

Opportunities for enhancing climate resilience

Group 2

Question 1: What are the increasingly seen climate risks in Sri Lanka and their implications on rural productive activities and livelihoods? Which ones should be prioritized?

Climate Events	Potential negative effects
Flash Floods/ Intensity of rainfall	Landslides, damaging crop
Droughts	Damaged crops, no water for livestock
Changing rainfall pattern	Difficulty for farmers to predict and plan cultivation
Pests & disease outbreak	Decrease in livestock, aquaculture, crops
Desertification	
Salinity intrusion	
Soil quality	
Increase in temperature	Affects all, Aquaculture (fish cycle)

Question 2: For different climate risks and negative effects identified, what measures are needed to strengthen rural communities' resilience to damages caused by climate-related events?

- Water management: efficient water practices on farm, management of cascades, rainwater harvesting, improve existing infrastructure, groundwater recharge,
- Land-use practices (includes water management above): soil conservation, pesticide and fertiliser usage, cropping strategies
- Value chain development (holistic approach)
- Climate information: disseminating weather information to the farmers on time
- Micro-climatic zones: scientific studies and potential for transforming dry zones to intermediary (eg: Moneragala)
- Policy and institutional mechanisms need to be improved: identifying root causes for not implementing, private sector involvement, CBOs, farmer organisations
- Agriculture modernisation