#### A methodology for assessing changing drought conditions in tropical dry lands

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## The problem

- Drought is been increasing resulting water and food shortage and effecting on livelihoods, health and economy.
- Proper management requires appropriate assessment
- Climate of the tropical monsoon region is a complex system
- Assessing drought needs appropriate indicators.

## Objective

 To analyze present literature pertaining to drought assessment methods applied recently supporting various aspects of drought management.

## Methodology

- Literature review
- Thematic analysis method (Marchall, 2006).
  - organizing available literature,
  - concentration on data,
  - generating themes,
  - coding,
  - interpretations,
  - alternative understanding and
  - writing

#### Themes

- Applications of drought studies,
- Drought indices used,
- Variables and parameters,
- Sources of data,
- Spatial scale of the study,
- Geographic regions covered,
- Analyzed periods, and
- Chronology of sources.
- Cross theme analysis were important technique for interpretations.

## **Applications**

- Indicator performance comparison,
- Measurement of types of drought,
- Spatial variations,
- Temporal variations,
- Forecasting and early warning,
- Planning and relief distribution,
- Impact monitoring, and
- Modeling

## Indices

- The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI).
- The Palmer-Z.
- Palmer Hydrological Drought Index (PHDI).
- Modified Palmer Drought Severity Index (PMDI).
- The Crop Moisture Index (CMI).
- Bhalme and Mooley Drought Index (BMDI).
- The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI).
- The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI).
- Reclamation Drought Index (RDI).

## Categories of indicators

- 1) Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) based indicators,
- 2) Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) based indicators and
- *3) Complex indicators for region and sector variations.*

## Suggestion

- Standard Precipitation Index (SPI)
- For rainfall based periods identified through weekly data (Standard weeks)
- Four weeks total for meteorological drought
- Three such periods for agricultural drought
- Six and nine such periods for hydrological drought
- 12 such periods for socio-economic drought

#### Further adjustments

- For minor wewa systems
- For large irrigation based agro-ecosystems
- For trans-basin irrigation systems

#### Climatic seasons in Sri Lanka

Season	Weeks	Dates
1 <sup>st</sup> Inter- monsoon	12 - 19	19 <sup>th</sup> March – 13 <sup>th</sup> May
South West Monsoon	20 - 37	14 <sup>th</sup> May – 16 <sup>th</sup> September
2 <sup>nd</sup> inter- monsoon	38 - 46	17 <sup>th</sup> September – 18 <sup>th</sup> November
North East Monsoon	47 - 11	19 <sup>th</sup> November – 18 <sup>th</sup> March

## Agricultural seasons in Sri Lanka

Period	Weeks	Sub-season	Dates	Season
1	39-42	(I) Wet Maha*	Sept.24 – Jan. 14	Maha
2	43-46			Season
3	47-50			
4	51-02			
5	3-7	(II) Dry Maha**	Jan 15- Apr 1	
6	8-13			
7	14-18	(III) Wet Yala*	Apr 2 – May 6	Yala
8	19-22	(IV) Dry Yala**	May 7 – Sept 23	Season
9	23-26	*Weekly		
10	27-30	contribution		
11	31-34	->2%		
12	35 - 38	** same is <2%		

Environmental management approach to drought management

- 1. Holistic approach
- 2. Systems approach
- 3. Integrated approach
- 4. Multidisciplinary approach
- 5. Participatory approach

# Multidisciplinary approach in drought research

- NCPDRP
- Environmental Management
  - CLIMATOLOGY
  - HYDROLOGY
  - ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS
- Economics
- Sociology
- History

#### **Research Focus**

- Dry lands dry zone of Sri Lanka
- Exclude Major irrigation and Mahaweli settlement systems for the first stage
- Select highlands and minor wewa systems

## Sample

- Represent all five sub-agro-ecological regions
- Represent all river basins
- DS divisions with food insecurity & high poverty
- 500 samples
- Small Fund from Faculty Research, Publication & Higher Degree Committee

#### Drought management

- Disaster management approach (Keith Smith)
- Integration of all partners
- Participatory planning and management

