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Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum holds 27th Annual General Meeting.



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The Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum (LRWHF) successfully convened its 27th Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 28 September 2024 at the Rain Centre in Pelawatte. The AGM marked a pivotal movement for the organization, bringing together its members to reflect on the past years' achievements, evaluate progress, and set the course for the future. The event underscored the LRWHF's unwavering dedication to promoting sustainable water management through rainwater harvesting.

The chairperson of LRWHF Eng Deva Hapugoda, inaugurated the meeting with heartfelt welcome.

Addressing the gathered members who joined physically and virtually, he expressed deep gratitude for their steadfast commitment to advancing rainwater harvesting across the country. Eng Hapugoda highlighted the forum's mission to provide innovative and sustainable solutions to water scarcity, emphasizing the importance of collective efforts in achieving these goals.

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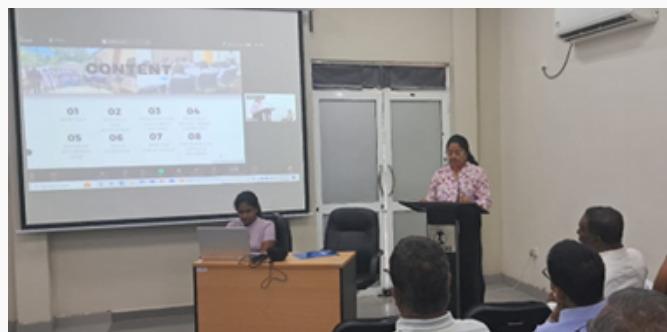
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Dr Praveen Kottehewa

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A key highlight of the AGM was the presentation of the Annual Progress Report for 2023/2024 by Dr Tanuja Ariyananda, Chief Executive Officer of LRWHF. The report encapsulated the forum's extensive activities, promotion, research and development, training, networking and accomplishments, reflecting significant stride made in various districts.

Adding depth and perceptiveness to the presentation made by Dr Ariyananda, district coordinators of the forum shared localized insights and experiences. Mr Gamini Rajasinghe from Badulla district shared an overview of the district's initiatives and challenges while Mr Rudra Vijendran highlighted the progress in Mannar and Jaffna Districts. Ms R Nirojany from Mullaithivu and Ms Suchithra Ariyaratne from Anuradhapura detailed their districts' effort to promote rainwater harvesting as a viable and sustainable solution. Additionally, Ms Chanchala Jayathilaka presented the forum's communication outputs, emphasizing the importance of raising awareness and disseminating knowledge to the diverse audiences. Ms Dhanushi Senanayake representing the South Asia Rainwater Network (SARNET) provided an overview of the regional collaborations and their role in strengthening LRWHF's vision.



The AGM also featured the presentation of the Finance Report for 2023/2024 by Mr Rajith Kakillarachchi, the Finance Manager of LRWHF, who represented the outgoing Honorary Treasurer Dr C S Weeraratne. The report showcased the forum's robust financial management, ensuring the resources were allocated effectively to achieve its objectives.



Members unanimously adapted the minutes of the previous AGM, the annual progress report, reaffirming their confidence in organization's governance.

A significant moment during the AGM was the selection of the Board of Directors for the year 2024/2025. As Dr C S Weeraratna retired from the Board, the forum acknowledged his invaluable contribution, particularly as board member, and extended heartfelt gratitude for his years of dedicated service.

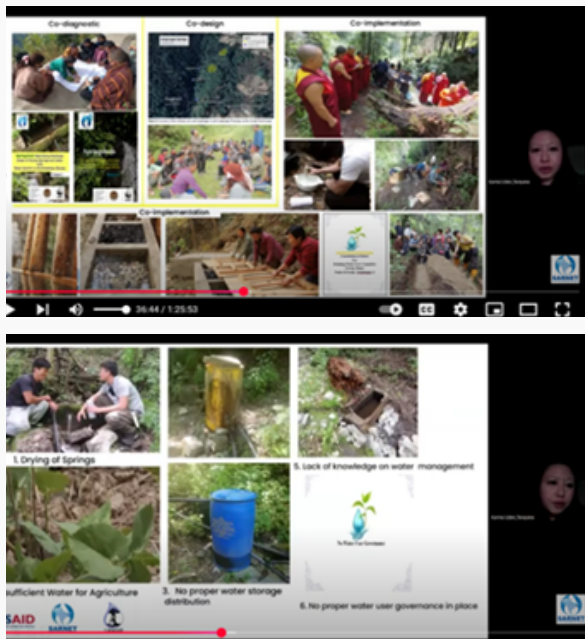
Members agreed to re-appoint the current board of directors to for the next year. The reappointed leadership included Eng Devapriya Hapugoda as the Honorary Chairperson, Prof Aruni Weerasinghe as Honorary Vice Chairperson, Mr P R Attygalle as Honorary Secretary, and Mr Rajindra Ariyabandu as Honorary Assistant Secretary. Mr E Gunarathnam as Honorary Treasurer with Mr M M M Aheeyar is serving as Honorary Assistant Treasurer. Dr Praveen Kottehewa appointed as Honorary Director (Non -Post), rounding out the team of experienced and passionate individuals committed to Streeting LRWHF forward.

The AGM concluded with a renewed sense of purpose and enthusiasm among the members. With the strong and committed leadership the forum is well positioned to expand its reach and deepen its impact, empowering communities across Sri Lanka to embrace sustainable water management practices. Continued collaboration and support from stakeholders is important the achieve LRWHF's vision of a water secure future for all.



Tarayana Foundation's approach to addressing water resource depletion in Bhutan amidst climate Change

In a recent webinar hosted by SARNET in collaboration with the Lanka Rainwater Harvesting Forum, participants gathered to discuss effective water conservation strategies and the challenges faced by Bhutan's water resources due to climate change. The Tarayana Foundation, a prominent civil society organization in Bhutan, presented its insights on enhancing community resilience and fortifying ecosystems through nature-based solutions and indigenous knowledge. The webinar featured key presentations from three representatives of the Tarayana foundation: Executive Director Ms. Sonam Pem, Technical Director and Programme Specialist Dr. Sanjay Dorji, and Senior Programme Officer Ms. Karma Uden.



Bhutan is one of the countries most severely affected by climate change, experiencing a significant temperature rise of 2.1 degrees Celsius over the past 70 years. Meteorological data indicates that the nation has warmed by 1.02 degrees Celsius in the last 27 years, with an annual increase of approximately 0.0378 degrees Celsius. Additionally, changes in precipitation patterns have been noted. For instance, the northern region of Gasa has begun to receive increased rainfall, while southern areas, particularly Dagana, are encountering prolonged dry spells. The reduction in snow cover on the highest peaks has also been alarming, with recent snowfall diminishing to only four to five inches, compared to the typical two to three feet known as "Kochey" in previous years. Consequently, farmers express concerns over losing livestock, while shifting habitats for wildlife have become evident.

The primary water sources in Bhutan are springs, followed by streams and rivers. Of the available water, only 6.9% is allocated for drinking, 12% for agriculture, while the remainder is utilized for commercial and other purposes. A study highlighted that 37% of springs in Bhutan are drying up, prompting many villagers to migrate to regions where water is more accessible. Despite Bhutan's high per capita water availability, many villages are situated in mountainous areas, limiting their access to the abundant water sources found in lower valleys. The depletion of water resources can be attributed to climate change and rapid deforestation.

In response to these challenges, the Tarayana Foundation initiated a spring shed development project in Sali village, located in the Paro district, aimed at combating spring water depletion through nature-based solutions. The first step involved conducting hydrogeological surveys to map existing water sources and identify potential recharge areas for the springs. Following this assessment, rainwater harvesting structures were established by excavating contour trenches and pits to capture rainwater and recharge the springs.

The community faced challenges due to the absence of proper water storage systems, which further exacerbated the decline of water availability for agriculture. Community consultations were instrumental in gathering insights on available resources. The results of the hydrogeological mapping were shared with community members to foster engagement and promote active participation in the conservation and management of water resources. Workshops on water quality testing and filtration methods were also conducted to enhance community awareness.

A hallmark of this initiative was the empowerment and capacity-building of local communities to manage their water sources effectively. This process involved the formation of water user groups to ensure equitable distribution of water resources and to mitigate conflicts between humans and wildlife. As a result, these efforts successfully revived springs and increased community resilience against water shortages induced by climate change. The ecosystem-based approach adopted in this intervention not only protected vital natural water resources but also contributed to reducing human-wildlife conflicts, showcasing the effectiveness of collaborative, community-driven initiatives in the face of environmental challenges.

More information on the story can be accessed on <https://youtu.be/7U09RmtIWzA>

SAFE DRINKING WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE IMPACT THROUGH COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Working with people requires patience, understanding, dedication, and hard work-qualities that are particularly vital when engaging at the community level. Despite possessing these skills, field coordinators often encounter significant challenges in implementing field-level activities effectively. Under the Safe Disaster-Resilient Drinking Water for Flood and Drought-Prone Areas of Sri Lanka project, the Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum works with rural communities suffering from acute water scarcity. These communities have limited knowledge of alternative water sources, including rainwater harvesting. While many recognize rainwater harvesting as a potential solution, they lack the technical understanding to implement it systematically. Field coordinators face the challenge of educating them about the structured use of rainwater harvesting systems. This story reflects the community feedback on the critical role of field coordinators and the positive impact of their contributions in successfully implementing the project.



Discussion with Mr. Jesuthasan

Maluvarayr Kaddayadamban is a remote village located in the Madhu Divisional Secretariat Division of the Mannar district. Surrounded by agricultural lands, the villagers primarily engage in farming and labour work. During a field visit, we had the opportunity to observe a loan-cum-grant scheme rainwater harvesting system (RWHS) installed at the household of Mr. Jesuthasan, a proactive individual living with his wife and two daughters.

Mr. Jesuthasan shared how the RWHS had transformed their daily lives. Previously, the family depended on well water, which was unsuitable for drinking, forcing them to travel nearly 5 kilometers to fetch potable water. His wife highlighted the challenges, stating, "Morning or evening, I have to go to get water from the filter. It's not an easy task, especially during the rainy season."

Beyond domestic use, Mr. Jesuthasan explained how the RWHS supports their agricultural activities. During the rainy season, when 10-15 labourers work in their fields, they used to transport drinking water from the filter at an additional cost. Now, with the RWHS providing water next to his doorstep, the family saves approximately Rs. 2,000 on the cost of getting filtered water for the people who work in agricultural activities. This simple yet impactful intervention has reduced their financial burden and enhanced their quality of life and productivity.

Mr. Jesuthasan also shared his perspective on the Lanka Rain Water Harvesting Forum (LRWHF) and its role in addressing their village's water issues. He explained, "In our village, we have had water issues for a long time. Different people visit our village from time to time, introduce filters, and collect money. But after some time, they disappear with the money. We have had many bad experiences like that, so we don't have a good impression of organizations that comes to help us."



Mr. Jesuthasan and his wife installed RWHS

However, he expressed that his perception changed due to the efforts of Mr. Rudra Vijendran, the field coordinator for the Mannar district. According to Mr. Jesuthasan, Mr. Rudra clearly explained the project's objectives and his intentions for working in their village. This transparency and the coordinator's trustworthy words and actions reassured the villagers. Convinced that the initiative offered a genuine and effective solution to their longstanding water problems, Mr. Jesuthasan and his community requested tanks under the LRWHF project, marking a turning point in their journey toward water security.

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தாகம் தீர்க்கும் மழைநீர்!

முல்லைத்தீவின் பளையமுருகண்டி மற்றும் ஐயன்கன்குளம் கிராமங்களானது மிகச்சிறிய எண்ணிக்கையான குடும்பங்களை கொண்டதும், வறட்சி காலநிலையில் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படும் கிராமங்களாகும். கிணறுகள், குளங்கள் மற்றும் நீர்ப்பாசன தொகுதிகள் காணப்படுகின்ற போதிலும், வறட்சியின் போது பயிர்செய்கைக்கு போதுமான நீர் இன்மையால் பயிர்செய்கையாளர்கள் வருடாவருடம் பெரும் நட்டத்தை நேரிடவேண்டியுள்ளது. இந்நிலையில் நிலத்தடி நீர் இளம் சிவப்பு நிறமாகவும் கனிமங்கள் செறிவாகவும் காணப்படுவதால் கிணறுகள் மற்றும் குழாய்கிணறுகள் மூலம் கிடைக்கும் நீர் குடிநீர் பாவனைக்கு உகந்த தரத்தில் காணப்படாமை இக் கிராமத்தில் நிலவும் மிக முக்கிய பிரச்சனையாகும். எனவே தமக்கு தேவையான குடிநீரை பெற்றுக்கொள்ள இக் கிராம மக்கள் அயலில் உள்ள பொது கிணறு அல்லது 6km தொலைவில் உள்ள மல்லாவி நகரில் உள்ள RO நீர் சுத்திகரிப்பு நிலையத்திக்கு செல்ல வேண்டிய நிலை காணப்படுகிறது. வறட்சி காலங்களின் போது பொது கிணற்றின் நீரின் தரம் குறைவாகவும் கிணறு வற்றியும் காணப்படுவதால் குடிநீர் பற்றாக்குறை காணப்படுவதாக பிரதேச மக்கள் தெரிவித்துள்ளனர்.



விவசாயம் மற்றும் கூலித்தொழில் இம்மக்களின் பிரதான ஜீவனோபாயமாக காணப்படுகின்றது. இருப்பினும் இதன் மூலம் கிடைக்கும் வருமானம் தமக்கு பொதியளவாக இல்லை எனவும் குடிநீருக்காக தமது வருமானத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியை செலவிடுவதாகவும் தெரிவித்தனர். அதோடு பெரும்பாலான குடும்பங்கள் நீண்ட கால யுத்தத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு பெண் தலைமைத்துவத்தை கொண்டிருப்பதால் அரசாங்கத்தினால் வழங்கப்படும் சமூர்த்தி கொடுப்பனவின் மூலமே நாளாந்த செலவுகளை பூர்த்திசெய்து வருகின்றனர். இந்த நிலையில் இலங்கை மழை நீர் சேகரிப்பு அமையத்தின் முல்லைத்தீவு மாவட்ட ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளரான திருமதி. R. நிரோஜனி அவர்களால் இக் கிராமங்கள் மாவட்ட செயலகத்தின் உதவியுடன் கண்டறியப்பட்டு அவர்களுக்கான குடிநீர் பிரச்சனையை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய இலங்கை மழை நீர் சேகரிப்பு அமையம் முன்வந்தது. இலங்கையில் வெள்ளம் மற்றும் வறட்சியால் பாதிக்கப்படும் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு சுத்தமான குடிநீரை பெற்றுக்கொடுத்தல் என்னும் செயற்திடத்தின் கீழ் USAID நிறுவனத்தின் நிதி அனுசரணையோடு இக்கிராம மக்களுக்கான மழைநீர் தாங்கிகளை அமைக்கும் பணிகள் 2022ம் ஆண்டின் முன் பகுதியில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. இச் செயற்திடத்தின் முதற்கட்டமாக பளையமுருகண்டி கிராமத்தில் 15 தாங்கிகளும் பின்னர் ஐயன்கன்குளம் கிராமத்தில் 45 தாங்கிகளும் இன்றுவரை அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

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Mr. Jesuthasan highlighted an important point that significantly contributes to the success of a project: the crucial role played by field coordinators during ground-level implementation. While implementing a project might seem straightforward, ensuring its success and sustainability requires building a strong understanding and collaboration among the stakeholders. It is essential for both the project team and the beneficiaries to have a clear and shared understanding of the project's objectives. If this alignment is missing on either side, the project is likely to face challenges and may not achieve long-term success

The Lanka Rainwater Harvesting Forum has recognized this crucial aspect and carefully plans its projects to enhance beneficiary awareness. This is achieved through a structured approach that includes awareness sessions, site visits prior to site selection, and a second round of awareness sessions before installing the rainwater harvesting systems. This strategy ensures a solid foundation for the project before construction begins. Moreover, well-organized workflow fosters a positive perception of the Forum among the community, creating a favourable environment for collaboration and successful implementation.

The Lanka Rainwater Harvesting Forum successfully implement the project and provide safe drinking water to the beneficiaries in Maluvarayr Kaddayadamban due to effective coordination and dedicated ground-level engagement. This approach ensures that the needs of the community are met and that the project is executed with strong support and involvement from all stakeholders.

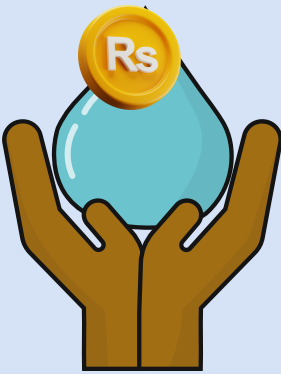
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தலைமை அலுவலக உத்தியோகத்தர்களால் கடந்த ஐப்பசி மாதம் மேட்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கள் விஜயத்தின் போது இக்கிராம மக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட மழைநீர் சேகரிப்பு தாங்கிகள் மேட்பார்வையிடப்படத்தோடு பயனாளிகளோடு கலந்துரையாடி மழைநீர் தாங்கி தொடர்பான அவர்களது அனுபவங்களை பெறமுடிந்தது. இதன்போது அவர்கள் வறட்சிக்காலங்களின் போது மல்லாவி நகரத்திற்கு சைக்கிளில் சென்று சுத்திகரிக்கப்பட்ட நீரை கொள்வனவு செய்வதனால் மாதாந்தம் 3000 ரூபாய் வரையில் செலவு செய்வதாகவும் அதுமட்டுமல்லாது இதற்காக ஒரு நேரத்தை செலவழிப்பதாகவும் தெரிவித்தனர். அத்தோடு வெள்ள அனர்த்தத்தின்போது ஐயன்கன்குளம் மற்றும் புத்துவெட்டுவான் குளங்களில் வான் பாய்வதால் தமது குடியிருப்புக்களில் வெள்ளநீர் உட்புகுவதாகவும் தமது கிராமத்திற்கான போக்குவரத்து தடைபடுவதால் மிகுந்த சிரமம் அனுபவிப்பதாக தெரிவித்தனர். மழைநீர் தாங்கிகளை பெற்றுக்கொண்டமையால் தமது வீட்டில் சுத்தமான குடிநீரை வருடம் முழுவதும் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதாகவும் இதன் மூலம் தமது வருமானத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியை சேமிக்க முடிவதாகவும் தெரிவித்தனர். குறிப்பாக கிராமத்தில் உள்ள சீறுநீரக நோயாளிகள் மழைநீரை பருகுவதால் பெரிதும் பயனடைவதாகவும் அயலவர்களோடு பகிந்துகொள்வதாகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்தனர். மேலும் தமக்கு குடிநீருக்கான நிரந்தர தீர்வை மழைநீர் தாங்கி மூலம் இலவசமாக வழங்கிய LRWHF மற்றும் USAID நிறுவனத்திற்கு தமது மனமார்ந்த நன்றிகளை தெரிவித்தனர்.

ජලය සඳහා වූ වියදම් ඉතුරුම් බවට පත් කරගත් දීර්ඝ කාන්තාවක්

මූලිකව පලයමුරුකණ්ඩි ගම්මානයේ පදිංචි 49 හැවිරිදි නන්දා කුමාරි මහත්මිය දැඩි අභියෝග හමුවේ ඔරොත්තු දීමේ හැකියාව සහ අධිෂ්ඨානය පිළිබඳ පාඩම් අපට කියාදෙයි. ඇගේ පවුලේ එකම ආදායම් උපයන්තිය ලෙස, ඇය සිය දස හැවිරිදි පුතා සහ ඇගේ රෝගී මව රැකබලා ගනිමින් ජීවත්වේ. ගොවිතැන ඇගේ පවුලේ මූලික ජීවනෝපාය වන අතර, ඇය තනිවම තම කුඹුරු වගා කර නඩත්තු කරයි. කෙසේ වෙතත්, මෙම ආර්ථික දුෂ්කරතා මධ්‍යයේ, ඔවුන් මුහුණදෙන තවත් ප්‍රධානතම අභියෝගයකි ජල හිඟය. පලයමුරුකණ්ඩි දැඩි පානීය ජල හිඟයකට මුහුණ දී සිටින අතර, වෙනස නොබලා ඇයගේ පවුලේ අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා පිරිසිදු ජලය සෙවීමට ඇයට සිදුවී ඇත.



“අපේ ගමේ බීමට සුදුසු පිරිසිදු ජලයේ සැලකිය යුතු හිඟයක් තිබෙනවා. ළිං තුනක් තිබුණත් ඒවා මගේ නිවස ආසන්නයේ නැති නිසා මම වතුර ගේන්න දිනපතා යා යුතුයි. වියළි කාලයේදී මෙම ළිංවල ජලය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන නිසා වතුර ගේන්න කිලෝමීටර් 2කට ආසන්නව අයිගන්කුලම ගමට යාමට සිදුවෙනවා”

ඇය සිය නිවසට අවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය මිලදී ගැනීම සඳහා ආසන්න නගරය වන මල්ලාවි ප්‍රදේශයට යන විට ඇය තම නිවසේ පානීය අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීම සඳහා බෝතල් කළ ජලය මිල දී ගැනීම සිදු කර ඇත. සෑම මසකම ඇය මේ සඳහා රුපියල් 2500 කට ආසන්න මුදලක් වැය කරයි.

“අපි සල්ලි තියෙන අය නෙවෙයි. මට සමෘද්ධි සහනාධාරය ලැබෙනවා, අපි නිවසට අවශ්‍ය එළවලු ගෙවත්තේ වගා කරනවා. කොහොමවුණත් හැම මාසෙම ගෙදරට අවශ්‍ය වතුර ගන්න රුපියල් 2,500 ක් වියදම් කිරීම අපට සැලකිය යුතු මුදලක් එය අපිට දරාගන්න අමාරුයි”

මෙම තත්ත්වය සැලකිල්ලට ගනිමින් මෙම ප්‍රදේශයේ ප්‍රජාව සඳහා ආරක්ෂිත පානීය ජලය සපයා දීම සඳහා, ලංකා වැසි ජලය රැස්කිරීමේ සංසදය තිරසාර විසඳුමක් ලෙස වැසි ජලය රැස්කිරීම හඳුන්වා දෙන ලදී. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් වැසිජලය රැස්කිරීමේ පද්ධතියක් හිමිවීම හේතුවෙන් නන්දා කුමාරි මහත්මිය ජල හිඟයේ නිරන්තර අරගලයෙන් සහ එය ඇති කළ මූල්‍ය බරින් දැන් නිදහස් වී ඇත. වැසි ජලය රැස් කිරීම, ඇයට මුදල් ඉතිරි කර ගැනීමට පමණක් නොව ඇගේ දෛනික දුෂ්කරතාවලින් මිදීමට හේතු වී ඇත.



“මාස දෙකකට කලින් වි අස්වැන්න ට්‍රැක්ටරයට පටවද්දී මම ලිස්සා වැටුණා. ඒ නිසා මගේ කොඳු ඇට පෙළට බරපතල ලෙස හානි වුණා . මම යාපනය රෝහලෙන් වෛද්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර ලබා ගන්නවා.කෙසේ වෙතත්, වැසිජලය රැස්කරන්නන්ගේ සංසදයට ස්තූතිවන්ත වන්නට මට දැන් නිවසේ අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් ජලය තිබෙනවා. මේ නිසා මට වතුර ගෙන ඒමට යාමට අවශ්‍ය නැ. මෙය මට ලොකු සහනයක් ” නන්දා කුමාරි මහත්මිය සඳහන් කළාය.

ජලය ගෙන ඒම සඳහා බොහෝ දුර ඇවිදයාමට සිදු නොවීමෙන් ඉතුරු වූ කාලය ඇය වගා කටයුතු සඳහා යොදවා ඇත. ජලය සම්බන්ධ සියලු වියදම් දැන් ඔවුන්ට ඉතුරුම් බවට පත් වී ඇත.

ජීවිතයේ බාධක මධ්‍යයේ වුවද සතුටින් තම ජීවිතය ගත කිරීමට උත්සාහ කරන කාන්තාවන්ට නන්දා කුමාරි මහත්මිය කදිම නිදසුනකි. එවැනි කාන්තාවන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවිතය නගා සිටුවීමට වැසිජලය රැස්කිරීම වැනි ක්‍රමවේද පිටුවහලක් වේ.

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These creative artworks were sent to us by Ms. Thayabaran Samandi, a teacher at Moonkilaru Primary School.

HAPPY NEW YEAR 2025 !



Wishing you a sustainable and water-wise 2025, where every drop of rain counts for a brighter future!



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වර්ෂා Varsha வர்ஷா

Please send your creations, ideas, letters, articles and suggestions to the address given below.

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உங்கள் ஆக்கங்கள், கடிதங்கள், கட்டுரைகள் மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகளை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முகவரிக்கு அனுப்பவும்.

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