

CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS FOR SRI LANKA AND PROPOSED PROJECT DIVISIONS

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This is an updated report with the main aim of documenting methods and a wider set of climate change results for Sri Lanka and the proposed project locations than those included in the proposal. The report may be revised based on comments received from reviews of the proposed project. All data and software used are open access.

Contents

1. PROJECTED CLIMATE CHANGES IN SRI LANKA	1
2. PROJECTED CHANGES IN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FOR THE PROJECT SITES FOR A MEDIUM EMISSIONS SCENARIO (RCP 4.5)	6
3. PROJECTED CHANGES IN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FOR THE PROJECT SITES FOR A HIGH EMISSIONS SCENARIO (RCP 8.5)	32
4. PROJECTED CHANGES IN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FOR THE PROJECT SITES FOR A LOW EMISSIONS SCENARIO (RCP 2.6)	58
5. METHODS	83
6. ANNEX I. PROJECTED MONTHLY CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION.	90

1. Projected climate changes in Sri Lanka

To deal with uncertainties in projecting future climatic changes, analyses focused on consensus among General Circulation Models (it is generally recommended to treat the different GCM projections as equally likely and to adopt ensemble [consensus] approaches). All mid-21st century projections available from WorldClim for Representative Concentration Pathways 2.5 (a low emissions scenario), RCP 4.5 (a medium emissions scenario) and RCP 8.5 (a high emissions scenario) were included (see methodology). In checking for consensus among models, the likelihood scale recommended for the fifth assessment report of the IPCC (Mastrandea *et al.* 2011) was adopted. As such, results were reported as **likely** in case that at least 66% of models showed the same trend and as **unlikely** in case that at most 33% of models showed the same trend.

Based on results for all RCPs, it is likely that precipitation will increase in August, September and October, a period during the South-west monsoon season. The results for RCP 8.5 (the highest emissions scenario) of likely rainfall increases from September to December during the *Maha* cropping season agree well with results obtained from 20 GCMs for Batalagoda in Kurunegala (Zubair *et al.* 2013).

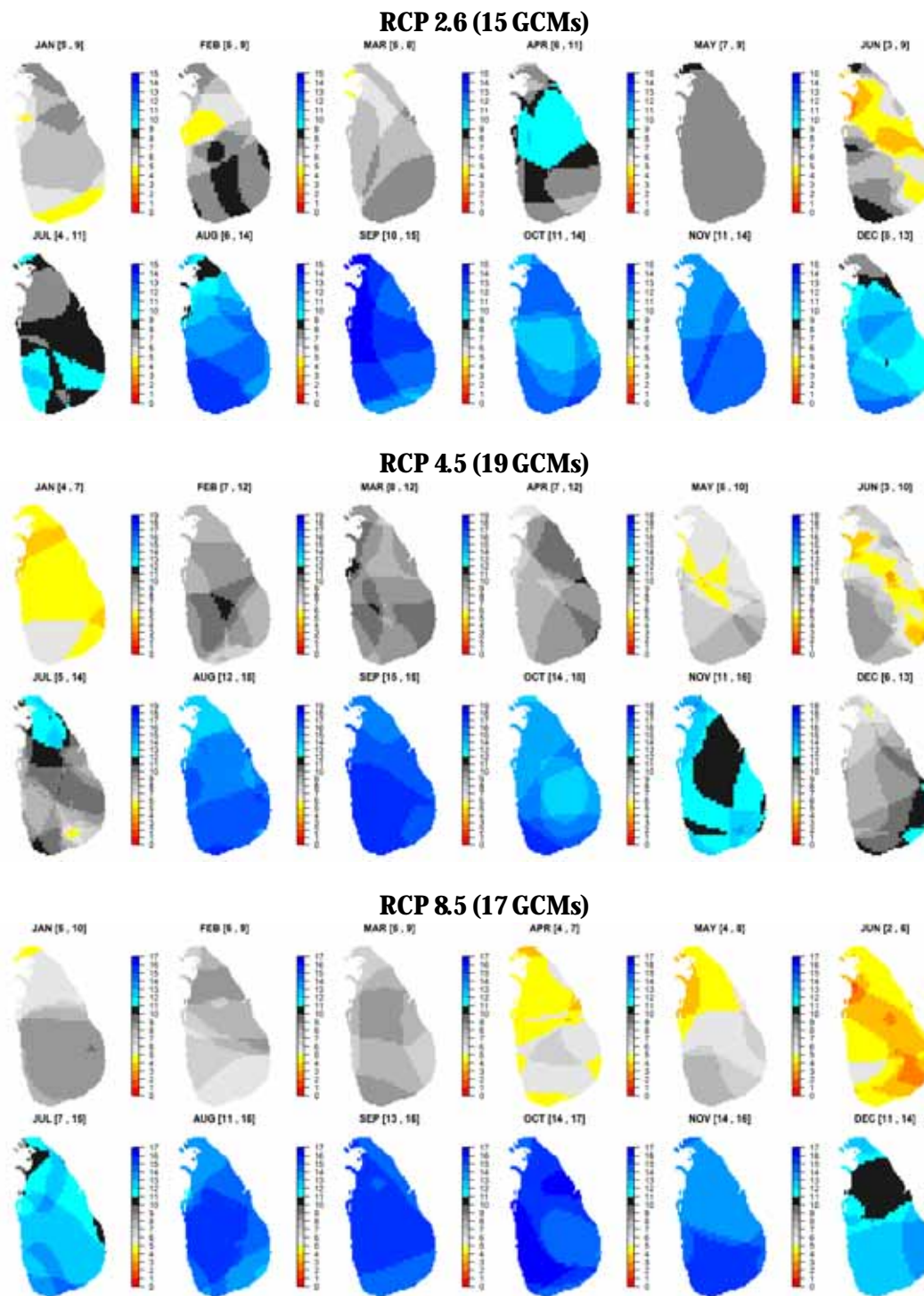
For RCP 4.5, it is likely that precipitation will decrease in January, a month in the middle of the North-East monsoon. As such, these results agree with analyses done by the Sri Lanka Center of Climate Change Studies (CCCS, Department of Meteorology; Jayawardena *et al.* 2017¹). However, there was no consensus on decreases in January precipitation for RCPs 2.6 and 8.5, possibly a consequence that fewer statistically-downscaled projections were available for these scenarios (17 GCMs for RCP 8.5 and 15 GCMs for RCP 2.6).

According to the three CRPs, precipitation could decrease in June for some sections of Sri Lanka (and for most of Sri Lanka according to RCP 8.5).

In other months, there was no consensus among the GCMs. It is possible that the variation among GCMs (with fewer than 33% agreeing on increases or decreases of future precipitation) reflects the future inter-annual variation that could be expected. This pattern would agree with the pattern of increased variation in precipitation observed in data collected from meteorological stations in Sri Lanka (*e.g.*, Jayatilake *et al.* 2005 and Eriyagama *et al.* 2010 cited in Muthuwatta *et al.* 2017).

¹ Shiromani Jayawardena, Thanuja Dharshika and Roshan Herath. 2017. Observed Trends, Future Climate Change Projections and Possible Impacts for Sri Lanka. *NeelaHaritha Climate Change Magazine of Sri Lanka* 2:144-151. Note that these results were obtained from a different data set of six General Circulation Models downscaled to a resolution of 0.25 degrees and downloaded from NASA's [NEX-GDDP portal](#)

Figure 1.1. Counts of General Circulation Models that project monthly increases in precipitation by the 2050s compared to the baseline centred on 1975. The colour scheme corresponds to the likelihood scale recommended for the fifth Assessment Report (Mastrandea *et al.* 2011), blue colours indicating that increases are likely and red-yellowish colours indicating that increases are unlikely. Count ranges are in square brackets. The magnitude of precipitation changes can be inferred from Appendix I.



Analyses with a subset of bioclimatic variables showed (Figure 1.2; a more thorough analysis of bioclimatic variables is available from a separate report²) that it is likely that BIO1 (mean annual temperature), BIO4 (temperature seasonality), BIO5 (maximum temperature of the warmest month), BIO6 (minimum temperature of the coldest month), BIO8 (mean temperature of the wettest quarter), BIO9 (mean temperature of the driest quarter), BIO10 (mean temperature of the warmest quarter) and BIO11 (mean temperature of the coldest quarter) will increase and that BIO2 (mean diurnal range) and BIO3 (isothermality) will decrease. The temperature trends agree with a recent analysis of a 1980 – 2015 time series sequence from 19 Sri Lankan meteorological stations showing an increase of annual mean minimum temperatures and a decrease of the diurnal range (Jayawardena *et al.* 2017).

It is noteworthy that seasonality is projected to increase both for temperature (BIO4) and precipitation (BIO15) in the south-eastern parts of Sri Lanka, a possible reflection of potential increases in interannual variation.

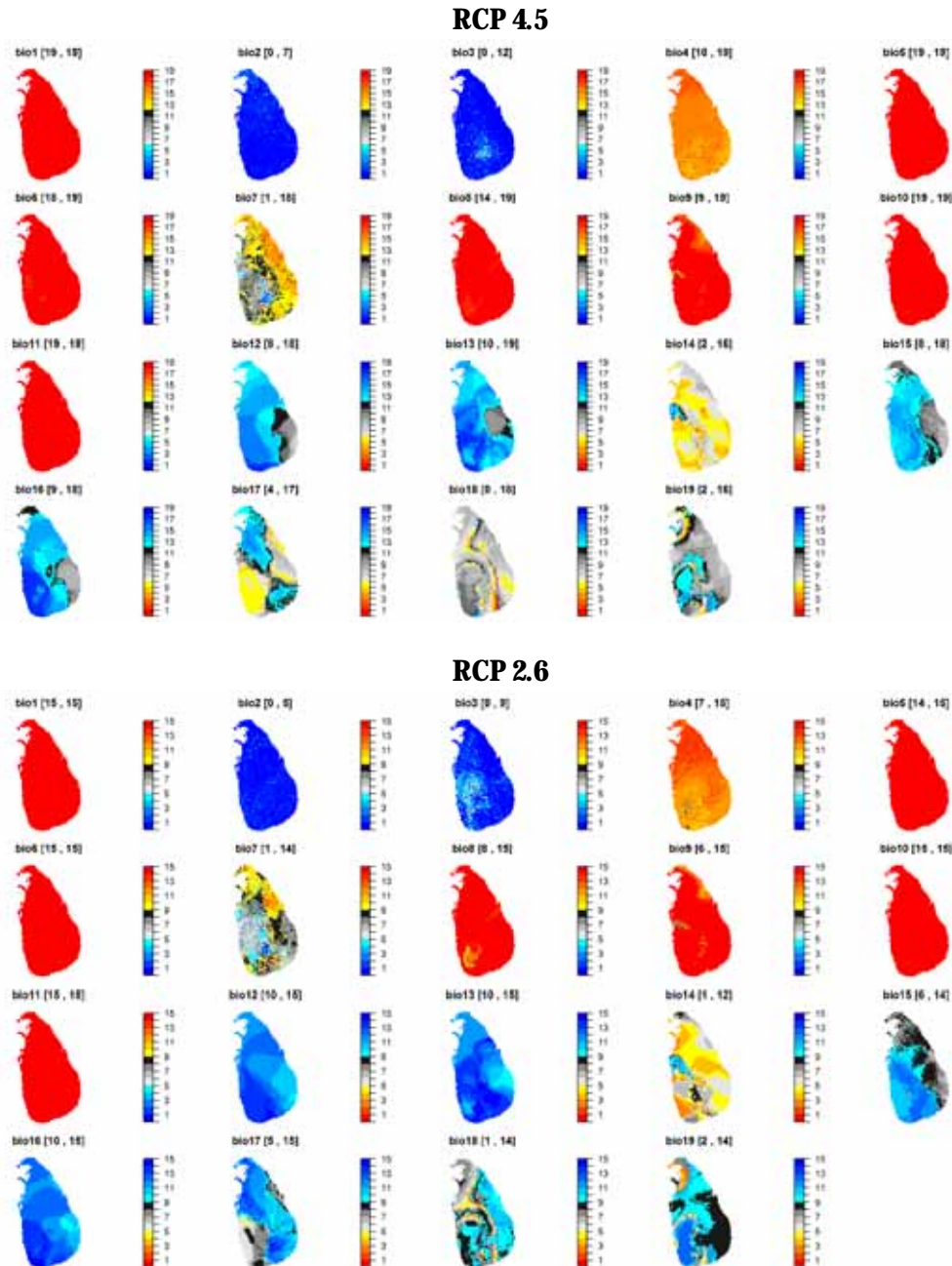
There is less consensus for bioclimatic variables calculated from precipitation data such as BIO18 (precipitation of the warmest quarter) and BIO19 (precipitation of the coldest quarter), although for most of Sri Lanka (especially the south-eastern parts) it is likely that annual precipitation (BIO12) will increase (see also Figure 1.3). The 1980 – 2015 time series analysed by the CCCS (Jayawardena *et al.* 2017) showed increasing trends in precipitation indices in over 80% of meteorological stations. The time series data also showed a significant increase in precipitation of the day and the five consecutive days with the highest amount of precipitation.

Given the consensus on temperature increases, it is possible that changes in potential evapotranspiration may offset the increases in precipitation (F. Sinclair, pers. comm.). Potential evapotranspiration would be expected to increase further with increased wind, such as recently observed close to the Knuckles Reserve.

Based on crop modelling with the DSSAT software for five GCMs for CRP 8.5, Zubair *et al.* (2013) projected that rice yields would decrease by 10 percent for two GCMs and slightly increase for three GCMs, resulting from differences in rainfall variation among the GCMs. They thus recommended to use shorter duration rice varieties. These crop modelling results emphasize the importance of dealing with precipitation variability in projecting crop yields. They further emphasize the rationale for investing in irrigation infrastructure in lowland areas (see also Gunda *et al.* 2017 who predict increases in water deficits of up to 20% in the intermediate and dry zones of Sri Lanka where more than 80% of its rice production is concentrated.).

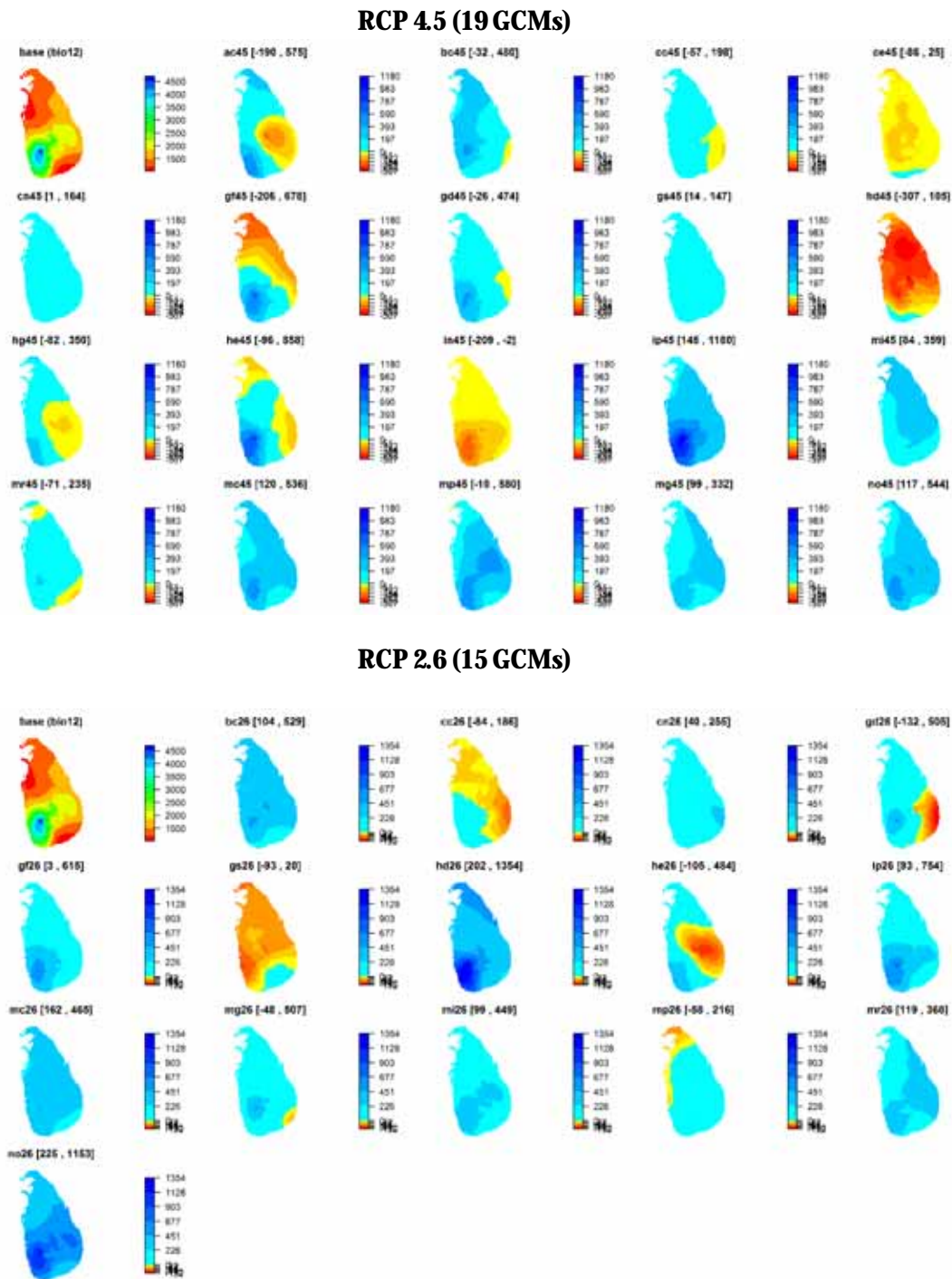
² This report is available from XXXX. Given the importance of precipitation changes for the overall project, the focus of this report is on monthly precipitation.

Figure 1.2. Counts of General Circulation Models that project monthly increases in bioclimatic variables by the 2050s compared to the baseline centred on 1975. The major changes in the colour schemes correspond to the likelihood scale recommended for the fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC (Mastrandea *et al.* 2011; see text). For BIO1 to BIO11, yellow-red colours indicate that increases are likely. For BIO12 to BIO19, blue colours indicate that increases are likely. Count ranges are in square brackets.



Bio1: mean annual temperature; **Bio2:** mean diurnal range; **Bio3:** isothermality; **Bio4:** temperature seasonality (standard deviation of monthly values); **Bio5:** maximum temperature of the warmest month; **Bio6:** minimum temperature of the coldest month; **Bio7:** annual temperature range; **Bio8:** mean temperature of the wettest quarter; **Bio9:** mean temperature of the driest quarter; **Bio10:** mean temperature of the warmest quarter; **Bio11:** mean temperature of the coolest quarter; **Bio12:** mean annual rainfall; **Bio13:** rainfall of the wettest month; **Bio14:** rainfall of the driest month; **Bio15:** rainfall seasonality (standard deviation of monthly values); **Bio16:** rainfall of the wettest quarter; **Bio17:** rainfall of the driest quarter; **Bio18:** rainfall of the warmest quarter; **Bio19:** rainfall of the coldest quarter

Figure 1.3. Changes in annual precipitation (bioclimatic variable BIO12). Values for future climate models show the difference between future (2050) and baseline (1975) precipitation, with the range (minimum, maximum) shown between square brackets. Model abbreviations are available from the methods section.



2. Projected changes in monthly precipitation for the project sites for a medium emissions scenario (RCP 4.5)

In this section, projected climate change effects are investigated for a set of 26 locations representing the range in (bio)climatic conditions in the project area. Graphs and tables in this section are sorted by the annual precipitation (see also Methods section). The eight locations in the upland catchment areas (Naula, Pallepola, Matale, Yatawatta, Ukuwela, Laggala-Pallegama, Ambanganga Korale and Rattota) are the only locations in the intermediate climate zone of Sri Lanka that currently receives between 1750 and 2500 mm per annum. The other locations are in the dry climatic zone.

As in the previous section, the likelihood scale recommended by the IPCC (Mastrandea *et al.* 2011) has been adopted. This implies that results are interpreted as **likely** in case a minimum of 66% of models predict the same trend, and **unlikely** in case less than 33% of models predict the trend (for the 19 GCMs available for RCP 4.5, this translates in a minimum of 13 [> 12.67] models to reflect likely changes and a maximum of 6 [< 6.33] models to reflect unlikely changes³).

Special attention is given to months where the major foodcrops of rice and maize are sown and grown according to the FAO's [Global Information and Early Warning System](#): April – May (sowing period during *Yala* season), June – July (growing period during *Yala* season), October – November (sowing period during *Maha* season) and December – January (growing period during *Maha* season). The *Yala* season corresponds to the South-west monsoon of May to September, whereas the *Maha* season corresponds to the North-east monsoon of December to February.

January precipitation is likely to decrease (Figure and Table 2.1), which would influence the rice and maize growing periods during the *Maha* season.

In most locations, including upland and lowland project areas, the May precipitation is projected to decrease in the rice and maize sowing periods of the *Yala* season (Figure and Table 2.5).

July (growing period during the *Yala* season) precipitation is projected to increase, except for mainly upland locations (Figure and Tables 2.7). However, absolute magnitudes of precipitation increases are relatively small, so that lowland locations will continue to receive relatively small amounts of precipitation (a pattern important for planning irrigation schemes).

October precipitation (sowing period during *Maha* season) is projected to increase (Figure and Tables 2.10).

Where there was no consensus among models, it is possible that this lack of consensus agrees with interannual variability that has been reported to increase (see Section 1).

The higher precipitation expected for August to October is relevant for planning flood and erosion controlling measures, especially in highland areas where baseline precipitation already is high.

³ Applying these thresholds to the number of models counting increases in precipitation, a unlikely change in increase of precipitation (maximum 6 models) was interpreted as a likely change in decrease of precipitation (minimum 13 models).

Figure 2.1. Projected changes in precipitation for January. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

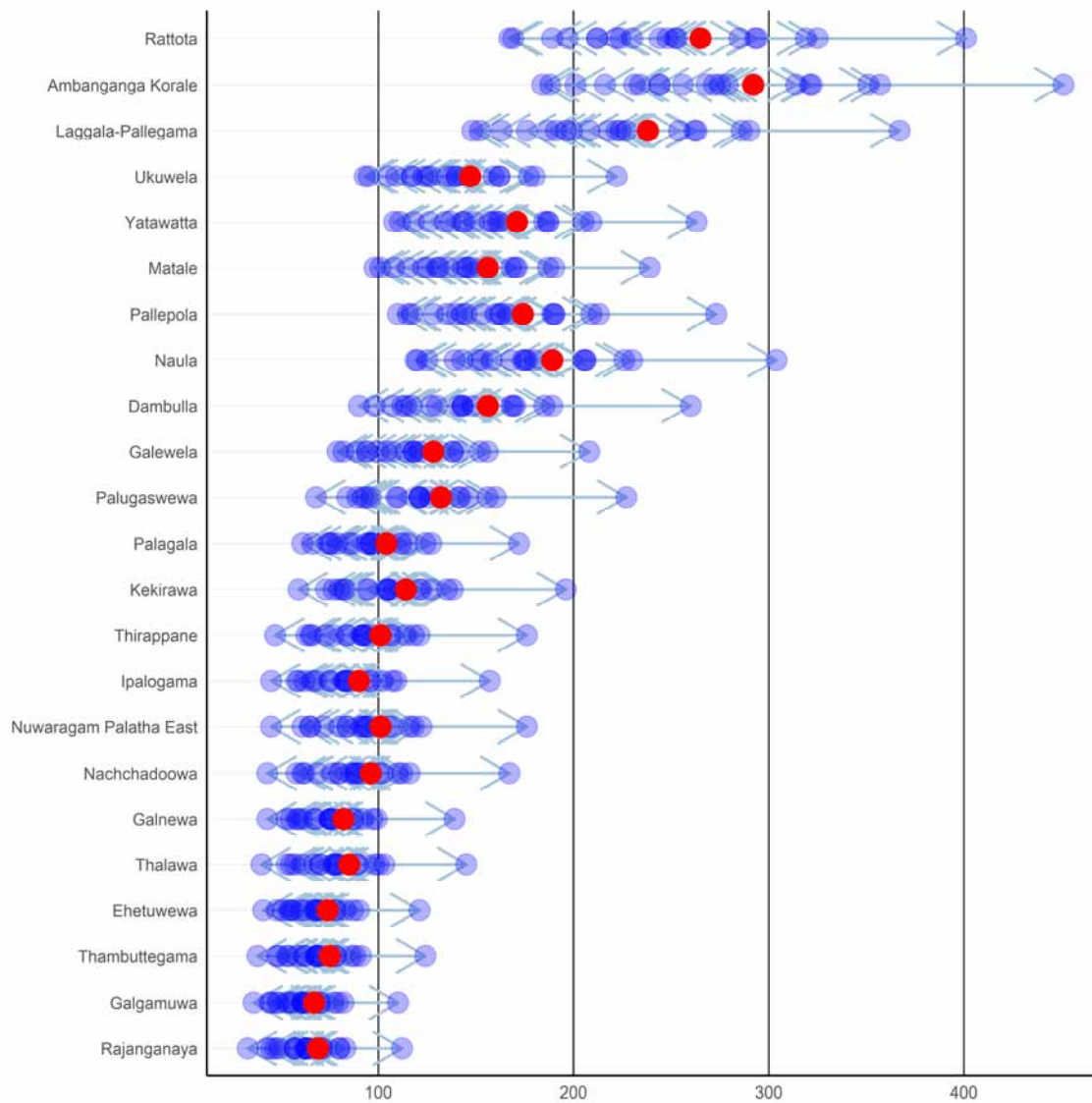


Table 2.1. Summary statistics of projected changes in January precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	69	63.16	33	57.0	63	64.0	112		YES
Galgamuwa	67	62.16	36	55.0	61	63.0	110		YES
Thambuttegama	75	69.11	38	62.0	68	70.0	124		YES
Ehetuwewa	74	68.68	41	60.0	68	70.0	121		YES
Thalawa	85	78.32	40	70.0	78	80.0	145		YES
Galnewa	82	75.89	43	67.0	75	77.0	139		YES
Nachchadoowa	96	88.32	43	80.0	88	91.0	167		YES
Nuwaragam Palatha East	101	92.89	45	84.0	92	95.0	176		YES
Ipalagama	90	83.68	45	75.0	83	85.0	157		YES
Thirappane	101	92.84	47	84.0	92	95.0	176		YES
Kekirawa	114	105.74	59	94.0	105	108.0	196		YES
Palagala	104	97.05	61	85.0	96	98.0	172		YES
Palugaswewa	132	122.32	68	109.0	121	126.0	227		YES
Galewela	128	119.53	79	104.0	118	121.0	208		YES
Dambulla	156	144.95	90	127.0	143	148.0	260		YES
Naula	189	176.74	119	153.0	174	180.0	304		YES
Pallepola	174	163.21	110	143.0	160	166.0	273		YES
Matale	156	146.00	98	130.0	143	148.0	239		YES
Yatawatta	171	160.26	108	143.0	157	162.0	263		YES
Ukuwela	147	138.21	93	123.0	135	140.0	222		YES
Laggala-Pallegama	238	222.79	148	196.0	218	227.0	367		YES
Ambanganga Korale	292	274.11	184	244.0	268	279.0	451		YES
Rattota	265	249.26	167	222.0	244	253.0	401		YES

Figure 2.2. Projected changes in precipitation for February. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

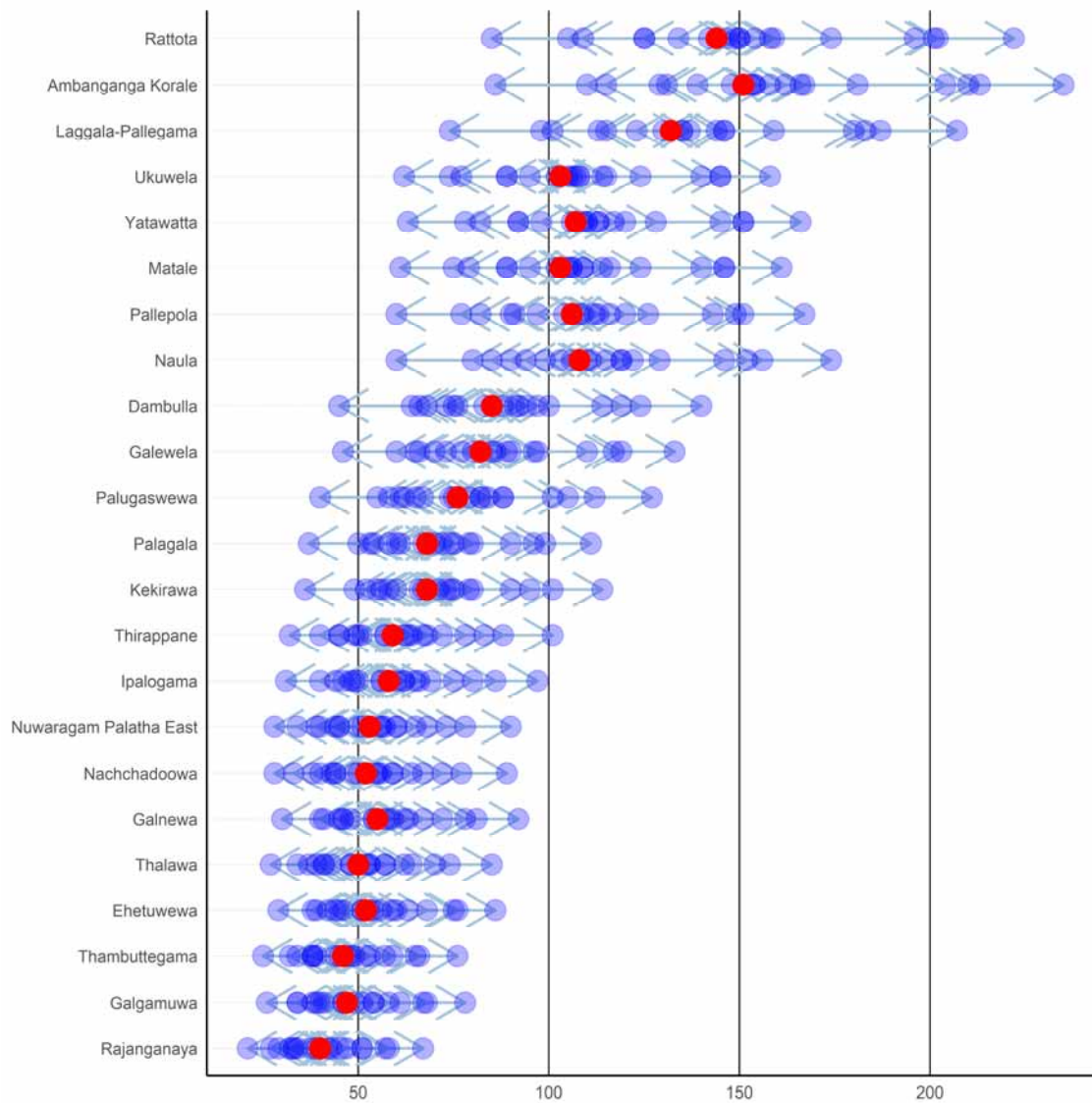


Table 2.2. Summary statistics of projected changes in February precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	40	41.42	21	34.0	40	45.0	67		
Galgamuwa	47	49.00	26	41.0	47	54.0	78		
Thambuttegama	46	47.63	25	39.0	47	52.0	76		
Ehetuwewa	52	54.47	29	46.0	53	59.0	86		
Thalawa	50	51.84	27	43.0	52	57.0	85		
Galnewa	55	57.53	30	48.0	57	62.0	92		
Nachchadoowa	52	53.79	28	44.0	55	59.0	89		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	53	54.68	28	45.0	56	60.0	90		
Ipalogama	58	60.11	31	50.0	60	65.0	97		
Thirappane	59	61.68	32	51.0	62	67.0	101		
Kekirawa	68	71.11	36	60.0	71	75.0	114		
Palagala	68	71.26	37	61.0	70	75.0	111		
Palugaswewa	76	79.21	40	67.0	79	84.0	127		
Galewela	82	86.37	46	77.0	85	90.0	133		
Dambulla	85	89.16	45	76.0	88	94.0	140		
Naula	108	114.21	60	103.0	111	119.0	174		
Pallepola	106	111.63	60	104.0	109	116.0	167		
Matale	103	109.05	61	102.0	106	114.0	161		
Yatawatta	107	112.84	63	106.0	110	117.0	166		
Ukuwela	103	108.58	62	102.0	107	114.0	158		
Laggala-Pallegama	132	139.21	74	130.0	135	146.0	207		
Ambanganga Korale	151	158.68	86	148.0	154	166.0	235		
Rattota	144	151.95	85	142.0	150	158.0	222		

Figure 2.3. Projected changes in precipitation for March. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

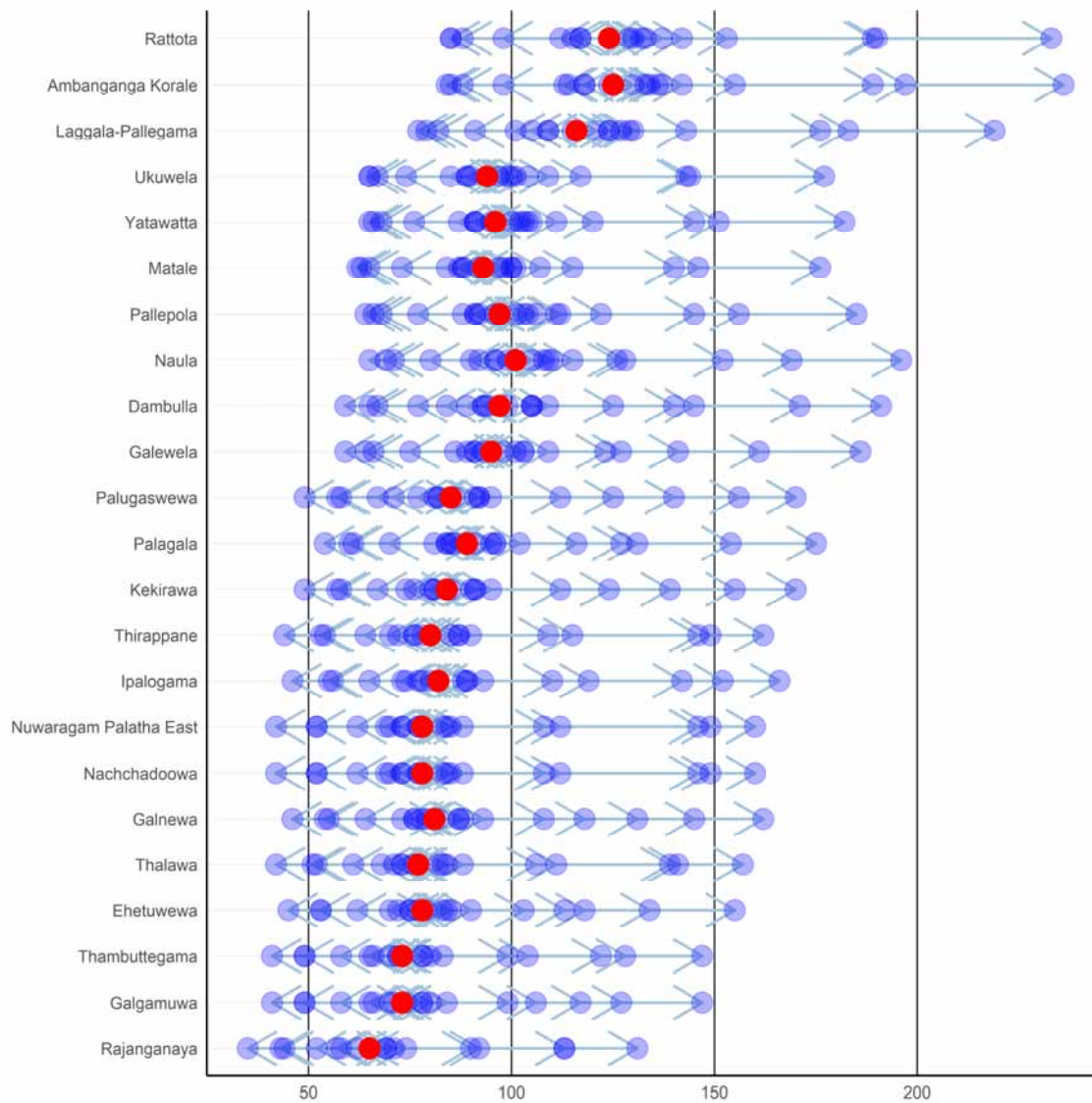


Table 2.3. Summary statistics of projected changes in March precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	65	72.00	35	62.0	65	71.0	131		
Galgamuwa	73	80.63	41	70.0	74	80.0	147		
Thambuttegama	73	80.74	41	70.0	73	80.0	147		
Ehetuwewa	78	85.58	45	75.0	79	85.0	155		
Thalawa	77	86.05	42	73.0	77	84.0	157		
Galnewa	81	89.58	46	76.0	82	88.0	162		
Nachchadoowa	78	87.47	42	73.0	77	85.0	160		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	78	87.47	42	73.0	77	85.0	160		
Ipalogama	82	91.26	46	77.0	82	89.0	166		
Thirappane	80	89.32	44	76.0	80	87.0	162		
Kekirawa	84	93.42	49	80.0	85	91.0	170		
Palagala	89	97.26	54	84.0	91	96.0	175		
Palugaswewa	85	93.84	49	81.0	86	92.0	170		
Galewela	95	103.47	59	91.0	98	103.0	186		
Dambulla	97	106.11	59	93.0	99	105.0	191		
Naula	101	109.26	65	96.0	105	110.0	196		
Pallepola	97	104.11	64	91.0	101	106.0	185		
Matale	93	99.05	62	88.0	97	100.0	176		
Yatawatta	96	102.79	65	91.0	100	104.0	182		
Ukuwela	94	100.47	65	89.0	97	101.0	177		
Laggala-Pallegama	116	123.37	77	109.0	121	127.0	219		
Ambanganga Korale	125	133.21	84	118.0	130	136.0	236		
Rattota	124	132.05	85	117.0	129	133.0	233		

Figure 2.4. Projected changes in precipitation for April. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

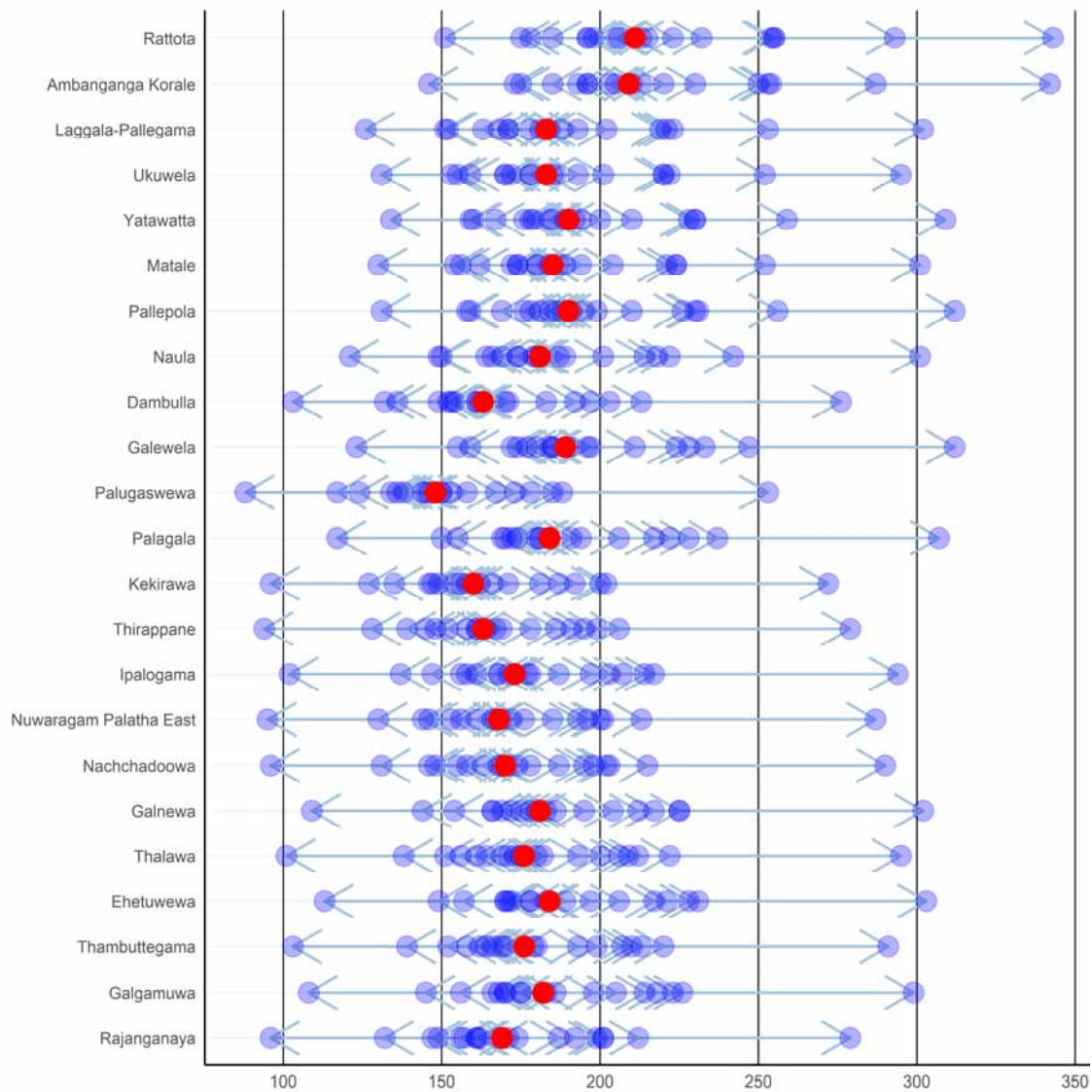


Table 2.4. Summary statistics of projected changes in April precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	169	173.95	96	161.0	168	187.0	279		
Galgamuwa	182	187.74	108	170.0	182	198.0	299		
Thambuttegama	176	181.63	103	166.0	176	193.0	291		
Ehetuwewa	184	190.37	113	172.0	183	197.0	303		
Thalawa	176	182.00	101	169.0	175	193.0	295		
Galnewa	181	187.47	109	172.0	180	195.0	302		
Nachchadoowa	170	176.16	96	163.0	171	187.0	290		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	168	174.21	95	161.0	169	185.0	287		
Ipalogama	173	179.74	102	168.0	173	187.0	294		
Thirappane	163	169.47	94	158.0	164	178.0	279		
Kekirawa	160	166.37	96	154.0	160	171.0	272		
Palagala	184	191.32	117	174.0	181	194.0	307		
Palugaswewa	148	154.05	88	144.0	150	158.0	253		
Galewela	189	196.42	123	180.0	185	197.0	312		
Dambulla	163	170.05	103	154.0	162	171.0	276		
Naula	181	188.47	121	174.0	180	189.0	301		
Pallepola	190	197.89	131	181.0	188	199.0	312		
Matale	185	192.74	130	174.0	184	194.0	301		
Yatawatta	190	198.05	134	179.0	189	200.0	309		
Ukuwela	183	190.68	131	172.0	183	193.0	295		
Laggala-Pallegama	183	191.00	126	171.0	183	193.0	302		
Ambanganga Korale	209	217.89	146	196.0	209	220.0	342		
Rattota	211	220.21	151	198.0	211	223.0	343		

Figure 2.5. Projected changes in precipitation for May. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

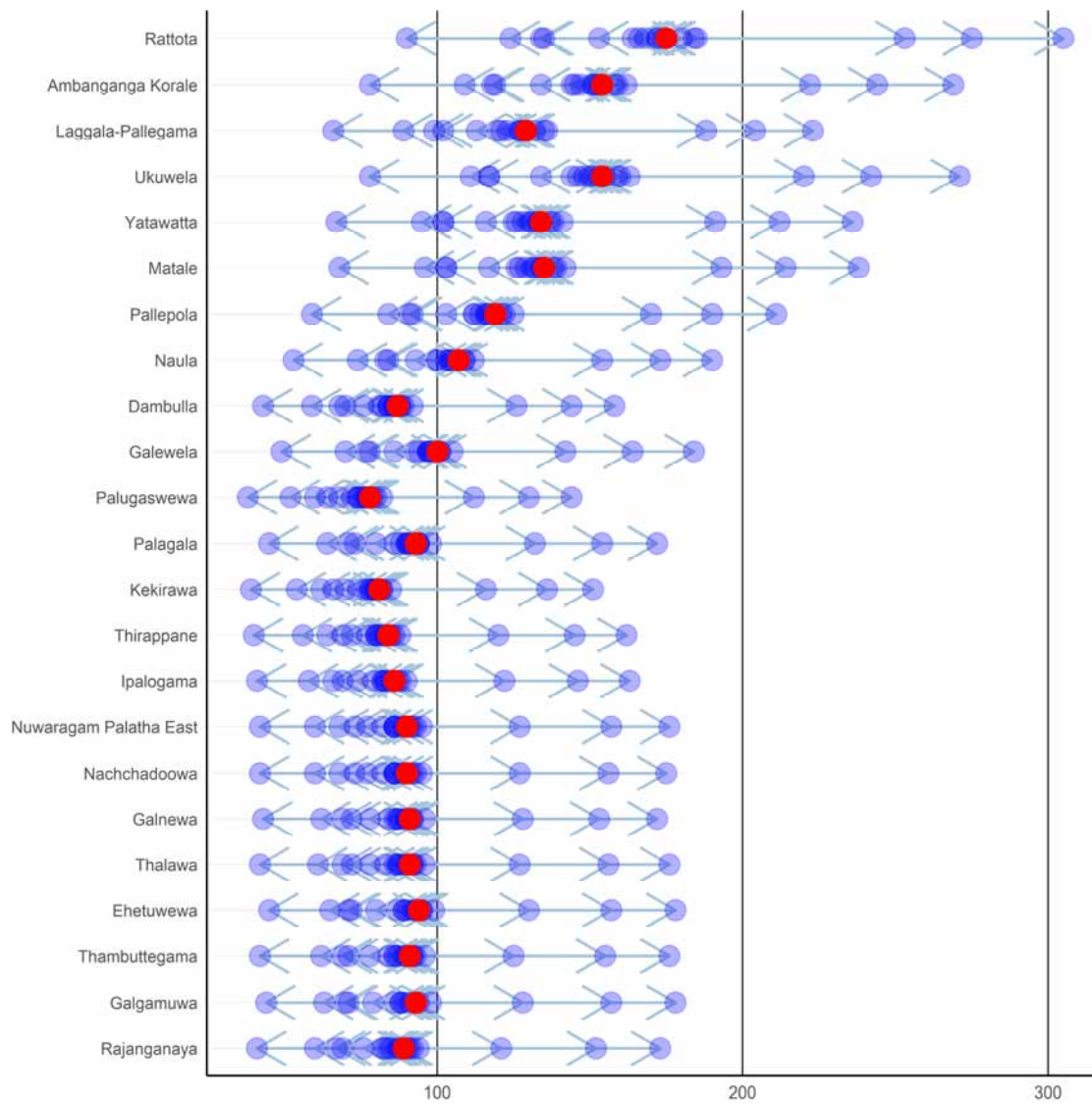


Table 2.5. Summary statistics of projected changes in May precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	89	90.74	41	83.0	87	90.0	173		
Galgamuwa	93	94.53	44	88.0	91	93.0	178		YES
Thambuttegama	91	92.84	42	86.0	89	92.0	176		
Ehetuwewa	94	95.53	45	89.0	92	94.0	178		YES
Thalawa	91	92.89	42	86.0	88	92.0	176		
Galnewa	91	92.63	43	86.0	88	91.0	172		YES
Nachchadoowa	90	92.26	42	86.0	86	91.0	175		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	90	92.37	42	86.0	86	91.0	176		
Ipalogama	86	87.89	41	82.0	83	86.0	163		YES
Thirappane	84	86.05	40	80.0	81	84.0	162		YES
Kekirawa	81	82.63	39	77.0	79	81.0	151		YES
Palagala	93	94.68	45	88.0	90	94.0	172		
Palugaswewa	78	79.58	38	74.0	76	78.0	144		YES
Galewela	100	101.74	49	94.0	97	100.0	184		YES
Dambulla	87	88.84	43	82.0	84	88.0	158		
Naula	107	108.63	53	100.0	104	107.0	190		YES
Pallepola	119	120.68	59	112.0	116	119.0	211		YES
Matale	135	136.79	68	127.0	132	135.0	238		YES
Yatawatta	134	135.63	67	126.0	131	134.0	236		YES
Ukuwela	154	156.47	78	146.0	151	155.0	271		
Laggala-Pallegama	129	131.11	66	121.0	127	129.0	223		YES
Ambanganga Korale	154	156.26	78	145.0	151	154.0	269		YES
Rattota	175	178.11	90	166.0	172	175.0	305		YES

Figure 2.6. Projected changes in precipitation for June. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

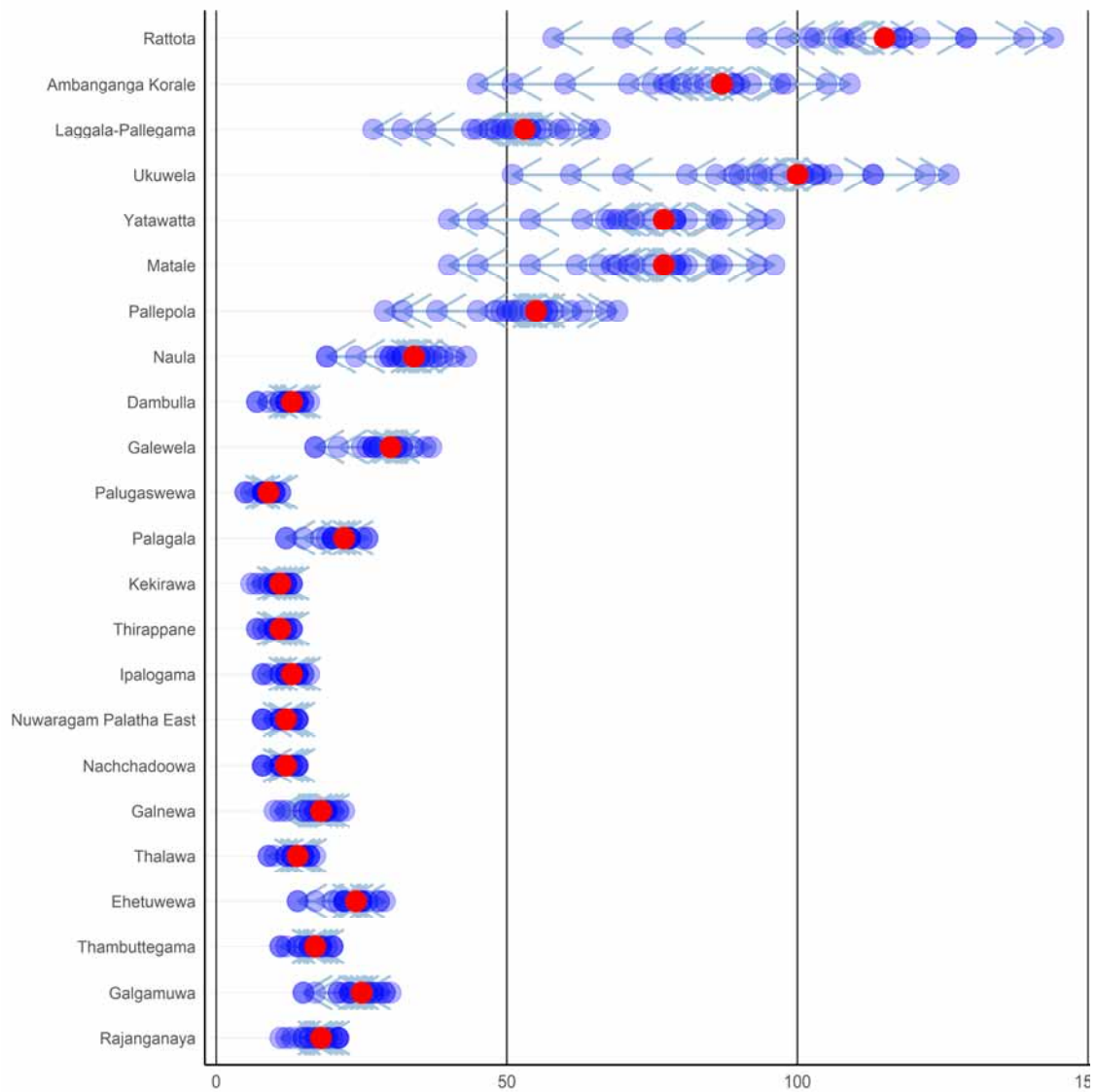


Table 2.6. Summary statistics of projected changes in June precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	18	17.26	11	16.0	18	19.0	21		
Galgamuwa	25	23.79	15	23.0	25	26.0	30		
Thambuttegama	17	16.26	11	16.0	17	18.0	20		
Ehetuwewa	24	22.79	14	22.0	24	25.0	29		
Thalawa	14	13.47	9	13.0	14	15.0	17		
Galnewa	18	17.11	10	16.0	18	19.0	22		
Nachchadoowa	12	11.58	8	11.0	12	12.0	14		YES
Nuwaragam Palatha East	12	11.58	8	11.0	12	12.0	14		YES
Ipalogama	13	12.42	8	12.0	13	14.0	16		
Thirappane	11	10.58	7	10.0	11	11.0	13		YES
Kekirawa	11	10.53	6	10.0	11	12.0	13		
Palagala	22	20.63	12	20.0	22	23.0	26		
Palugaswewa	9	8.53	5	8.0	9	9.0	11		YES
Galewela	30	28.37	17	27.0	30	31.0	37		
Dambulla	13	12.26	7	12.0	13	13.0	16		YES
Naula	34	32.53	19	31.0	34	35.0	43		
Pallepola	55	52.16	29	50.0	54	57.0	69		
Matale	77	72.63	40	69.0	75	79.0	96		
Yatawatta	77	72.68	40	69.0	75	79.0	96		
Ukuwela	100	94.89	51	90.0	97	103.0	126		
Laggala-Pallegama	53	50.00	27	48.0	51	54.0	66		
Ambanganga Korale	87	82.05	45	78.0	84	89.0	109		
Rattota	115	108.32	58	103.0	110	118.0	144		

Figure 2.7. Projected changes in precipitation for July. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

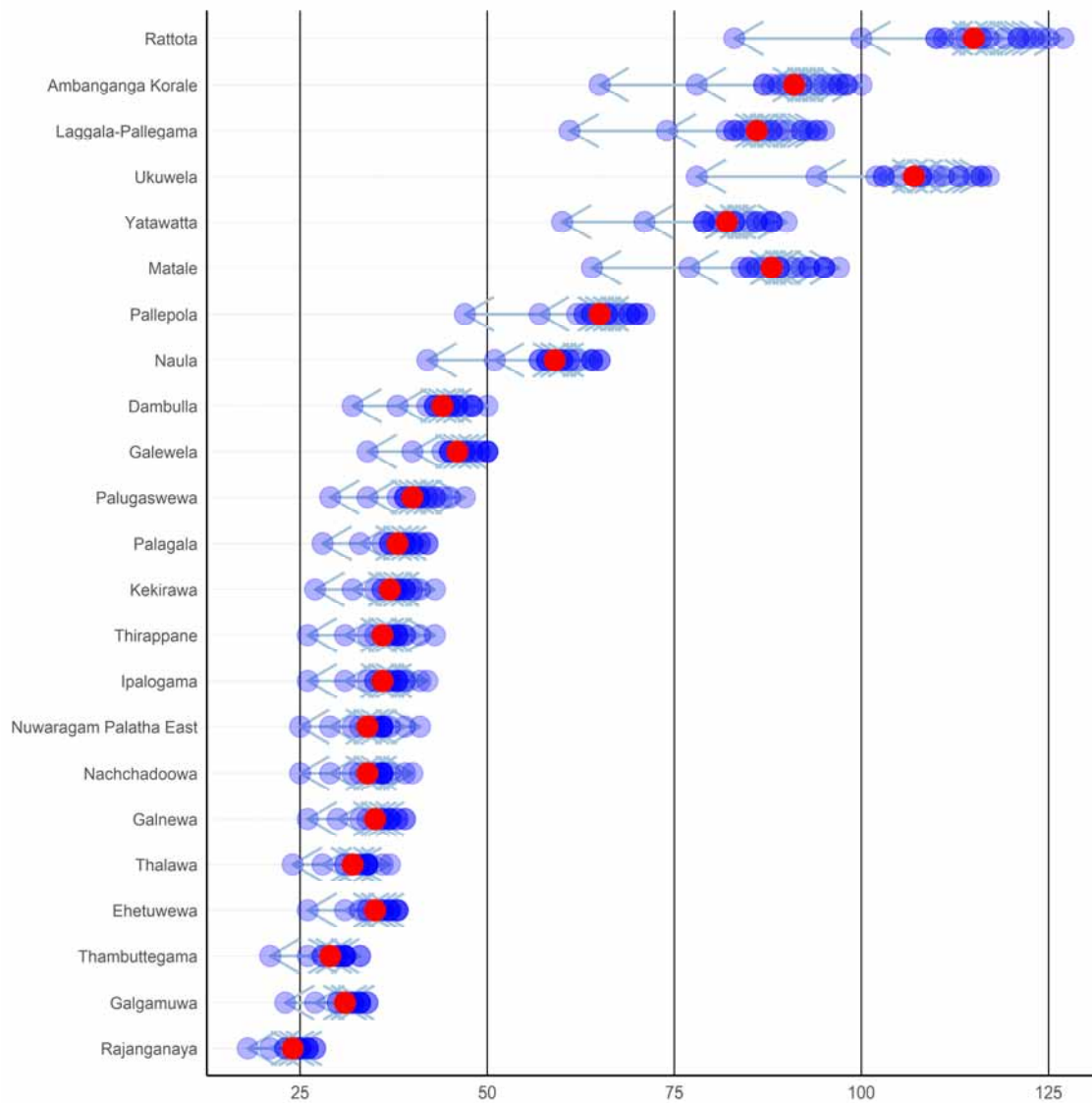


Table 2.7. Summary statistics of projected changes in July precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	24	24.47	18	24.0	25	25.0	27	YES	
Galgamuwa	31	31.32	23	31.0	32	33.0	34	YES	
Thambuttegama	29	29.58	21	29.0	30	31.0	33	YES	
Ehetuwewa	35	35.32	26	35.0	36	37.0	38	YES	
Thalawa	32	32.63	24	32.0	33	34.0	37	YES	
Galnewa	35	35.42	26	35.0	36	37.0	39	YES	
Nachchadoowa	34	34.68	25	34.0	36	36.0	40	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	34	34.74	25	34.0	36	36.0	41	YES	
Ipalogama	36	36.58	26	36.0	37	38.0	42	YES	
Thirappane	36	36.68	26	36.0	37	38.0	43	YES	
Kekirawa	37	37.37	27	37.0	38	39.0	43	YES	
Palagala	38	38.21	28	38.0	39	40.0	42	YES	
Palugaswewa	40	40.42	29	40.0	41	42.0	47	YES	
Galewela	46	46.26	34	45.0	47	48.0	50		
Dambulla	44	44.37	32	44.0	45	46.0	50	YES	
Naula	59	59.26	42	58.0	60	61.0	65		
Pallepola	65	65.11	47	64.0	66	68.0	71		
Matale	88	88.11	64	87.0	89	92.0	97		
Yatawatta	82	82.00	60	81.0	83	86.0	90		
Ukuwela	107	107.05	78	107.0	108	111.0	117	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	86	86.32	61	85.0	88	90.0	95		
Ambanganga Korale	91	90.79	65	90.0	92	95.0	100		
Rattota	115	115.11	83	114.0	116	121.0	127		

Figure 2.8. Projected changes in precipitation for August. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

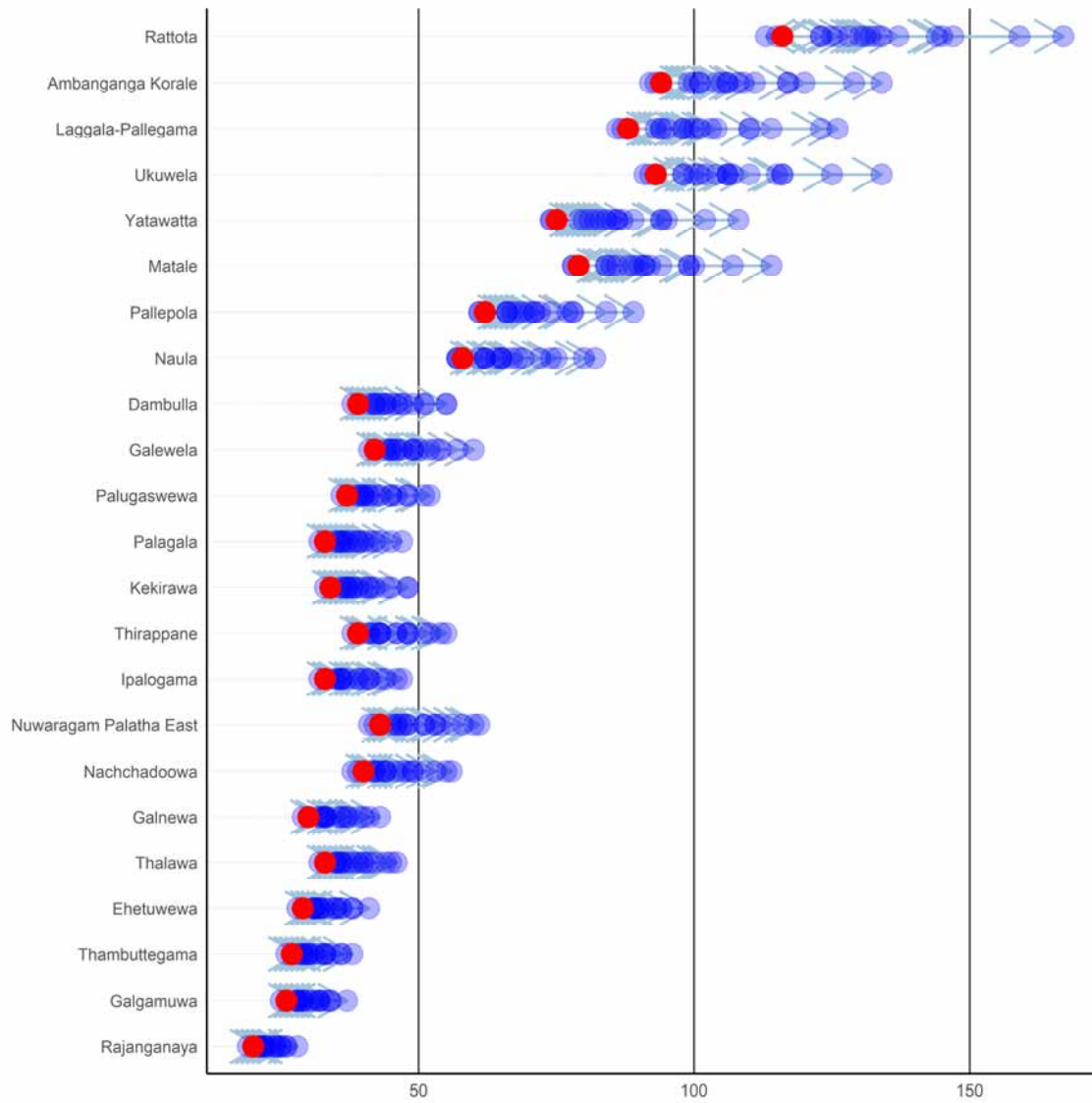


Table 2.8. Summary statistics of projected changes in August precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	20	22.89	19	22.0	22	24.0	28	YES	
Galgamuwa	26	30.05	25	28.0	29	32.0	37	YES	
Thambuttegama	27	31.11	26	29.0	30	33.0	38	YES	
Ehetuwewa	29	33.26	28	31.0	32	35.0	41	YES	
Thalawa	33	38.05	32	36.0	37	40.0	46	YES	
Galnewa	30	34.84	29	33.0	33	36.0	43	YES	
Nachchadoowa	40	45.89	38	43.0	44	48.0	56	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	43	50.00	41	47.0	48	53.0	61	YES	
Ipalogama	33	38.37	32	36.0	37	40.0	47	YES	
Thirappane	39	45.26	38	43.0	43	48.0	55	YES	
Kekirawa	34	39.37	33	37.0	38	41.0	48	YES	
Palagala	33	38.11	32	36.0	37	39.0	47	YES	
Palugaswewa	37	42.63	36	40.0	41	45.0	52	YES	
Galewela	42	48.21	41	45.0	47	49.0	60	YES	
Dambulla	39	45.26	38	42.0	44	47.0	55	YES	
Naula	58	66.53	57	62.0	65	68.0	82	YES	
Pallepola	62	71.05	61	67.0	70	72.0	89	YES	
Matale	79	90.95	78	86.0	90	92.0	114	YES	
Yatawatta	75	86.21	74	82.0	85	87.0	108	YES	
Ukuwela	93	106.32	91	101.0	106	107.0	134	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	88	101.21	86	95.0	99	103.0	126	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	94	107.68	92	101.0	106	109.0	134	YES	
Rattota	116	133.05	113	126.0	131	134.0	167	YES	

Figure 2.9. Projected changes in precipitation for September. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

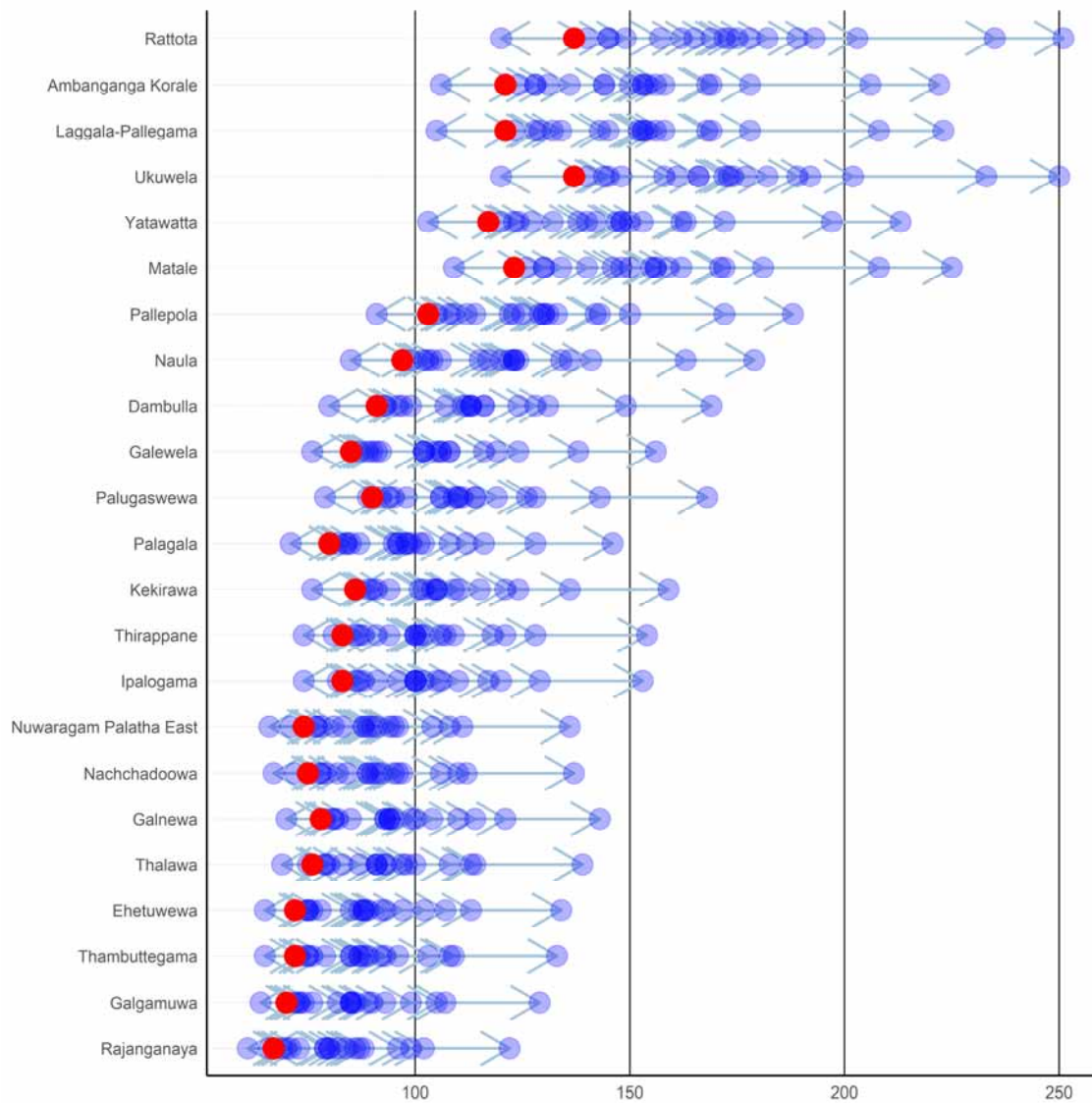


Table 2.9. Summary statistics of projected changes in September precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	67	82.84	61	79.0	80	86.0	122	YES	
Galgamuwa	70	86.95	64	82.0	85	89.0	129	YES	
Thambuttegama	72	89.37	65	85.0	87	92.0	133	YES	
Ehetuwewa	72	89.84	65	85.0	88	92.0	134	YES	
Thalawa	76	93.68	69	87.0	91	97.0	139	YES	
Galnewa	78	96.42	70	93.0	94	99.0	143	YES	
Nachchadoowa	75	91.79	67	84.0	90	95.0	137	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	74	90.68	66	83.0	89	94.0	136	YES	
Ipalogama	83	102.42	74	96.0	100	105.0	153	YES	
Thirappane	83	102.47	74	94.0	100	106.0	154	YES	
Kekirawa	86	106.42	76	101.0	105	109.0	159	YES	
Palagala	80	99.37	71	95.0	98	101.0	146	YES	
Palugaswewa	90	111.11	79	106.0	110	114.0	168	YES	
Galewela	85	106.16	76	102.0	105	108.0	156	YES	
Dambulla	91	113.68	80	107.0	113	116.0	169	YES	
Naula	97	122.05	85	115.0	122	123.0	179	YES	
Pallepola	103	129.32	91	122.0	129	131.0	188	YES	
Matale	123	155.68	109	146.0	155	159.0	225	YES	
Yatawatta	117	147.47	103	138.0	147	150.0	213	YES	
Ukuwela	137	173.26	120	161.0	172	177.0	250	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	121	153.21	105	143.0	153	156.0	223	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	121	153.05	106	144.0	153	156.0	222	YES	
Rattota	137	173.84	120	162.0	172	178.0	251	YES	

Figure 2.10. Projected changes in precipitation for October. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

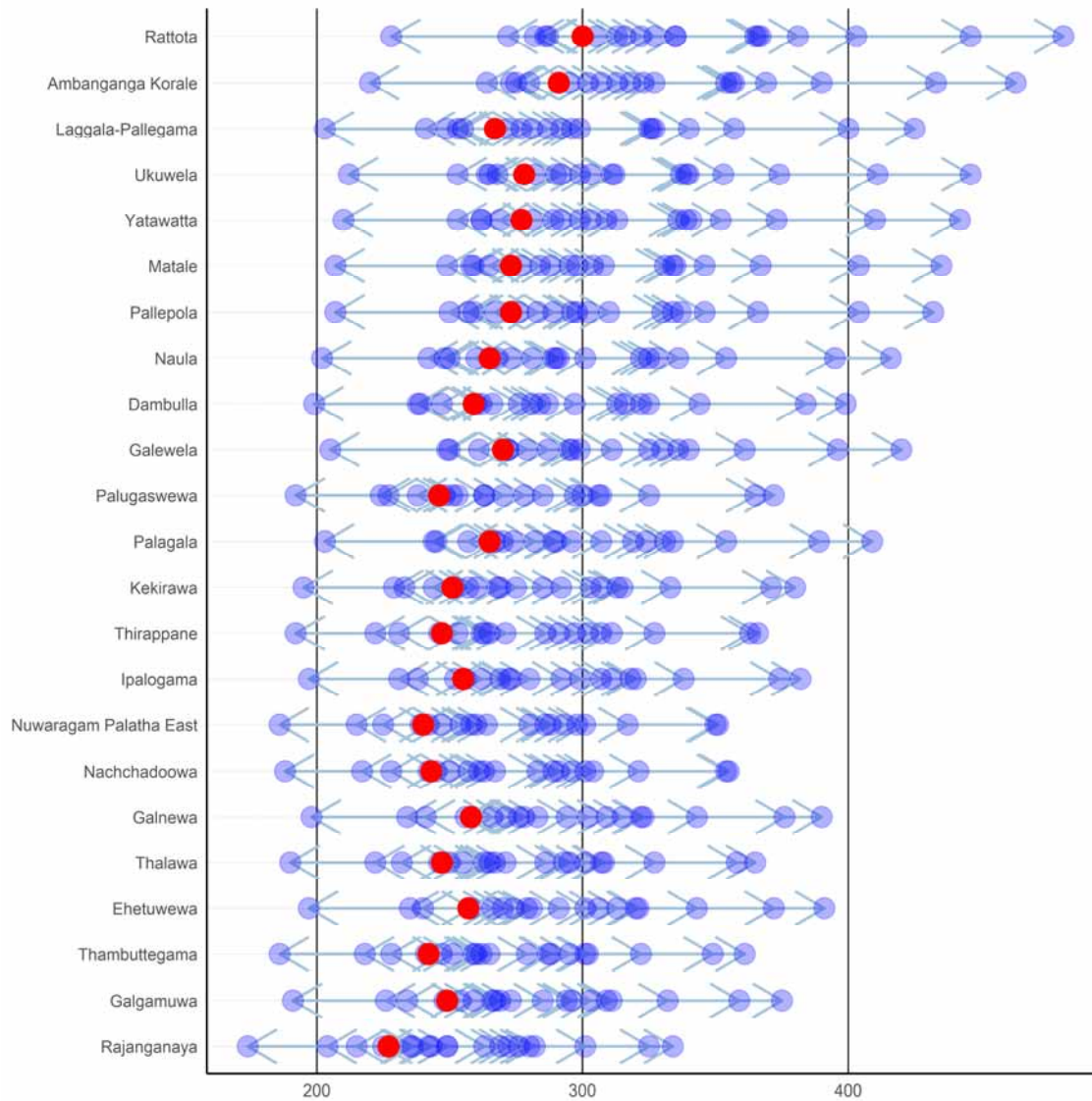


Table 2.10. Summary statistics of projected changes in October precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	227	256.53	174	242.0	249	272.0	334	YES	
Galgamuwa	249	281.63	191	266.0	273	296.0	375	YES	
Thambuttegama	242	273.74	186	259.0	265	288.0	361	YES	
Ehetuwewa	257	290.26	197	270.0	281	306.0	391	YES	
Thalawa	247	279.00	190	263.0	271	295.0	365	YES	
Galnewa	258	291.32	198	271.0	283	309.0	390	YES	
Nachchadoowa	243	274.32	188	257.0	267	291.0	355	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	240	271.26	186	254.0	264	288.0	351	YES	
Ipalogama	255	287.95	197	269.0	280	307.0	382	YES	
Thirappane	247	279.05	192	262.0	271	297.0	366	YES	
Kekirawa	251	283.21	195	260.0	275	303.0	380	YES	
Palagala	265	299.16	203	274.0	290	319.0	409	YES	
Palugaswewa	246	277.05	192	253.0	270	297.0	372	YES	
Galewela	270	304.42	205	279.0	296	325.0	420	YES	
Dambulla	259	291.53	199	266.0	284	313.0	399	YES	
Naula	265	298.47	202	273.0	290	322.0	416	YES	
Pallepola	273	307.53	207	283.0	298	330.0	432	YES	
Matale	273	307.58	207	284.0	298	331.0	435	YES	
Yatawatta	277	312.37	210	289.0	303	336.0	442	YES	
Ukuwela	278	313.21	212	290.0	303	337.0	446	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	267	300.26	203	277.0	292	325.0	425	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	291	327.32	220	302.0	318	354.0	463	YES	
Rattota	300	337.74	228	313.0	327	365.0	481	YES	

Figure 2.11. Projected changes in precipitation for November. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

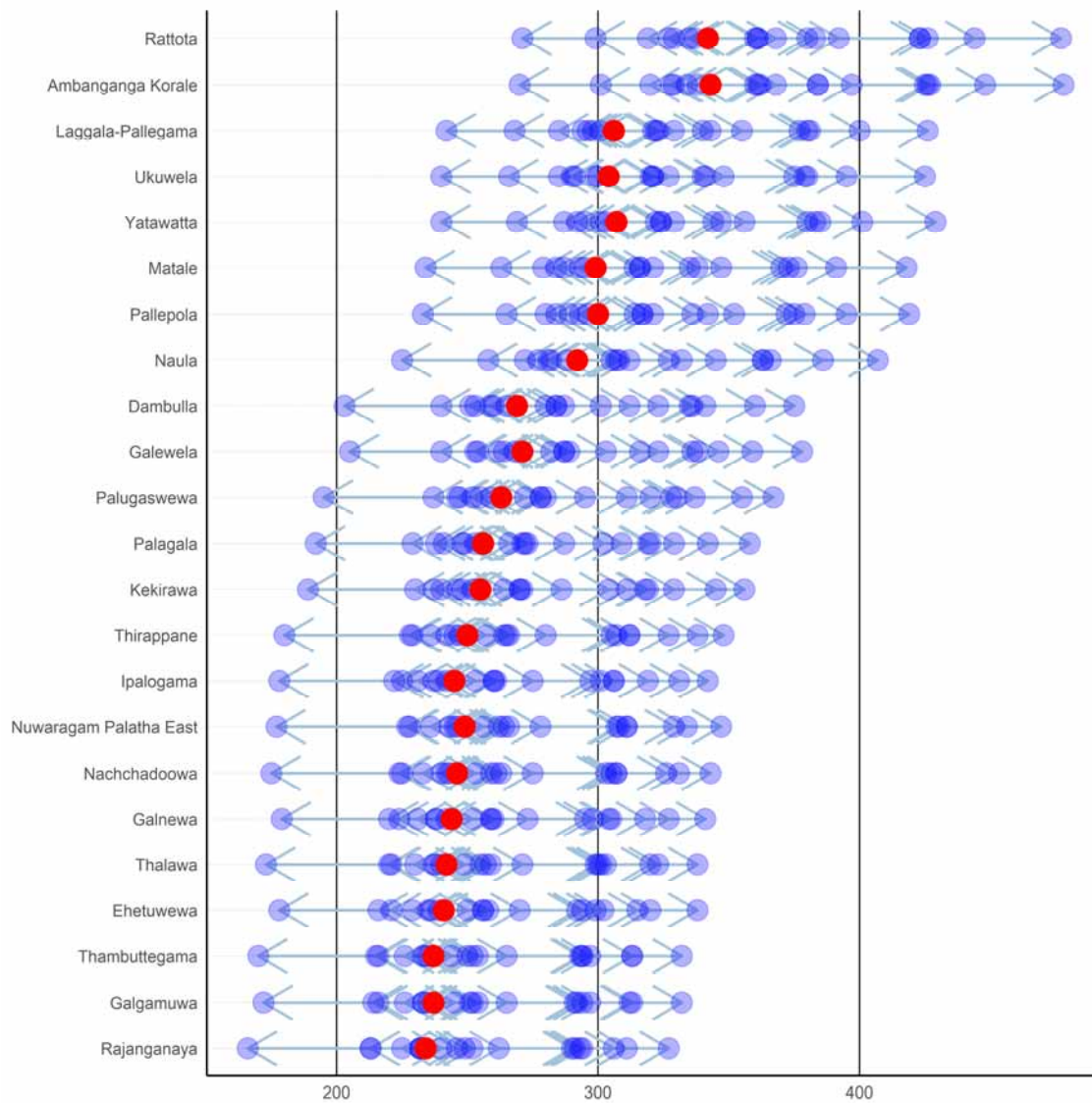


Table 2.11. Summary statistics of projected changes in November precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	234	256.53	166	232.0	249	290.0	327		
Galgamuwa	237	259.32	172	235.0	252	291.0	332		
Thambuttegama	237	259.47	170	235.0	252	293.0	332		
Ehetuwewa	241	263.37	178	239.0	256	292.0	338		
Thalawa	242	264.95	173	240.0	257	299.0	338		
Galnewa	244	266.47	179	242.0	259	295.0	341		
Nachchadoowa	246	269.21	175	243.0	261	303.0	343		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	249	272.37	177	246.0	264	307.0	347		
Ipalogama	245	267.63	178	242.0	260	297.0	342		
Thirappane	250	273.05	180	247.0	265	305.0	348		
Kekirawa	255	278.16	189	252.0	270	304.0	356		
Palagala	256	278.84	192	253.0	272	302.0	358		
Palugaswewa	263	286.42	195	259.0	278	311.0	367		
Galewela	271	294.21	205	268.0	287	316.0	378		
Dambulla	269	292.05	203	265.0	284	312.0	375		
Naula	292	316.00	225	288.0	308	332.0	407		
Pallepola	300	325.21	233	296.0	317	342.0	419		
Matale	299	323.68	234	295.0	316	338.0	418		
Yatawatta	307	332.16	240	303.0	324	347.0	429		
Ukuwela	304	328.58	240	300.0	321	341.0	425		
Laggala-Pallegama	306	330.58	242	301.0	323	343.0	426		
Ambanganga Korale	343	370.53	270	338.0	362	384.0	478		
Rattota	342	369.21	271	337.0	361	383.0	477		

Figure 2.12. Projected changes in precipitation for December. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

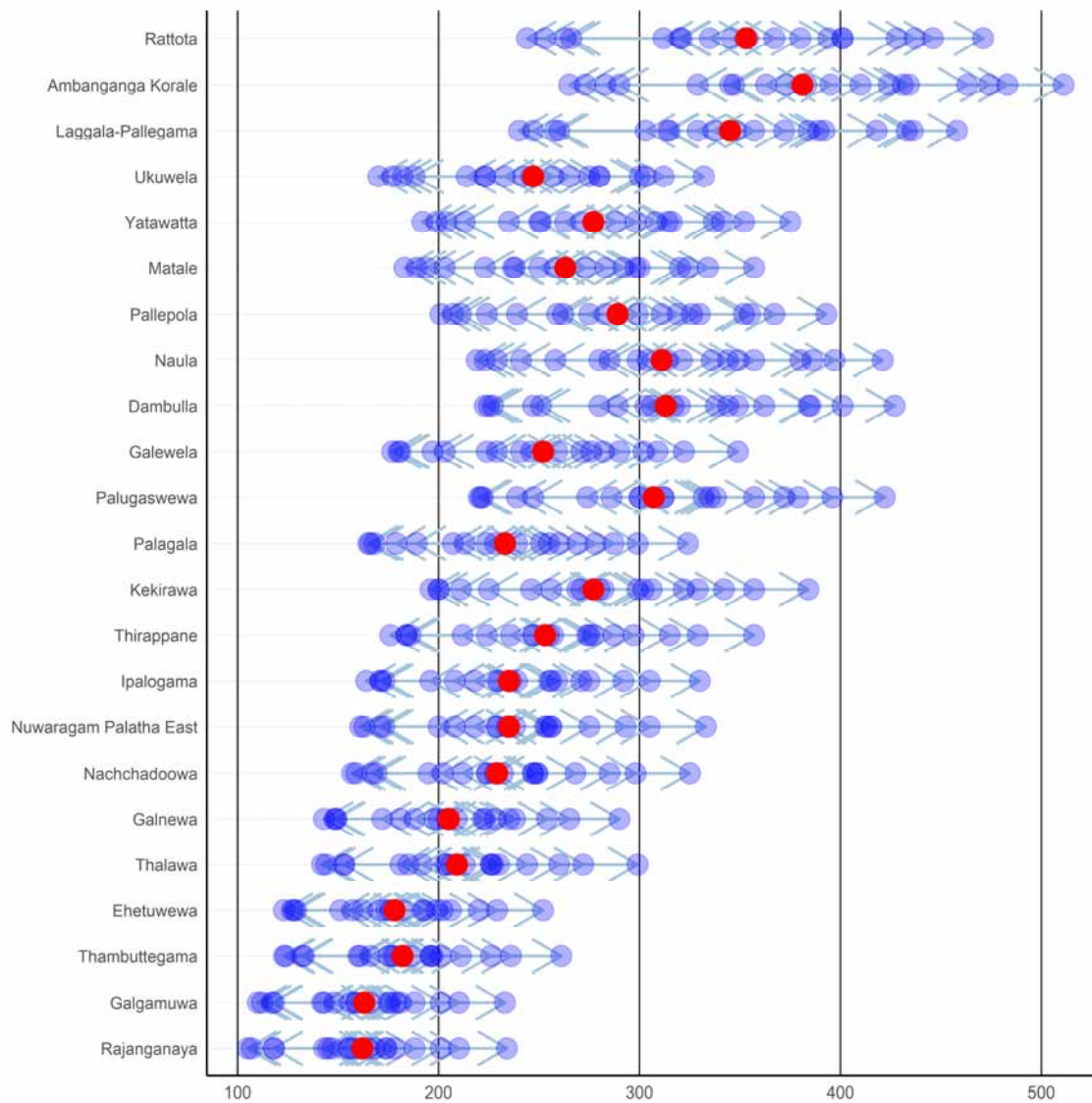


Table 2.12. Summary statistics of projected changes in December precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	162	160.21	105	147.0	158	174.0	234		
Galgamuwa	163	161.74	110	148.0	159	176.0	233		
Thambuttegama	182	181.00	123	166.0	178	196.0	261		
Ehetuwewa	178	177.47	123	162.0	176	193.0	252		
Thalawa	209	208.42	142	192.0	206	226.0	299		
Galnewa	205	205.05	143	188.0	204	223.0	290		
Nachchadoowa	229	228.26	157	212.0	228	247.0	325		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	235	234.16	161	218.0	234	254.0	333		
Ipalogama	235	235.68	164	218.0	236	256.0	330		
Thirappane	253	253.63	176	236.0	255	275.0	357		
Kekirawa	277	277.74	196	256.0	280	302.0	384		
Palagala	233	233.37	165	213.0	233	255.0	324		
Palugaswewa	307	308.63	220	286.0	312	335.0	422		
Galewela	252	252.11	177	229.0	252	276.0	349		
Dambulla	313	314.63	223	289.0	317	344.0	427		
Naula	311	312.79	219	285.0	314	344.0	421		
Pallepola	289	289.58	201	262.0	289	319.0	393		
Matale	263	264.16	183	238.0	263	292.0	357		
Yatawatta	277	278.11	192	251.0	277	308.0	375		
Ukuwela	247	247.47	170	223.0	246	275.0	332		
Laggala-Pallegama	345	346.84	240	315.0	348	384.0	458		
Ambanganga Korale	381	382.95	265	347.0	383	424.0	511		
Rattota	353	354.68	244	321.0	354	394.0	471		

3. Projected changes in monthly precipitation for the project sites for a high emissions scenario (RCP 8.5)

Using similar criteria to identify consensus among GCMs and **likely** climatic changes as in the previous section, showed that there was no evidence for precipitation decreases in January during the *Maha* season. However, approximately the same number of GCMs did predict a decrease in precipitation. Where rainfall was projected to increase in the lowlands, it remained relatively low as compared to upland locations.

In April and May, precipitation is projected to decrease in lowland areas (Figures and Tables 3.4 and 3.5).

In the month of June (Figure and Table 3.6), precipitation is projected to decrease but in July (Figure and Table 3.7) it is likely to increase.

October to December precipitation (Tables and Figures 3.10 – 3.12) are likely to increase, including sowing and growing periods for the *Maha* season. The likely increases in precipitation also justify investments in infrastructure to control flooding and erosion events.

Figure 3.1. Projected changes in precipitation for January. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

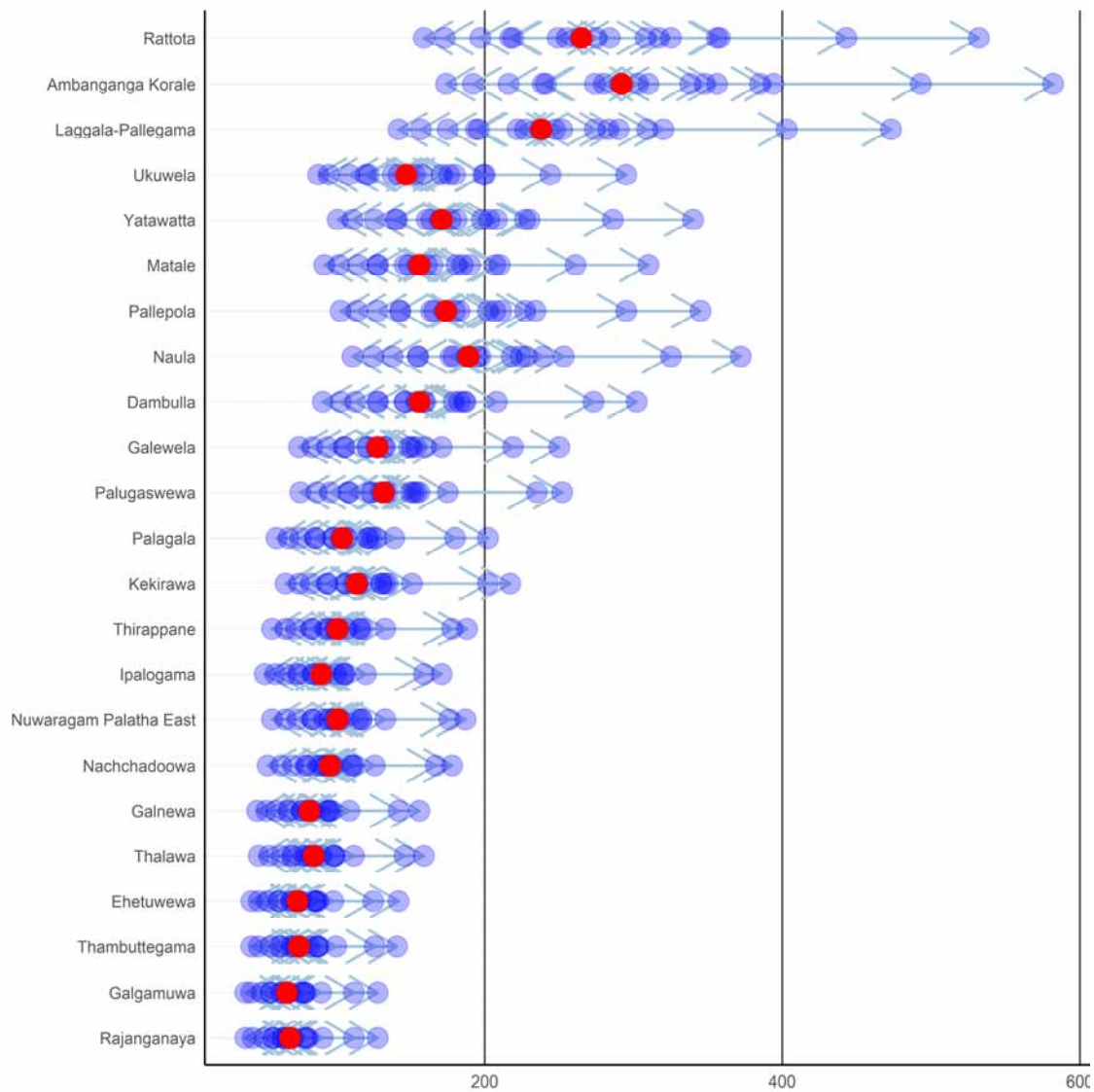


Table 3.1. Summary statistics of projected changes in January precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	69	72.18	39	64.3	68	76.3	128		
Galgamuwa	67	71.47	39	63.3	68	77.3	128		
Thambuttegama	75	79.35	43	70.3	75	85.3	141		
Ehetuwewa	74	79.06	43	70.0	75	86.0	142		
Thalawa	85	89.47	48	78.7	84	95.3	159		
Galnewa	82	87.41	47	77.0	83	94.7	156		
Nachchadoowa	96	100.71	54	88.7	94	106.0	178		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	101	105.82	57	93.0	99	111.0	187		
Ipalogama	90	95.94	52	84.3	90	103.3	171		
Thirappane	101	106.35	57	93.7	100	113.0	188		
Kekirawa	114	121.65	66	106.3	115	130.7	217		
Palagala	104	112.00	60	98.0	107	121.7	202		
Palugaswewa	132	140.88	76	123.3	133	151.3	252		
Galewela	128	138.35	75	121.0	132	150.3	250		
Dambulla	156	167.41	91	146.0	159	181.7	302		
Naula	189	204.65	111	177.7	195	222.0	372		
Pallepola	174	189.29	103	164.7	180	205.3	345		
Matale	156	169.71	92	147.0	161	183.7	310		
Yatawatta	171	186.12	101	162.0	177	201.3	340		
Ukuwela	147	161.00	88	139.3	153	174.3	295		
Laggala-Pallegama	238	258.88	142	223.7	247	280.0	473		
Ambanganga Korale	292	318.59	174	276.0	303	344.7	582		
Rattota	265	290.06	159	251.0	275	314.0	532		

Figure 3.2. Projected changes in precipitation for February. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

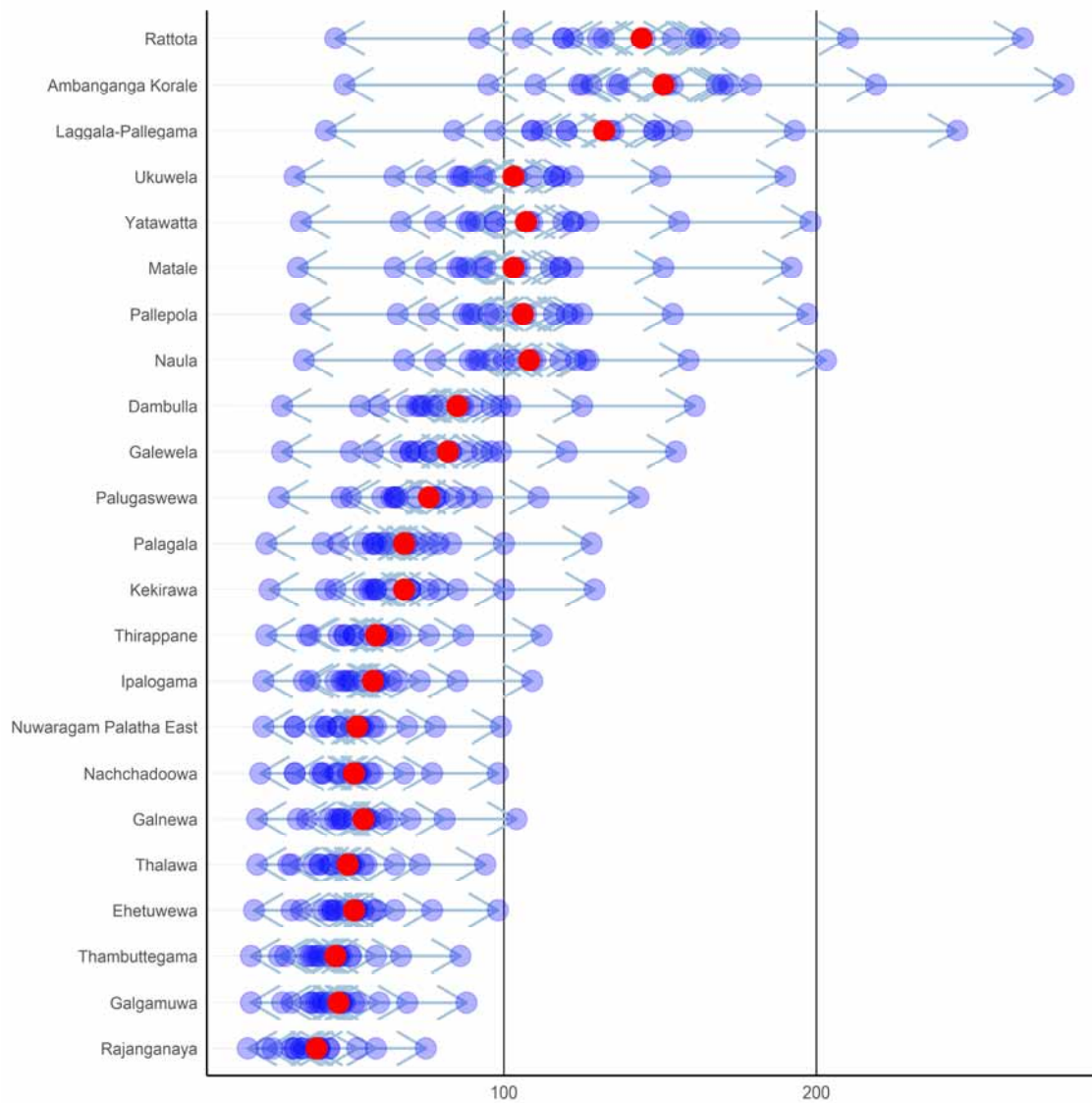


Table 3.2. Summary statistics of projected changes in February precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	40	39.65	18	33.7	39	41.0	75		
Galgamuwa	47	46.53	19	40.3	44	48.7	88		
Thambuttegama	46	45.41	19	39.3	44	47.7	86		
Ehetuwewa	52	51.53	20	45.0	49	54.3	98		
Thalawa	50	49.35	21	42.0	48	51.7	94		
Galnewa	55	54.41	21	47.3	52	56.7	104		
Nachchadoowa	52	51.41	22	43.3	50	53.7	98		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	53	52.18	23	44.3	51	54.7	99		
Ipalogama	58	57.12	23	49.3	55	59.7	109		
Thirappane	59	58.47	24	50.0	57	61.0	112		
Kekirawa	68	67.35	25	58.3	64	70.0	129		
Palagala	68	67.24	24	58.3	63	71.0	128		
Palugaswewa	76	74.94	28	65.0	72	78.7	143		
Galewela	82	81.53	29	70.7	76	86.3	155		
Dambulla	85	84.29	29	73.3	79	89.0	161		
Naula	108	107.53	36	93.3	103	115.3	203		
Pallepola	106	105.06	35	91.7	104	113.0	197		
Matale	103	102.82	34	89.7	103	111.7	192		
Yatawatta	107	106.47	35	93.0	107	115.7	198		
Ukuwela	103	102.71	33	89.0	103	113.7	190		
Laggala-Pallegama	132	131.59	43	114.7	132	143.7	245		
Ambanganga Korale	151	149.88	49	130.7	151	163.3	279		
Rattota	144	143.88	46	124.7	144	158.7	266		

Figure 3.3. Projected changes in precipitation for March. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

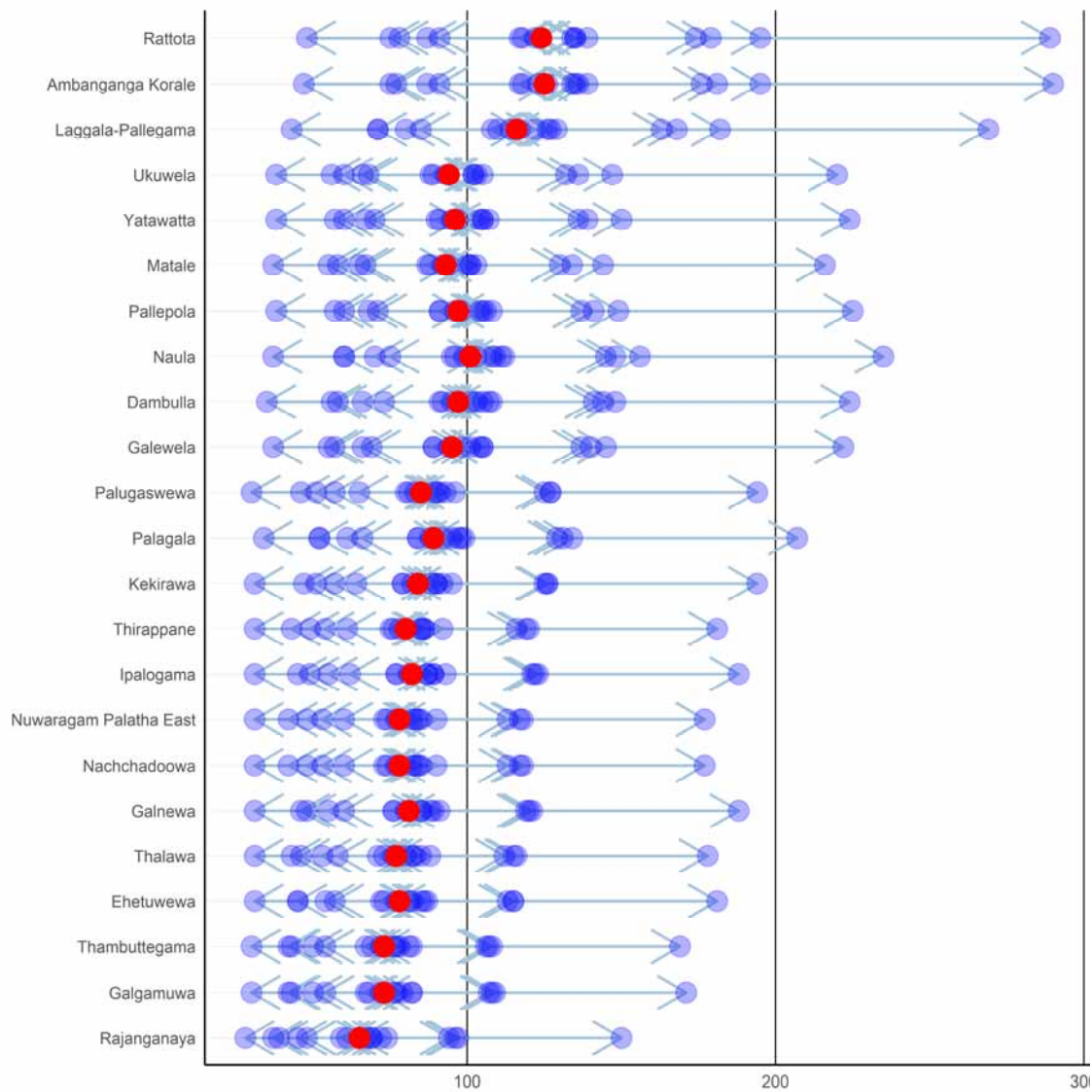


Table 3.3. Summary statistics of projected changes in March precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	65	68.82	28	59.7	67	71.0	150		
Galgamuwa	73	77.47	30	67.3	76	81.0	171		
Thambuttegama	73	77.12	30	67.7	76	80.0	169		
Ehetuwewa	78	82.29	31	72.3	81	85.7	181		
Thalawa	77	81.76	31	71.7	80	84.3	178		
Galnewa	81	85.76	31	76.0	85	88.7	188		
Nachchadoowa	78	82.76	31	73.3	82	84.7	177		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	78	82.76	31	73.3	82	84.7	177		
Ipalogama	82	86.82	31	77.0	87	89.0	188		
Thirappane	80	84.53	31	75.3	85	86.0	181		
Kekirawa	84	89.18	31	79.0	88	91.3	194		
Palagala	89	94.29	34	84.0	92	97.7	207		
Palugaswewa	85	89.71	30	80.3	89	92.3	194		
Galewela	95	100.76	37	89.0	98	104.7	222		
Dambulla	97	102.76	35	91.3	101	106.3	224		
Naula	101	107.00	37	95.3	103	110.3	235		
Pallepola	97	102.65	38	91.0	98	105.7	225		
Matale	93	98.35	37	87.3	94	101.0	216		
Yatawatta	96	102.06	38	90.3	97	105.0	224		
Ukuwela	94	99.94	38	88.3	94	102.7	220		
Laggala-Pallegama	116	122.65	43	108.7	117	126.7	269		
Ambanganga Korale	125	132.18	47	117.3	126	135.7	290		
Rattota	124	131.76	48	117.3	124	135.0	289		

Figure 3.4. Projected changes in precipitation for April. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

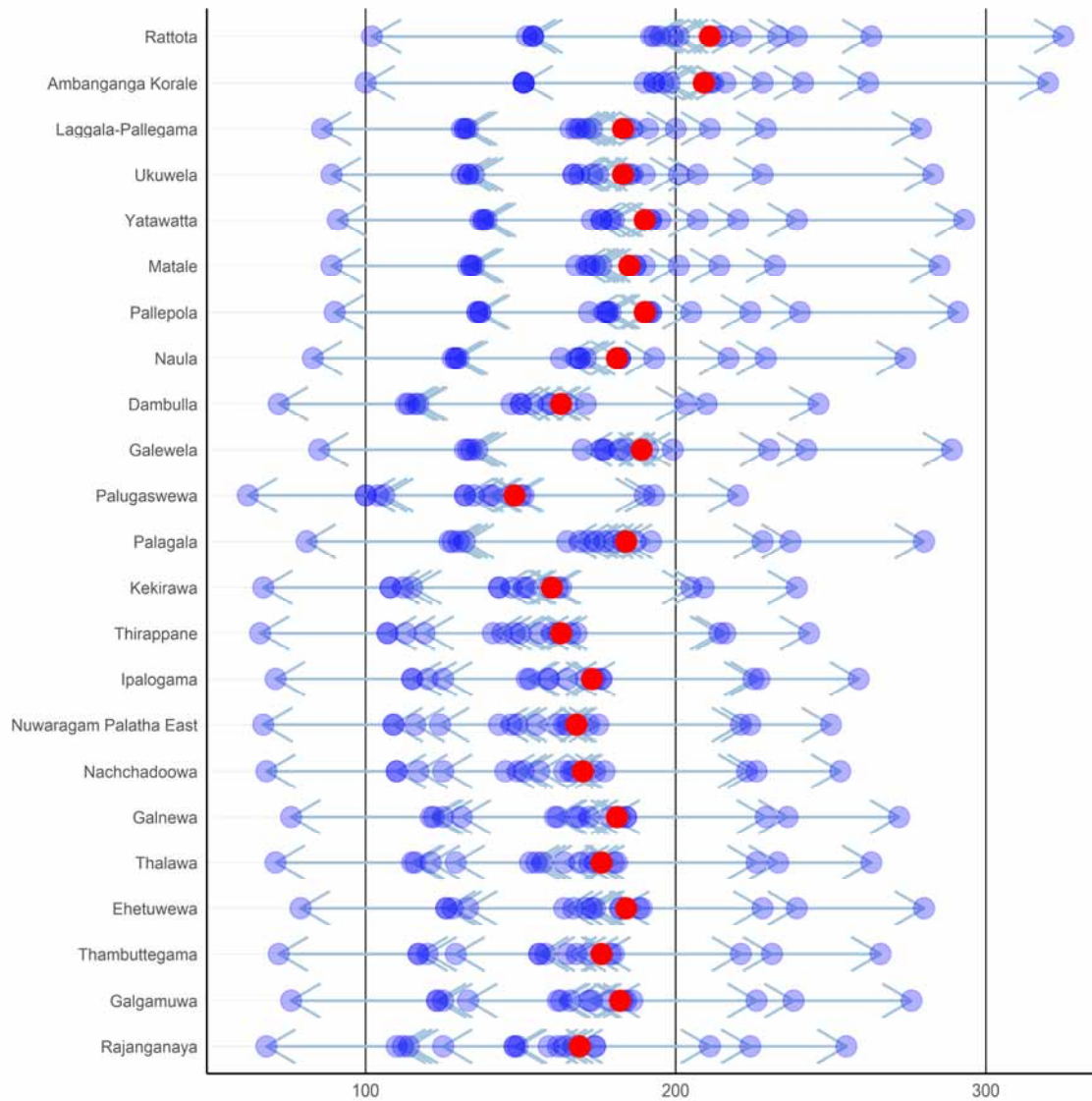


Table 3.4. Summary statistics of projected changes in April precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	169	156.71	68	148.0	159	166.0	255		YES
Galgamuwa	182	169.88	76	162.3	172	181.7	276		YES
Thambuttegama	176	163.71	72	156.0	165	174.7	266		YES
Ehetuwewa	184	172.29	79	165.0	173	182.0	280		YES
Thalawa	176	163.47	71	153.7	164	173.3	263		YES
Galnewa	181	169.00	76	161.3	169	181.0	272		YES
Nachchadoowa	170	157.71	68	146.3	156	166.7	253		YES
Nuwaragam Palatha East	168	156.00	67	144.3	155	164.7	250		YES
Ipalogama	173	161.29	71	152.3	159	173.0	259		YES
Thirappane	163	151.76	66	142.0	150	161.3	243		YES
Kekirawa	160	149.59	67	143.0	151	159.7	239		YES
Palagala	184	173.06	81	166.3	174	182.0	280		YES
Palugaswewa	148	138.29	62	132.0	140	147.7	220		YES
Galewela	189	178.00	85	172.0	177	187.3	289		YES
Dambulla	163	153.53	72	148.0	154	162.0	246		YES
Naula	181	170.47	83	164.7	169	182.0	274		
Pallepola	190	179.71	90	173.7	178	191.7	291		
Matale	185	175.41	89	169.0	174	187.0	285		
Yatawatta	190	180.29	91	174.0	179	192.0	293		
Ukuwela	183	173.65	89	167.0	173	185.7	283		
Laggala-Pallegama	183	173.00	86	166.7	171	185.3	279		
Ambanganga Korale	209	197.88	100	191.0	196	211.7	320		
Rattota	211	200.29	102	192.3	199	214.3	325		

Figure 3.5. Projected changes in precipitation for May. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

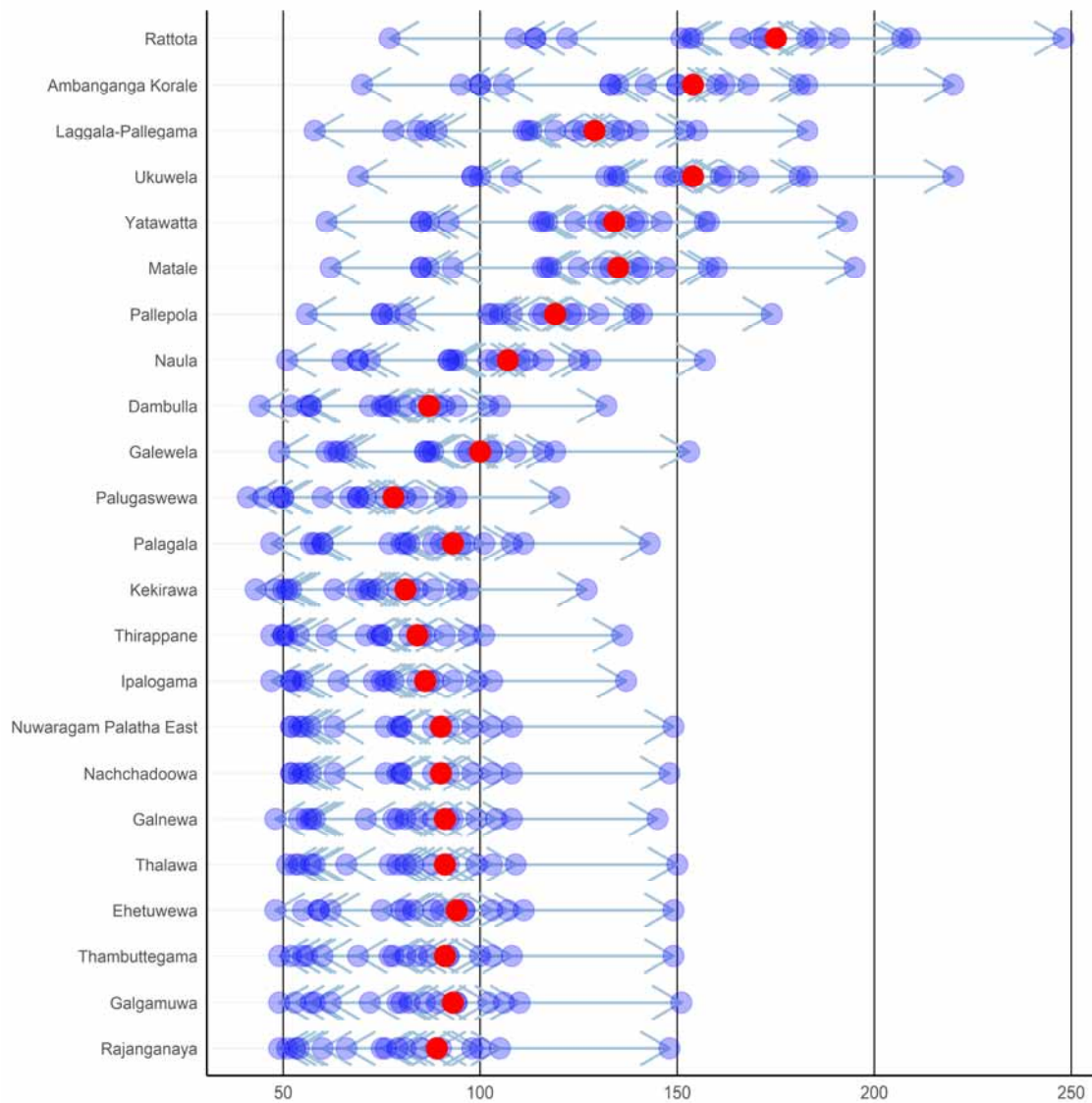


Table 3.5. Summary statistics of projected changes in May precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	89	79.94	49	69.0	79	87.7	148		YES
Galgamuwa	93	83.76	49	74.3	82	92.3	151		YES
Thambuttegama	91	81.88	49	71.7	81	90.3	149		YES
Ehetuwewa	94	84.82	48	76.7	83	94.0	149		YES
Thalawa	91	81.82	51	69.7	81	90.0	150		YES
Galnewa	91	82.06	48	73.3	81	90.7	145		YES
Nachchadoowa	90	80.88	52	67.3	80	89.3	148		YES
Nuwaragam Palatha East	90	80.94	52	67.3	80	89.3	149		YES
Ipalogama	86	77.41	47	67.0	76	86.0	137		YES
Thirappane	84	75.65	47	64.3	75	84.0	136		YES
Kekirawa	81	73.18	43	65.0	72	81.0	127		YES
Palagala	93	84.35	47	78.0	82	93.3	143		
Palugaswewa	78	70.35	41	62.3	69	78.0	120		YES
Galewela	100	90.94	49	86.0	88	101.0	153		
Dambulla	87	79.12	44	73.0	77	87.7	132		
Naula	107	97.12	51	92.0	94	108.0	157		
Pallepola	119	108.47	56	102.3	108	120.7	174		
Matale	135	123.12	62	116.3	125	137.7	195		
Yatawatta	134	122.18	61	115.3	124	136.7	193		
Ukuwela	154	141.06	69	132.7	147	158.3	220		
Laggala-Pallegama	129	117.65	58	111.3	119	131.3	183		
Ambanganga Korale	154	140.47	70	133.0	142	156.7	220		
Rattota	175	160.35	77	151.7	166	179.3	248		

Figure 3.6. Projected changes in precipitation for June. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

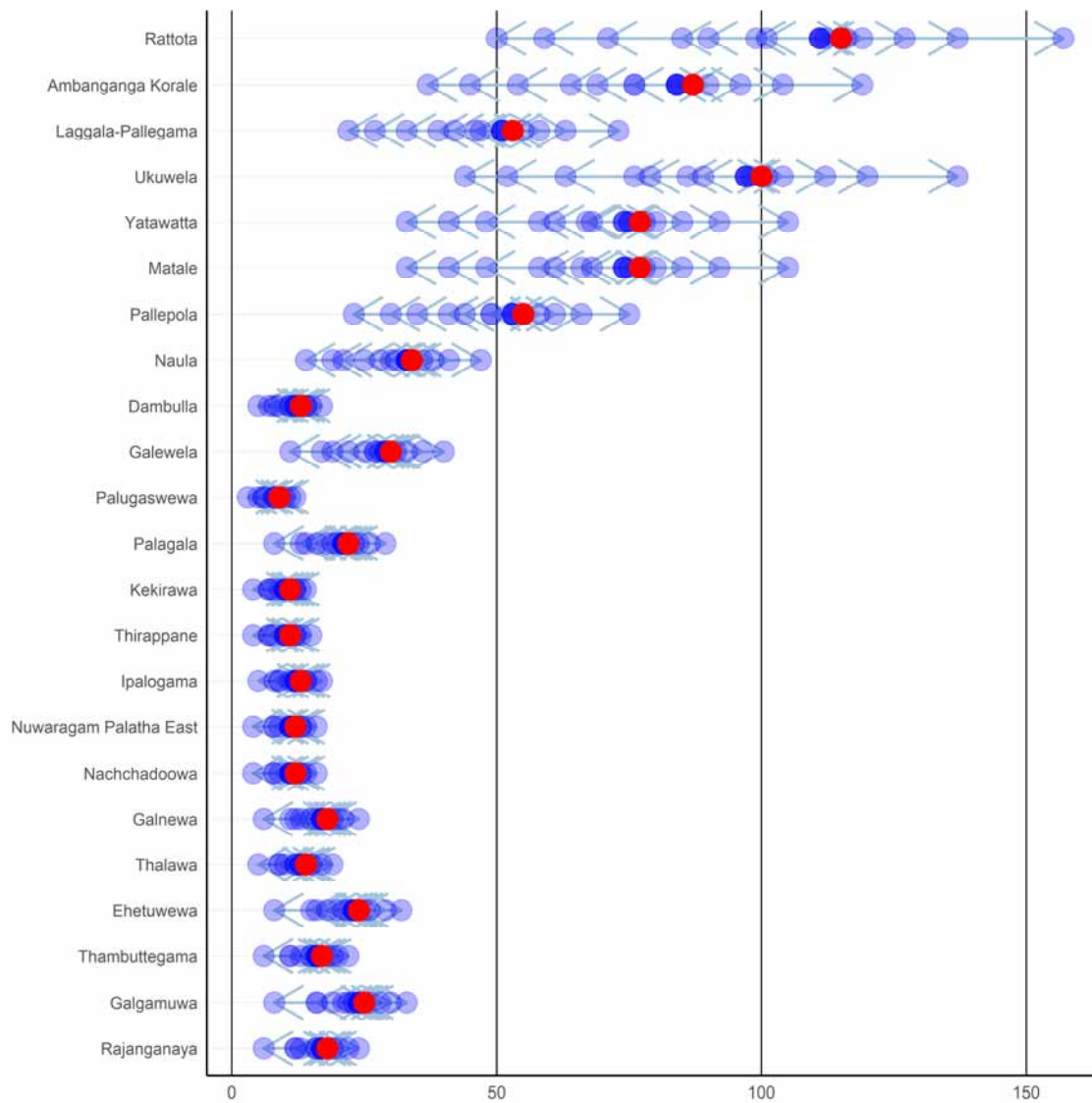


Table 3.6. Summary statistics of projected changes in June precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	18	16.47	6	16.3	17	17.0	24		YES
Galgamuwa	25	22.71	8	22.3	24	24.0	33		YES
Thambuttegama	17	15.47	6	15.3	16	16.0	22		YES
Ehetuwewa	24	21.82	8	21.3	23	23.0	32		YES
Thalawa	14	12.76	5	12.3	13	14.0	19		YES
Galnewa	18	16.29	6	16.3	17	17.0	24		YES
Nachchadoowa	12	11.06	4	11.0	11	12.0	16		YES
Nuwaragam Palatha East	12	11.06	4	11.0	11	12.0	16		YES
Ipalogama	13	11.88	5	12.0	12	13.0	17		YES
Thirappane	11	10.18	4	10.0	11	11.0	15		YES
Kekirawa	11	10.00	4	10.0	10	11.0	14		YES
Palagala	22	19.82	8	19.3	21	21.0	29		YES
Palugaswewa	9	8.24	3	8.0	9	9.0	12		YES
Galewela	30	27.18	11	27.0	29	29.0	40		YES
Dambulla	13	11.65	5	11.3	12	13.0	17		YES
Naula	34	31.12	14	30.3	33	33.0	47		YES
Pallepola	55	50.06	23	49.0	53	53.0	75		YES
Matale	77	69.76	33	66.7	74	74.7	105		YES
Yatawatta	77	69.88	33	67.3	74	75.0	105		YES
Ukuwela	100	91.12	44	87.0	97	97.7	137		YES
Laggala-Pallegama	53	47.82	22	46.3	51	51.0	73		YES
Ambanganga Korale	87	78.65	37	76.0	84	84.0	119		YES
Rattota	115	103.94	50	99.7	111	111.7	157		YES

Figure 3.7. Projected changes in precipitation for July. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

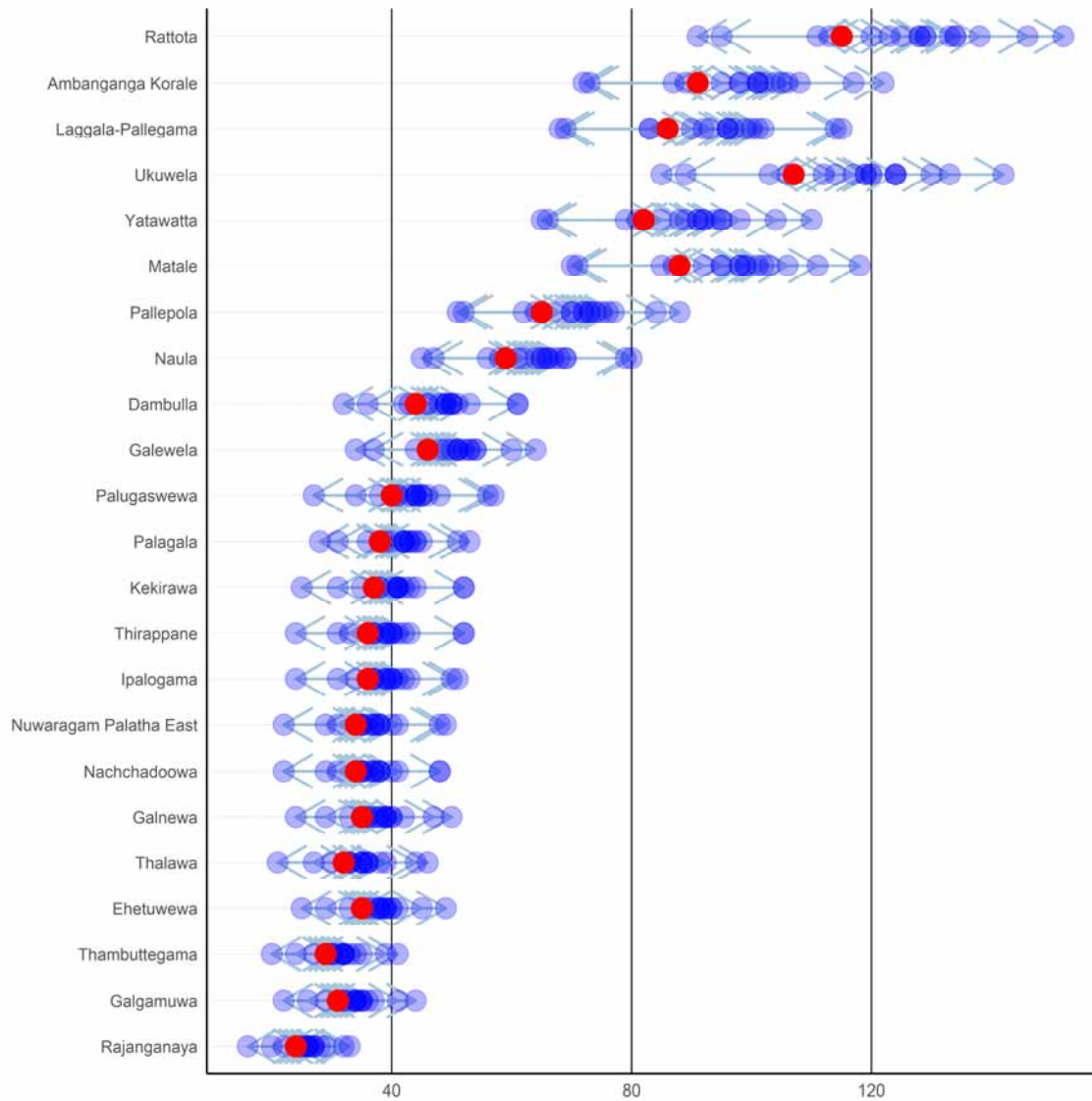


Table 3.7. Summary statistics of projected changes in July precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	24	25.82	16	25.3	26	27.0	33	YES	
Galgamuwa	31	33.71	22	33.3	34	35.0	44	YES	
Thambuttegama	29	31.41	20	30.3	32	32.0	41	YES	
Ehetuwewa	35	37.71	25	37.3	38	39.0	49	YES	
Thalawa	32	34.82	21	33.7	35	36.0	46	YES	
Galnewa	35	38.00	24	37.3	39	39.0	50	YES	
Nachchadoowa	34	36.76	22	35.3	37	38.0	48	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	34	36.82	22	35.3	37	38.0	49	YES	
Ipalogama	36	39.06	24	37.7	39	40.0	51	YES	
Thirappane	36	39.18	24	37.7	39	40.0	52	YES	
Kekirawa	37	40.12	25	38.7	41	41.0	52	YES	
Palagala	38	41.35	28	40.7	42	43.0	53	YES	
Palugaswewa	40	43.35	27	41.7	44	44.7	57	YES	
Galewela	46	50.06	34	49.3	51	52.7	64	YES	
Dambulla	44	48.00	32	46.7	49	50.0	61	YES	
Naula	59	63.94	45	62.7	65	66.7	80	YES	
Pallepola	65	70.65	51	70.0	72	73.7	88	YES	
Matale	88	95.88	70	95.0	98	100.3	118	YES	
Yatawatta	82	89.12	65	88.3	91	93.3	110	YES	
Ukuwela	107	116.53	85	115.0	119	122.7	142	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	86	93.76	68	92.3	96	98.3	115	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	91	98.76	72	98.0	101	103.3	122	YES	
Rattota	115	125.24	91	123.7	128	131.7	152	YES	

Figure 3.8. Projected changes in precipitation for August. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

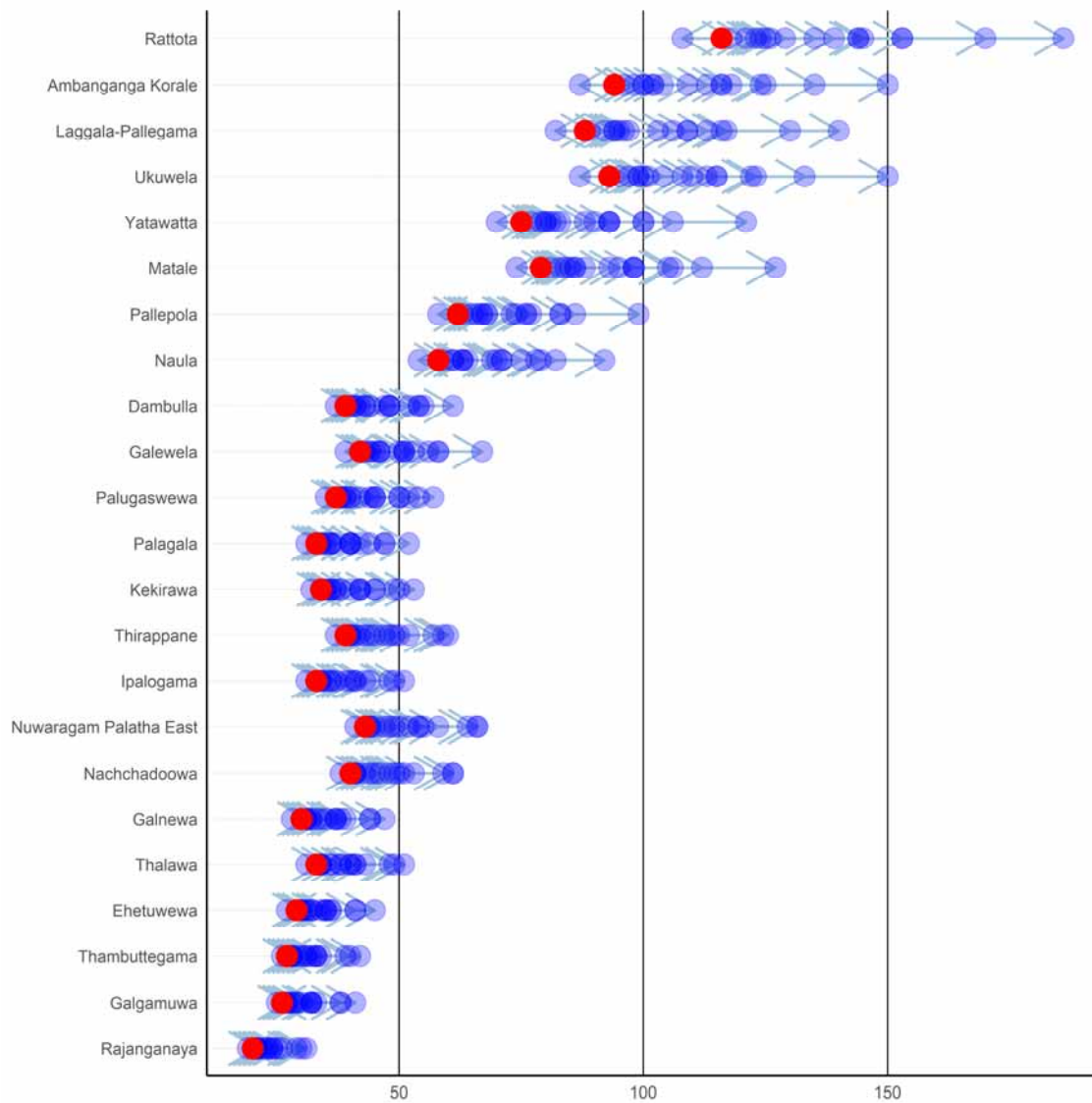


Table 3.8. Summary statistics of projected changes in August precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	20	23.82	19	21.3	23	24.0	31	YES	
Galgamuwa	26	31.06	25	28.3	30	32.0	41	YES	
Thambuttegama	27	32.06	26	29.3	31	33.0	42	YES	
Ehetuwewa	29	34.18	27	31.3	34	35.0	45	YES	
Thalawa	33	39.29	31	36.0	38	40.7	51	YES	
Galnewa	30	35.88	28	32.3	35	37.0	47	YES	
Nachchadoowa	40	47.76	38	43.3	46	49.7	61	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	43	51.82	41	47.3	50	54.0	66	YES	
Ipalogama	33	39.59	31	36.0	39	41.0	51	YES	
Thirappane	39	46.71	37	42.3	45	48.7	60	YES	
Kekirawa	34	40.82	32	37.0	40	42.0	53	YES	
Palagala	33	39.47	31	36.0	40	40.0	52	YES	
Palugaswewa	37	44.29	35	40.0	44	45.0	57	YES	
Galewela	42	49.88	39	46.0	50	51.0	67	YES	
Dambulla	39	46.94	37	43.0	47	48.0	61	YES	
Naula	58	69.12	54	63.0	69	71.0	92	YES	
Pallepola	62	73.47	58	67.3	73	76.0	99	YES	
Matale	79	94.06	74	86.0	93	98.0	127	YES	
Yatawatta	75	89.18	70	81.3	88	93.0	121	YES	
Ukuwela	93	110.06	87	100.3	108	114.3	150	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	88	104.82	82	95.3	103	109.0	140	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	94	111.47	87	102.0	109	116.0	150	YES	
Rattota	116	137.82	108	125.3	135	144.0	186	YES	

Figure 3.9. Projected changes in precipitation for September. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

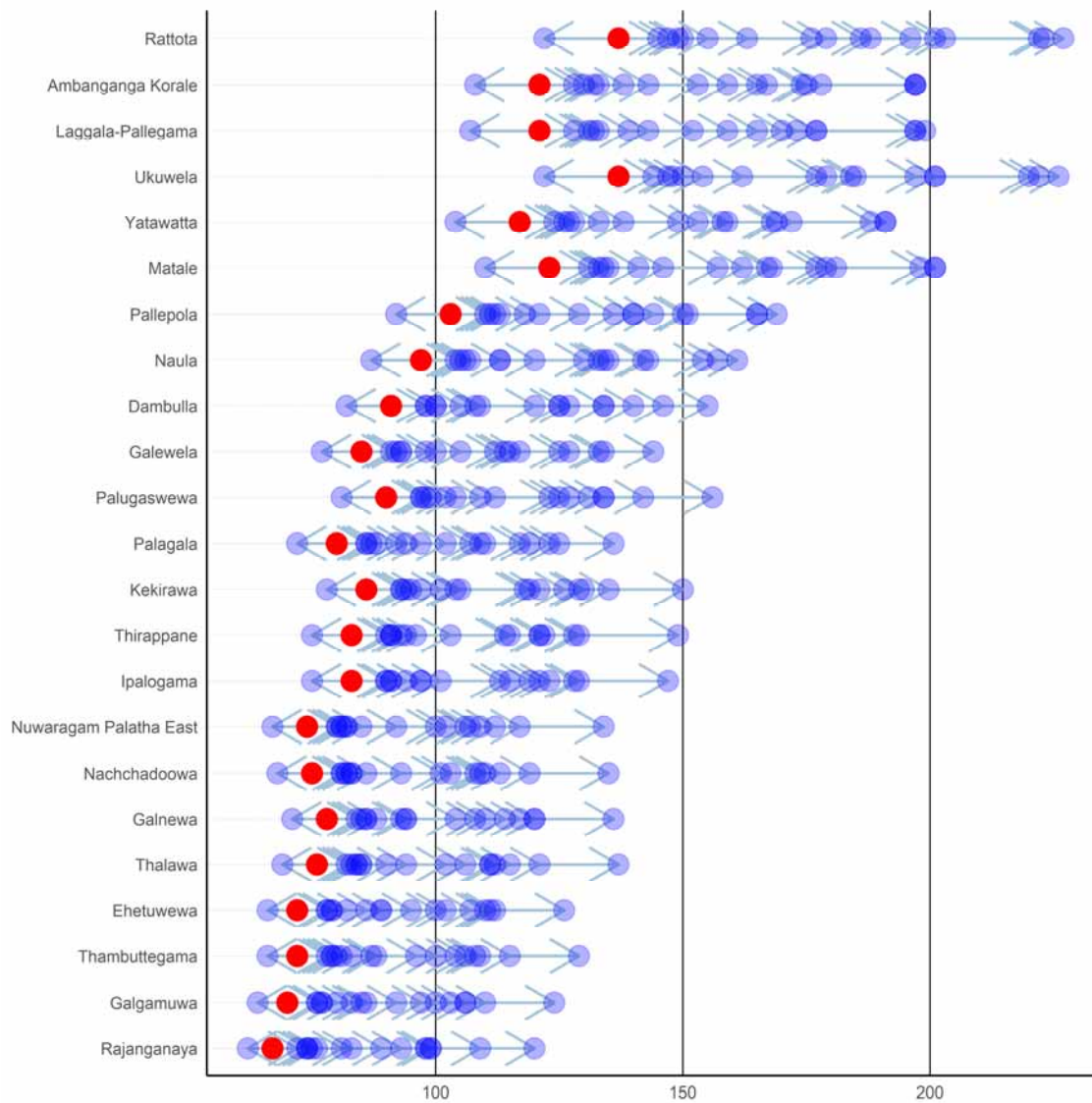


Table 3.9. Summary statistics of projected changes in September precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	67	86.82	62	75.3	83	96.3	120	YES	
Galgamuwa	70	90.71	64	81.0	86	99.0	124	YES	
Thambuttegama	72	93.41	66	81.7	88	102.7	129	YES	
Ehetuwewa	72	93.47	66	83.3	89	101.3	126	YES	
Thalawa	76	98.29	69	85.0	94	109.3	137	YES	
Galnewa	78	100.59	71	89.7	94	109.3	136	YES	
Nachchadoowa	75	96.29	68	83.0	93	106.3	135	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	74	95.12	67	82.0	92	104.7	134	YES	
Ipalogama	83	107.12	75	95.0	101	117.7	147	YES	
Thirappane	83	107.24	75	93.3	103	119.0	149	YES	
Kekirawa	86	111.06	78	98.3	105	120.3	150	YES	
Palagala	80	102.94	72	92.7	102	109.7	136	YES	
Palugaswewa	90	115.94	81	102.7	112	126.3	156	YES	
Galewela	85	110.00	77	98.7	112	116.3	144	YES	
Dambulla	91	118.00	82	106.0	120	126.3	155	YES	
Naula	97	126.12	87	113.0	130	134.7	161	YES	
Pallepola	103	133.29	92	119.0	136	142.7	169	YES	
Matale	123	160.06	110	142.7	162	174.0	201	YES	
Yatawatta	117	151.65	104	134.7	153	165.0	191	YES	
Ukuwela	137	177.59	122	156.7	179	193.0	226	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	121	157.59	107	140.3	159	172.0	199	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	121	157.29	108	139.7	159	171.7	197	YES	
Rattota	137	178.35	122	157.7	179	193.3	227	YES	

Figure 3.10. Projected changes in precipitation for October. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

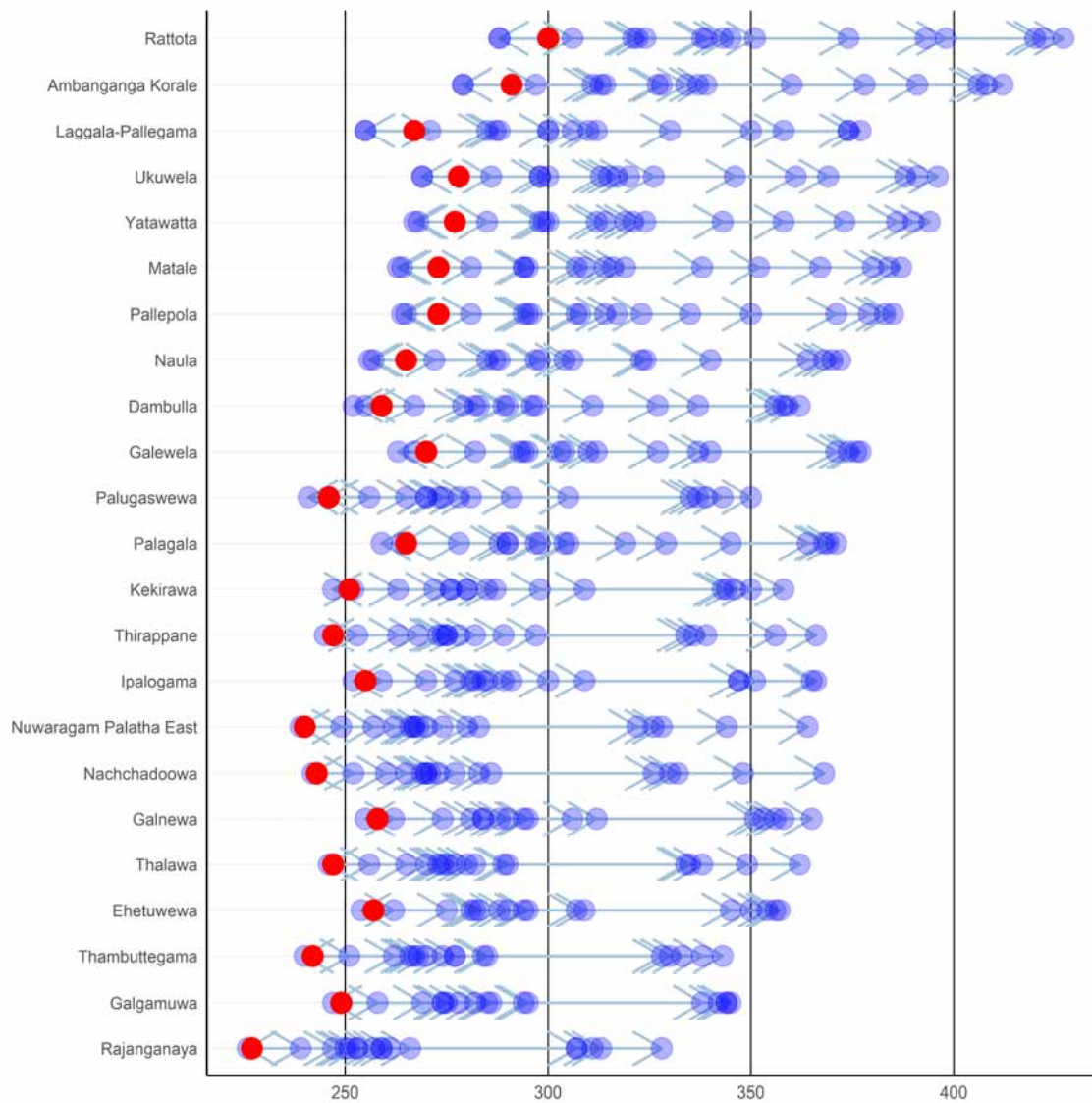


Table 3.10. Summary statistics of projected changes in October precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	227	269.82	226	253.0	259	264.3	328	YES	
Galgamuwa	249	295.88	247	276.0	285	294.7	345	YES	
Thambuttegama	242	287.82	240	268.7	277	284.7	343	YES	
Ehetuwewa	257	304.82	254	284.7	294	308.3	357	YES	
Thalawa	247	293.82	246	274.3	280	289.7	362	YES	
Galnewa	258	306.35	255	285.3	294	310.0	365	YES	
Nachchadoowa	243	289.53	242	270.0	273	285.0	368	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	240	286.24	239	267.0	270	282.0	364	YES	
Ipalogama	255	303.24	252	282.7	289	306.0	366	YES	
Thirappane	247	294.29	245	274.3	278	294.3	366	YES	
Kekirawa	251	298.00	247	277.3	285	305.3	358	YES	
Palagala	265	314.00	259	292.3	304	325.7	371	YES	
Palugaswewa	246	291.41	241	271.0	278	300.3	350	YES	
Galewela	270	319.12	263	297.7	310	333.7	377	YES	
Dambulla	259	305.88	252	285.0	296	321.7	362	YES	
Naula	265	312.41	256	291.0	304	323.7	372	YES	
Pallepola	273	321.59	264	299.7	314	331.0	385	YES	
Matale	273	321.41	263	299.0	314	331.7	387	YES	
Yatawatta	277	326.53	267	304.0	319	336.7	394	YES	
Ukuwela	278	327.18	269	304.3	317	339.3	396	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	267	313.65	255	292.0	306	324.0	377	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	291	341.94	279	318.3	334	353.0	412	YES	
Rattota	300	352.88	288	328.7	343	366.3	427	YES	

Figure 3.11. Projected changes in precipitation for November. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

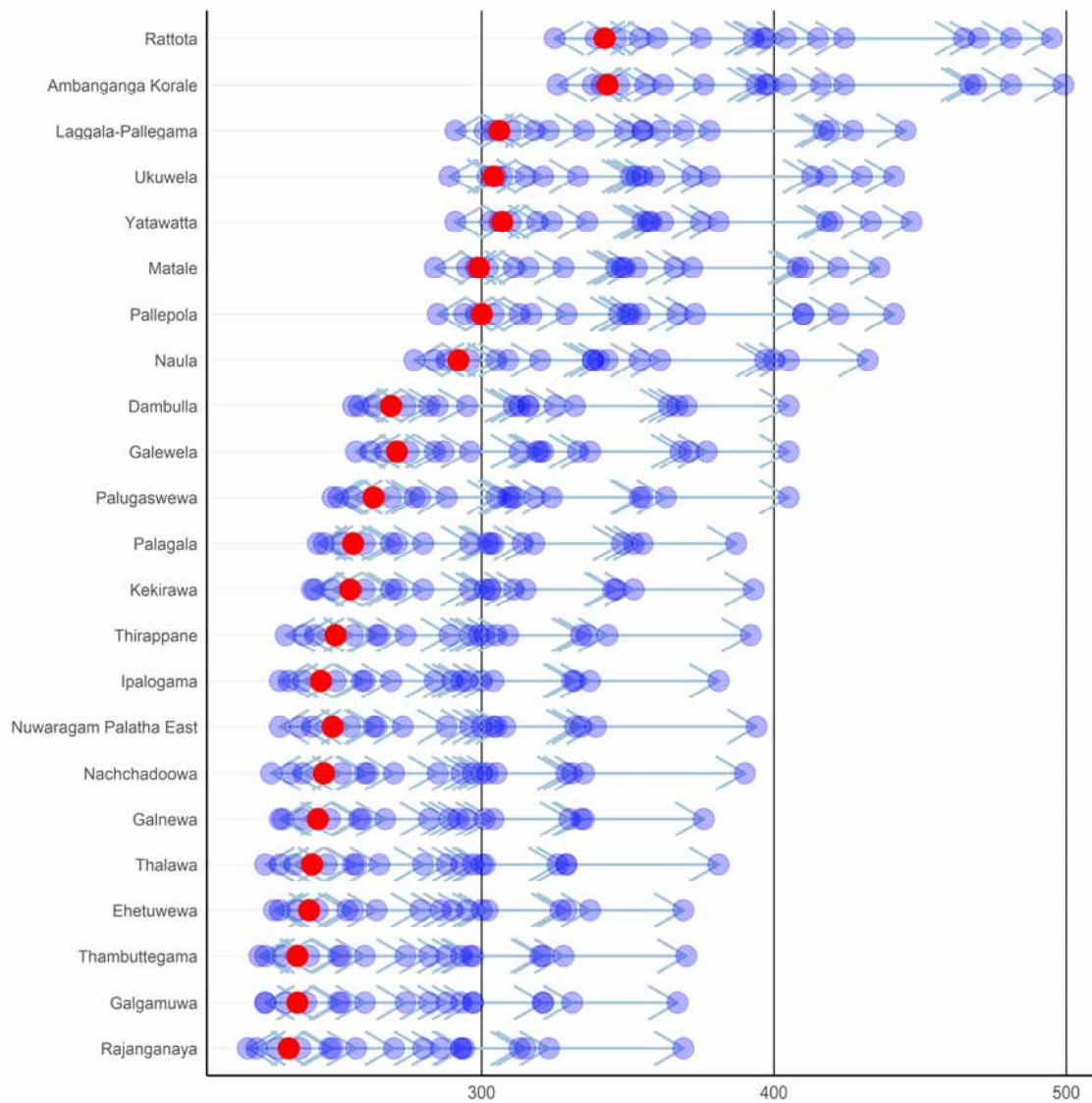


Table 3.11. Summary statistics of projected changes in November precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	234	276.53	220	251.7	280	293.0	369	YES	
Galgamuwa	237	279.94	226	254.7	282	295.7	367	YES	
Thambuttegama	237	279.71	224	254.7	282	295.0	370	YES	
Ehetuwewa	241	284.06	229	258.7	286	298.3	369	YES	
Thalawa	242	284.82	226	259.7	288	299.0	381	YES	
Galnewa	244	286.59	231	261.7	289	299.0	376	YES	
Nachchadoowa	246	288.94	228	264.0	293	301.3	390	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	249	292.12	231	267.0	296	304.7	394	YES	
Ipalogama	245	287.59	231	263.0	290	298.3	381	YES	
Thirappane	250	292.82	233	268.0	296	303.7	392	YES	
Kekirawa	255	298.76	242	274.0	301	308.3	393	YES	
Palagala	256	300.06	244	274.0	302	310.7	387	YES	
Palugaswewa	263	307.24	249	282.0	309	315.7	405	YES	
Galewela	271	317.18	257	290.0	319	329.0	405	YES	
Dambulla	269	313.65	256	288.3	313	322.0	405	YES	
Naula	292	340.41	277	312.7	338	350.3	432	YES	
Pallepola	300	350.88	285	321.0	350	362.7	441	YES	
Matale	299	349.65	284	320.0	348	361.7	436	YES	
Yatawatta	307	358.53	291	328.0	357	370.7	447	YES	
Ukuwela	304	355.41	289	325.0	353	367.7	441	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	306	356.29	291	327.0	355	366.3	445	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	343	399.71	326	366.7	397	412.0	499	YES	
Rattota	342	398.88	325	365.0	396	411.3	495	YES	

Figure 3.12. Projected changes in precipitation for December. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

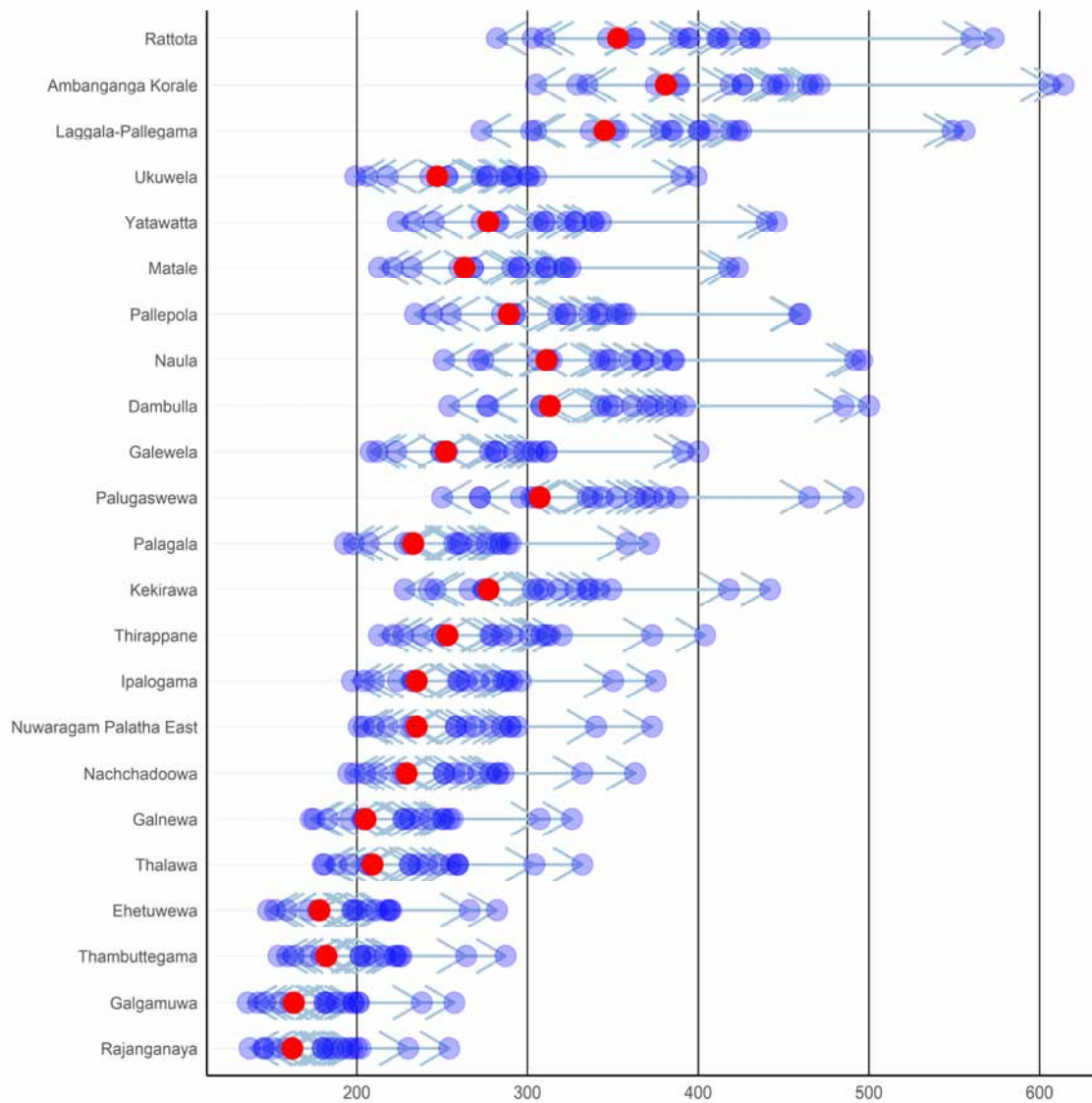


Table 3.12. Summary statistics of projected changes in December precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	162	182.24	137	168.0	183	193.7	254	YES	
Galgamuwa	163	183.65	136	169.0	183	196.3	257	YES	
Thambuttegama	182	205.35	154	188.7	205	220.0	287	YES	
Ehetuwewa	178	201.24	148	184.3	200	215.0	282	YES	
Thalawa	209	236.12	180	215.7	236	252.7	332	YES	
Galnewa	205	232.00	173	211.7	231	247.7	326	YES	
Nachchadoowa	229	257.59	195	235.0	257	275.7	363	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	235	264.47	201	241.3	264	282.7	373	YES	
Ipalogama	235	265.82	197	241.7	264	283.7	375	YES	
Thirappane	253	286.00	213	259.3	285	305.7	404	YES	
Kekirawa	277	312.82	228	284.3	310	332.7	442	YES	
Palagala	233	263.88	193	241.0	261	280.0	371	YES	
Palugaswewa	307	346.76	250	315.0	344	367.0	491	YES	
Galewela	252	285.18	208	261.3	282	301.3	400	YES	
Dambulla	313	354.47	254	323.0	350	372.7	500	YES	
Naula	311	352.71	251	323.3	348	367.7	496	YES	
Pallepola	289	327.59	234	301.3	323	342.3	460	YES	
Matale	263	298.88	213	275.7	295	311.0	423	YES	
Yatawatta	277	314.76	224	290.7	310	328.0	446	YES	
Ukuwela	247	280.12	199	259.7	277	290.7	399	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	345	391.00	273	361.3	385	404.3	556	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	381	432.59	305	399.0	426	449.0	614	YES	
Rattota	353	400.82	282	371.7	395	415.3	573	YES	

4. Projected changes in monthly precipitation for the project sites for a low emissions scenario (RCP 2.6)

Similar criteria to results for the high emissions scenario and with the same criteria to identify consensus among GCMs and **likely** climatic changes, showed that there was no evidence for precipitation decreases in January during the *Maha* season. These results were obtained with a smaller set of GCMs and relative changes were small in lowland areas (Figure and Table 4.1).

In some of the driest lowland locations, precipitation is likely to decrease in April (during the sowing period of the *Yala* season; Figure and Table 4.4).

Precipitation is likely to increase and especially in lowland areas in July (Figure and Table 4.7), although absolute changes are small.

For all locations, it is likely that precipitation will increase from August to December (Figures and Tables 4.8 to 4.12), with likely consequences for crop growth during the *Maha* season. These results are similar to results obtained with the medium and high emission scenarios, and therefore it is recommended to invest in appropriate infrastructure to deal with flooding and erosion, especially in the highland areas.

Figure 4.1. Projected changes in precipitation for January. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

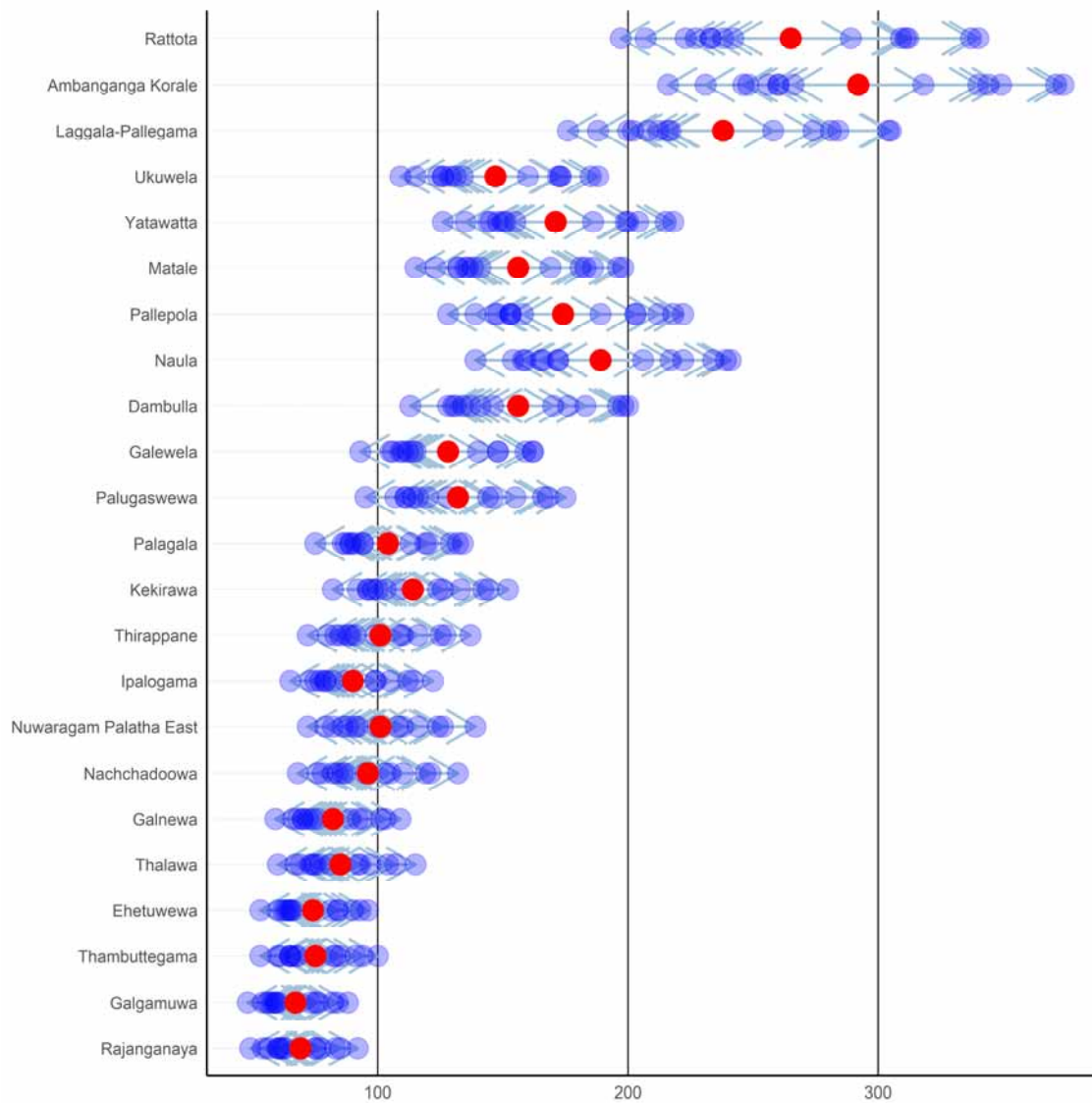


Table 4.1. Summary statistics of projected changes in January precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	69	68.00	49	60.3	62.5	75.0	92		
Galgamuwa	67	66.36	48	58.3	59.5	74.3	88		
Thambuttegama	75	74.21	53	65.0	67.5	82.7	100		
Ehetuwewa	74	73.29	53	64.3	65.5	83.0	96		
Thalawa	85	84.57	60	74.3	79	92.7	115		
Galnewa	82	81.64	59	70.7	75	91.0	109		
Nachchadoowa	96	96.14	68	84.7	91	104.3	132		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	101	100.93	72	89.0	96	109.3	139		
Ipalogama	90	90.57	65	79.0	84.5	99.0	122		
Thirappane	101	100.79	72	88.3	95	109.7	137		
Kekirawa	114	114.07	82	98.7	106	125.3	152		
Palagala	104	103.71	75	89.7	94	117.0	134		
Palugaswewa	132	132.57	95	114.7	124	145.3	175		
Galewela	128	127.36	93	110.7	114.5	145.3	162		
Dambulla	156	155.93	113	135.0	143.5	174.0	200		
Naula	189	188.86	139	165.3	172	213.3	241		
Pallepola	174	173.29	128	153.0	155.5	198.3	222		
Matale	156	154.64	115	135.3	139.5	177.0	198		
Yatawatta	171	169.71	126	148.7	153	194.7	218		
Ukuwela	147	146.07	109	127.0	132.5	168.0	188		
Laggala-Pallegama	238	237.50	176	209.3	216.5	268.7	305		
Ambanganga Korale	292	291.36	216	257.3	263	332.7	374		
Rattota	265	264.14	197	233.0	240	302.3	340		

Figure 4.2. Projected changes in precipitation for February. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

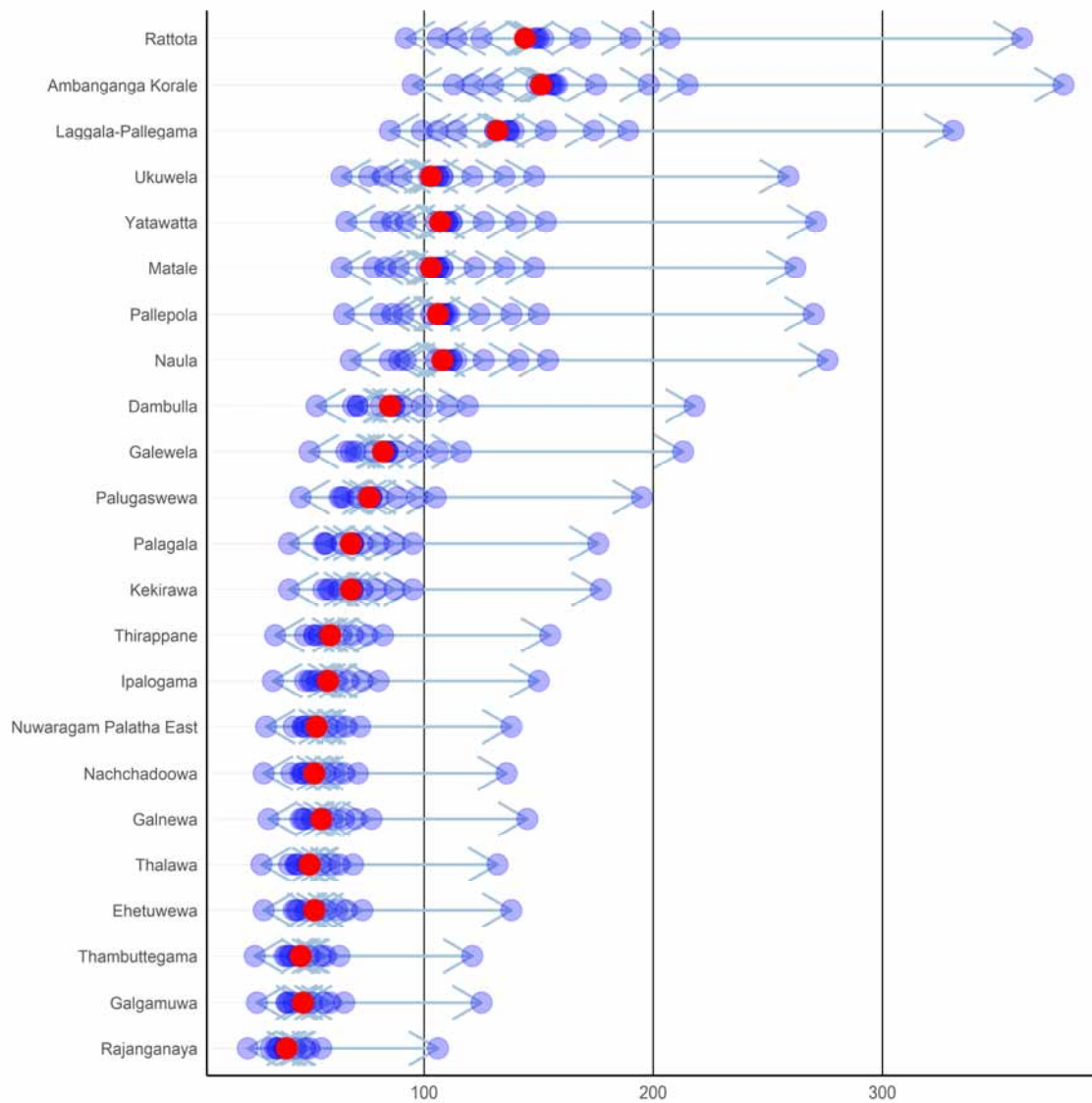


Table 4.2. Summary statistics of projected changes in February precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	40	44.57	23	37.0	39.5	42.7	106		
Galgamuwa	47	52.57	27	44.3	47	50.0	125		
Thambuttegama	46	51.21	26	43.0	46	48.7	121		
Ehetuwewa	52	58.21	30	49.3	52	55.7	138		
Thalawa	50	55.71	29	46.3	50	53.3	132		
Galnewa	55	61.57	32	52.3	55	58.7	145		
Nachchadoowa	52	57.71	30	48.0	52	55.3	136		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	53	58.71	31	49.0	53	56.3	138		
Ipalogama	58	64.21	34	54.3	58	60.7	150		
Thirappane	59	65.79	35	55.3	59	62.3	155		
Kekirawa	68	75.93	41	64.7	69	71.7	177		
Palagala	68	75.86	41	65.7	69	71.7	176		
Palugaswewa	76	84.29	46	72.3	77	79.0	195		
Galewela	82	91.93	50	79.7	84	86.7	213		
Dambulla	85	94.71	53	82.3	86.5	89.0	218		
Naula	108	120.93	68	106.3	111	113.3	276		
Pallepola	106	118.14	65	104.7	108.5	110.7	270		
Matale	103	115.36	64	102.3	106	108.0	262		
Yatawatta	107	119.50	66	106.3	110	112.0	271		
Ukuwela	103	114.93	64	102.7	106	108.0	259		
Laggala-Pallegama	132	147.29	85	131.0	136.5	138.3	331		
Ambanganga Korale	151	168.07	95	150.0	155.5	157.7	379		
Rattota	144	160.71	92	144.0	148.5	151.3	361	YES	

Figure 4.3. Projected changes in precipitation for March. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

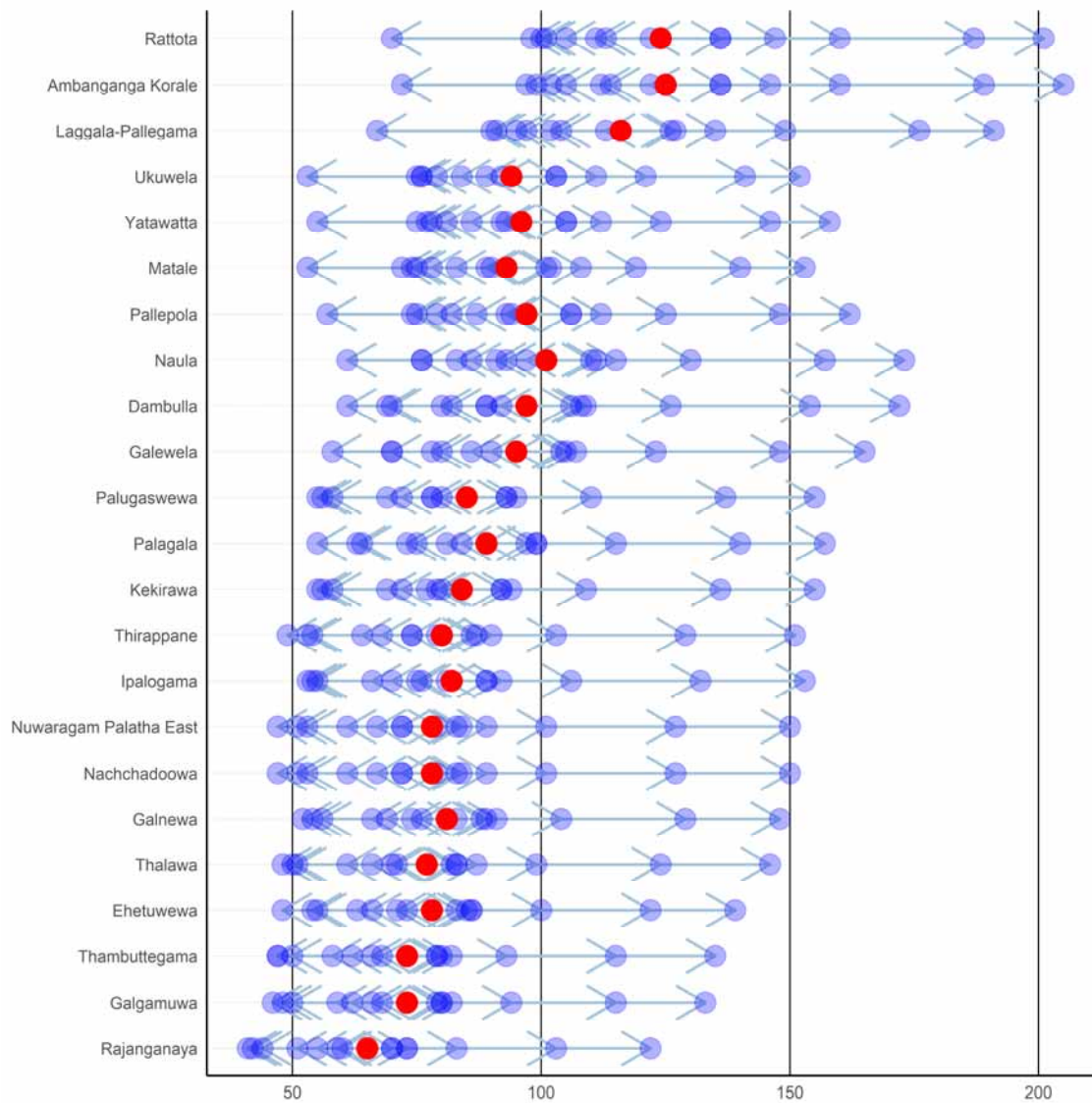


Table 4.3. Summary statistics of projected changes in March precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	65	67.57	41	56.3	65	72.0	122		
Galgamuwa	73	75.86	46	63.3	73.5	80.0	133		
Thambuttegama	73	75.79	47	63.3	73.5	79.7	135		
Ehetuwewa	78	80.79	48	67.7	78	85.7	139		
Thalawa	77	80.07	48	67.3	76.5	83.0	146		
Galnewa	81	84.21	52	70.7	79.5	88.7	148		
Nachchadoowa	78	81.14	47	68.7	75.5	83.7	150		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	78	81.14	47	68.7	75.5	83.7	150		
Ipalogama	82	85.07	53	71.7	78.5	89.0	153		
Thirappane	80	82.93	49	70.0	76.5	86.7	151		
Kekirawa	84	87.43	55	73.7	79.5	92.0	155		
Palagala	89	92.21	55	77.0	86.5	98.3	157		
Palugaswewa	85	87.79	55	74.0	79	93.0	155		
Galewela	95	98.50	58	82.0	92.5	104.7	165		
Dambulla	97	100.50	61	84.3	90.5	107.3	172		
Naula	101	104.21	61	87.7	95	110.7	173		
Pallepola	97	100.00	57	83.7	93.5	106.0	162		
Matale	93	95.50	53	79.7	89.5	101.7	153		
Yatawatta	96	99.07	55	82.7	92.5	105.0	158		
Ukuwela	94	96.79	53	80.7	90.5	103.0	152		
Laggala-Pallegama	116	118.79	67	98.7	108.5	126.7	191		
Ambanganga Korale	125	128.21	72	107.3	118	136.0	205		
Rattota	124	127.64	70	107.0	117.5	136.0	201		

Figure 4.4. Projected changes in precipitation for April. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

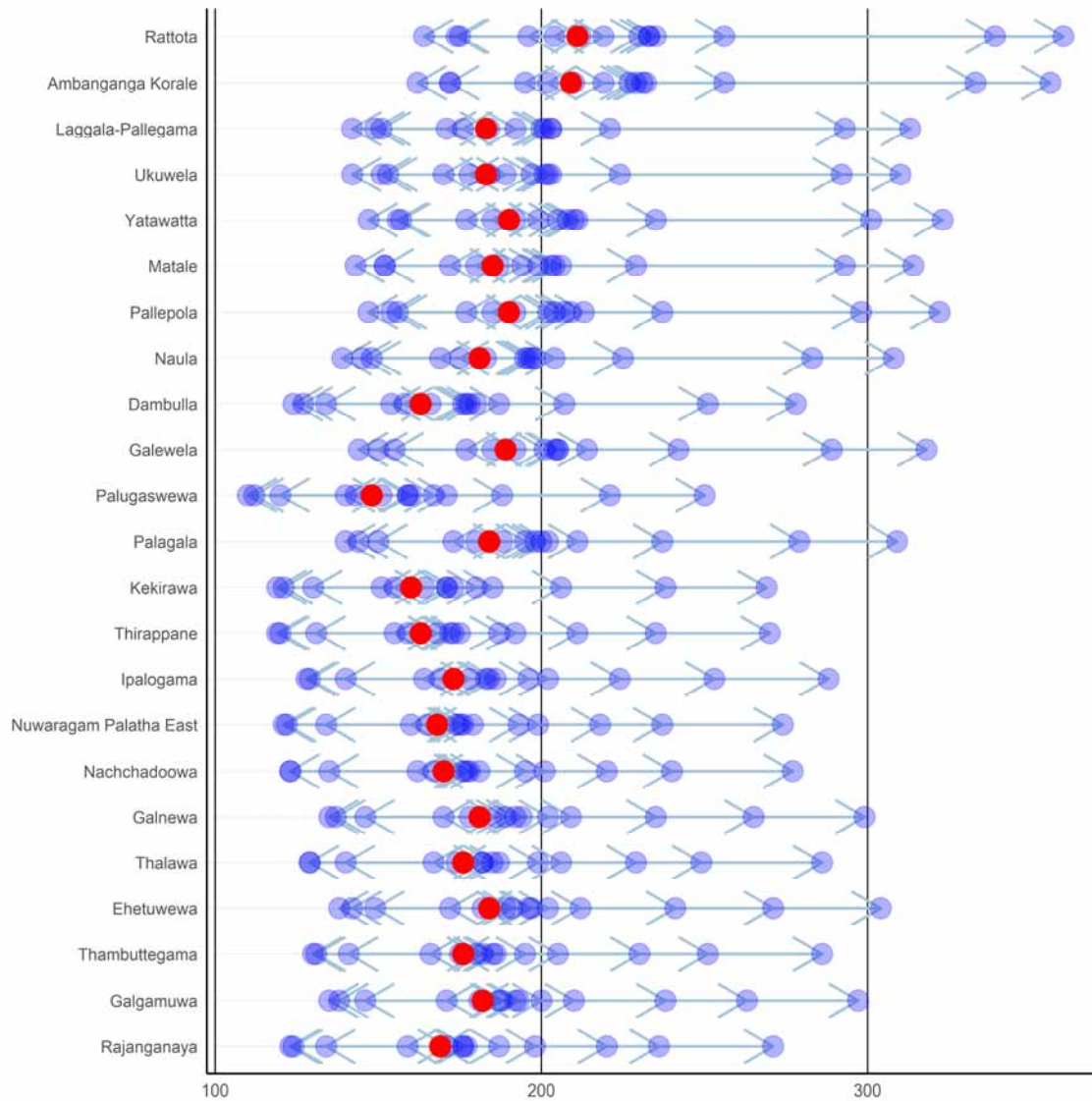


Table 4.4. Summary statistics of projected changes in April precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	169	180.07	123	169.7	176	183.7	271	YES	
Galgamuwa	182	195.64	135	183.0	190	197.7	297	YES	
Thambuttegama	176	188.79	130	176.7	183.5	192.0	286	YES	
Ehetuwewa	184	199.00	138	184.3	193.5	200.3	304	YES	
Thalawa	176	188.86	129	176.7	183.5	195.0	286	YES	
Galnewa	181	195.50	135	180.7	190.5	199.3	299		
Nachchadoowa	170	182.50	123	170.0	177.5	190.3	277	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	168	180.50	121	168.0	175.5	188.3	274	YES	
Ipalogama	173	187.43	128	172.0	183.5	192.7	288		
Thirappane	163	176.21	119	162.0	172.5	183.0	270		
Kekirawa	160	173.79	119	158.0	171	177.7	269		
Palagala	184	200.43	140	182.7	196.5	201.3	309		
Palugaswewa	148	160.79	110	145.7	159	164.7	250		
Galewela	189	205.79	144	187.3	202.5	205.0	318		
Dambulla	163	178.36	124	160.7	176.5	179.3	278		
Naula	181	197.50	139	177.7	195.5	197.7	308		
Pallepola	190	207.36	147	187.3	203	208.3	322		
Matale	185	202.00	143	182.3	196.5	203.7	314		
Yatawatta	190	207.57	147	187.3	202	209.3	323		
Ukuwela	183	199.71	142	180.0	193	201.7	310		
Laggala-Pallegama	183	199.93	142	178.7	196	202.3	313		
Ambanganga Korale	209	228.29	162	204.7	223	230.3	356		
Rattota	211	230.71	164	206.7	224.5	233.0	360		

Figure 4.5. Projected changes in precipitation for May. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

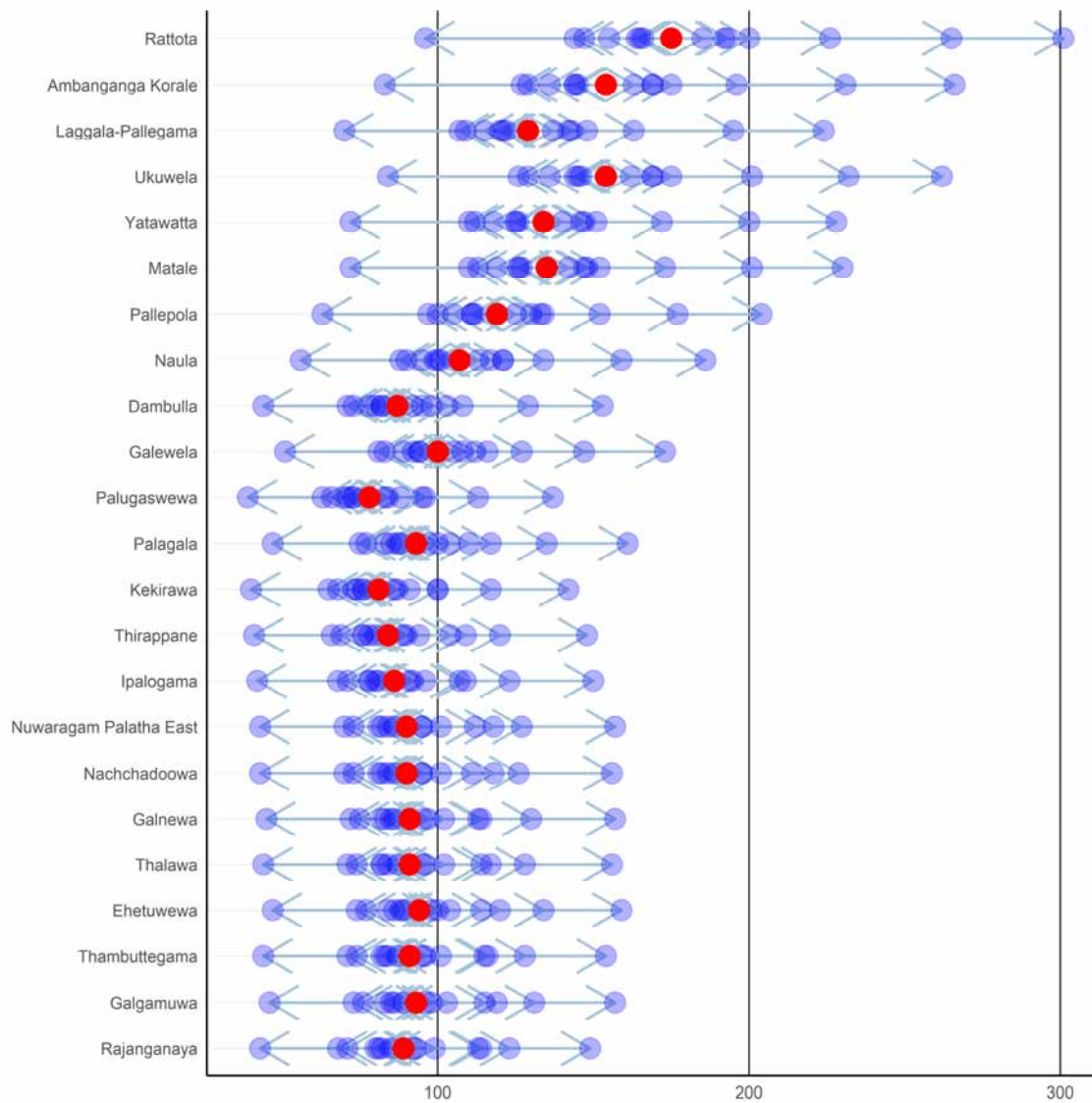


Table 4.5. Summary statistics of projected changes in May precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	89	92.36	43	81.3	88.5	97.0	149		
Galgamuwa	93	96.93	46	85.3	92.5	101.3	157		
Thambuttegama	91	95.00	44	83.3	91	99.3	154		
Ehetuwewa	94	98.14	47	86.7	93.5	102.7	159		
Thalawa	91	95.14	44	82.7	91	100.0	156		
Galnewa	91	95.43	45	83.7	90.5	100.3	157		
Nachchadoowa	90	94.36	43	82.7	90.5	99.0	156		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	90	94.57	43	82.7	90.5	99.0	157		
Ipalogama	86	90.43	42	78.7	86	94.7	150		
Thirappane	84	88.57	41	76.7	84.5	92.7	148		
Kekirawa	81	85.36	40	74.7	81	89.7	142		
Palagala	93	97.57	47	85.7	92.5	102.7	161		
Palugaswewa	78	82.21	39	71.7	78	86.7	137		
Galewela	100	105.14	51	92.7	99.5	110.7	173		
Dambulla	87	92.00	44	80.7	87	97.0	153		
Naula	107	112.86	56	99.3	107	119.7	186		
Pallepola	119	125.29	63	111.0	118.5	132.0	204		
Matale	135	141.86	72	126.0	134.5	147.7	230		
Yatawatta	134	140.86	72	125.0	133	146.7	228		
Ukuwela	154	162.86	84	144.3	154	169.0	262		
Laggala-Pallegama	129	136.86	70	120.3	129.5	142.7	224		
Ambanganga Korale	154	162.64	83	144.0	154	169.0	266		
Rattota	175	185.64	96	164.3	175.5	192.7	301		

Figure 4.6. Projected changes in precipitation for June. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

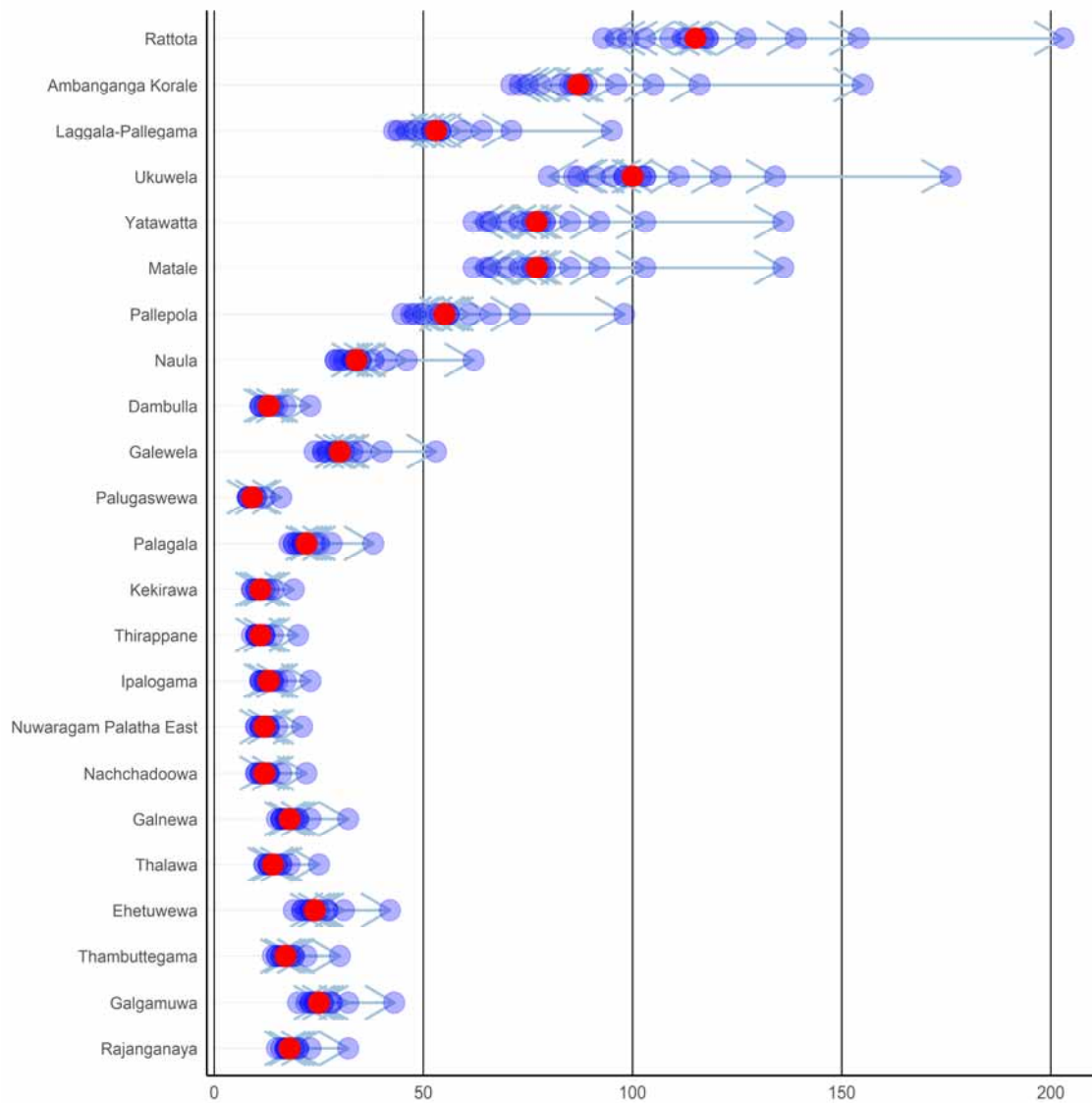


Table 4.6. Summary statistics of projected changes in June precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	18	19.07	15	17.0	18	18.7	32		
Galgamuwa	25	26.36	20	24.0	25	26.0	43		
Thambuttegama	17	18.00	14	16.3	17	17.7	30		
Ehetuwewa	24	25.21	19	23.0	24	24.7	42		
Thalawa	14	14.93	12	13.3	14	14.7	25		
Galnewa	18	18.93	15	17.0	18	18.7	32		
Nachchadoowa	12	12.71	10	11.3	12	12.7	22		
Nuwaragam Palatha East	12	12.57	10	11.3	12	12.7	21		
Ipalogama	13	13.71	11	12.3	13	13.7	23		
Thirappane	11	11.64	9	10.3	11	11.7	20		
Kekirawa	11	11.57	9	11.0	11	11.0	19	YES	YES
Palagala	22	22.93	18	21.0	22	22.0	38		YES
Palugaswewa	9	9.57	8	9.0	9	9.0	16	YES	YES
Galewela	30	31.64	24	29.0	30	30.7	53		
Dambulla	13	13.71	11	13.0	13	13.0	23	YES	YES
Naula	34	36.43	29	33.0	34	35.0	62		
Pallepola	55	58.43	45	53.3	55.5	56.0	98		
Matale	77	81.36	62	73.7	77	79.0	136		
Yatawatta	77	81.36	62	73.7	77	79.0	136		
Ukuwela	100	106.07	80	96.0	100	103.0	176		
Laggala-Pallegama	53	56.14	43	50.7	53	54.0	95		
Ambanganga Korale	87	92.00	71	83.7	87	88.7	155		
Rattota	115	121.50	93	110.0	115	118.0	203		

Figure 4.7. Projected changes in precipitation for July. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

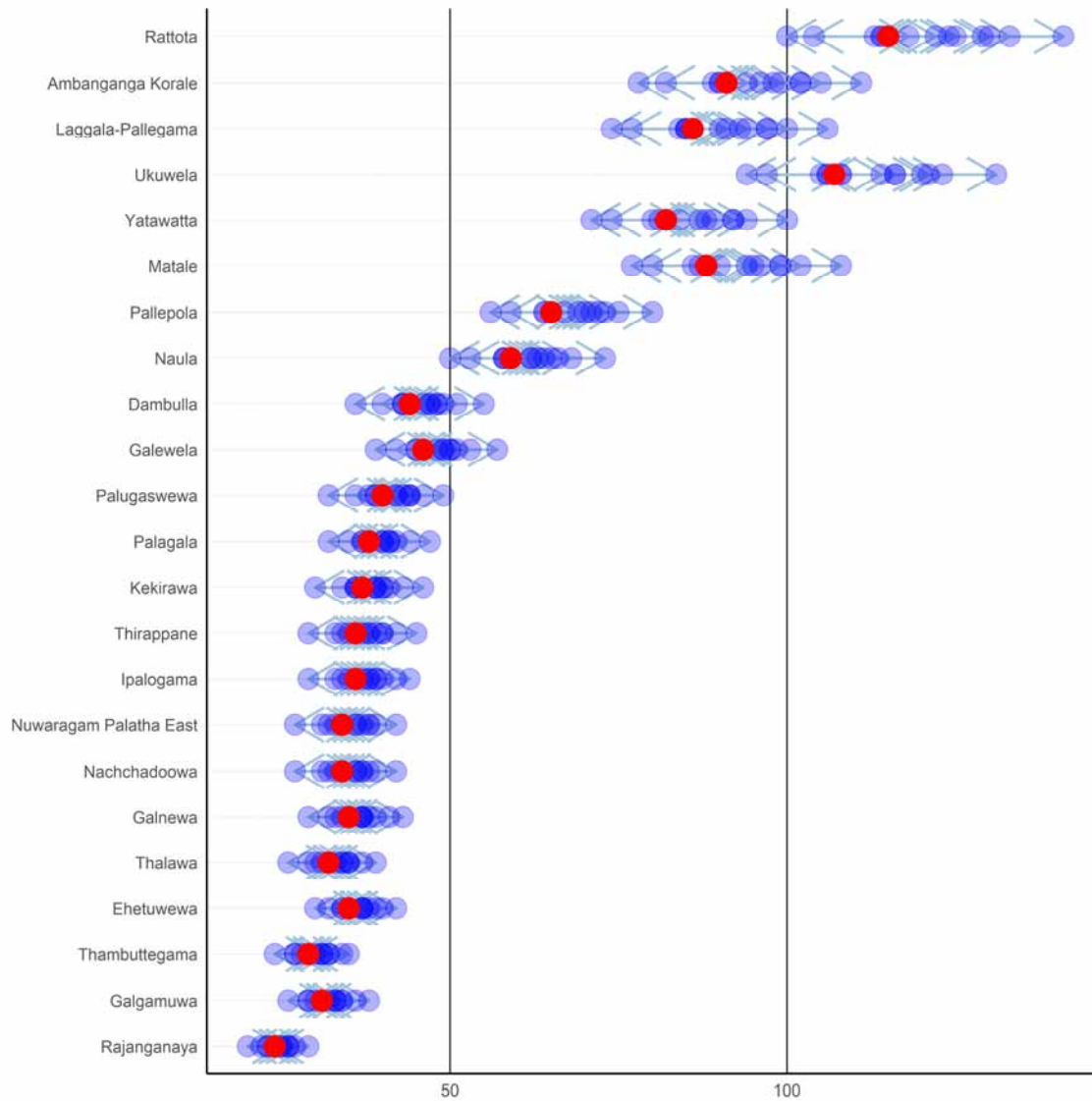


Table 4.7. Summary statistics of projected changes in July precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	24	24.57	20	24.0	24.5	25.7	29	YES	
Galgamuwa	31	32.07	26	31.0	32.5	33.0	38	YES	
Thambuttegama	29	30.00	24	29.0	30.5	31.0	35	YES	
Ehetuwewa	35	36.21	30	35.0	37	37.0	42	YES	
Thalawa	32	33.00	26	32.0	33.5	34.7	39	YES	
Galnewa	35	36.21	29	35.0	37	37.0	43	YES	
Nachchadoowa	34	35.00	27	34.0	35	36.7	42	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	34	35.07	27	34.0	35	36.7	42	YES	
Ipalogama	36	37.14	29	36.0	37.5	38.7	44	YES	
Thirappane	36	37.29	29	36.0	37.5	38.7	45	YES	
Kekirawa	37	38.29	30	36.3	39	39.7	46		
Palagala	38	39.50	32	38.0	40	41.0	47	YES	
Palugaswewa	40	41.29	32	39.3	42	43.7	49		
Galewela	46	47.86	39	46.0	48.5	49.7	57	YES	
Dambulla	44	45.71	36	43.3	46.5	47.7	55		
Naula	59	61.36	50	58.3	62	63.7	73		
Pallepola	65	67.86	56	65.0	68	70.7	80	YES	
Matale	88	92.07	77	88.0	92	95.7	108	YES	
Yatawatta	82	85.43	71	82.0	85.5	88.7	100	YES	
Ukuwela	107	111.79	94	106.7	111	116.0	131		
Laggala-Pallegama	86	89.86	74	85.0	90.5	93.7	106		
Ambanganga Korale	91	94.79	78	90.3	95	98.7	111		
Rattota	115	120.14	100	114.3	120	124.7	141		

Figure 4.8. Projected changes in precipitation for August. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

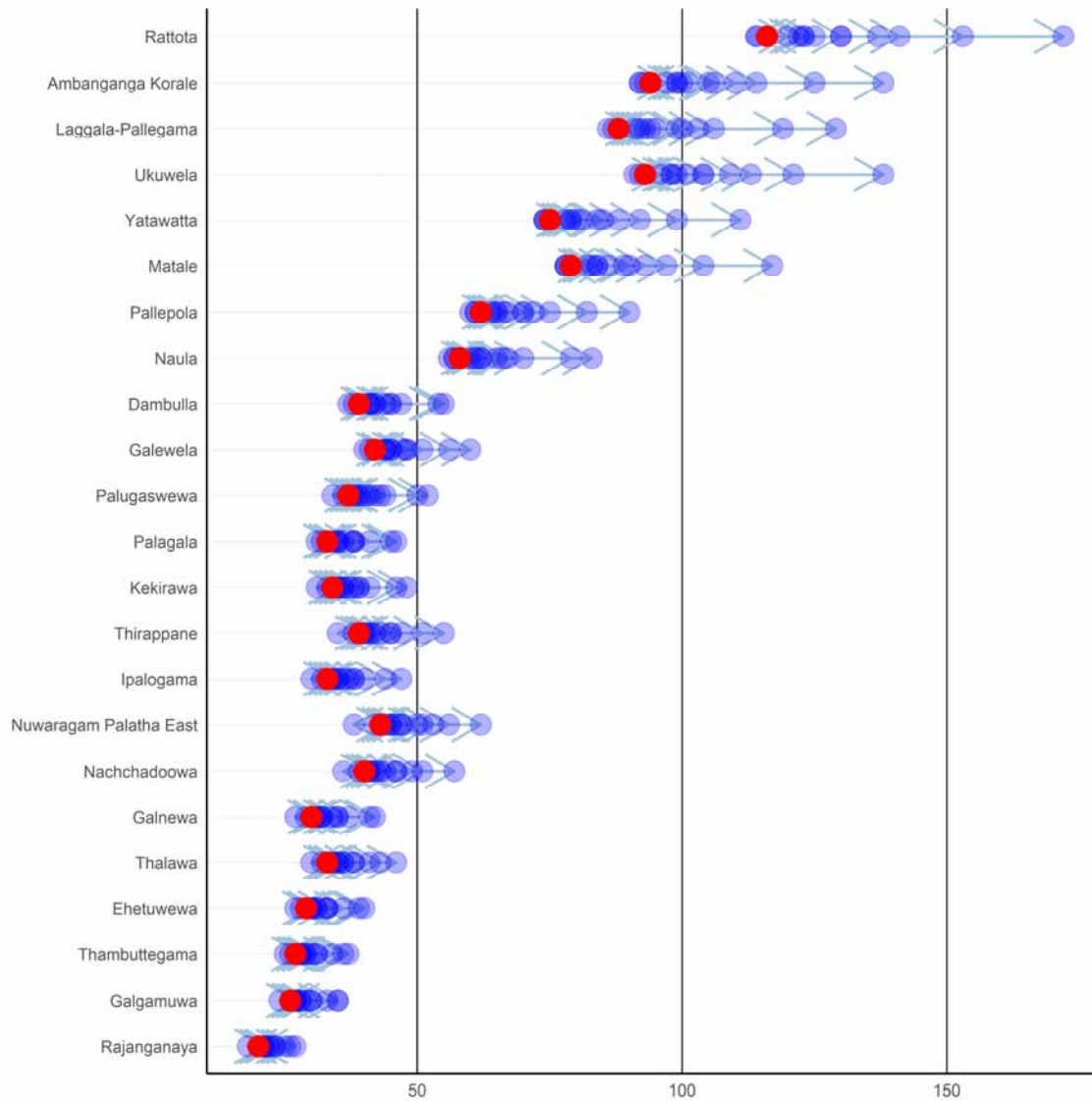


Table 4.8. Summary statistics of projected changes in August precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	20	22.07	18	21.0	21.5	22.7	27	YES	
Galgamuwa	26	28.93	24	27.0	28	29.7	35	YES	
Thambuttegama	27	29.93	25	28.0	29	30.7	37	YES	
Ehetuwewa	29	32.14	27	30.0	31	33.0	40	YES	
Thalawa	33	36.50	30	34.3	35.5	37.3	46	YES	
Galnewa	30	33.43	27	31.3	32	34.7	42	YES	
Nachchadoowa	40	44.07	36	41.3	42.5	45.3	57	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	43	47.79	38	45.0	46.5	49.0	62	YES	
Ipalogama	33	36.64	30	34.3	35.5	37.7	47	YES	
Thirappane	39	43.00	35	40.3	41.5	44.3	55	YES	
Kekirawa	34	37.71	31	35.3	36.5	38.7	48	YES	
Palagala	33	36.93	31	35.0	35.5	38.0	46	YES	
Palugaswewa	37	40.93	34	38.3	39.5	41.7	52	YES	
Galewela	42	46.79	40	44.0	45	47.7	60	YES	
Dambulla	39	43.64	37	41.0	42	44.7	55	YES	
Naula	58	64.71	56	61.0	62	65.7	83	YES	
Pallepola	62	69.14	60	65.0	66.5	70.0	90	YES	
Matale	79	88.79	78	83.3	85	89.7	117	YES	
Yatawatta	75	84.14	74	79.0	80.5	84.7	111	YES	
Ukuwela	93	104.07	91	98.0	100	104.0	138	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	88	98.71	86	92.3	94.5	99.7	129	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	94	105.07	92	99.0	100.5	105.7	138	YES	
Rattota	116	130.00	114	122.3	124	130.0	172	YES	

Figure 4.9. Projected changes in precipitation for September. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

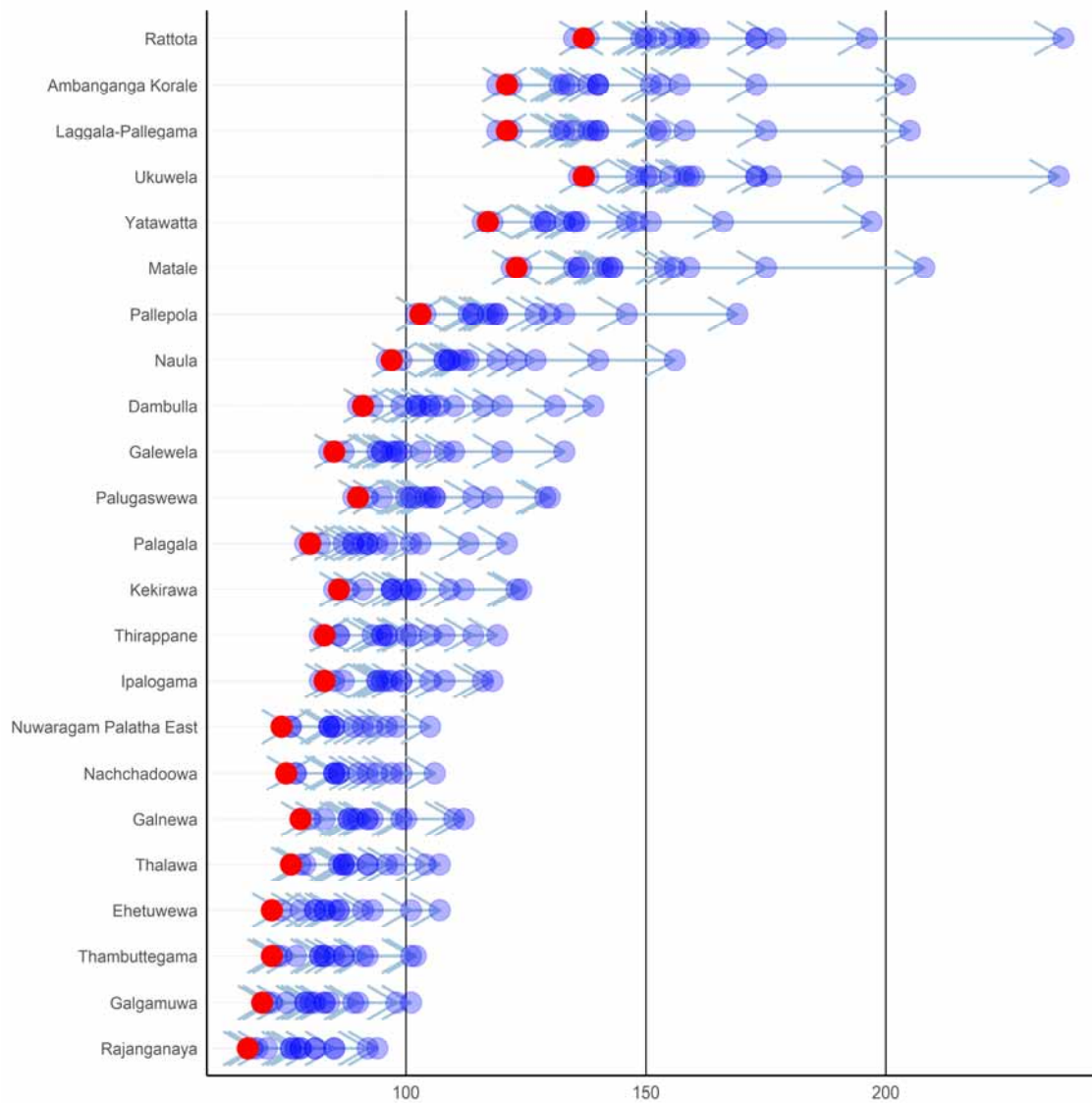


Table 4.9. Summary statistics of projected changes in September precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	67	79.36	68	76.3	78	81.0	94	YES	
Galgamuwa	70	83.21	71	79.3	82	83.7	101	YES	
Thambuttegama	72	85.64	73	82.3	84	87.0	102	YES	
Ehetuwewa	72	85.79	72	81.7	84	86.0	107	YES	
Thalawa	76	89.79	76	87.0	87.5	92.0	107	YES	
Galnewa	78	92.43	78	88.3	91	92.7	112	YES	
Nachchadoowa	75	88.14	75	85.0	86	91.3	106	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	74	87.14	74	84.0	85	90.3	105	YES	
Ipalogama	83	98.21	82	94.3	96.5	99.0	118	YES	
Thirappane	83	98.29	82	95.0	96	100.7	119	YES	
Kekirawa	86	101.86	85	97.0	100	101.7	124	YES	
Palagala	80	94.93	79	89.7	92	95.3	121	YES	
Palugaswewa	90	106.50	89	101.3	104.5	106.0	130	YES	
Galewela	85	101.50	84	95.7	98	101.7	133	YES	
Dambulla	91	108.71	90	102.3	105	109.0	139	YES	
Naula	97	116.43	96	109.0	111.5	117.0	156	YES	
Pallepola	103	123.21	102	115.0	118.5	124.3	169	YES	
Matale	123	148.14	122	137.7	142.5	150.3	208	YES	
Yatawatta	117	140.50	116	130.3	135	142.7	197	YES	
Ukuwela	137	164.71	136	152.3	158.5	168.7	236	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	121	145.79	119	136.0	139.5	148.0	205	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	121	145.43	119	135.3	140	147.3	204	YES	
Rattota	137	165.21	135	153.0	158.5	169.0	237	YES	

Figure 4.10. Projected changes in precipitation for October. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

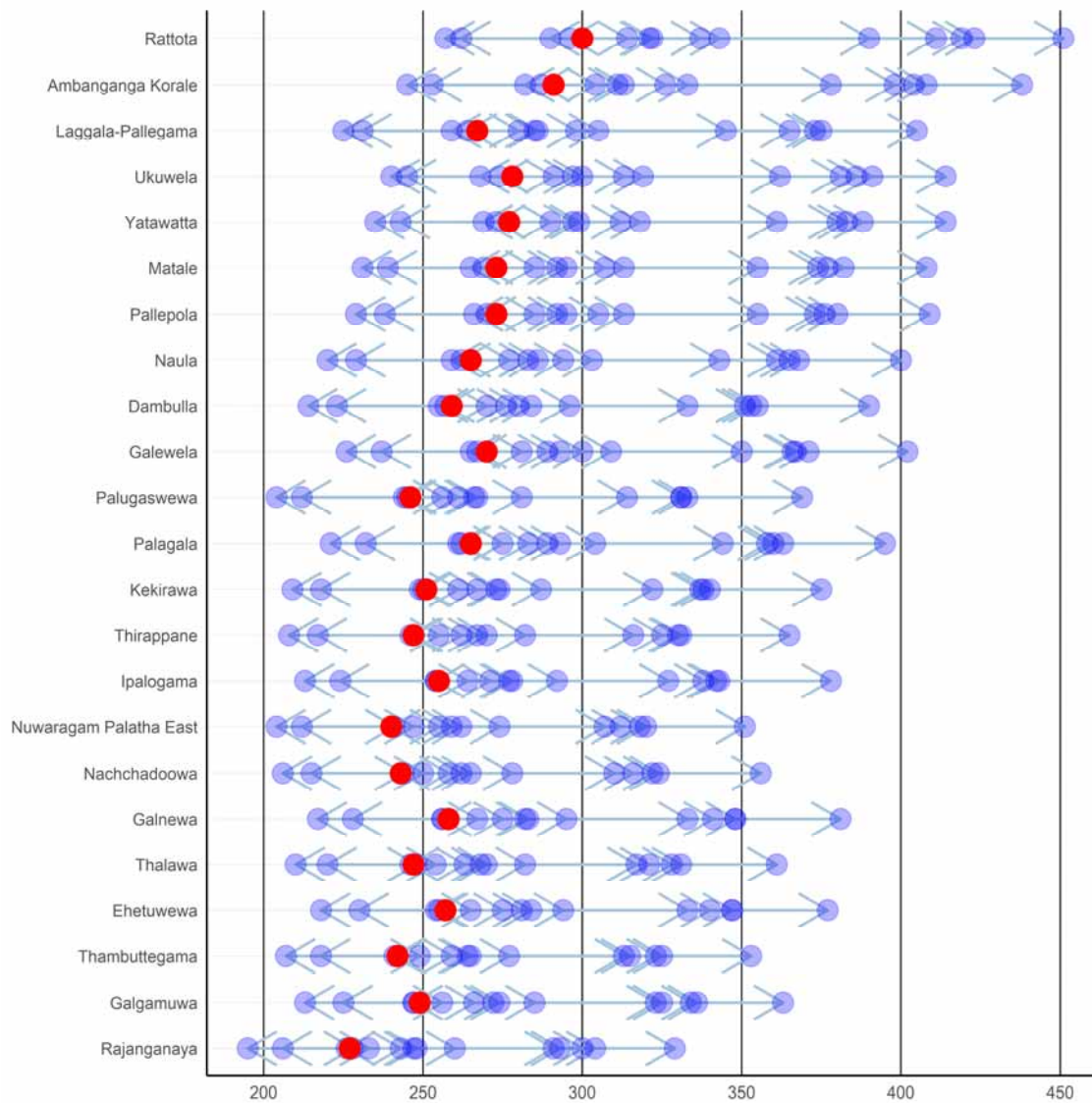


Table 4.10. Summary statistics of projected changes in October precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	227	257.36	195	236.3	247.5	280.7	329	YES	
Galgamuwa	249	283.29	213	259.3	273	310.3	363	YES	
Thambuttegama	242	275.07	207	252.3	264.5	301.0	353	YES	
Ehetuwewa	257	292.86	218	268.3	282.5	320.0	377	YES	
Thalawa	247	279.93	210	257.0	269	305.3	361	YES	
Galnewa	258	293.57	217	269.7	282.5	320.3	381	YES	
Nachchadoowa	243	274.93	206	252.7	263.5	299.3	356	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	240	271.57	204	249.7	260.5	296.0	351	YES	
Ipalogama	255	289.64	213	266.3	277.5	315.3	378	YES	
Thirappane	247	280.07	208	257.3	268.5	304.7	365	YES	
Kekirawa	251	285.71	209	263.0	273.5	310.3	375	YES	
Palagala	265	302.86	221	277.7	291	330.7	395	YES	
Palugaswewa	246	279.57	204	257.7	266.5	303.0	369	YES	
Galewela	270	308.79	226	283.7	296.5	336.3	402	YES	
Dambulla	259	295.50	214	272.0	282	320.7	390	YES	
Naula	265	303.57	220	279.0	290	329.7	400	YES	
Pallepola	273	313.29	229	287.3	300	341.0	409	YES	
Matale	273	313.71	231	287.3	301	341.0	408	YES	
Yatawatta	277	318.71	235	292.3	305.5	346.7	414	YES	
Ukuwela	278	320.07	240	293.0	306.5	347.7	414	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	267	306.86	225	281.7	292	331.7	405	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	291	334.29	245	306.3	319.5	363.0	438	YES	
Rattota	300	345.43	257	316.3	329.5	374.3	451	YES	

Figure 4.11. Projected changes in precipitation for November. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

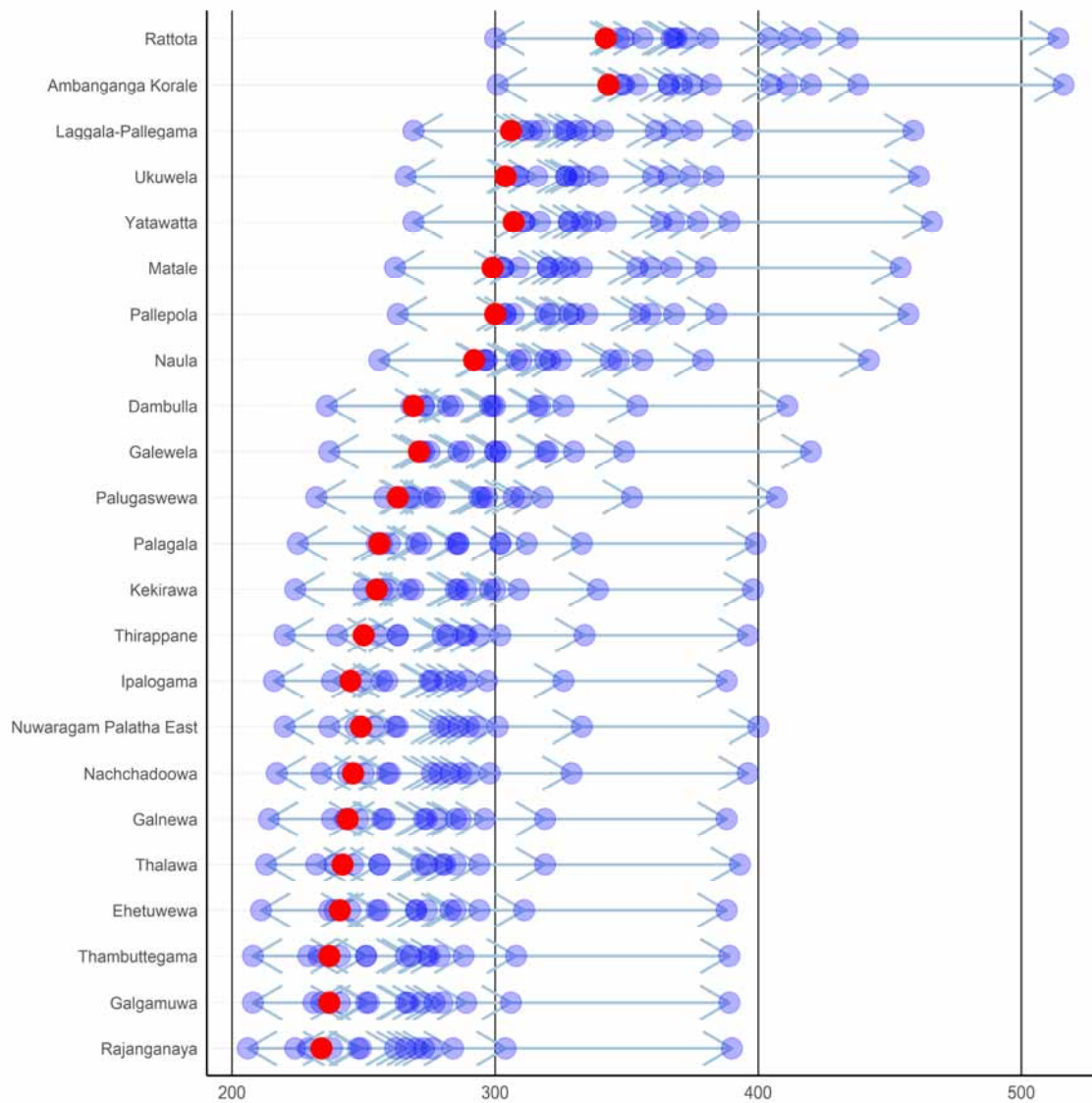


Table 4.11. Summary statistics of projected changes in November precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	234	265.64	206	248.3	264	272.0	390	YES	
Galgamuwa	237	268.79	208	251.3	266.5	275.3	389	YES	
Thambuttegama	237	268.57	208	251.0	267	274.7	389	YES	
Ehetuwewa	241	272.71	211	255.3	270	280.0	388	YES	
Thalawa	242	274.29	213	256.0	273	280.7	393	YES	
Galnewa	244	275.57	214	257.3	273.5	282.7	388	YES	
Nachchadoowa	246	278.71	217	259.3	277.5	285.7	396	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	249	281.93	220	262.3	280.5	288.7	400	YES	
Ipalogama	245	277.21	216	257.7	275.5	283.7	388	YES	
Thirappane	250	282.57	220	263.0	281	288.7	396	YES	
Kekirawa	255	287.86	224	267.7	285.5	295.0	398	YES	
Palagala	256	288.86	225	270.7	285.5	296.7	399	YES	
Palugaswewa	263	296.93	232	275.7	294.5	303.7	407	YES	
Galewela	271	305.07	237	286.7	300	313.3	420	YES	
Dambulla	269	302.64	236	282.7	298.5	310.7	411	YES	
Naula	292	328.29	256	308.7	320	337.7	442	YES	
Pallepola	300	338.14	263	319.7	329	348.3	457	YES	
Matale	299	336.93	262	320.0	326.5	347.0	454	YES	
Yatawatta	307	345.57	269	328.0	334.5	356.0	466	YES	
Ukuwela	304	342.71	266	327.0	331	353.0	461	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	306	344.71	269	326.3	332.5	354.3	459	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	343	385.86	301	366.0	373	397.3	516	YES	
Rattota	342	385.29	300	367.3	371	396.3	514	YES	

Figure 4.12. Projected changes in precipitation for December. Project locations are sorted by annual precipitation. Red circle indicates the baseline precipitation and blue circles precipitation projected for the 2050s.

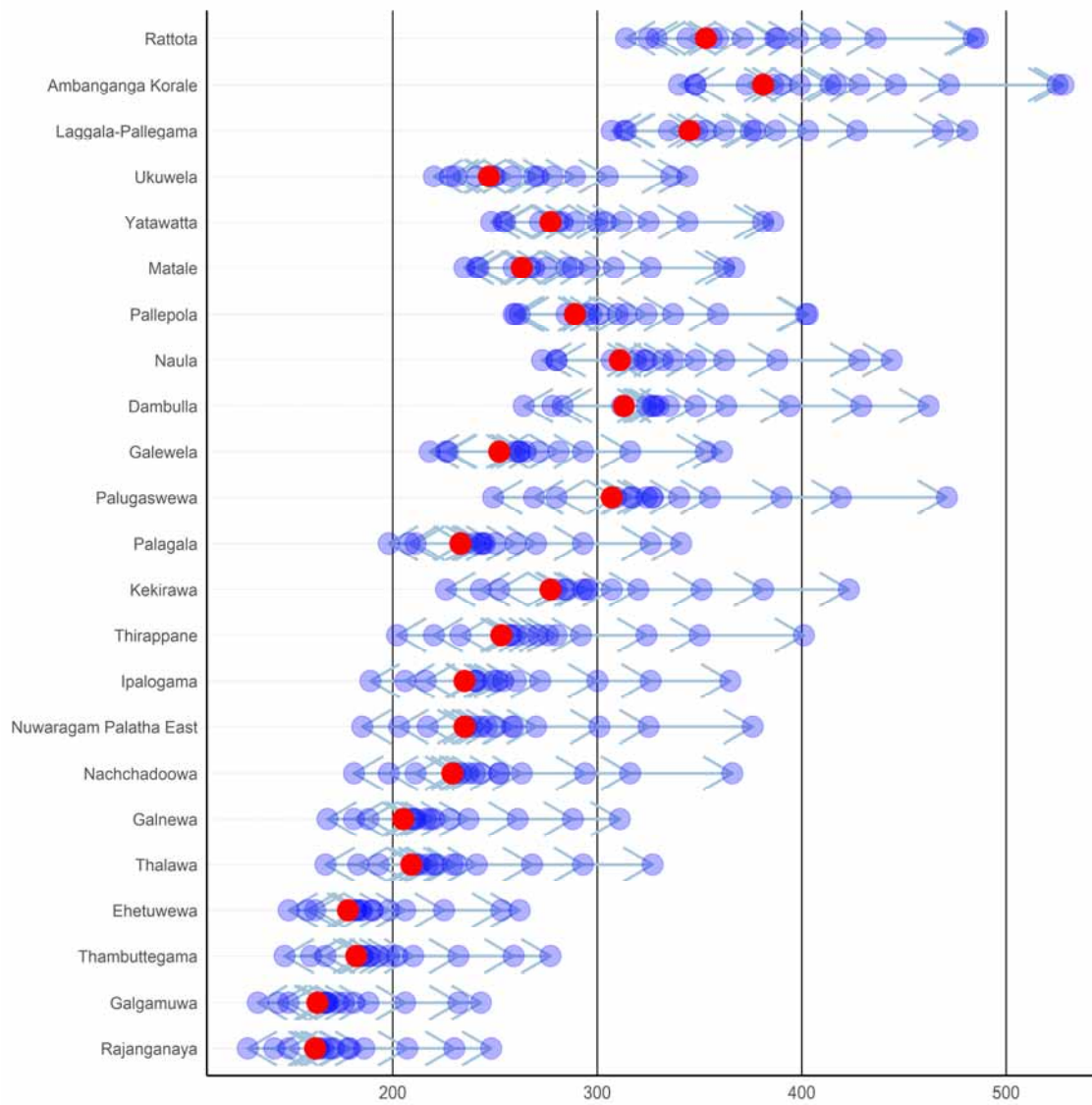


Table 4.12. Summary statistics of projected changes in December precipitation. LI = likely increase in precipitation. LD = likely decrease in precipitation. Divisions are sorted by mean annual precipitation.

Division	Baseline	Future						Change	
		Mean	Min	33%	50%	66%	Max	LI	LD
Rajanganaya	162	177.21	129	164.7	170	178.7	248	YES	
Galgamuwa	163	178.21	134	167.3	170.5	179.3	243	YES	
Thambuttegama	182	199.43	147	186.0	191	200.7	277	YES	
Ambanpola	144	157.43	124	147.0	151.5	159.0	209	YES	
Ehetuwewa	178	194.71	149	182.7	187.5	195.3	262	YES	
Thalawa	209	229.57	167	214.3	220.5	230.3	327	YES	
Galnewa	205	224.71	168	210.3	217	225.3	311	YES	
Nachchadoowa	229	251.14	181	234.3	241.5	252.0	366	YES	
Nuwaragam Palatha East	235	257.71	185	240.3	248	258.7	376	YES	
Ipalogama	235	257.79	189	240.3	250	258.0	365	YES	
Thirappane	253	277.86	202	258.7	268.5	278.7	401	YES	
Kekirawa	277	302.50	226	284.3	294	303.0	423	YES	
Palagala	233	254.50	198	241.0	244.5	256.7	341	YES	
Palugaswewa	307	335.21	249	316.3	325.5	335.7	471	YES	
Galewela	252	274.79	218	260.7	263.5	277.7	361	YES	
Dambulla	313	341.21	264	325.0	329	343.7	462	YES	
Naula	311	338.93	273	320.3	328	344.3	444	YES	
Pallepola	289	314.86	259	295.7	305.5	320.7	403	YES	
Matale	263	287.14	235	267.7	280	293.3	367	YES	
Yatawatta	277	302.43	248	281.7	294.5	309.3	386	YES	
Ukuwela	247	269.21	220	249.3	263.5	275.7	344	YES	
Laggala-Pallegama	345	375.14	307	350.3	368.5	383.7	481	YES	
Ambanganga Korale	381	415.29	340	387.3	406.5	424.3	528	YES	
Rattota	353	385.07	314	357.0	379	394.7	486	YES	

5. Methods

A national level climate analysis was conducted with mid-21st century (bio)climatic raster layers obtained from [WorldClim 1.4](#) (downloaded June 2018; Hijmans *et al.* 2005). Baseline climates (centred on 1975, mainly covering 1960-1990) were also obtained from WorldClim 1.4. Future data were centred on 2050 (averages for 2041-2060) and corresponded to the most recent General Circulation Model (GCM) climate projections that were used in the Fifth Assessment IPCC report. The resolution of grid layers was 2.5 minutes, a compromise between the highest resolution of 0.5 minutes and data processing time, but also reflecting potential pitfalls in statistical downscaling where densities of weather station data are scarce. All future GCM data sets were selected for three⁴ Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs 2.6 [15 GCMs], 4.5 [19 GCMs] and 8.5 [17 GCMs]). RCPs were introduced in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (AR5, including RCP 2.6 W m⁻², RCP 4.5 W m⁻², RCP 6.0 W m⁻² and RCP 8.5 W m⁻²; Table 1.1). WorldClim was selected as a frequently-used⁵ open-access and high resolution downscaled climate data set. During the preparation of this report, the possibility of using Regional Climate Model data was explored but discarded as the resolution of available RCM data did not reflect the baseline climatology of Sri Lanka well (Shiromani Jayawardena, pers. comm.⁶)

Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) use more realistic greenhouse gas concentration inputs for running climate models than those provided by previous scenario sets (Moss *et al.* 2010, Jubb *et al.* 2013). The four RCPs (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5) are named after a possible range of radiative forcing values in the year 2100 relative to pre-industrial values (+2.6, +4.5, +6.0, and +8.5 W m⁻², respectively). Radiative forcing is the extra heat that the lower atmosphere will retain because of additional greenhouse gases (Jubb *et al.* 2013). The full range of emissions scenarios is included within the range of the RCPs, including one mitigation scenario leading to a very low forcing level (RCP 2.6), two medium stabilization scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 6.0) and one very high baseline emission scenario (RCP8.5). The RCP 8.5 pathway arises from little effort to reduce emissions and represents a failure to curb warming by 2100. RCP 2.6 sees emissions peak early, then fall due to active removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide; this scenario had no counterpart scenario in the fourth assessment report of the IPCC (Jubb *et al.* 2013).

⁴ Data for RCP 6.0 were not analysed as data was only available for 12 GCMs, but especially as emissions for the middle of the 21st century are very similar to RCP 4.5 (Figure 10 in van Vuuren *et al.* 2011)

⁵ Version 1 has been [cited close to 13,000 times](#). Version 2.0 became available in 2017 but does not yet provide statistically-downscaled future data sets. Once available, this new version will be used for climate and suitability modelling, especially as this new version includes data on solar radiation, wind speed and water vapor pressure used for the calculation of potential evapotranspiration (see also Title and Bemmels 2017)

⁶ Dr. Shiromani Jayawardena is Deputy Director (Research and Climate Change) of the Sri Lankan Department of Meteorology. An in-depth discussion of climate change projections for Sri Lanka using recently-published data sets was held with dr. Jayawardena during the preparation of this report.

Table 5.1. Mid-21st century GCM datasets obtained from WorldClim 1.4 and analysed in this report, including direct access hyperlinks used for downloading them (June 2018).

GCM	Code	RCP 2.6	RCP 4.5	RCP 8.5
ACCESS1-0	AC		pr , bi	pr , bi
BCC-CSM1-1	BC	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
CCSM4	CC	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
CESM1-CAM5-1-FV2	CE		pr , bi	
CNRM-CM5	CN	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
GFDL-CM3	GF	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
GFDL-ESM2G	GD	pr , bi	pr , bi	
GISS-E2-R	GS	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
HadGEM2-AO	HD	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
HadGEM2-CC	HG		pr , bi	pr , bi
HadGEM2-ES	HE	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
INMCM4	IN		pr , bi	pr , bi
IPSL-CM5A-LR	IP	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
MIROC-ESM-CHEM	MI	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
MIROC-ESM	MR	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
MIROC5	MC	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
MPI-ESM-LR	MP	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
MRI-CGCM3	MG	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi
NorESM1-M	NO	pr , bi	pr , bi	pr , bi

Whereas climate change analysis in this report concentrated on monthly precipitation, an accompanying report concentrated on bioclimatic variables – variables that are typically used by species distribution models to characterize the environmental niche of a species and predict habitat distribution in future climatic conditions (for example, Booth *et al.* 2014, De Sousa *et al.* 2017, Gaisberger *et al.* 2017, Kindt 2018). Besides their application in species suitability modelling (see also their use in vegetation modelling as in Dallmeyer *et al.* 2018 or Hengl *et al.* 2018), bioclimatic variables also summarize trends and variation in monthly precipitation, minimum and maximum temperatures, which was another reason that these data sets were selected.

A more detailed climate change analysis was done for a subset of point locations representative of the variation of baseline climate across the project area. Point locations were identified as the centroids of polygons corresponding to division boundaries (GADM version 3.6 2018; *geosphere::centroid* from *geosphere* 1.5-7, Hijmans 2017). All analyses, data preparation, graphs and maps were made in the [R statistical environment](#) (R version 3.4.3 released on 2017-11-30), except for Figures 5.1 to 5.4 that were prepared in [QGIS](#) (version 2.18.3 with *OpenLayers* plugin and *Open Street Map* baseline).

Throughout the analyses, the likelihood scale recommended for the fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC (Mastrandea *et al.* 2011) was adopted. Thresholds of 33% (ranges of 0-33% are interpreted as **unlikely**) and 66% (ranges of 66-100% are interpreted as **likely**) were obtained with the *stats::quantile* function for location-specific data sets extracted from (bio)climatic raster layers. For counts of climate models, thresholds were calculated with the *base::floor* and *base::ceiling* functions for the total number of GCMs multiplied by 1/3 and 2/3 respectively.

Figure 5.1. Selection of point locations representative of the project area.

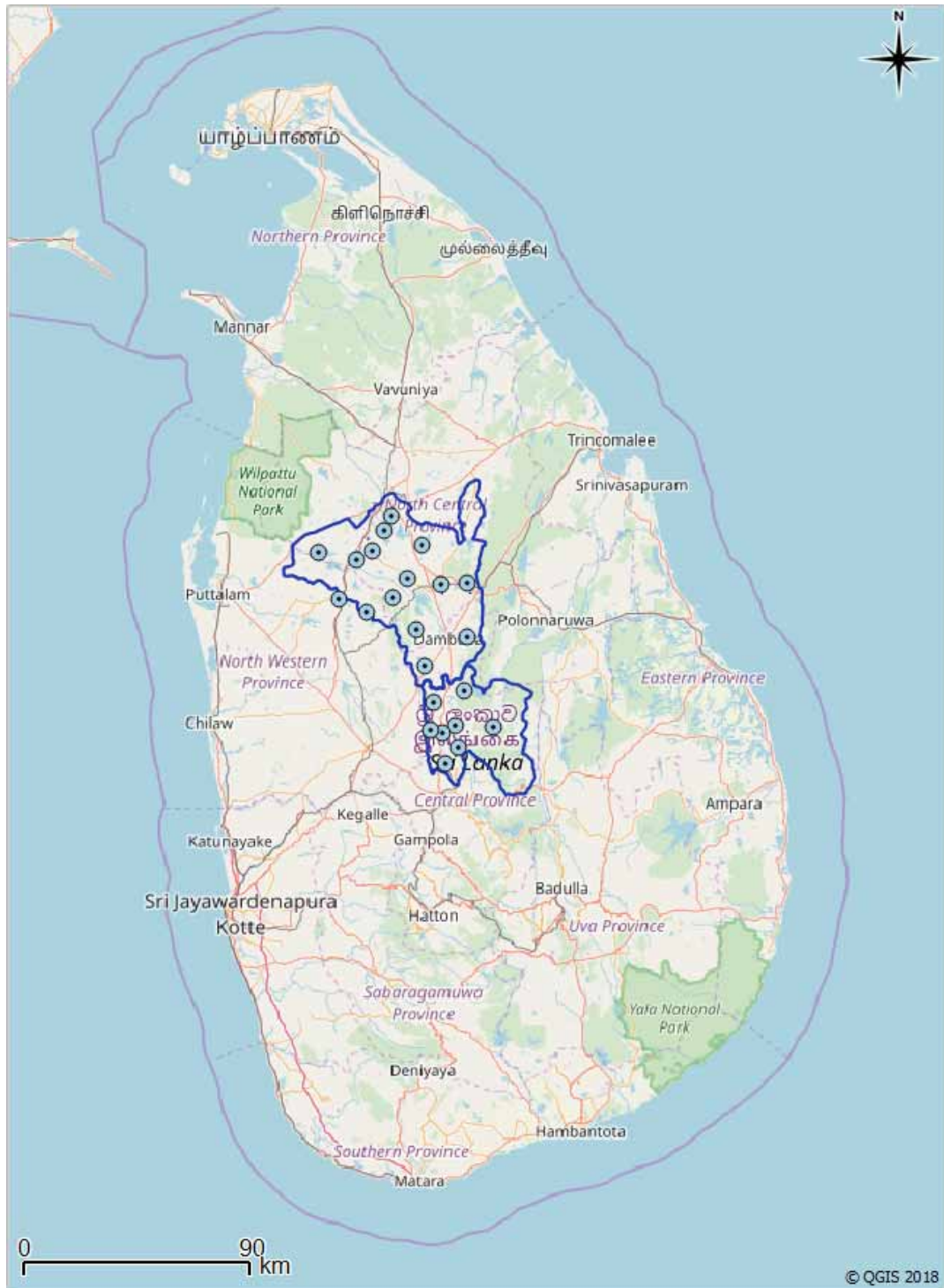


Figure 5.2. Selection of point locations representative of the project area. The unlabeled upland location north-east from Matale corresponds to Ambanganga Korale.



The map displays the Nuwara-Eliya Urban Council area, which is outlined in blue. The area is divided into several wards, each labeled with a name. The wards are: Nuwaragam Palatha East, Nachchadoowa, Thirappane, Rajanganaya, Thalawa, Thambuttegama, Palogama, Kekirawa, Palugaswewa, Galgamuwa, Galnewa, Ehetuwewa, Palagala, Dambulla, Galewela, Naula, Pallepola, Yatawatta, Matala, Rattota, Ukuwela, and Laggala-Pallegama. The map also shows surrounding areas, including the Nuwara-Eliya National Park to the north and the Nuwara-Eliya National Park to the south. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates a distance of 40 km. A north arrow is located in the top right corner.

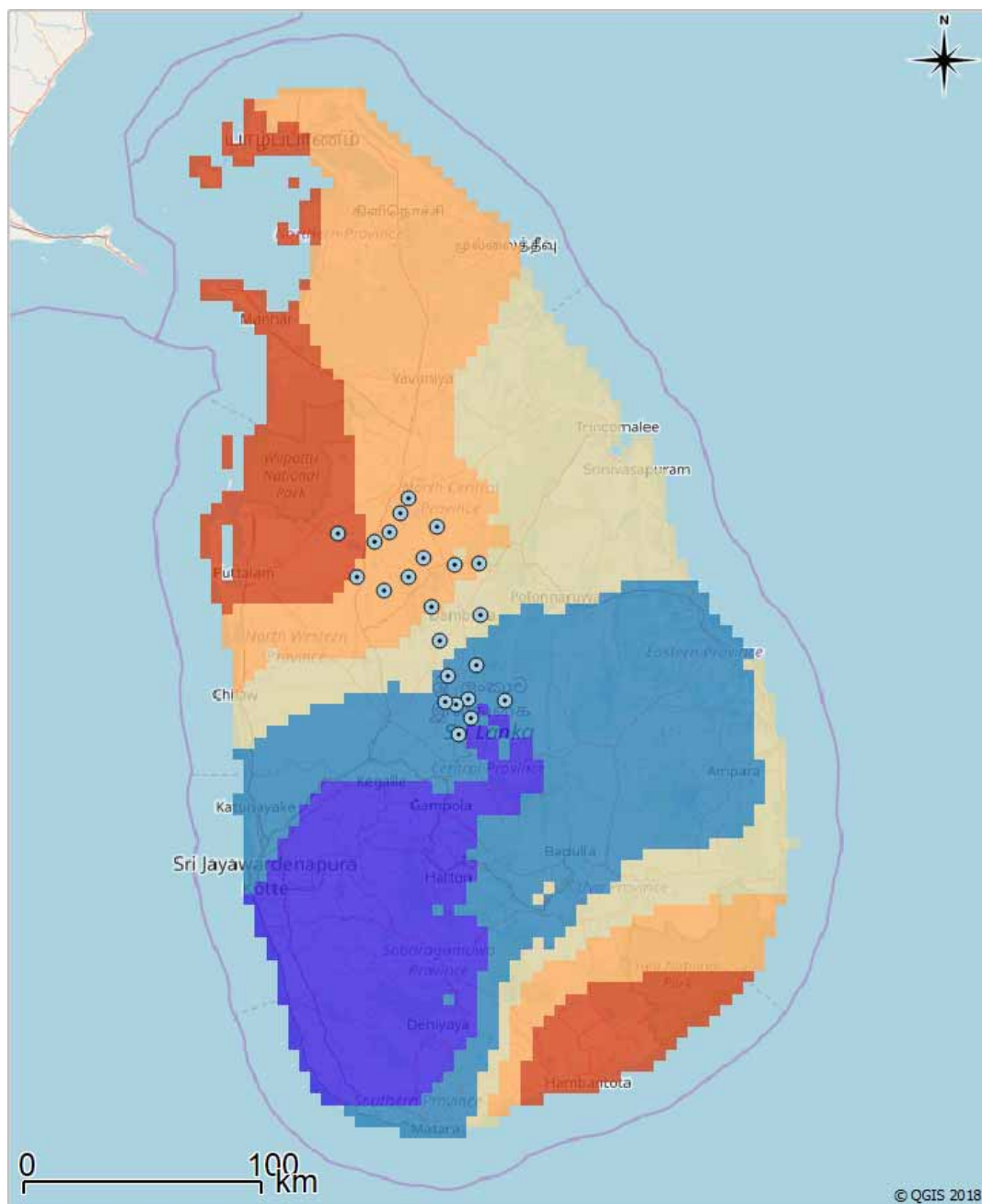
Table 5.2. Locations and characteristics of point locations used for project-level climate change analysis. Divisions are sorted by BIO12, the annual precipitation, a variable used in Sri Lanka to differentiate between dry (< 1750 mm), intermediate (1750-2500 mm) and wet (> 2500 mm) zones⁷.

Division	District	Latitude	Longitude	BIO12	Climate
Rajanganaya	Anuradhapura	8.1797	80.1858	1184	dry
Galgamuwa	Kurunegala	8.0156	80.2586	1263	dry
Thambuttegama	Anuradhapura	8.1502	80.3218	1267	dry
Ehetuwewa	Kurunegala	7.9655	80.3592	1318	dry
Thalawa	Anuradhapura	8.1840	80.3791	1332	dry
Galnewa	Anuradhapura	8.0182	80.4519	1358	dry
Nachchadoowa	Anuradhapura	8.2548	80.4192	1365	dry
Nuwaragam Palatha East	Anuradhapura	8.3088	80.4494	1377	dry
Ipalogama	Anuradhapura	8.0868	80.5070	1389	dry
Thirappane	Anuradhapura	8.2058	80.5562	1406	dry
Kekirawa	Anuradhapura	8.0630	80.6266	1458	dry
Palagala	Anuradhapura	7.9053	80.5378	1465	dry
Palugaswewa	Anuradhapura	8.0685	80.7160	1511	dry
Galewela	Matale	7.7779	80.5694	1590	dry
Dambulla	Matale	7.8764	80.7200	1616	dry
Naula	Matale	7.6888	80.7075	1802	intermediate
Pallepola	Matale	7.6461	80.5985	1833	intermediate
Matale	Matale	7.5385	80.6286	1874	intermediate
Yatawatta	Matale	7.5493	80.5878	1910	intermediate
Ukuwela	Matale	7.4289	80.6407	1947	intermediate
Laggala-Pallegama	Matale	7.5571	80.8122	2064	intermediate
Ambanganga Korale	Matale	7.5614	80.6774	2339	intermediate
Rattota	Matale	7.4881	80.6861	2397	intermediate

The eight locations in the upland catchments (Naula, Pallepola, Matale, Yatawatta, Ukuwela, Laggala-Pallegama, Ambanganga Korale and Rattota) all have an intermediate climate with annual precipitation between 1750 and 2500 mm. The locations in the lowland areas are all in the dry climatic zone of Sri Lanka (Table 2.1, Figure 5.5).

⁷ Punyawardena R, Dissanaike T and Mallawatantri. 2013. Spatial variation of climate change induced vulnerability in Sri Lanka. An analysis of the components of vulnerability at district level. Peradeniya: Department of Agriculture. ISBN 978-955-674-139-

Figure 5.4. Map of baseline annual precipitation (BIO12) of Sri Lanka with selected project locations. Colourscheme corresponds to the climatic zones of Sri Lanka where the dry zone was split in three zones (1000 – 1250 mm, 1250 – 1500 mm and 1500 – 1750 mm), the intermediate zone is shown in light blue (1750 – 2500 mm) and the wet zone is shown in dark blue (> 2500 mm).



6. Annex I. Projected monthly changes in precipitation.

Figures in this annex show the baseline monthly precipitation in the top-left corner. Other graphs correspond to projected mid-21st century changes (future - baseline). Model abbreviations as in Section X, with suffix corresponding to the CRP.

