

Department of Census and Statistics in collaboration with Disaster Management Division Sri Lanka

Disaster Management Practices and It's Data Collection Mechanism of Sri Lanka

4th TWG meeting on disaster-related statistics on Wednesday, 27 January 2021

Presented by:

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Brief Introduction to Sri Lanka Disaster Profile

Natural hazards exacerbated by climate change

- Located in the Indian Ocean among Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mannar.
- Pressure variations in the bay of Bengal with high winds give rise to unexpected heavy rains.
- Two monsoonal rains, Two inter monsoonal rains in an year.
- Some parts experience long period of dry seasons

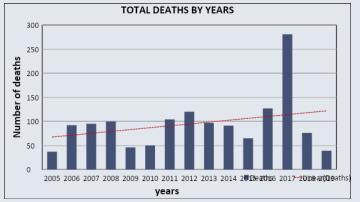
Consequences: potential to disrupt development and achievements

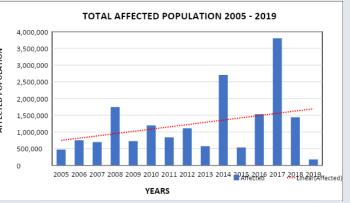
- Frequent Flooding in the lower peneplanes: Kalu, Kelani, Mahaveli and Gin River basins and North and East parts of the country
- Effect of high wind, and Cyclone.(mainly in North and East)
- Effect of Landslide in ten districts mainly in central mountain area.
- Severe drought in parts of North west, Northern,
 North central, Southern provinces

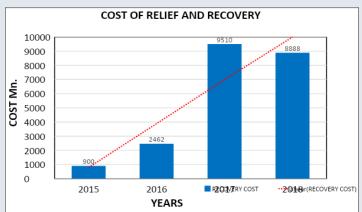
All indicators
demonstrates increasing
trends in death, people
affected and cost to
development

Source:Desinventar

Past Hazards statistics by years 2005 – 2019 (14 YEARS)







ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Following the 2004 tsunami, adopted strategic management system:

- Passed a Disaster Management Act, No.13 / 2005
- Formed a National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) Headed by H.E. the President
- Established a separate Ministry for Disaster Management in 2006, which has:
 - Disaster Management Center (DMC)
 - National Disaster Relief Service Center(NDRSC)
- Already established under different gazette:
 - National Building Research Organization (NBRO)
 - Department of Meteorology

POLICY INSTRUMENTS

- 1. National DM Act
- 2. National DM policy
- 3. National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)
- 4. National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)
- 5. Local Level Disaster Management Plan
- 6. Resilience Framework
- 7. Post Disaster Need Assessment and Recovery Plan

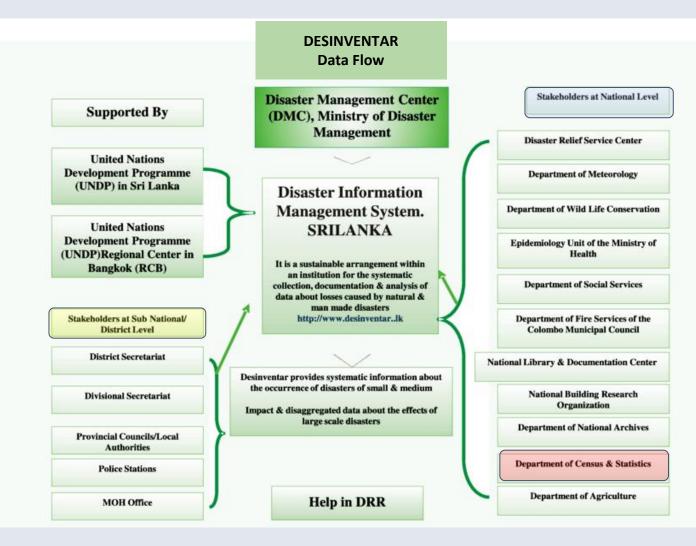
In Addition, Ministry of Disaster

Management collectS data for SFDRR and
SDG reporting

Held two meetings with 72 stakeholders

- 1. Created 15 thematic clusters
- 2. Plans to form data cell in each institute
- 3. Data format & technical know how by DCS

Response: Government has identified the resilience among national priorities and make strategies to strengthen disaster risk reduction programmes, projects, activities and collection of disaster related data, statistics and information.

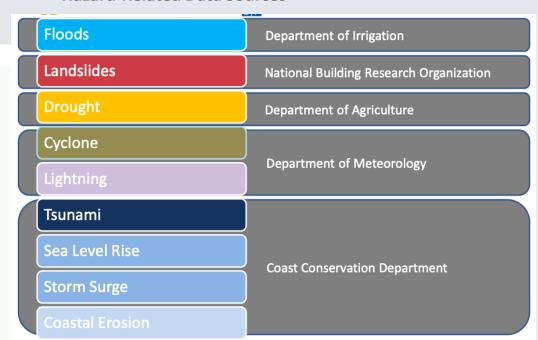


Mall, Rajesh & KUMAR, SANTOSH. (2014). Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in SAARC Region.

DMC developed National Disaster Risk Information Platform "RiskInfo"

Supported by World Bank and GFDRR, under the Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI) December 2017.

Hazard-Related Data Sources





http://www.riskinfo.lk/

Strength of the DCS to collect Disaster Related Statistics:

STRENGTHS TO COLLECT DISASTER STATISTICS

- Availability of separate technical divisions (Population & Demography, National Accounts, Agriculture, Cartography, ICT) etc.
- 2. Availability of DCS officers in the all Districts and DS Divisions to collect and process data related to all institutes.
- 3. Availability of officers in all line ministries, departments, and institutes as focal points to collect and process data.
- 4. Technical expertise in the office of DCS
- 5. Authorized main governmental independent data collection body.

CHALLENGES IN DATA INTEGRATION

- 1. Use of different classification, mandate, and functions (ISIC, SNA, Local standard codes)
- 2. Most of agencies do not collect data up to lowest administrative levels. (GN division = Village Officer Level)
- 3. Most of agencies collected, stored, and shared by different formats. (excel, reports, maps)
- 4. Lack of data processing expertise and required skills.
- 5. Problem in the integration of DCS data and shape files with other agencies due to segregation and demarcation issues
- 6. Duplication of data and no common definitions for connected subject areas
- 7. No system or policy for real time data sharing.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Forming a new unit: together with Sendai Secretariat, to produce integrated disaster related data and statistics
- 2. Need capacity building for DMD /DCS
- 3. Request experience sharing with countries that have DRS systems.
- 4. Request consultancy assistance from ESCAP to improve the system.
- 5. Propose an annual review and evaluation of the disaster related data collecting system

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