



# **Drought Management in Sri Lanka**

**By  
W A Chandrapala  
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.**

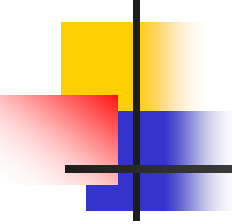


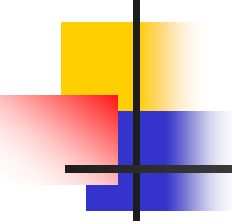
# Drought Management

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- In General Sri Lanka has less natural disasters like draughts.
- However, we have experience in three major 'draught' in year 1983, 1987 & 1992, in which country has received less than 10% average rainfall.

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- This drought specially severer in the Dry Zones, in which hampered to thousand of families depending on rainfall agriculture for their livelihood.
  - Dry zones farmers adjust to drought in a number of ways,

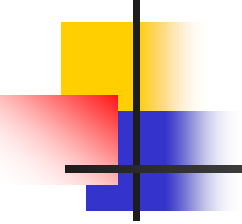
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- - some depends on borrowings
  - - some take up non-agricultural employments
  - - some use up food reserve
  - - some depend on borrowings
  - In addition to above some depend on relief assistance provided by the government



# Water Allocation during the Drought

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- Sri Lanka has a large number of small, medium and large tanks which have primarily served irrigation needs throughout the country.
- Customary rights and rules for allocation of water from these tanks and natural water ways have served well over centuries.

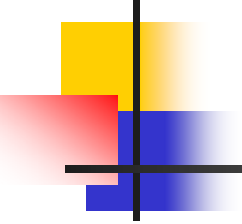
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- However, first priority is given to domestic water supply during the draught.
  - Other water users (Hydropower generation, irrigation) should share the balance water in proportion to their normal entitlements.



# Organization for drought Managements

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- Recently Government has formed new ministry for Disaster Relief Services
- New ministry's functions is to provide efficient & immediate emergency services and to coordinates activities in regard to natural disasters.
- In addition to above, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Mahaweli Development assist in Drought Management.

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- Also Water Resources Board, Water Supply & Drainage Board & Ceylon Electricity Board Provide their assistance to minimize the impact of the drought.



# Participatory process for draught Management

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- Conducting awareness programmes to making awareness of officials, general public, school children etc.



# General Methods adopted as Drought Management

- Request irrigation water users to change their cropping pattern.
- Construction of surface concrete water tanks to collect water to be used during the draught.
- Supply of water bowers for drinking purposes by the varies water sector organizations
- Providing containers to store water day today consumptions

A group of spotted deer, likely white-tailed deer, are gathered in a forest. They have brown fur with white spots and are looking towards the camera. The background is filled with green foliage and tree branches.

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**