

Regional Capacity Development Workshop: *Mainstreaming DRR in Sustainable Development Planning*

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Sri Lanka Country Presentation

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Sri Lanka: Country Overview

Physical Features & Climate

Total Area	: 65,610km ²
Land Area	: 62,705km ²
Inland waters	: 2,905km ²

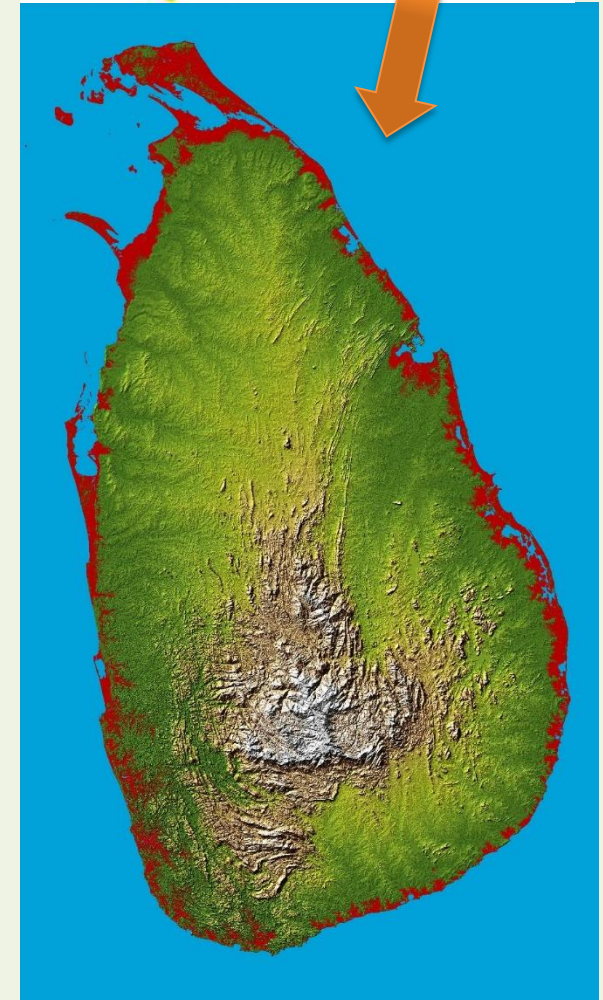
Population & Vital Statistics

Mid Year population (2014)	: 20.67Mn.
Population Density	: 330 (per km ²)
Urban Population	: 15.1%
Rural Population	: 84.9%
Infant Mortality rate (2010)	: 9.9 per 1,000 live births
Dependency Ratio (2014)	: 49.5%
Average Household Size (2013)	: 3.9 persons
Expectation of life at birth	: 74.3%
Literacy Rate (2013)	: 92.5 (Female – 93.5; Male – 91.6)
Human Development Index	: Rank 73 rd place among 187 countries

Economic Indicators

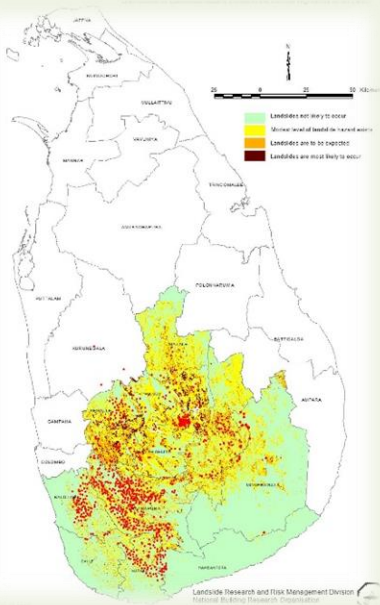
Per capita income	: 3,625 US\$
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	: 7.4 %
Sectoral Composition of GDP	: Agriculture (11.9); Industry (28.7); Services (59.3)
Inflation Rate	: 1.7%

Source.. CBSL, 2014

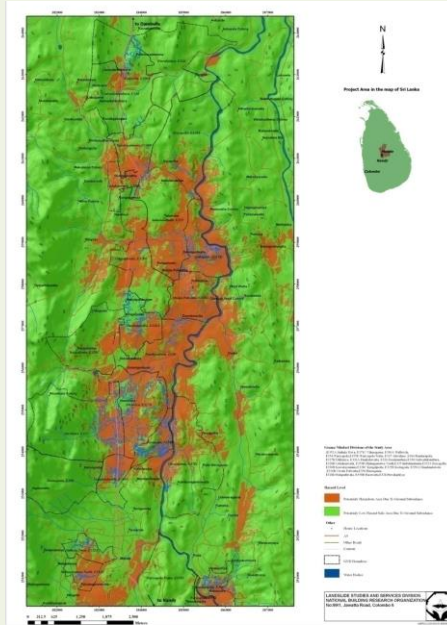


Potential disaster risk areas

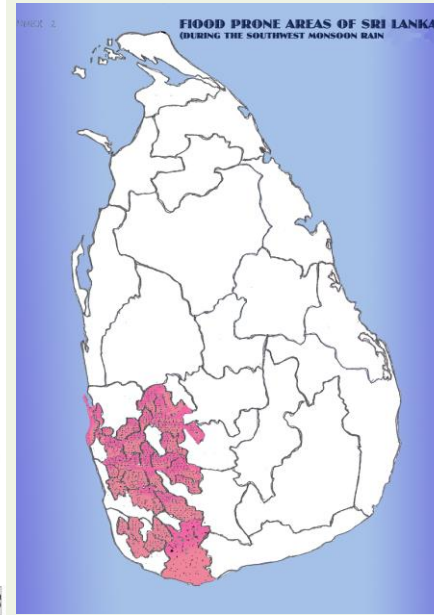
Landslide Prone areas



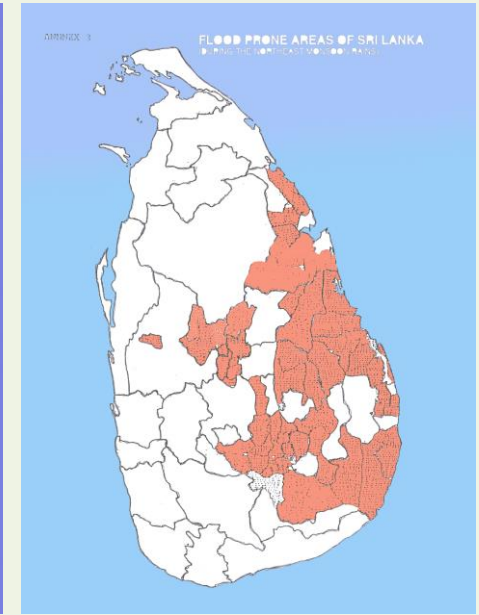
Land subsidence areas



Flood Prone areas during South west Monsoon (May – Sep)



Flood Prone areas during North East Monsoon (Dec – Feb)

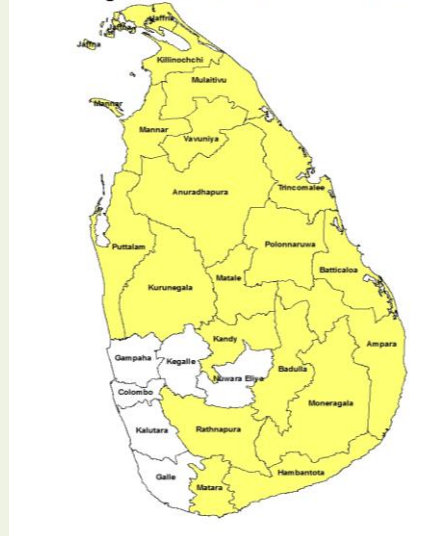


Problematic Soils -

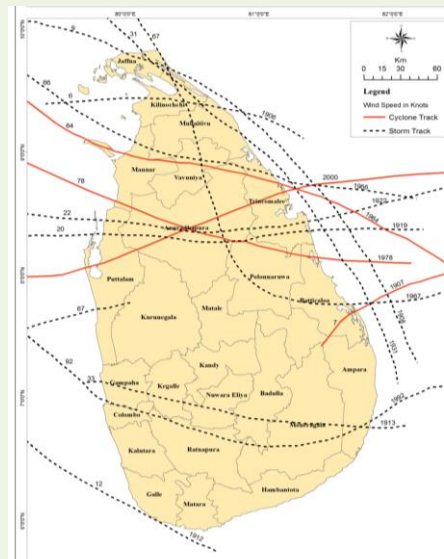


Drought Prone areas

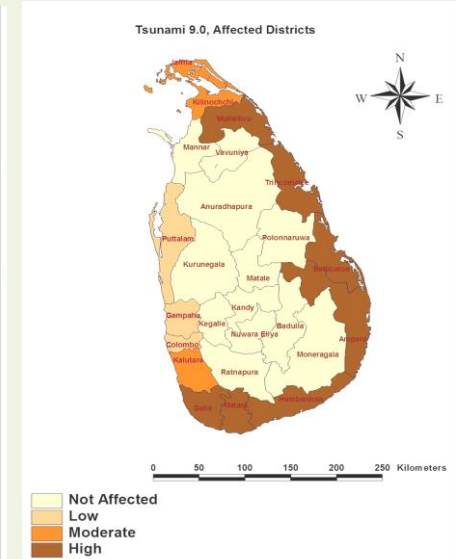
Drought Affected Districts in Sri Lanka



Tropical Cyclones



Tsunami Affected Coastal Areas



Key Disaster Impacts: Overview

“Recent floods and landslides have demonstrated the challenges posed by extreme weather conditions to economic growth prospects and poverty reduction of Sri Lanka”.

- **Floods:** Frequent; losses and damages to livelihoods, food security, housing sector and the SME sector is enormous
- **Landslides:** Frequent and several lives and properties were lost and damages to shelter and health sectors
- **High winds:** frequent and most of the housing sector is damaged
- **Cyclones:** Rare but few extreme events occur over the last century
- **Drought:** most of the dry zone of the country affected by prolonged drought period. Agricultural sector is affected frequently.
- **Environmental hazards**

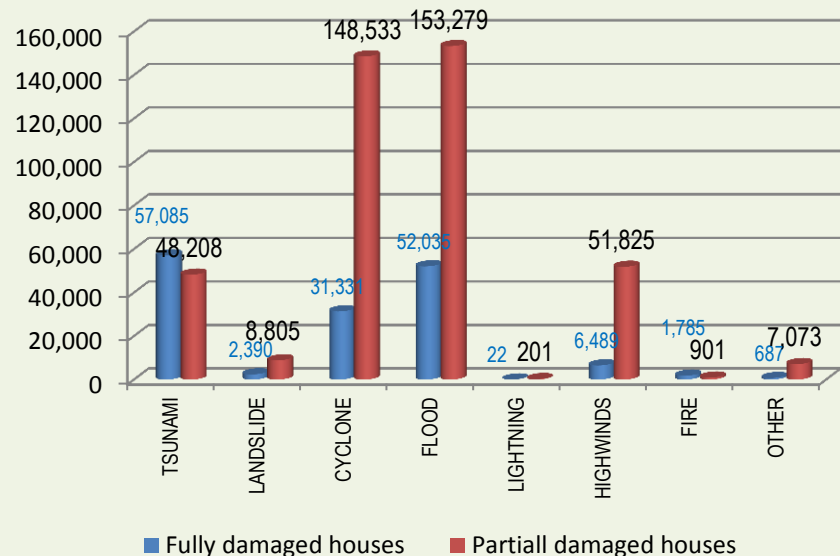
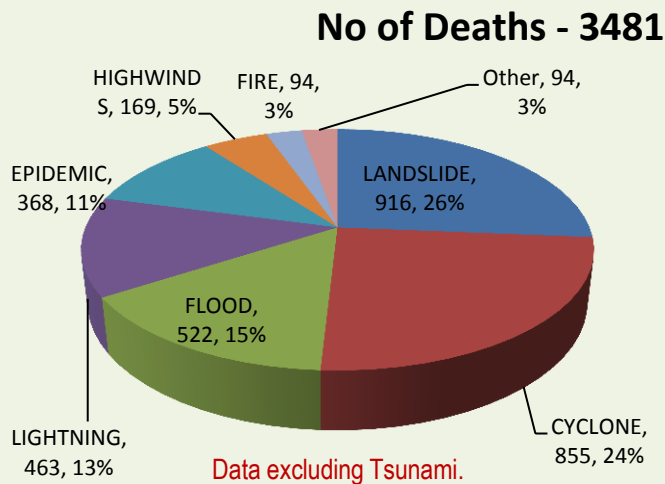
*All above disasters affect the key development sectors and divert the development investments towards relief and rehabilitation efforts

Experiences of disasters

Cumulative total of disasters occurred in Sri Lanka (1974 – 2014)

Type of Disaster	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Affected	House Damages	
					Fully	Partially
TSUNAMI	30,959	19,611	1,908	1,076,240	57,085	48,208
LANDSLIDE	916	311	77	132,922	2,390	8,805
CYCLONE	855	600	21	1,691,175	31,331	148,533
FLOOD	522	299	22	13,143,839	52,035	153,279
LIGHTNING	463	417	3	1,755	22	201
EPIDEMIC	368	0	0	588,799	0	0
HIGH-WINDS	169	489	45	525,612	6,489	51,825
FIRE	94	351	0	14,547	1,785	901
DROUGHT	0	0	0	15,456,672	0	0
OTHER	94	238	15	16,227,768	687	7,073
Total	34,440	22,316	2,091	48,859,329	151,824	418,825

Source: www.desinventar.lk database.



Current Status

Mainstreaming DRR in Sustainable Development Planning

“To ensure the safety of Sri Lanka by reducing potential disaster risks and impact on people, property & the economy” the Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka(Public Investment Program 2017-2020).

- **Sri Lanka Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (2014 -2018)**
- **National Policy on Local Government** identifies the importance of MDRR into local level planning (NPLG, 2009)
- **Housing policy** of Sri Lanka incorporates DRR concerns (National Housing Policy 2014)
- **Coastal Management Planning** process incorporates DRR concerns (CZMP, 2015)
- **Urban Development Planning** process incorporates DRR
- **National & Regional Physical Planning & Policy** identifies the importance of DRR concerns in spatial planning process.
- **Climate Change Policy** also identifies the importance of incorporating DRR into climate change adaptation process. (National Climate Change policy of Sri Lanka 2012)

Current Status

Mainstreaming DRR in Sustainable Development Planning

- Department of National Planning (NPD) identifies the importance of conducting **Disaster Risk Assessments** prior to development activities
- **District & Divisional level planning** process identifies the importance of risk centered resilience sustainable development planning
- Post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation incorporates DRR concerns
- **By-Laws** are prepared and gazetted for Provincial Councils. i.e. Central Province adopted a By-law to incorporates DRR while Uva Province also followed.

Landslide Risk Assessment For Development and Construction Projects

Since March 2011, NBRO has been assigned to issue Landslide Risk Assessment Reports (LRARs) and recommendations needed for all types of development and construction activities in landslide prone areas.

These LRARs are now a pre-requisite for building permits approved by a local authority.

This action prevents man made hazard



Non-engineered housing construction



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_2436

