Figure 4-71: Hydrographs resulting from the initial parameters for the calibration period. 11	12
Figure 4-72: Flow duration curve for the calibration period for Padiyathalawa watershed. 1	14
Figure 4-73: Hydrograph resulting from the optimised simulation of four continuous years	14
Figure 4-74: Flow duration curve for each year in the calibration period	15
Figure 4-75: Hydrograph of optimized parameters in the calibration period	16
Figure 4-76: Flow duration curve of the lumped model for validation period	
Figure 4-70. Flow duration curve of the lumped model for varidation period	17
Figure 4-76. Flow duration curve of the tumped model for validation period	
	18
Figure 4-77: Flow duration curve for each year of the validation period	18 19
Figure 4-77: Flow duration curve for each year of the validation period	18 19 20
Figure 4-77: Flow duration curve for each year of the validation period	18 19 20 20
Figure 4-77: Flow duration curve for each year of the validation period	18 19 20 20 5 21
Figure 4-77: Flow duration curve for each year of the validation period	18 19 20 20 5 21 3.5 22
Figure 4-77: Flow duration curve for each year of the validation period	18 19 20 20 5 21 3.5 22
Figure 4-77: Flow duration curve for each year of the validation period	18 19 20 20 21 5.5 22 23

Figure 4-87: Projected frequency and severity of drought events under RCP 4.5 for 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-88: Occurrence of mild (top-left), moderate (top-right), severe (bottom-left), and extreme (bottom-right) droughts over the historical (1986-2005) and future periods (2022-2100) under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-89: SRI for the recent and Northeast Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-90: SRI for the recent and Northeast Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-91: SRI for the recent and Southwest Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-92: SRI for the recent and Southwest Monsoonal period (Dec-Mar) under RCP 8.5
Figure 4-93: Seasonal variation of SRI for RCP 4.5 (2022-2100)
Figure 4-94: Seasonal variation of SRI for RCP 8.5 (2022-2100)
Figure 4-95: Projected frequency and severity of the projected seasonal drought events under RCP 4.5 for the 2022-2100 period
Figure 4-96: Probability of occurrence of droughts during the mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 4.5
Figure 4-97: Probability of occurrence of droughts during the mid-century (left) and end-century (right) periods under RCP 8.5

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1: Set of major regional coordinated RCM projects	15
Table 2-2: Moisture categories for the indices	20
Table 2-3: HEC-HMS model performance evaluation	32
Table 3-1: Coordinates of Meteorological stations	42
Table 3-2: Data sources and Resolution	42
Table 3-3: Land Use classification of the Padiyathalawa watershed	44
Table 3-4: Description of Missing data	48
Table 3-5: Application of interpolation methods	50
Table 3-6: Maximum canopy storage calculation	67
Table 3-7: Weighted Curve Number Calculation	68
Table 3-8: Thiessen weight of rainfall stations	70
Table 4-1: Monthly RMSE values in CORDEX data before and after bias correction	75
Table 4-2: HEC-HMS model performance for simulation run	110
Table 4-3: Optimization results of HEC-HMS parameters	113
Table 4-4: HEC-HMS model performance after parameter optimization	114
Table 4-5: HEC-HMS model performance for validation run	117
Table 5-1: HEC-HMS Model Performance for 4-year continuous modelling	135

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CMIP Coupled Model Intercomparison Project

CORDEX Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment

DMC Disaster Management Center
DSD Divisional Secretariat Division

EDI Effective Drought Index
EP Effective Precipitation
ERA ECMWF Re-Analysis

GCM General Circulation Model
GDP Gross Domestic Product

GHG Greenhouse Gas

HEC-HMS Hydrologic Engineering Centre - Hydrologic Modeling System

IAM Integrated Assessment Models

IDW Inverse Distance Weightage Method

IPCC Inter-governmental Panel for Climate Change

NSE Nash Sutcliff Efficiency

PBIAS Percent Bias

PET Potential Evapotranspiration
R² Coefficient of Determination
RCM Regional Climate Model

RCP Representative Concentration Pathways

RDI Reconnaissance Drought Index

RMSE Root Mean Square Error

SPEI Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index

SPI Standardized Precipitation Index

SRI Standardized Runoff Index SWAT Soil and Water Analysis Tool

UNFAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

VIC Variable Infiltration Capacity

WMO World Meteorological Organization