

GENERAL ARTICLE

Adaptation of agricultural crop production to climate change: A policy framework for Sri Lanka[†]

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Abstract: Agriculture is one of the key sectors of the Sri Lankan economy, which contributes a significant percentage to its gross domestic product (GDP) and provides direct or indirect employment to a sizeable proportion of its population. Climate change involves long-term slow changes in climate, short-term year-to-year climatic variability and unpredictable extreme climatic events. Agriculture, especially crop production, is highly dependent on the prevailing weather conditions and therefore is highly sensitive to climate change, both short-term and long-term. Almost all General Circulation Models predict that the processes of climate change such as increasing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and global warming will continue well into the 21st century even if the mitigation measures to minimize the causes of climate change exert maximum effect. Therefore, it is imperative that a well-co-ordinated and sustained effort is set in motion to increase the capacity of Sri Lankan agriculture to adapt to short and long-term climate change. Adaptation involves measures to minimize the impacts of climate change. At present, implementation of climate change adaptation measures in Sri Lanka is piecemeal and lacks co-ordination and direction. Hence, a clear policy framework identifying the measures to be pursued and the roles of different stakeholders is needed for allocating and channelling the necessary financial and human resources for successful adaptation to climate change. A clear and comprehensive policy framework also becomes the basis for development of an effective road map and an action plan to achieve successful adaptation. This paper discusses a policy framework for adaptation of Sri Lankan agriculture to climate change based on the following components: (a) Quantification and forecasting of climate change; (b) Assessment of impacts and vulnerability to climate change; (c) Identification and formulation of responses to adapt to climate change; (d) Creating and strengthening the institutional framework and infrastructure to implement and monitor adaptation measures to climate change. Major advances in scientific research on components a, b and c, both locally and internationally, are

briefly discussed and key policy measures to facilitate and accelerate their progress along with the relevant stakeholders are identified. Importance of allocating adequate resources to promote research on all aspects of climate change and their impacts by developing infrastructure, a critical mass of experts and an institutional framework to effectively link all stakeholders to channel the formulated adaptation measures to the farming communities at the grass-root level are emphasized.

Keywords: Adaptation, climate change impacts, policy, rice, tea, vulnerability

INTRODUCTION

Role of agriculture in Sri Lanka

Agriculture is one of the key sectors of the Sri Lankan economy, especially in view of the global food crisis¹ and the heightened awareness on ensuring national food security. In 2007, the agriculture sector contributed 11.9% to the national GDP², while showing a 3.3% growth relative to 2006. The sector provided direct employment to 31.3% of the total labour force in 2007². Furthermore, it is estimated that the agriculture-related activities provide the major source of employment and livelihood for nearly 72% of the Sri Lankan population³. In a broad sense, agriculture includes crop production, animal husbandry and arguably, forestry and fisheries as well. In Sri Lanka, the contribution to the GDP from agriculture comes predominantly from crop production which accounted for 78% of the 11.9% contribution to the GDP from agriculture as a whole in 2007². In comparison, the respective contributions from livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors were 7.6%, 5.0% and 9.2% out of the 11.9%. Therefore, at present, crop production

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dominates the Sri Lankan agriculture. Among the specific crops, paddy, tea and coconut make up the three largest components of the 11.9% contribution from agriculture to the GDP with 13.4%, 10.1% and 10.9% respectively.

Climate, climate change and climate variability

Climate is the totality of above-ground environmental factors, which includes rainfall, air temperature, solar radiation, relative humidity, atmospheric composition and air circulation, and their long-term variation. The term 'Climate Change' strictly refers to a statistically significant and persistent shift in the long-term average of climate⁴. However, for a long-term shift in average climate to occur, short-term variations of a higher magnitude should occur. Therefore, a discussion on climate change and its implications automatically involves both its short-term variation (strictly termed 'Climate Variability') and long-term shifts. Extreme climatic events such as high intensity precipitation events, floods, droughts, heat waves, typhoons, cyclones and tornadoes form important components of the short-term climate variability. However, evidence is emerging that environmental processes leading to long-term climate change are likely to have contributed to an increasing frequency of extreme climatic events^{5,6}.

Climate change in Sri Lanka

Although Sri Lanka has had a fairly well-established network of meteorological data collecting stations over a long period of time dating back to the second half of the 19th century, there have been only a few in-depth analyses on climate change in Sri Lanka⁷⁻⁹. Statistically significant long-term increasing trends for annual mean air temperature and decreasing long-term trends in annual precipitation have been shown for several locations representing different agro-ecological zones of Sri Lanka⁷⁻⁹. Furthermore, long-term decreasing and increasing trends have been shown for the four principal rainfall seasons (i.e. south-west and north-east monsoons and the two inter-monsoons) for different locations in Sri Lanka¹⁰. Mean rainfall intensity (MRI) of the south-west monsoon season in Sri Lanka has shown significant spatial and temporal trends for different regions¹¹. Variation of both MRI and amount of rainfall from different monsoon seasons has shown correlations with the occurrence of *El-Niño* Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events⁹⁻¹¹. There is evidence that ENSO-related shifts in rainfall may have changed with long-term climate change⁷. A previous study showed significant variation in the magnitudes of climate variability at different locations in Sri Lanka⁷.

Impacts of climate on Sri Lankan agriculture

Agriculture, especially crop production, is highly sensitive to both short and long-term changes in climate. The two principal crops of Sri Lankan agriculture, rice and tea, are both highly influenced by variations in temperature and rainfall¹²⁻¹⁴. Rice, being a crop grown with standing water for most of its life cycle, requires 1500 – 2000 mm of water per season, depending on the climate and soil characteristics¹⁵. Grain development of rice is highly sensitive to temperature during its reproductive stage, with significant increases in grain sterility occurring when temperature increases beyond 34 °C even for a few hours¹⁶. Increasing grain sterility has been reported from several rice-growing districts in the dry zone of Sri Lanka, especially during the warmer, minor rainfall season (locally known as the *Yala* season) during which temperatures are highly likely to exceed the upper threshold of 34 °C. Weerakoon *et al.*¹⁷ showed that high-temperature-induced grain sterility in rice is exacerbated at high humidities. Like rice, tea also requires a well-distributed rainfall regime with a minimum of 200 mm per month¹⁸. The processes of initiation and expansion of young shoots of tea, which are harvested as yield, are also intimately linked to temperature¹⁹. In addition to the long-term shifts in rainfall and temperature regimes, extreme climatic events such as droughts and episodes of high temperature can cause substantial damage to both rice and tea crops. Such damage has serious repercussions on the national food security and foreign exchange earnings while causing substantial socio-economic damage to the large number of families that are dependent on these two crops. Similar adverse impacts are experienced by other crops (i.e. coarse-grained cereals, pulses, root and tuber crops, spice crops, fruits and vegetables etc.)^{20,21} and their stakeholders as well when confronted with events and phenomena of climate change.

Adaptation to climate change and importance of a policy framework

The high degree of sensitivity of the major agricultural crops in Sri Lanka to climate change, principally to increased temperature and decreased rainfall regimes and to extreme climatic events, means that both short- and long-term measures have to be adopted to minimize their adverse impacts. Mitigation and adaptation are the two principal pathways to minimize adverse impacts of climate change. Mitigation involves addressing the causes of climate change such as reducing anthropogenic emission of greenhouse gases, cleaner energy generation and reduced deforestation. However, even the most effective mitigation measures would not be able to completely reverse the atmospheric processes, which have been set in motion to cause climate change^{22,23}.

Therefore, while pursuing mitigation options, measures for adapting to the continuing changes in climate have to be pursued²⁴. Previous studies²⁵ define adaptation measures as actions that will reduce the impacts of climate change. Implementation of effective adaptation measures to climate change requires both leadership at the top administrative level and willingness to pursue those adaptation measures at the grass root level. Political will of the legislators and politically-driven administrators and sensitizing programmes for the rural populace of farmers on how their lifestyles stand to benefit by mitigation and adaptation are key factors in successful implementation of adaptation measures. Therefore, a clear policy framework identifying the measures to be pursued and the roles of different stakeholders is needed to link the policy formulators with all stakeholders and for allocating and channelling the necessary financial and human resources for successful adaptation to climate change. A clear and comprehensive policy framework also becomes the basis for development of an effective road map to achieve successful adaptation. The objective of this paper is to propose a broad outline of such a policy framework.

Broad outline of a policy framework for adaptation of Sri Lankan agriculture to climate change

A policy for adaptation to climate change should be based on the following:

- (a) Quantification and forecasting of climate change
- (b) Assessment of impacts and vulnerability to climate change
- (c) Identification and formulation of responses to adapt to climate change
- (d) Creating and strengthening the institutional framework and infrastructure to implement and monitor adaptation measures to climate change

Given below is a description of the key adaptation measures and personnel involved in each of the above components. While the four pathways listed above logically follow each other sequentially, in practice they can be undertaken concurrently with advances on each front leading to further development of others.

Quantification and forecasting of climate change

The key changes of climate that would influence agriculture at the global scale and their causative factors are already identified and well-documented^{26,27}. These include increasing atmospheric CO₂^{4,26,27} and consequent warming of the lower atmosphere^{4,26}, changes in precipitation patterns²⁶, sea level rise²⁶ and increased frequency of extreme climatic events^{5,6}. However,

while the overall changes in climate and their probable magnitudes have been quantified to an acceptable degree of accuracy, their spatial variation across different parts of the earth are by no means fully quantified^{28,29}. A small country like Sri Lanka is especially at a disadvantage in general circulation models (GCMs) and global climate models because of its smaller land mass in comparison to the minimum grid units of a GCM. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of long-term climate data at different locations of Sri Lanka is needed. This is especially so in view of the diverse agro-ecological zones in Sri Lanka, which are the result of its unique topography and the monsoon systems that bring its rainfall^{8,30-33}. Although Sri Lanka has a well-distributed network of meteorological stations, most of them collect only the basic data such as daily rainfall and temperature. Hence, there is a need to upgrade the data gathering capability of the existing meteorological stations, for example by installation of additional automatic weather stations. The existing meteorological stations are not evenly distributed and do not cover all parts of the country. The northern and eastern provinces have only a few stations and the south-west and north-west regions also have only a few at widely-scattered locations. Hence, there is an urgent need to establish new meteorological stations in the above areas so that a complete picture of the Sri Lankan climate, its short-term variability and long-term change can be obtained.

Development of methodology to quantify and forecast climate change is as important as the data collection itself. While the methodology for quantifying long-term climate change is fairly well-established^{27,34}, the methodology for quantifying the extreme climate events is still being developed^{35,36}. In comparison to methodology for quantification of climate change, methodology for forecasting climate change and its spatial and temporal variation needs further research efforts by taking in to account the wide range of possibilities and by reducing the current uncertainties in predictions³⁷⁻⁴³.

The key personnel involved in quantification and forecasting climate change are the meteorologists and relevant research scientists such as statisticians, climate modelers, geographers and atmospheric scientists. Another important group of personnel are the technicians who install and maintain the meteorological stations and the ground level collectors of data.

Assessment of impacts and vulnerability to climate change

Quantification and prediction of climate change and its spatial and temporal variation should be followed by comprehensive assessments of their impacts

on different aspects of agriculture. This involves a substantial investment of funds, infrastructure and manpower for research to quantify these impacts. Both crops and animal husbandry, which are the two principal branches of agriculture, are highly sensitive to the increases in temperature. Specifically, key crops in Sri Lankan agriculture, such as rice and tea, are influenced by increasing atmospheric CO₂ concentrations (C_a), increasing temperatures and changing rainfall and evapotranspiration regimes⁴⁴⁻⁴⁸. Increasing C_a stimulates the growth of all plant species and increases the productivity of all agricultural crops by varying magnitudes depending on species and variety⁴⁹⁻⁵². On the other hand, increasing temperatures will be beneficial for crops growing presently in cooler environments (i.e. tea at higher altitudes in Sri Lanka^{48,53}) by increasing their growth and yield formation processes^{51,54}. However, crops that are currently growing in intermediate and warmer environments (i.e. low-country wet and dry zones of Sri Lanka) will be adversely affected because higher temperatures and increased frequency of drought will damage their yield formation processes^{21,54-56}. For example, a previous study⁵⁷ showed that rice yields at the International Rice Research Institute (SIRRI) in the Philippines decreased by 10% for each 1°C rise in minimum (i.e. night time) temperature during the dry season (i.e. January to April). Another study⁵⁸ showed that increasing night temperatures will reduce the stimulatory effects of increasing CO₂ on rice yields. Temperature increases will reduce the durations of most cereal crops by hastening their phenological development⁵⁹. A previous study⁶⁰ has also shown that short episodes of high temperatures can have significant adverse impacts on flowering and yield formation of crops, thus highlighting the importance of taking into account the impacts of short-term climate variability and extreme climatic events. There are conflicting reports on whether the stimulatory effects of increasing CO₂ on crop yields could offset the negative effects of increasing temperatures⁶¹⁻⁶⁴. Rice grown near coastal zones will be increasingly affected by increasing salinity arising from sea level rise and intrusion of sea water.

Short and long-term climate change also influences the incidence of pests and diseases of important agricultural crops. Anderson *et al.*⁶⁵ have identified anthropogenic climate change as one of the principal causes of emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) in crops and wild plants. Climate change could induce changes in plant disease incidence by modifying host-pathogen interactions⁶⁶ through changes in the stages and rates of development of pathogens and changes in host plant resistance⁶⁷. This could result in shifts in the geographical distribution of the pathogen and the incidence of the

specific disease caused by it. For example, a previous study has shown that there have been marked shifts in the populations of different nematode species affecting tea crops in different elevation zones of Sri Lanka. Incidence of the nematode species *Meloidogyne brevicauda*, which requires an optimum soil temperature of 12°C, has been observed to decrease in the higher elevations (i.e. > 1000 m above msl), probably because of increasing soil temperatures. Interestingly, the incidence of another nematode species *Pratylenchus loosi*, which is adapted to warmer soil temperatures with the optimum range at 18° – 20°C has increased in tea lands on the upper elevations. Furthermore, naturally-occurring bacterial and fungal enemies of *M. brevicauda* were observed to increase with increasing soil temperatures. A recent study⁶⁹ observed significant shifts in the naturally-occurring microbial population on the phyllosphere (leaf surface) of rice crops growing in the field under elevated atmospheric CO₂. While the diversity and density of the phyllosphere-inhabiting bacterial population increased at elevated CO₂, the diversity and density of the fungal population decreased. The study also observed significant variation among different rice varieties in the above response. Shifts in the rainfall regime, either in terms of total annual rainfall or its distribution within the year or both, could induce shifts in important fungal diseases such as *Oidium* leaf fall in rubber, caused by *Oidium hevea*, and blister blight in tea caused by *Exobasidium vexans*. Proliferation of both these fungal pathogens is promoted by frequent intermittent rainfall, mist and high atmospheric humidity. Infection of the *Oidium* pathogen occurs on the young rubber leaves that grow after defoliation, which coincides with dry weather. Therefore, both decreased rainfall and excessive rainfall would suppress *Oidium* infection. If climate change causes a rainfall reduction in the major rubber-growing districts, a decrease in *Oidium* leaf fall could be expected in rubber. Similarly, decreased rainfall, mist and atmospheric humidity in the upper elevations of the tea-growing regions of Sri Lanka, where blister blight is prevalent at present, could cause a reduction in the incidence of blister blight. However, increasing temperatures could cause increases in the above fungal diseases, especially if the warm periods coincide with periods of leaf wetness, mist and high atmospheric humidity. Research on the impacts of climate change on pests and diseases of agricultural crops is relatively limited⁶⁶ in comparison to research on impacts of climate change on physiological processes related to growth and yield formation. Intensified research is needed to understand how the complex host-pathogen interactions would be influenced by climate change. However, during the last decade, some significant advances have been made to be able to synthesize the effects of climate change on pathogen infection rates at

the individual plant level⁷⁰⁻⁷². Much work has been done at the genomic level to discriminate and understand the changes in gene expression due to different biotic and abiotic stressors. Despite the substantial challenges and significant uncertainties that are involved, predictive models are being developed to forecast the impacts of climate change on the occurrence of plant diseases⁷³⁻⁷⁵.

An extensive body of research literature on the impacts of climate change on important agricultural crops has been built based on research conducted, largely in developed countries in the temperate climates^{21,51}. While some of these research findings could be extrapolated to the tropical climate of Sri Lanka, a comprehensive and extensive research effort within Sri Lanka is needed to obtain *in situ* quantitative assessments of climate change impacts on Sri Lankan crops under climatic conditions prevailing in Sri Lanka. These impact assessments could be through actual experiments, the results of which can be used to develop and calibrate simulation models to make predictions of impacts under future climate change scenarios⁷⁶⁻⁷⁸. Assessing the regional and local variations of climate change impacts, which result from interactions between agro-climatic and socioeconomic conditions specific to a given region or location, presents a considerable challenge⁷⁹⁻⁸².

An important outcome of accurate prediction of future impacts would be identification of vulnerable crops, regions and farming communities^{53,83}. Vulnerability of farming communities will depend not only on the climatic factors but also on a complex set of socio-cultural and economic factors, which will have to be investigated in the light of climate change. Very often, smallholder subsistence farming communities, who form a significant portion of the farmers in the tropics including Sri Lanka, have a lower capacity for adapting to climate change and therefore show greater vulnerability⁸⁴. Accurate quantification of climate change impacts and vulnerability could also lead to mapping of vulnerable areas and communities. Another important aspect of climate change impact assessment is the economic valuation of the impacts and vulnerabilities⁸⁵⁻⁸⁷. Such economic assessments of climate change impacts, especially the damages to crops and farmer livelihoods, could catalyze the thinking of politicians and administrators on the need for a policy framework for climate change adaptation. Although there are increasingly frequent reports in Sri Lanka of crop losses due to climate-related causes and especially due to extreme climate events such as droughts and floods, a complete quantitative compilation of these losses has not been carried out by any relevant governmental or non-governmental body. Therefore, the impact of climate change-related events on the overall

GDP of Sri Lanka has not been quantified. However, the following assessments on some key areas of Sri Lankan agriculture and the economy illustrate the threat posed by climate change and the need to formulate adaptation strategies.

Sri Lankan tea production in the first seven months of 2009 has shown a 21% reduction, amounting to 42.56 million kg of made tea in comparison to the corresponding period in 2008⁸⁸. Although the reduced supply causes the tea prices to increase, the above reduction in overall production cost the country a considerable amount of valuable foreign exchange in the form of lost export earnings. Out of several factors which could have contributed to the above loss, the drought during the months of June and July due to a weak southwest monsoon in the Indian sub-continent was probably a significant contributory factor⁸⁹⁻⁹¹. This is supported by the fact that the loss of tea crop has been higher in the warmer lower and mid elevations (i.e. 25% and 26% respectively) than in the cooler higher elevations (i.e. 14%).

Extremely low rainfall during the period from September to December in 2003 and in January 2004 caused a severe drought in the districts of Hambantota, Anuradhapura, Moneragla, Badulla, Kurunegala, Puttalam and Mannar in early 2004⁹². The period of extremely low rainfall coincided with the major rainfall and crop cultivation season (locally known as the *Maha* season) in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. Therefore, 52,652 ha of crops were damaged affecting 231,076 families. The drought relief allocations cost 477 million Sri Lankan Rupees (SLR).

Although floods are a common occurrence in Sri Lanka during the monsoon seasons, there have been extreme floods from time-to-time causing substantial crop damage and displacement of large numbers of people, mainly farmers. For example, the severe floods that occurred in Ratnapura, Sri Lanka (6.6833°N, 80.4000°E, 33 m above msl) in May 2003 caused damage to 3014 ha of paddy lands and 256 ha of lands grown with other field crops⁹³. These included 399 minor irrigation schemes covering an area of 3053 ha. The total economic loss caused by this flood was 7 billion SLR and the total reconstruction expenditure amounted to 2 billion SLR. In December 2004, floods caused by the extremely high north-east monsoonal rain displaced around 120,000 families in the eastern coast of Sri Lanka and inundated over 400,000 ha of agricultural land⁹⁴.

According to the National Disaster Relief Management Centre, a total of 567,630 people were

affected by climate-related hazards in 2008⁹⁵. Out of these 86% were affected by floods, followed by 10% due to drought and 2.7% due to landslides. The total cost of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction was 225 million SLR, with floods (71%), droughts (9%) and landslides (10%) requiring the highest expenditure.

The Stern Review⁸⁷ provides comprehensive global-scale economic assessments on the impacts of climate change and predicts, in a business-as-usual scenario, an average loss of 5-10% in the global GDP by the end of this century with a predicted warming of 5-6°C. The poorer countries are predicted to incur GDP losses in excess of 10%.

Substantial and sustained long-term investment of research funds will be needed to generate valid and useful information on climate change impacts and vulnerability on different sub-sectors of agriculture. These funds will have to be channelled to existing research institutions and universities and to new institutions and centres that may be established. The personnel involved will be research scientists from both research institutes and universities. There should also be a substantial investment in human resource development to produce a critical mass of scientists trained on climate change and its impact assessment.

Identification and formulation of responses to adapt to climate change

Quantification and prediction of probable changes in climate and their impacts should form the basis for identification and formulation of adaptation measures, which can be both shorter-and longer-term. Accurate prediction of key changes in climate such as increasing frequency of drought, periods of higher and lower temperatures and vulnerable crops may enable farmers to select cultivars which are better adapted to the changed climate and adjust their planting times to avoid periods of stress. They may even be convinced to make changes in the choice of crops that they cultivate.

The long-term solution to adapt to climate change would be to develop new crop varieties which perform better under the climatic conditions that are predicted for the future. For example, rice varieties which are highly responsive to higher atmospheric CO₂ concentrations have been identified from the Sri Lankan rice germplasm⁹⁶. Likewise, research is under way in Sri Lanka to identify rice varieties which are more productive under higher temperatures and under conditions of lower water availability⁹⁷. Salt tolerant rice varieties such as AT354 have already been bred and further research is in progress

to identify additional salt tolerant varieties from the Sri Lankan rice germplasm^{98,99}.

Incorporation of drought tolerance is a key breeding objective in varietal improvement programmes of a range of crops including perennials such as tea and coconut and in annuals such as pulses and coarse-grained cereals. Significant advances have been made in breeding flood-tolerant rice at the IRRI with a new group of rice varieties, which are able to withstand two weeks of complete submergence, being at an advanced stage of field testing^{81,100}. Similarly, aerobic rice, another group of rice varieties, which have a substantially lower water requirement, are being tested at IRRI and in many tropical rice-growing countries including Sri Lanka^{97,101}. Considerable advances have been made to understand the mechanisms of drought tolerance in rice¹⁰², which could be the basis of breeding drought tolerant rice. While the breeding of resistant varieties, which is a slow process taking 5-10 years on the average from initiation to release of a new variety, is in progress, modified crop management practices could help the existing varieties to adapt to climate change. For example, alternative water management practices, which enable growing of rice under lowland conditions, with a lower water input than is currently used without a significant yield reduction have been demonstrated^{97,103-106}. A previous study⁹⁹ has shown that high rice yields can be obtained by a combination of agronomic measures to reduce field salinity (i.e. improved drainage, application of organic manure, rice straw and burnt paddy husk and transplanting instead of broadcasting) and newly-developed salt-tolerant breeding lines.

While this policy initiative requires a substantial input from research scientists, especially plant breeders and crop physiologists, a close linkage between research scientists and extension workers, who take the research findings to the farmers, is essential. A substantial investment is also needed to create awareness among the farming community on the impacts of climate change and the needed adaptation measures.

Creating and strengthening the institutional framework and infrastructure to implement and monitor adaptation measures to climate change

Implementation of formulated adaptation strategies needs a well-coordinated institutional network involving both governmental and non-governmental agencies along with farmer community groups and organizations. The work of this institutional network includes formulation of action plans for implementation of adaptation measures recommended by scientists, facilitating

and monitoring the adoption of adaptation measures, solving problems that occur during implementation and providing a feedback to the scientists on success or failure of recommended adaptation measures. The existing research and extension arms of the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) and the various governmental institutions mandated with contributing to national agricultural development and food security should be strengthened to undertake the above tasks effectively. With the exceptions of rice^{44,46,69,96-99,107}, tea^{47,48,53,83} and coconut^{108,109}, the awareness and priority given to research on climate change and its impacts on different agricultural crops in Sri Lanka has been minimal. Even in the above three crops, a considerable amount of research and extension work needs to be done to minimize the vulnerability and impacts of climate change on them and their growers. Therefore, a substantial investment in physical infrastructure development and human resource development is required in all crop-related research institutes within the NARS. Within this institutional framework, mechanisms have to be in place to ensure inter-institutional collaboration and coordination. Existing organizations such as the National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka (NSF) or the Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy (CARP) could play this role. However, the present capacity of these organizations to carry out effective coordination and monitoring of inter-institutional programmes is constrained by several factors such as the shortage of trained and experienced staff and severe limitations in funding. Furthermore, these two institutions have their existing work programmes, which are being carried out with extreme difficulty due to the limitations of the above-mentioned resources. Therefore, it is doubtful whether the NSF or the CARP could provide effective inter-institutional co-ordination and monitoring of research and development programmes aimed at bringing about climate change adaptation in agricultural crop production. A new institution with adequate resources, and perhaps the authority to enforce inter-institutional collaboration, would have greater probability of playing this role effectively.

Another key component of an institutional framework is to establish incentive schemes for adoption of adaptation measures and compensation and insurance schemes against crop losses due to events related to climate change such as extreme climatic events.

Within the available institutional framework, a formulated policy for adaptation of agricultural crop production to climate change should also have a clear strategy and a roadmap for implementation of adaptation measures agreed upon by the different stakeholders.

A previous study¹¹⁰ suggests that implementation of adaptation measures to short-term climate variability and extreme climatic events should precede measures of adapting and reducing the vulnerability to longer-term climate change. This would be a sound strategy in developed countries with strong institutional networks and more motivated politicians and administrators. In developing countries with weaker institutional networks and short-sighted politicians and administrators, such a strategy could forever postpone key adaptation measures to long-term climate change. The above study¹¹⁰ emphasizes, quite correctly, that the process of stakeholder implementation of adaptation strategies is as important as the adaptation strategy itself. Furthermore, climate change adaptation strategies should be linked to a prevailing overall developmental policy framework with the involvement of all levels of the society from the administrators to the grass root levels.

Concluding remarks

A well-formulated policy should provide an overall vision, a set of broad objectives to be achieved and a set of guidelines, along which the action plans could be drawn. What has been outlined above is a broad framework of a policy for successful adaptation of the Sri Lankan agriculture sector to climate change. However, having a well-formulated policy would not achieve its objectives unless there is a commitment from all its stakeholders to its implementation. A pre-requisite for successful implementation is the allocation of sufficient financial resources and building-up of a critical mass of human resource pool, the institutional framework and the infra-structure. It has to be emphasized that the basis for formulation of successful adaptation measures to climate change for Sri Lankan agriculture is a comprehensive and sustained, long-term research effort. The required support for such a research effort, from both government authorities and international donor agencies, has been far from adequate in Sri Lanka. Therefore, in an environment of limited resource allocation for long-term climate change research, it is essential that research priorities are identified in terms of regions, crops and farming communities that are at the greatest risk from climate change so that resources for adaptation can be allocated at the earliest^{80,81,111}.

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