

The 3rd Networking Seminar of the Fukuoka Platform for Sustainable Cities
in Asia and the Pacific (Fukuoka-SUSCAP)
18 December 2025 ONE FUKUOKA BLDG., Fukuoka City, Japan

“Role of Regional Planning and Ensuring its Implementation”

**Adequate housing, land and basic services with
“National Physical Plan” focusing on
Natural disasters**

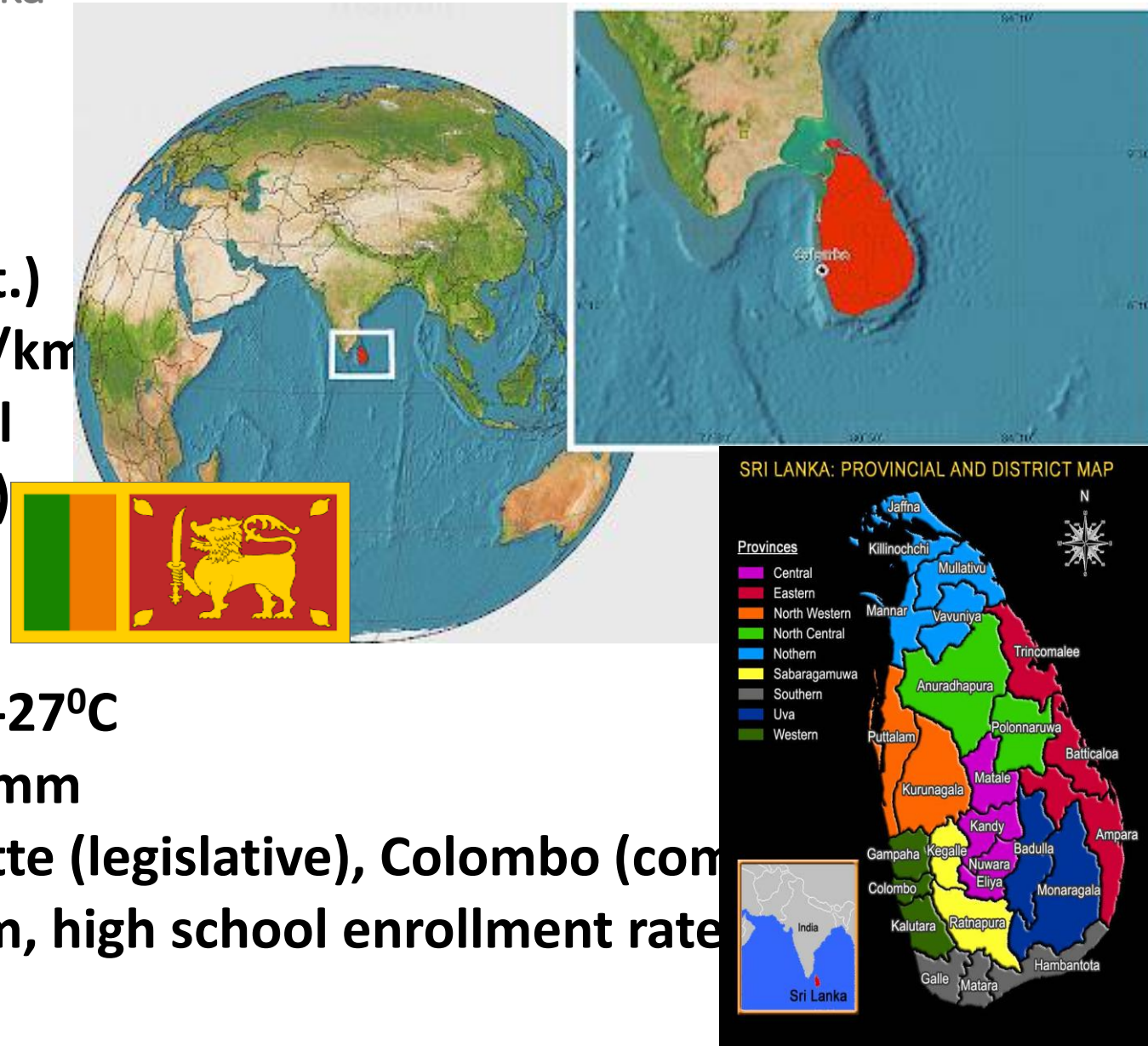
**Ministry of Housing, Construction and Water Supply
Sri Lanka**

Eng. R.A.S. Ranawaka, Director General

General National Profile

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

- Provinces : 9
- Districts : 25
- Population: ~22 million (2025 est.)
- Population density: 353 persons/km
- Official Languages: Sinhala, Tamil
- Currency: Sri Lankan Rupee (LKR)
- Time Zone: GMT+5:30
- Area: 65610 Sqkm
- Mean annual temperature: 18⁰C-27⁰C
- Annual rainfall (Average) : 2,312mm
- Capital: Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (legislative), Colombo (com
- Education: Free education system, high school enrollment rate



Presentation Overview

- Present “National Physical Plan-Sri Lanka” approach & situation
- How it merge to Regional/Provincial/Divisional level
- Challenges/Lessons Learn
- Insight – Specifically related to “Present Disaster”, “Ditwah” cyclone

Present “National Physical Plan-Sri Lanka”

- **National Physical Planning Department responsible for preparing the country’s “National Physical Plan”**
- **History**
 - Town and Country Planning Department was established under the **Town and Country Planning Ordinance No. 13 of 1946**
 - In 1972, the Department prepared “Colombo Master Plan” for Colombo and Suburb areas with the assistance of the UNDP.
 - In 1978, the Urban Development Authority established with the intension of implementing this Master Plan
 - In 1997, the Presidential Task Force on Housing and Urban Development recommended that there should be a National Spatial Plan for Sri Lanka.
 - **The National Physical Planning Department was established under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Amendment Act No.49 of 2000, which mandated the preparation of a National Physical Planning Policy and Plan.**

Planning Hierarchy

Legal Provision :Town & Country Planning Ordinance No. 13 of 1946, amended by Act No. 49 of 2000

Level 1: National Level

National Physical Planning Policy & the Plan

Level 2: Regional Level

Regional Physical Plan

Sectorial Policies and Plans/ Action Projects

Western (Megapolis) Regional Physical Plan
Eastern Regional Physical Plan
Central Regional Physical Plan

Level 3: Local Level

Local Physical Plan

Action Projects

Nuwara Eliya Development Plan (UDA), Kandy City Development Plan (UDA), Colombo City Development Plan (UDA)

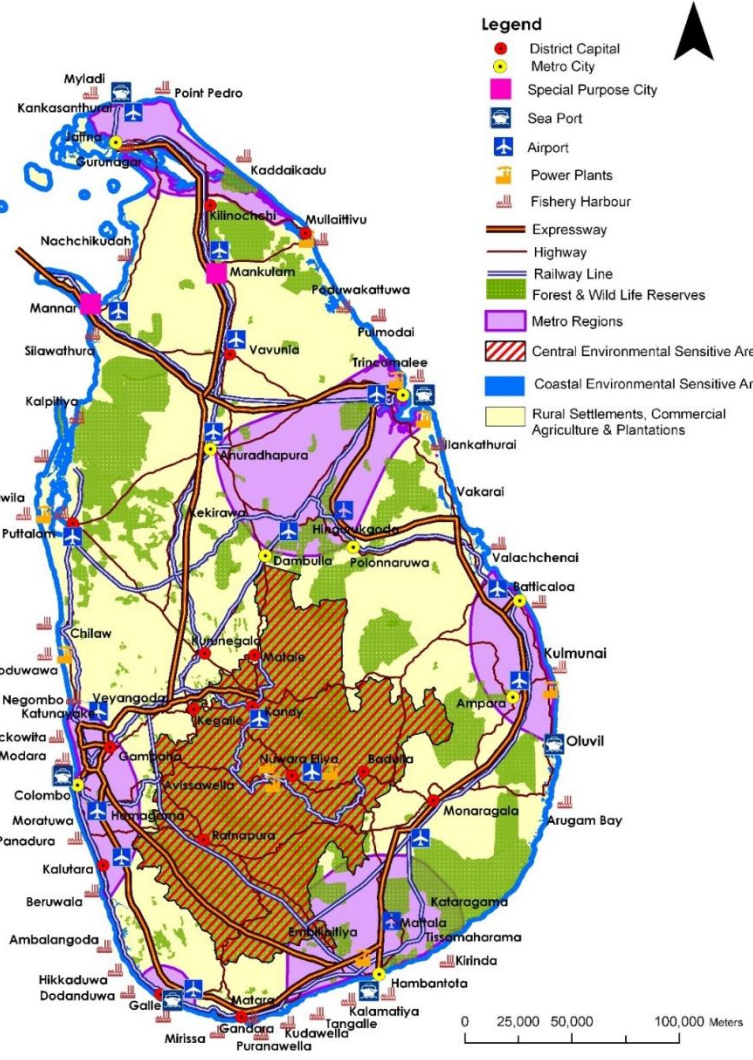
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Scope of the National Physical Plan

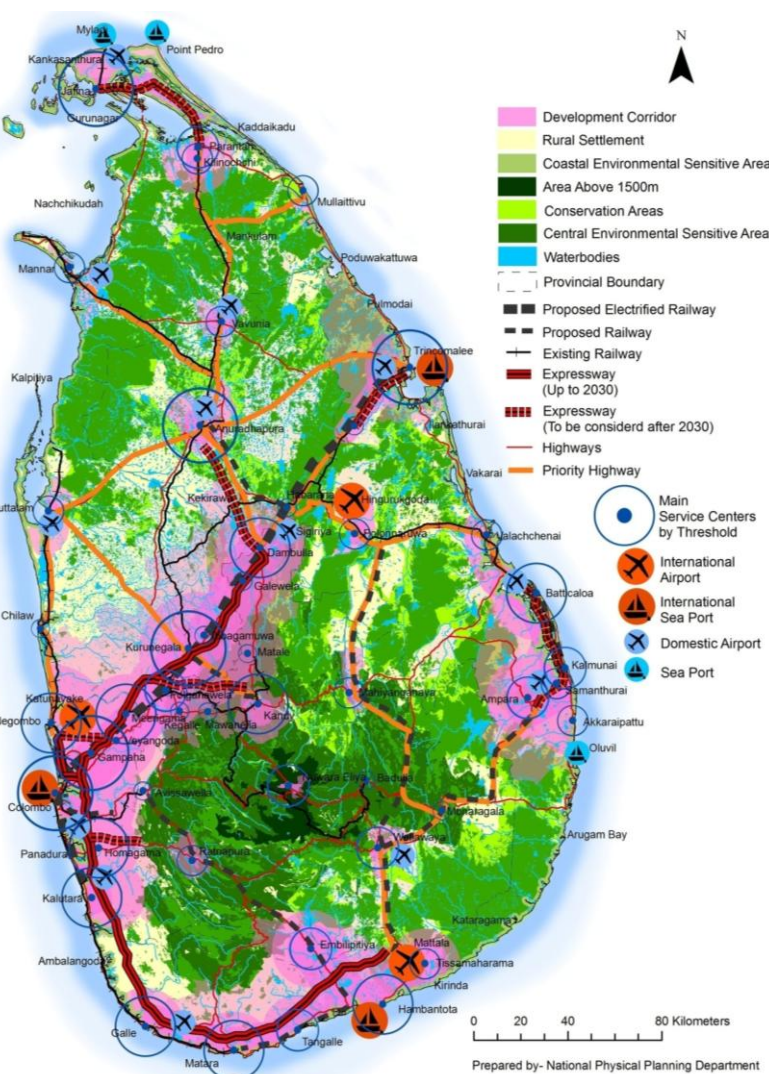
- The National Physical Plan is a broad policy framework to guide;
 - Management of changes in the land uses
 - Establishment and extension of human settlements
 - Shifting and location of human activities
 - Installation and improvement of physical infrastructure
 - Conservation and enhancement of any land-based heritage, resource, etc.

Preceding National Physical Plans

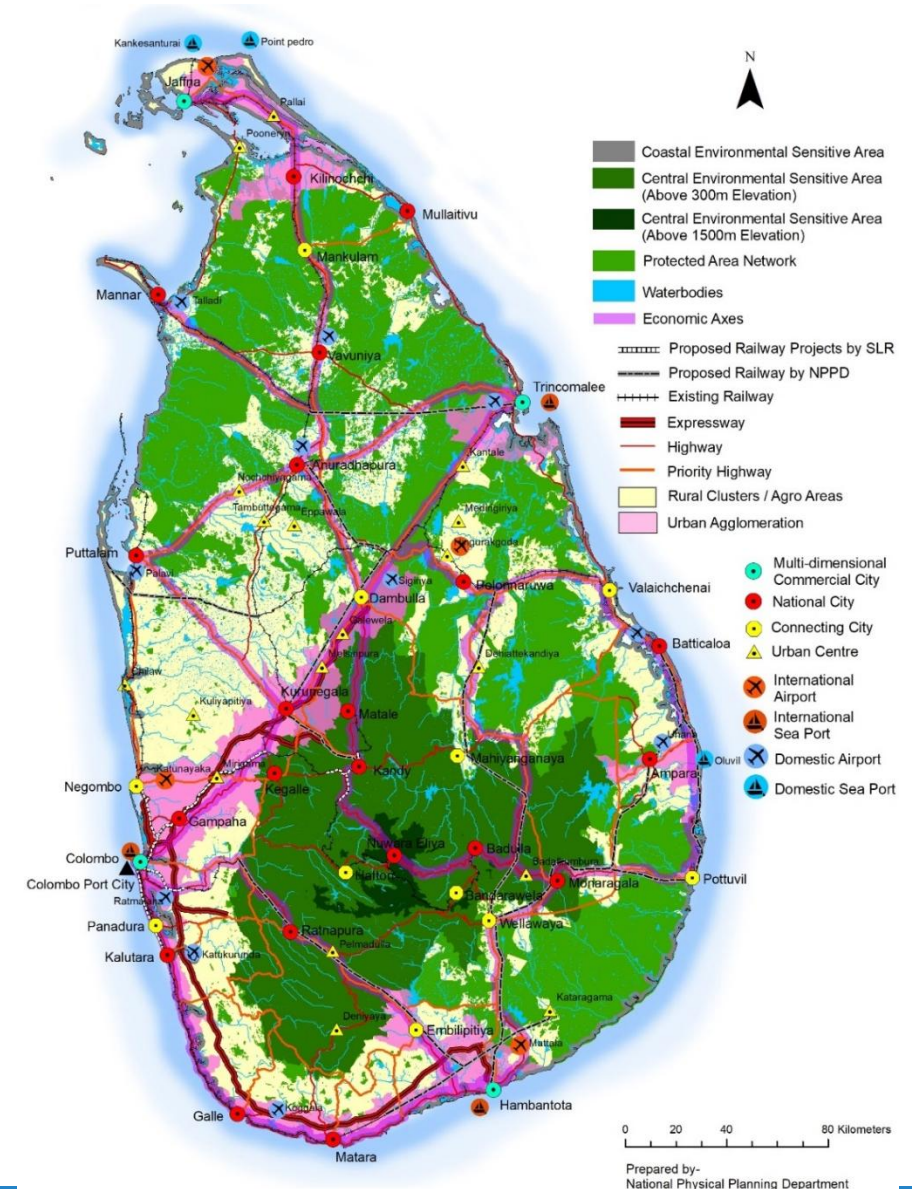
1st National Physical Plan - 2030 (Enacted - 2011)



2nd National Physical Plan – 2050 (Enacted - 2019)



On going National Physical Plan Update (Based on the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, dated on 02.01.2020)



Updating of the existing National Physical Plan - 2050

The National Physical Plan – 2050 has been updated as per the decision of the Cabinet Ministers dated on 02.01.2020 to incorporate some elements to the urban hierarchy.

This was used as an opportunity incorporate the following unforeseen situations

1. The Covid-19 world pandemic which affected Sri Lanka necessitating dramatic changes to be done in transport, education, employment and other sectors
2. The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of the United Nations in 2021 highlighted new predictions due to climate change with the potential to affect Sri Lanka
3. The Exclusive Economic Zone of the country which is incidentally 23 times the land mass of the country needs to be dealt with in more detail
4. The need to redefine the urban hierarchy based on functions of settlements
5. The need to include updated data and information
6. The need to strengthen the implementation strategy
7. Recent Natural Disaster “Ditwah” cyclone (27th November to 30th November 2025) ????

National Physical Planning Policy: Four Guiding Policies

1. Conservation of the 'Critical' and the 'Unique'

Considered the sensitive settings, water resources and the natural ecosystems for the long sustaining economy and the socio-cultural environment

2. Promotion of the 'Livability' for 'Human'

Considered the environments most appropriate for human habitation in terms of climate, availability of resources for basic needs and essential services

3. Optimization of the 'Utility' of the 'Available'

Considered the optimum use of the available resources and infrastructure for future development and in view of the Sustainable Development Goals

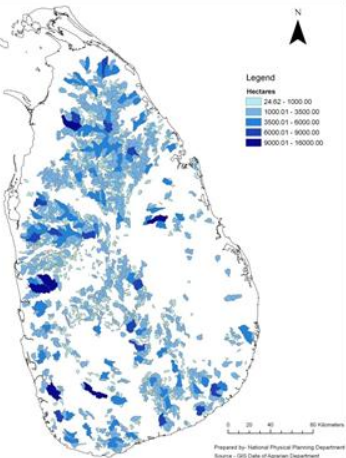
4. Exploration of the 'Potentials' and the 'Enhancement' of the use

Considered the Human Resource locations: where populations with various skills and education levels are located,
Resource locations: such have potentials for diversified developments

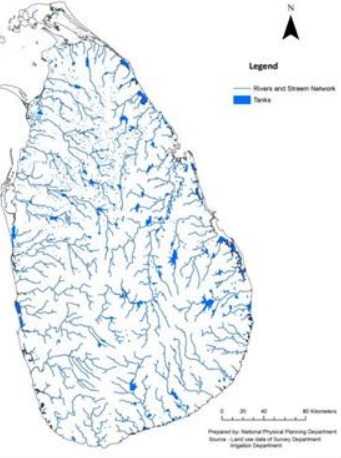
Guiding Principle 1 - The Conservation Space

Considered the sensitive settings, water resources and the natural ecosystems for the long sustaining economy and the socio-cultural environment

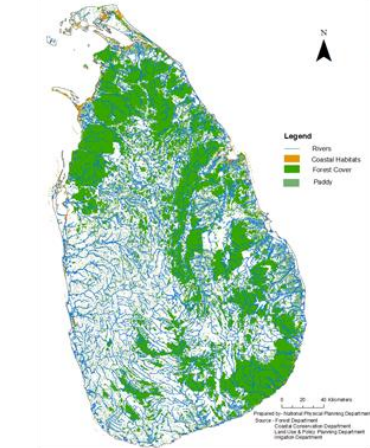
Water Resources – Areas under Cascades



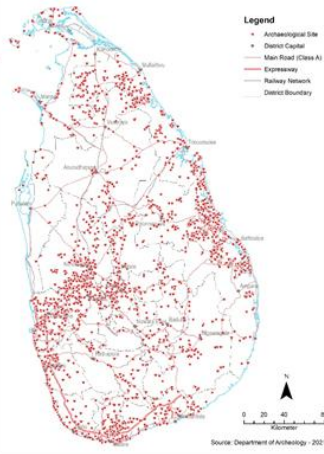
Major Rivers, Tanks (Weva), Reservoirs and Lagoons



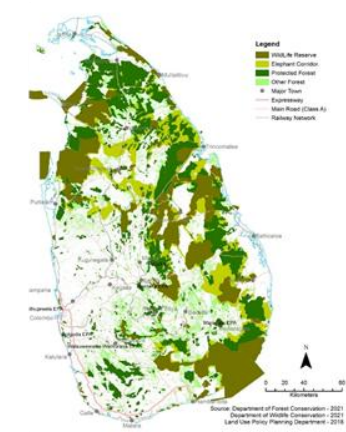
Distribution of Coastal and Riverine Ecosystems



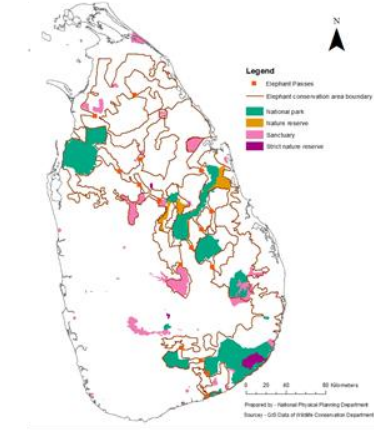
Archeological Sites declared by the Department of Archeology



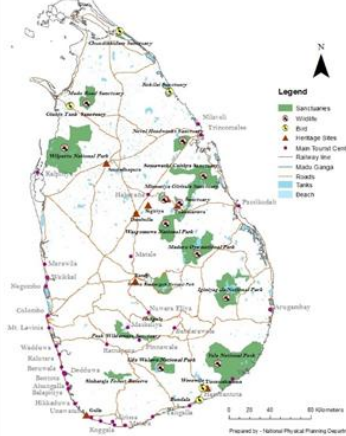
Wildlife and Biodiversity by Zones



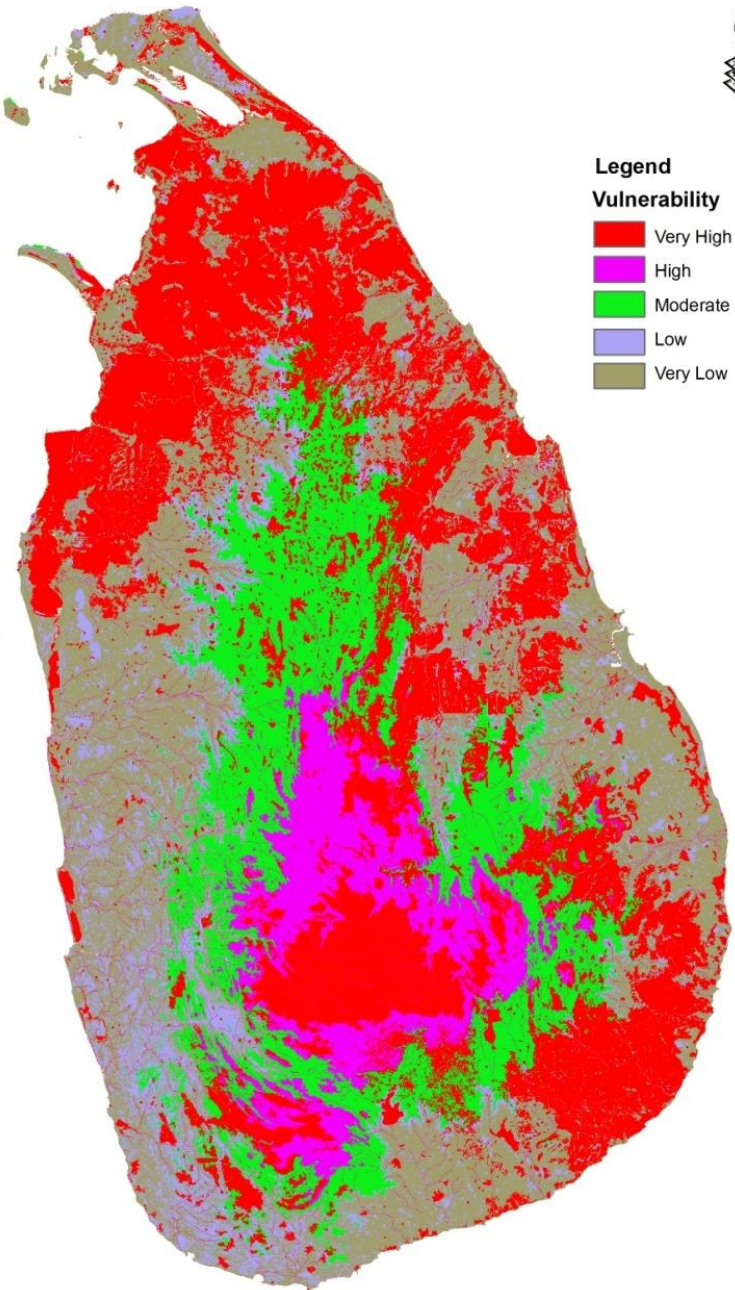
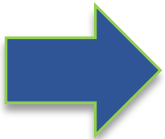
Proposed Elephant Conservation Areas



Unique Landscapes Identified for Preservation



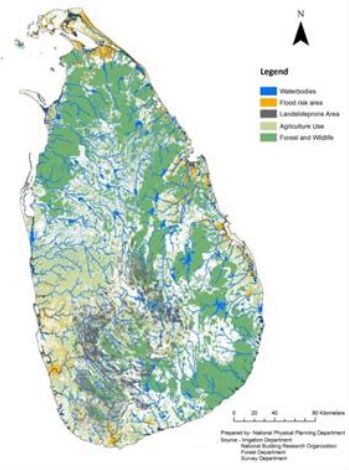
Agricultural Land Uses



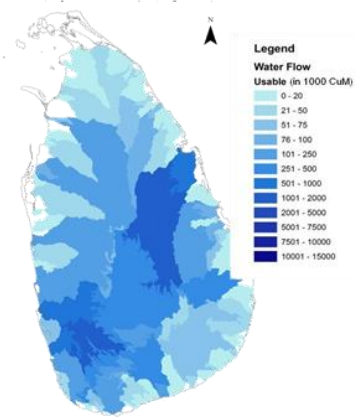
Guiding Principle 2 - The Livable Space

Considered the environments most appropriate for human habitation in terms of climate, availability of resources for basic needs and essential services

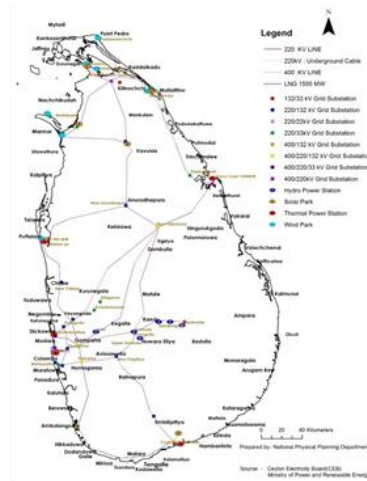
Lands with Development Constraints



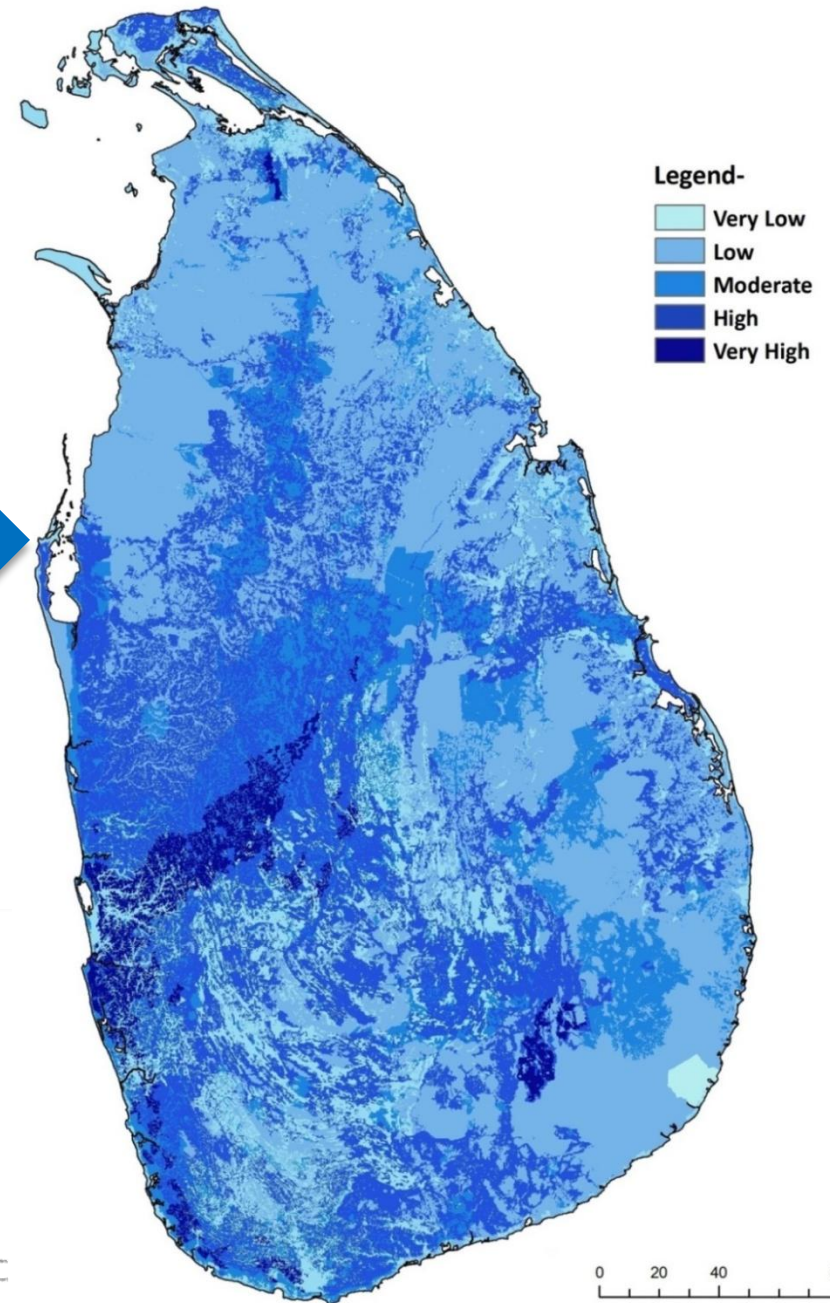
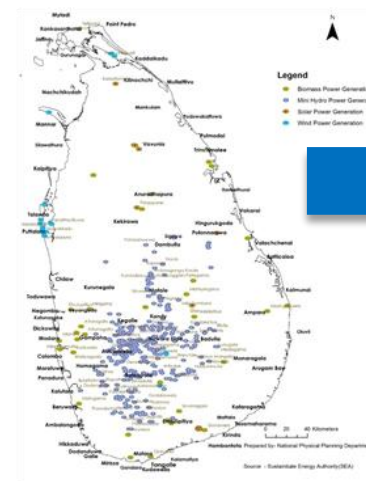
Availability of Safe Drinking Water and Water for Other Needs (present and future availability of water in the respective river basin)



Transmission System of Electricity -2037)



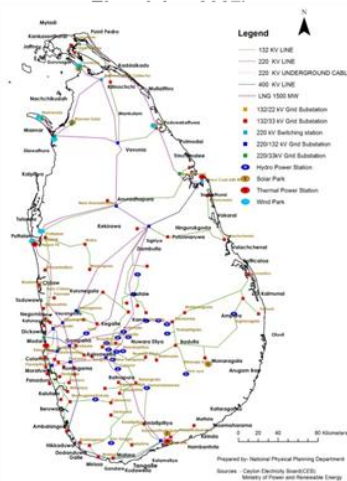
Proposed Projects for the Renewable Energy Sector



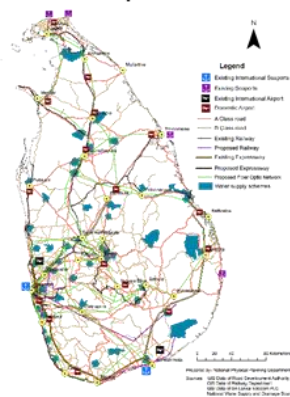
**Major Urban Centers
(Existing Urban Hierarchy)**



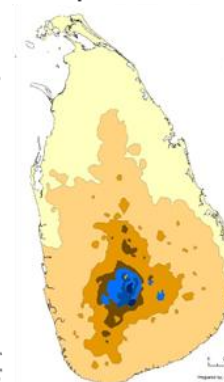
Access to Electricity (Transmission System of



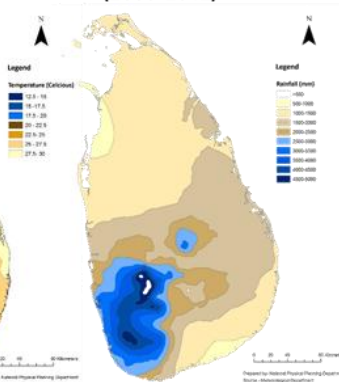
Major Infrastructure Developments



**Average Day Time
Temperature**



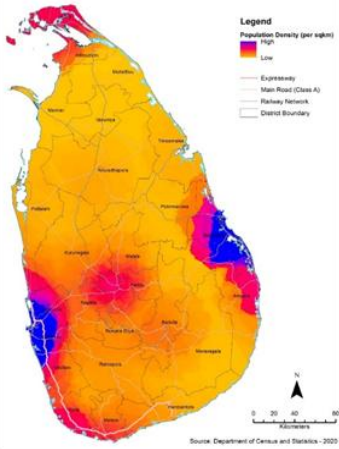
**Annual Average Rainfall
(2000-2012)**



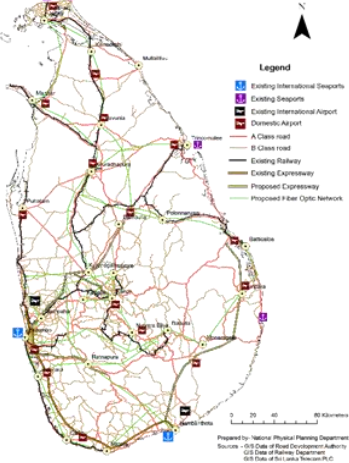
Guiding Principle 3 - Optimized and the Best Utilized Space

Considered the optimum use of the available resources and infrastructure for future development and in view of the Sustainable Development Goals

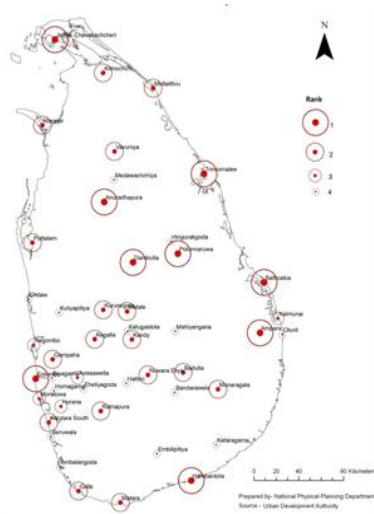
Population Density by DS Divisions 2020



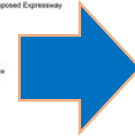
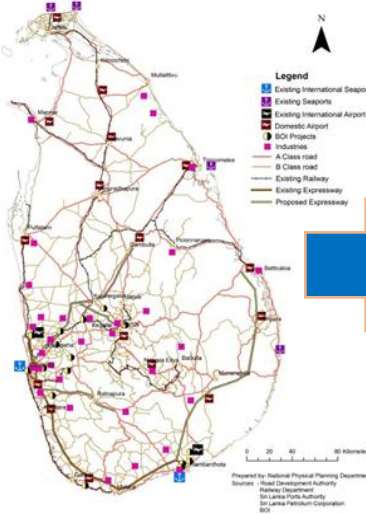
Existing Transportation Infrastructure



Order of Distribution of Social Infrastructure



Existing Industries Related Infrastructure



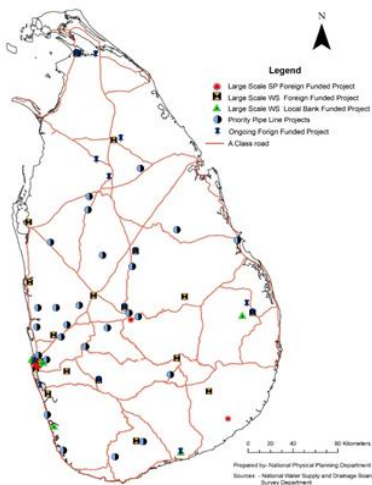
Legend-

- Restricted
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

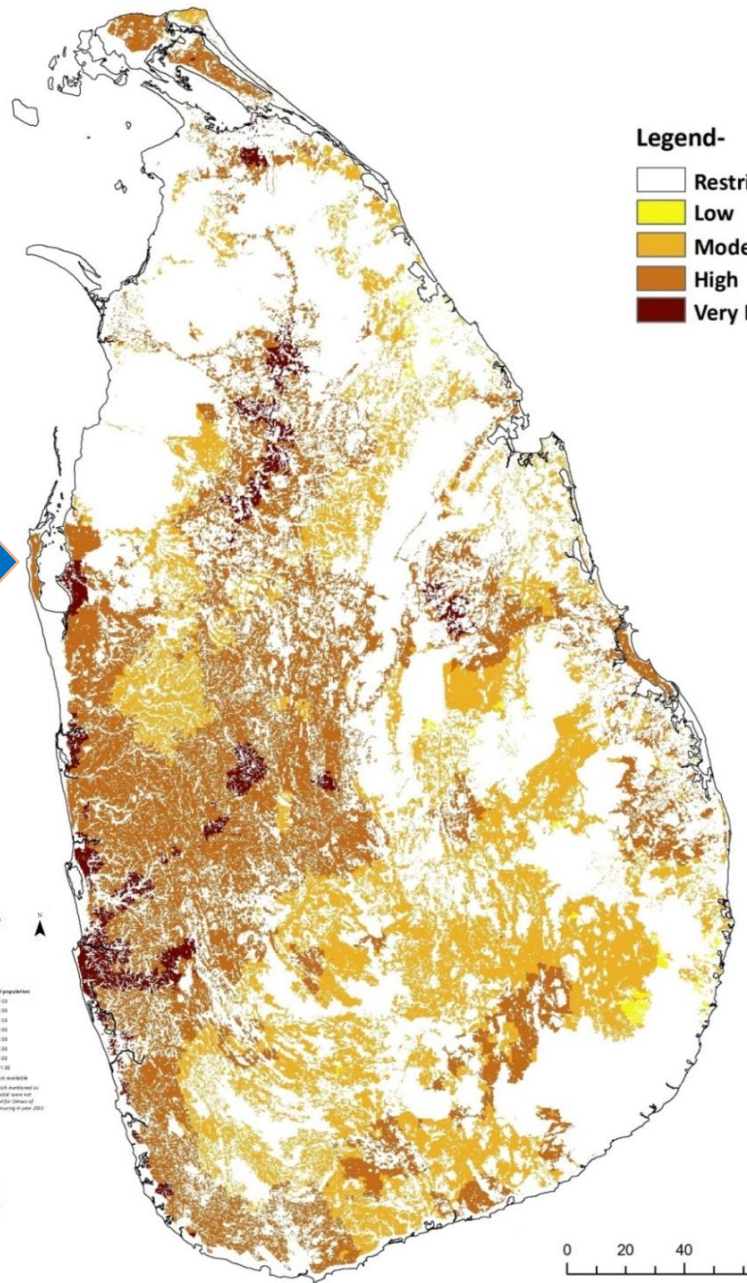
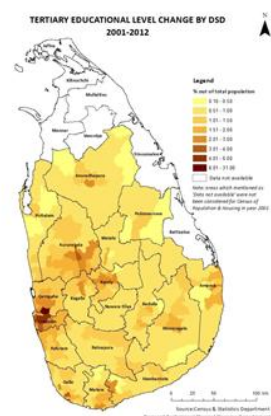
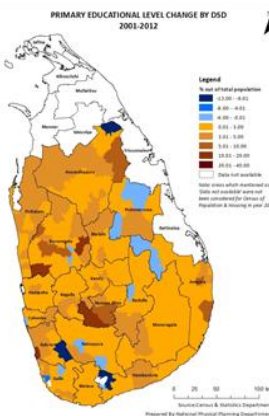
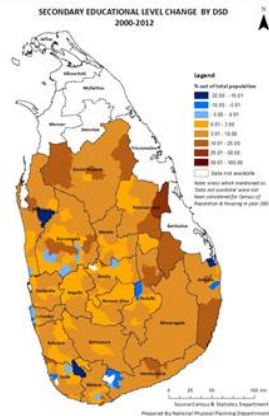
Distribution of A and B Class Roads



Existing and Proposed Water Supply Projects



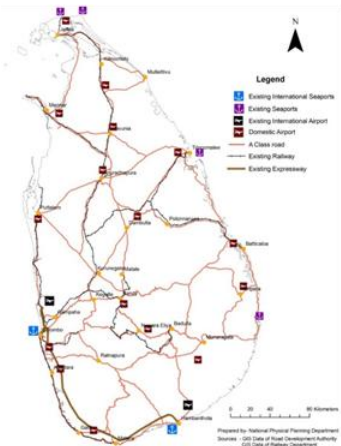
Availability of Human Resources



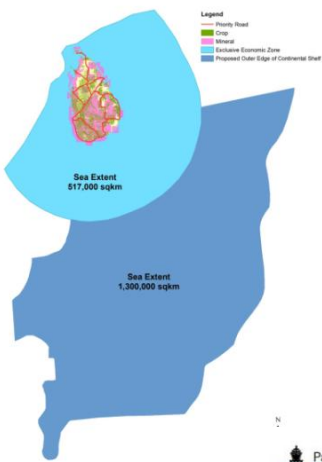
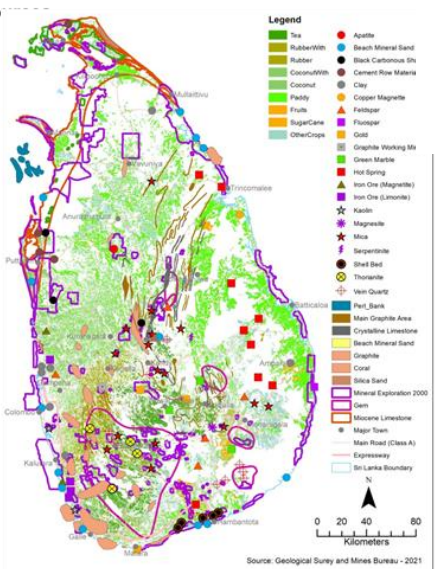
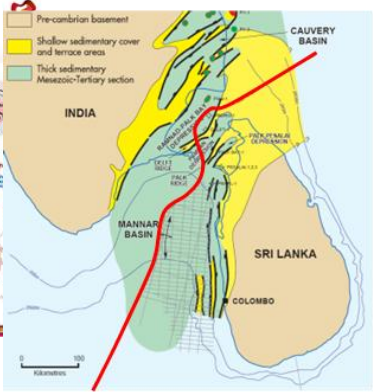
Guiding Principle 4 - The Explorative Space

Human Resource locations: where populations with various skills and education levels are located,
Resource locations: such have potentials for diversified developments

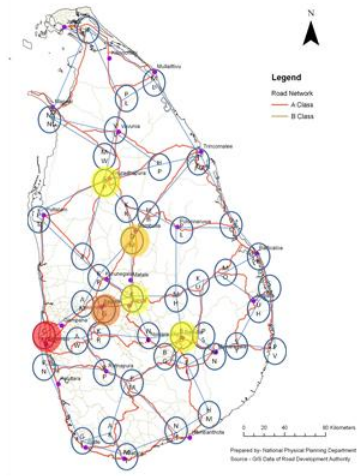
Possibility of Linking with International Trade Routes



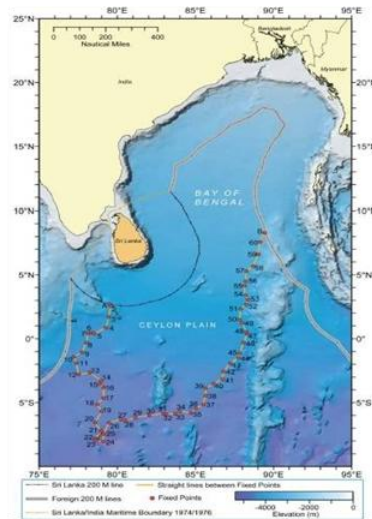
Accessibility to Untapped Resources



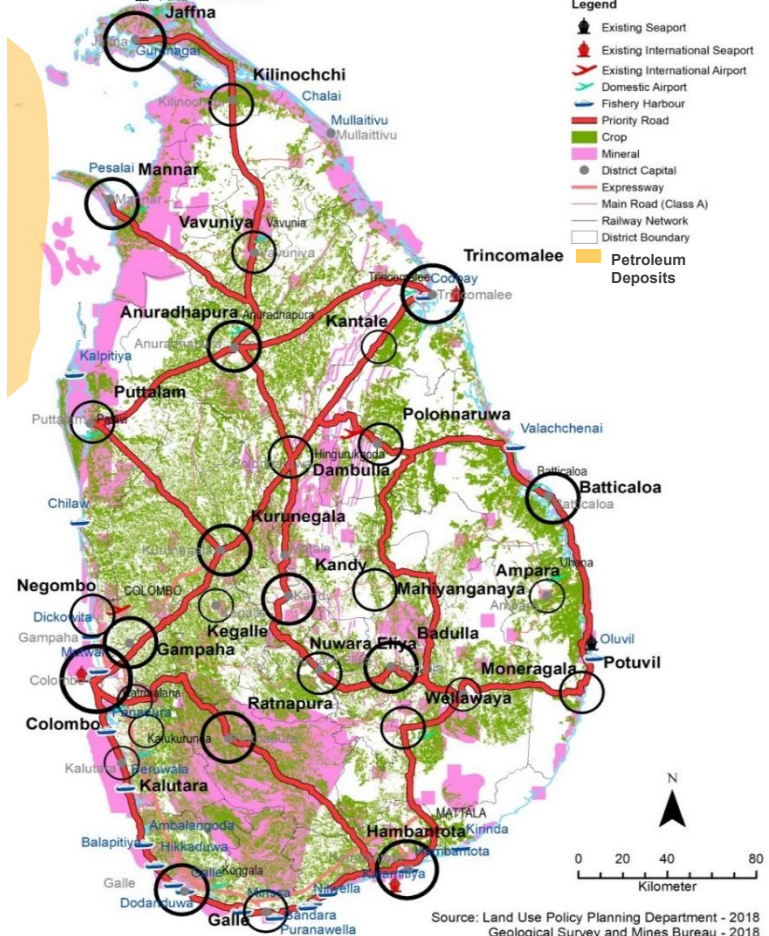
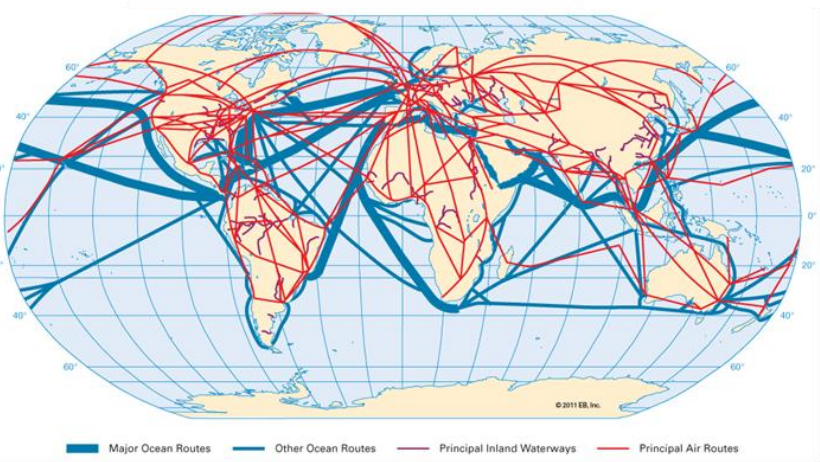
Level of Internal Connectivity

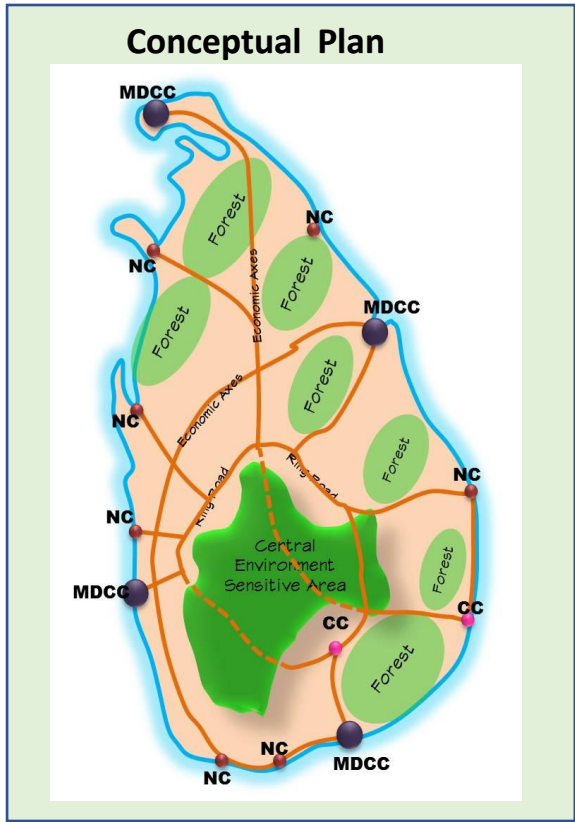


Sri Lankan Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)



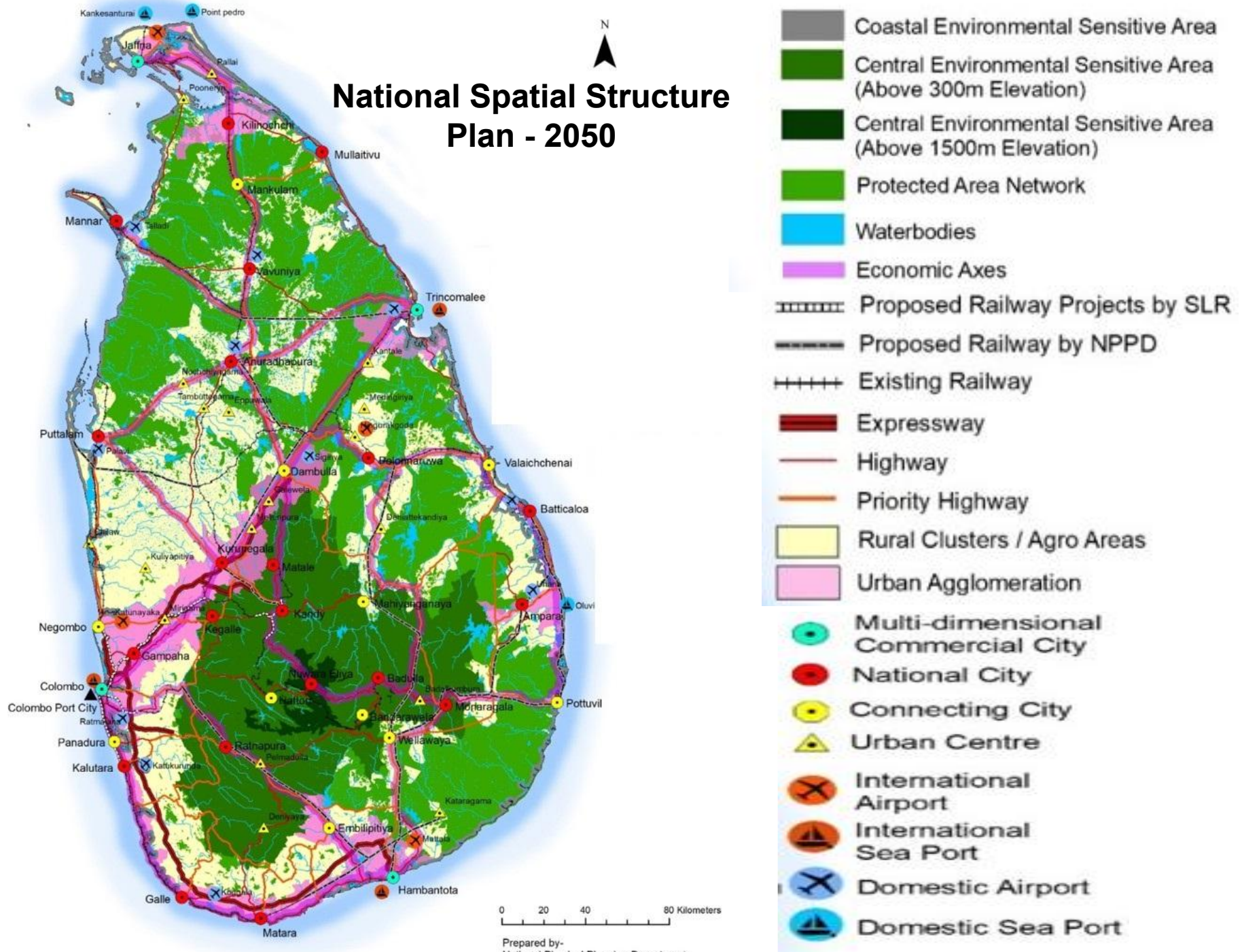
World Water and Air Transportation Routes





Vision

**“Planned, Sustained
and
Prosperous Nation”**



Main Features - National Physical Plan – 2050 (Proposed National Land Use Plan – 2050)

1. Environmental Conservation Area

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)

Central ESA, Coastal ESA, Environmental Protection Areas

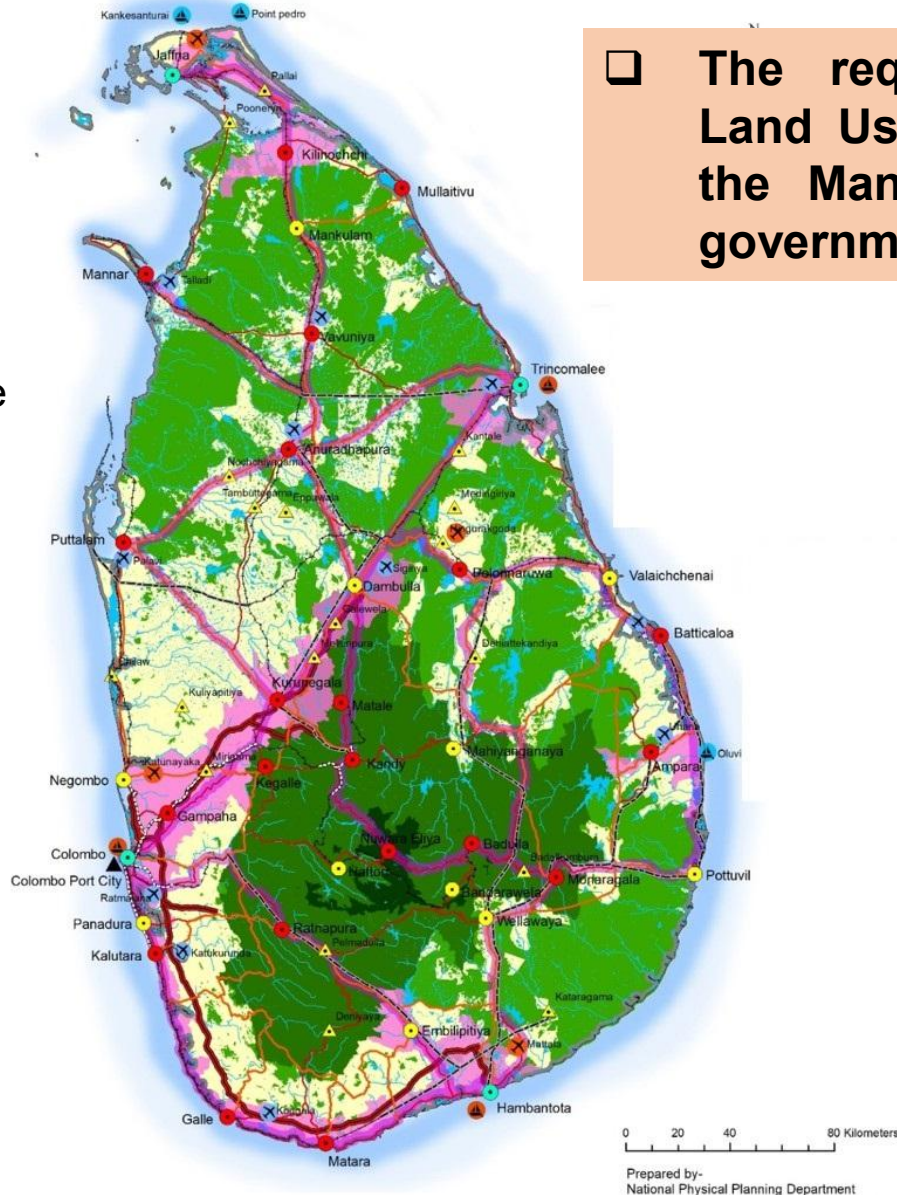
Protected Area Network

Eco Conservation Zone, Water conservation zone
Agro Conservation Zone, Heritage Conservation Zone

2. Settlement Hierarchy

4 Multi-Dimensional Commercial Cities,
21 National Cities,
11 Connecting Cities,
5 Urban Agglomerations
50+ Urban Centers,
Rural Clusters

3. Economic Axes



□ The requirement of National Land Use Plan is identified by the Manifesto of the present government

1. Environmental Conservation Areas

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)

Central ESA

Coastal ESA

Environmental Protection Areas

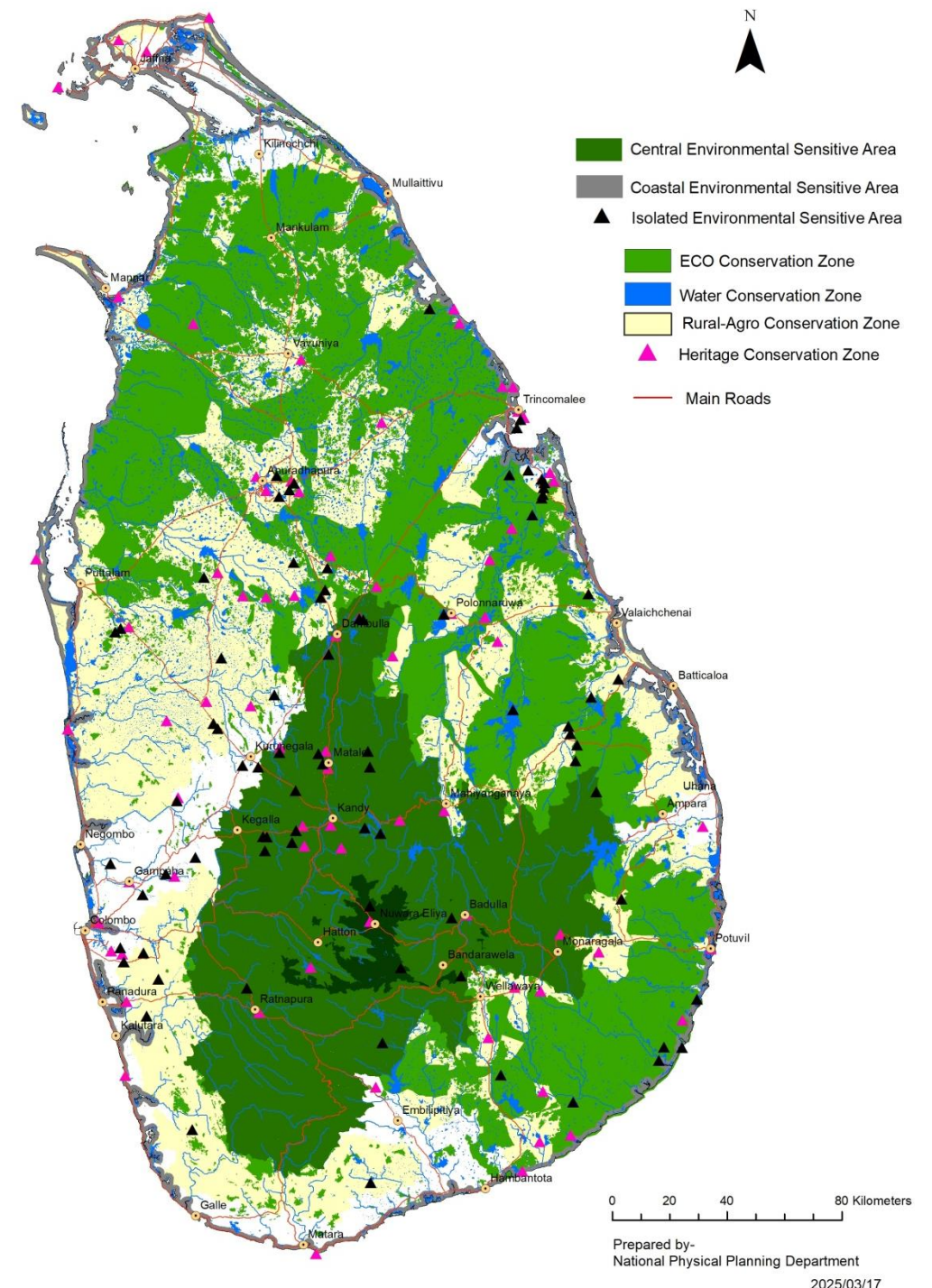
Protected Area Network

Eco Conservation Zone

Water conservation zone

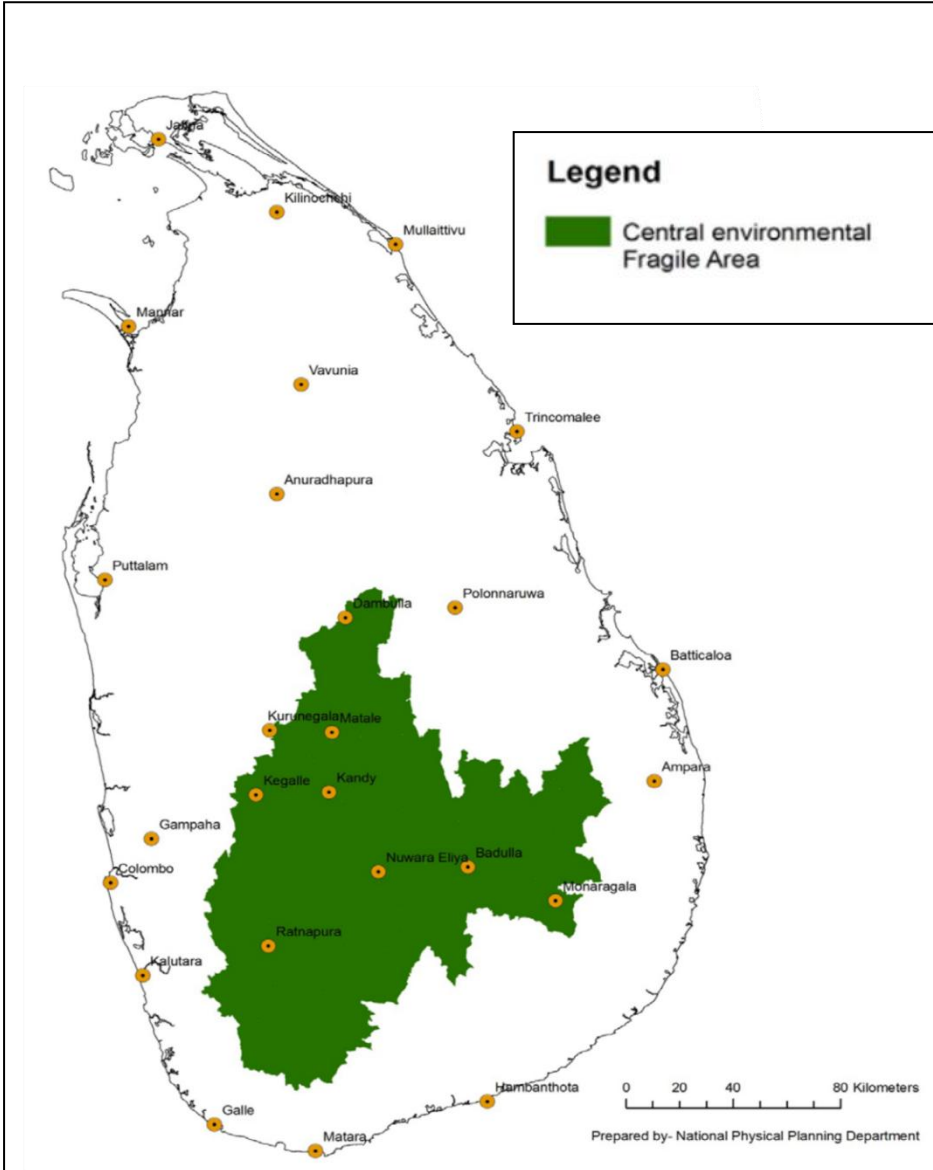
Agro Conservation Zone

Heritage Conservation Zone

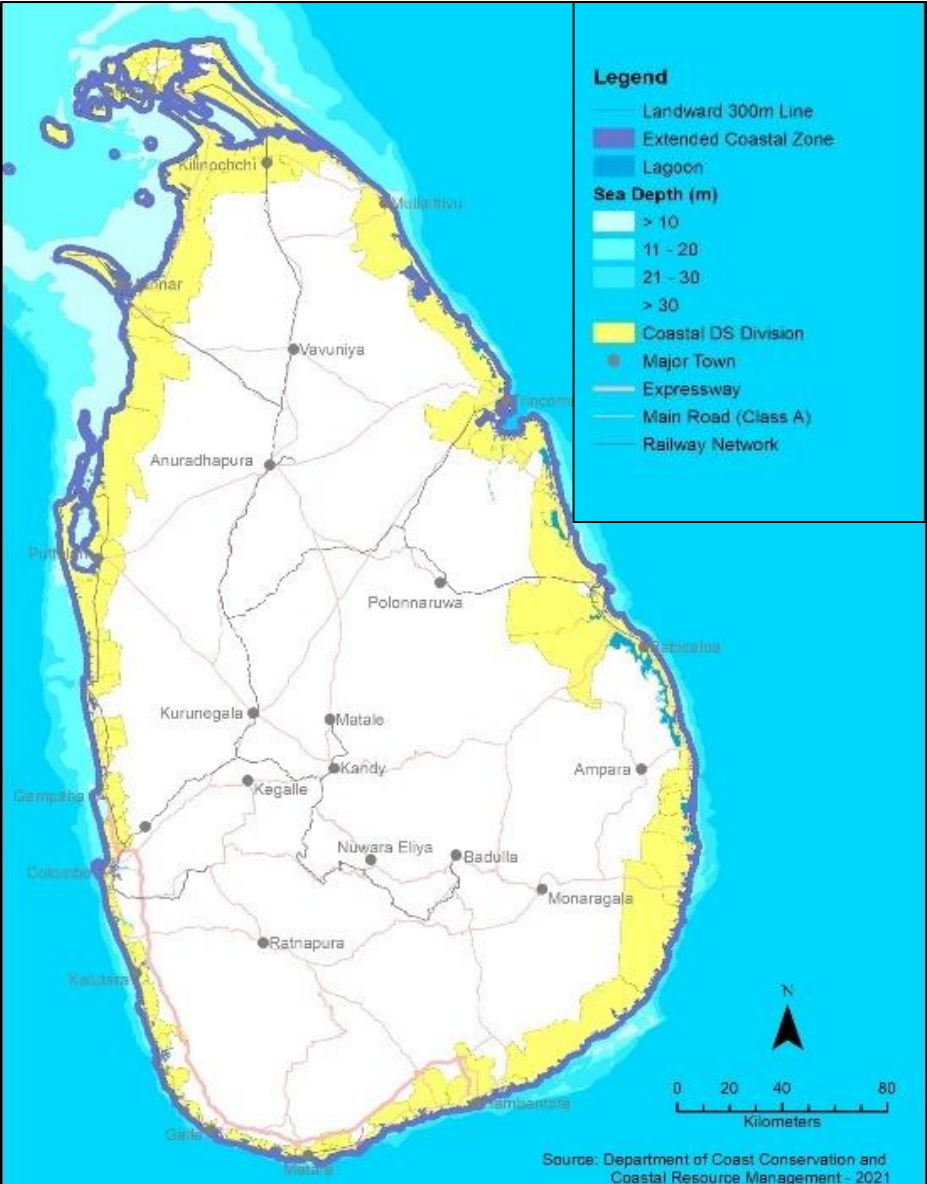


Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)

Central Environmental Sensitive Area

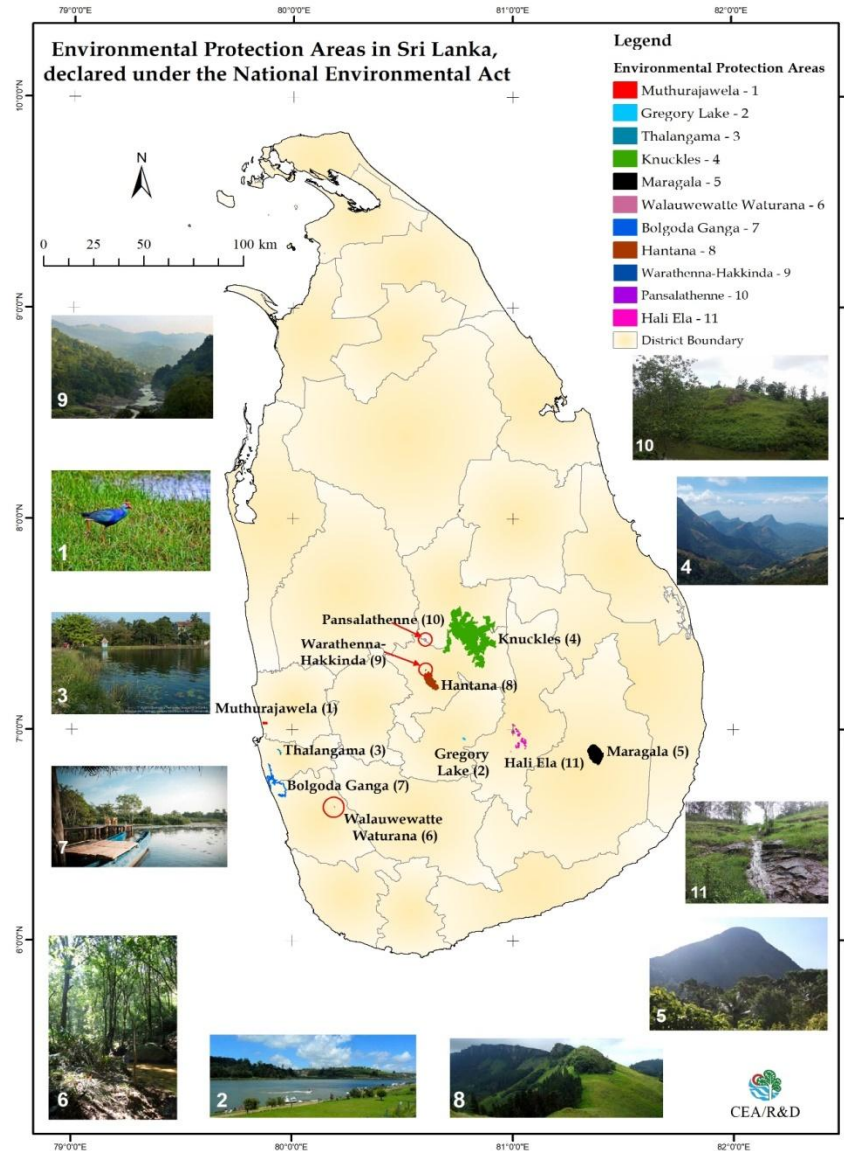


Coastal Environmental Sensitive Area

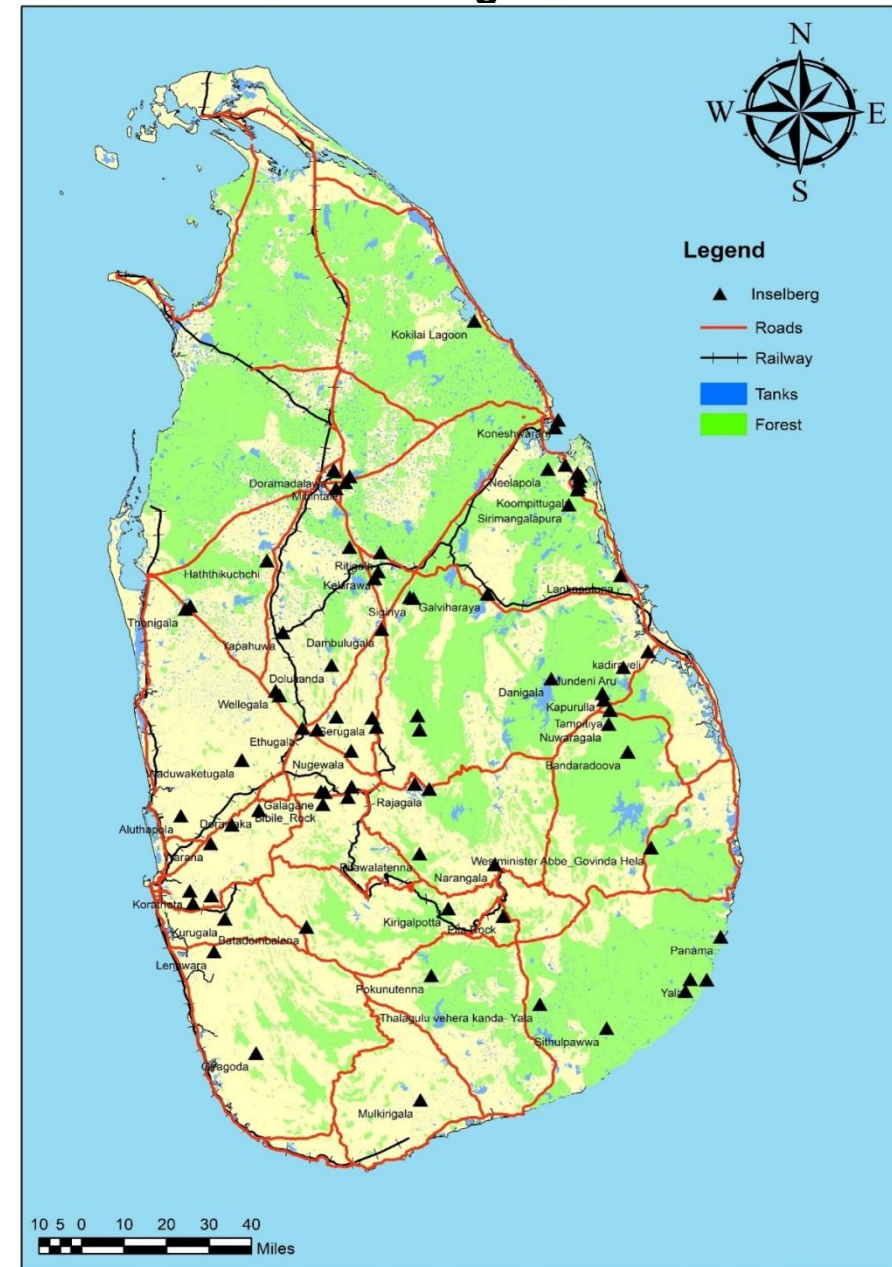


Isolated Environmental Sensitive Areas

Environmental Protection Areas declared by CEA

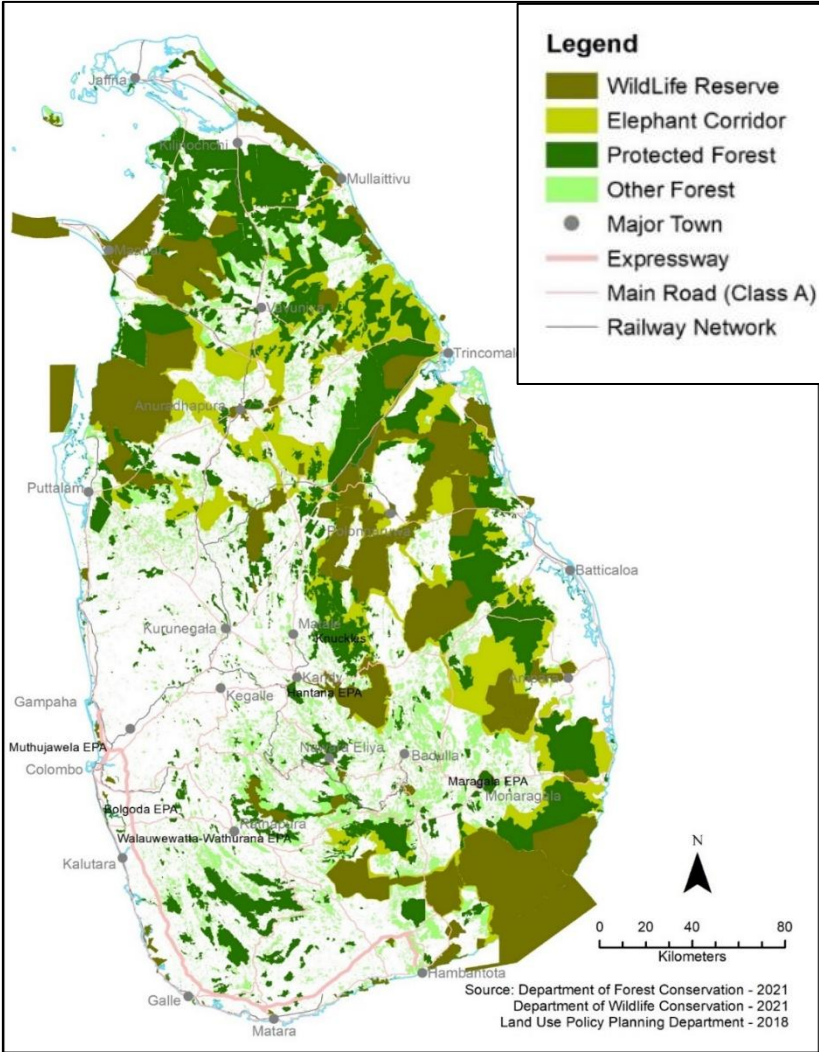


Inselbergs

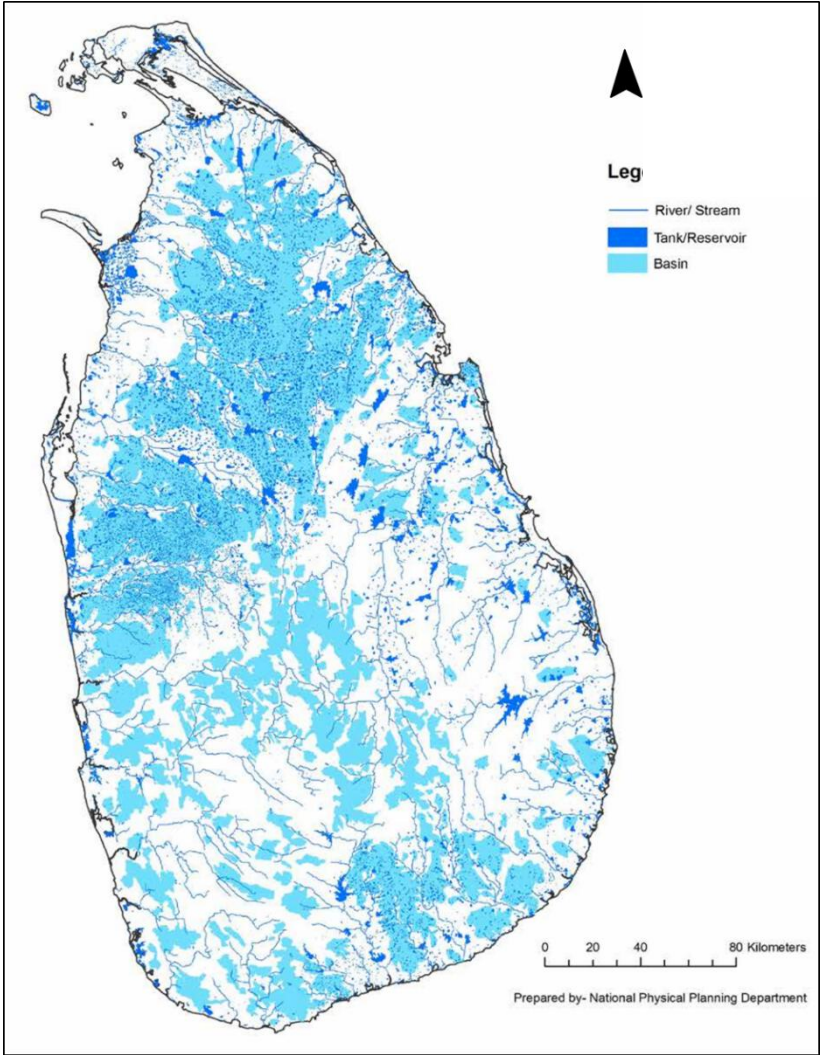


Protected Area Network

Eco Conservation Zone

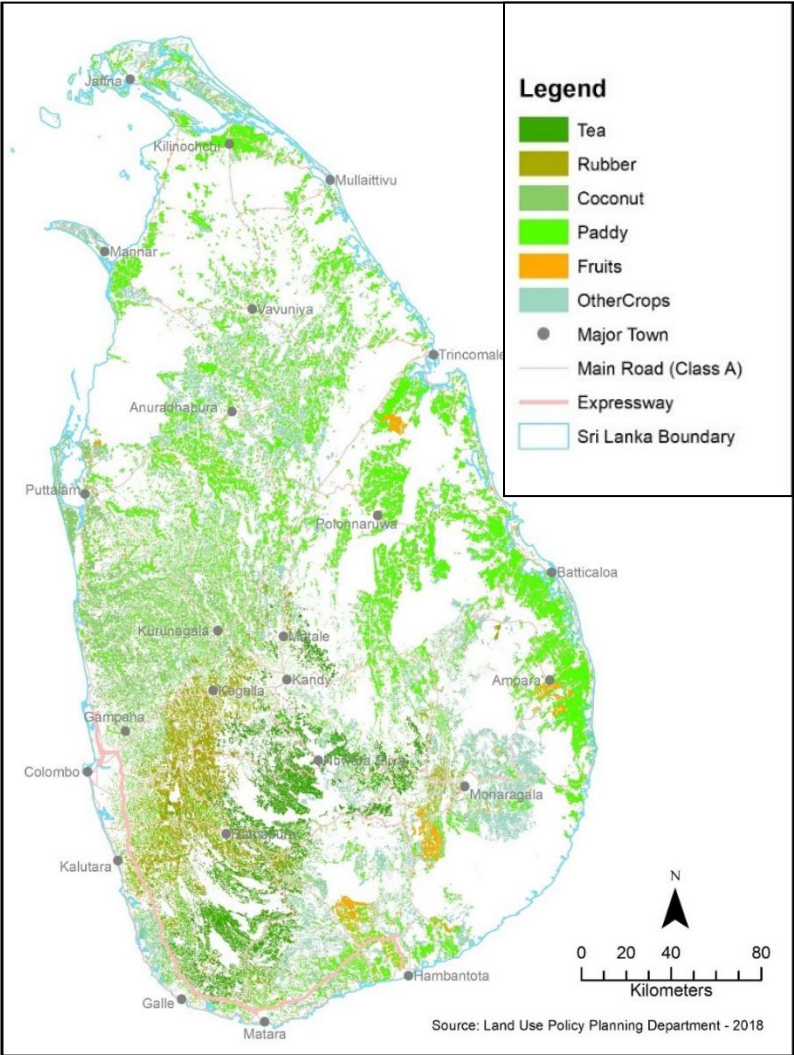


Water Conservation Zone

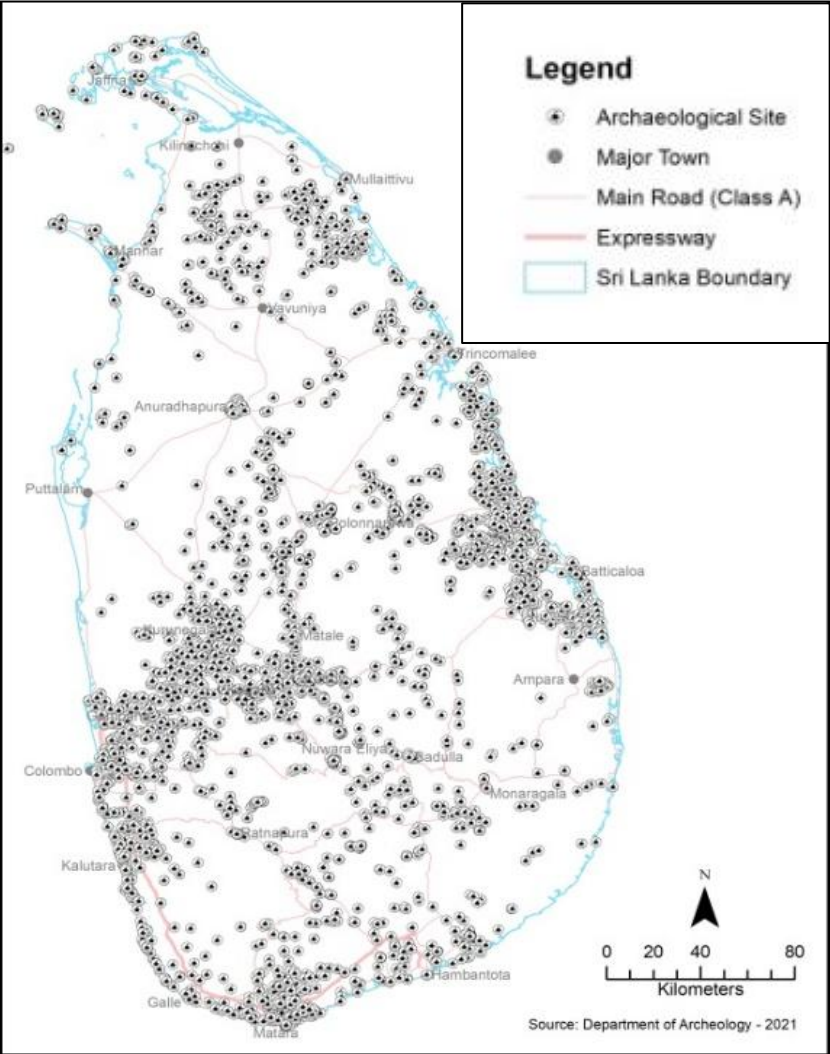


Protected Area Network

Agro Conservation Zone

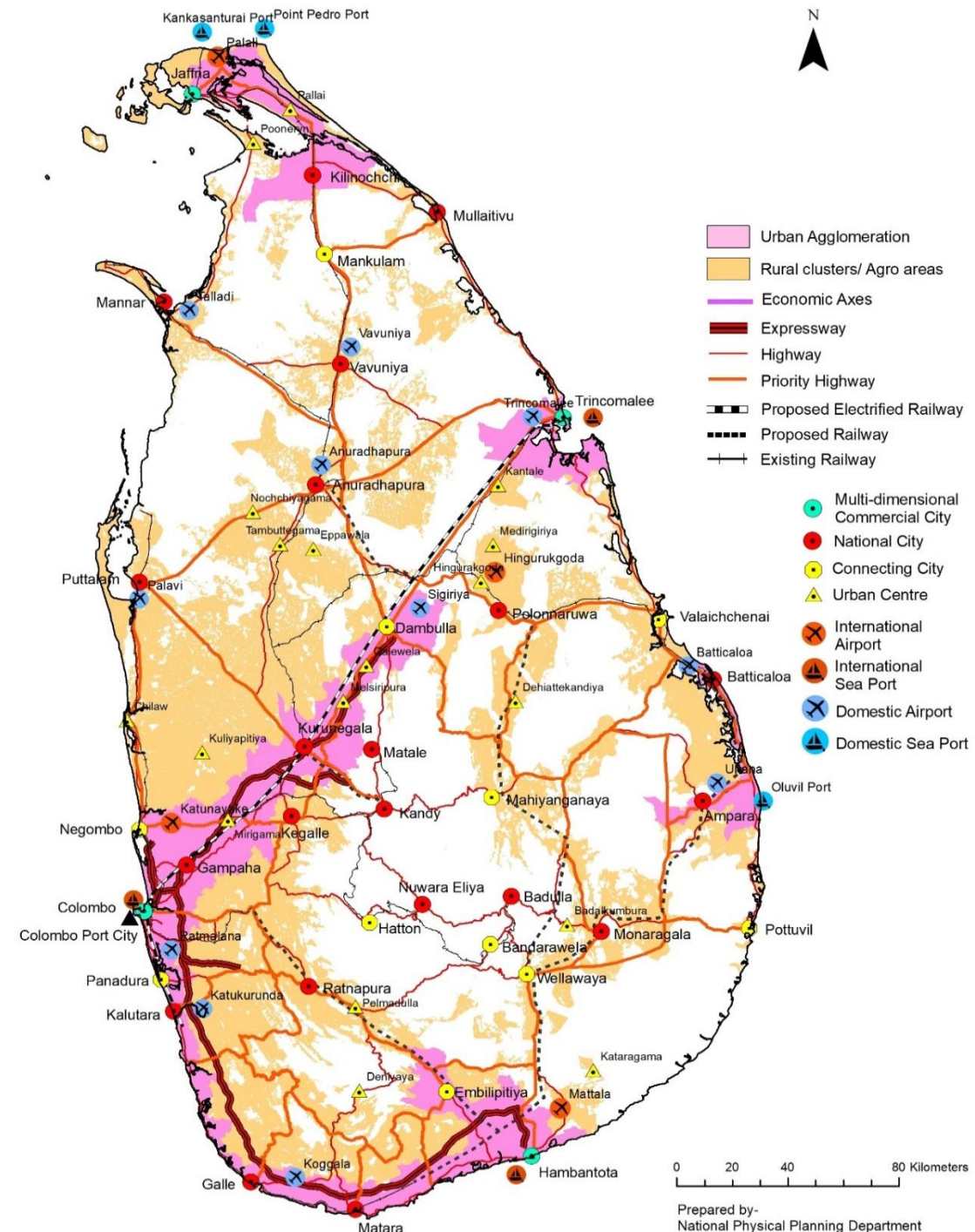


Heritage Conservation Zone



2.) Settlement Hierarchy

- ❑ 4 Multi-Dimensional Commercial Cities
(Colombo, Jaffna, Hambantota, Trincomalee)
- ❑ 21 National Cities
- ❑ 11 Connecting Cities
- ❑ 5 Urban Agglomerations
- ❑ 50+ Urban Centers
- ❑ Rural Clusters



04 Multi-Dimensional Commercial Cities (MDCCs) -

would be developed as Smart Cities centres **connecting international and national networks**

Jaffna MDCC would be developed highlighting and conserving it's physical characteristics; mainly lagoon

This water- front development would include activities of;

- commerce & trade
- tourism
- culture

Colombo MDCC would be developed highlighting and conserving it's physical characteristics; mainly water.

This water- front development would be included activities of;

- special financial economy
- Logistic Handling
- international commerce & trade
- Administrative/diplomatic relations
- contemporary culture

Examples: **Colombo Port City, Beira Lake Water- front Development, Colombo North Port Project, Marine city development, Parliament Area Development**

Trincomalee MDCC would be developed highlighting and conserving it's physical characteristics

This MDCC would be included activities of

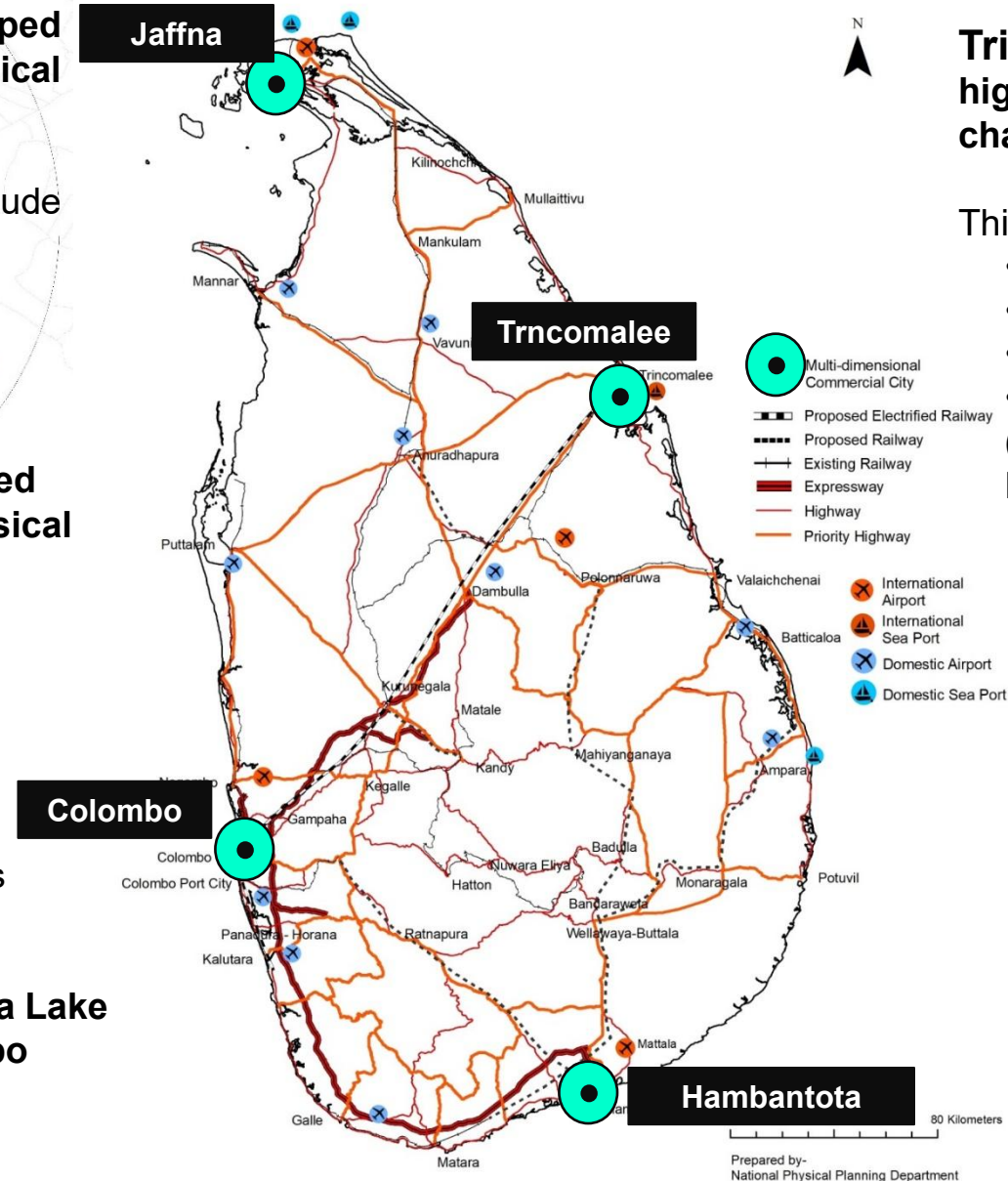
- commerce & trade
- industry & fisheries
- tourism
- Culture

(Incorporate the Trincomalee City Development plan)

Hambantota MDCC would be developed highlighting it's physical characteristics

This MDCC would be included activities of

- commerce & trade
- industry
- tourism
- Power Generation (Off shore Wind & Solar)



21 National Cities – would be developed as Smart Cities

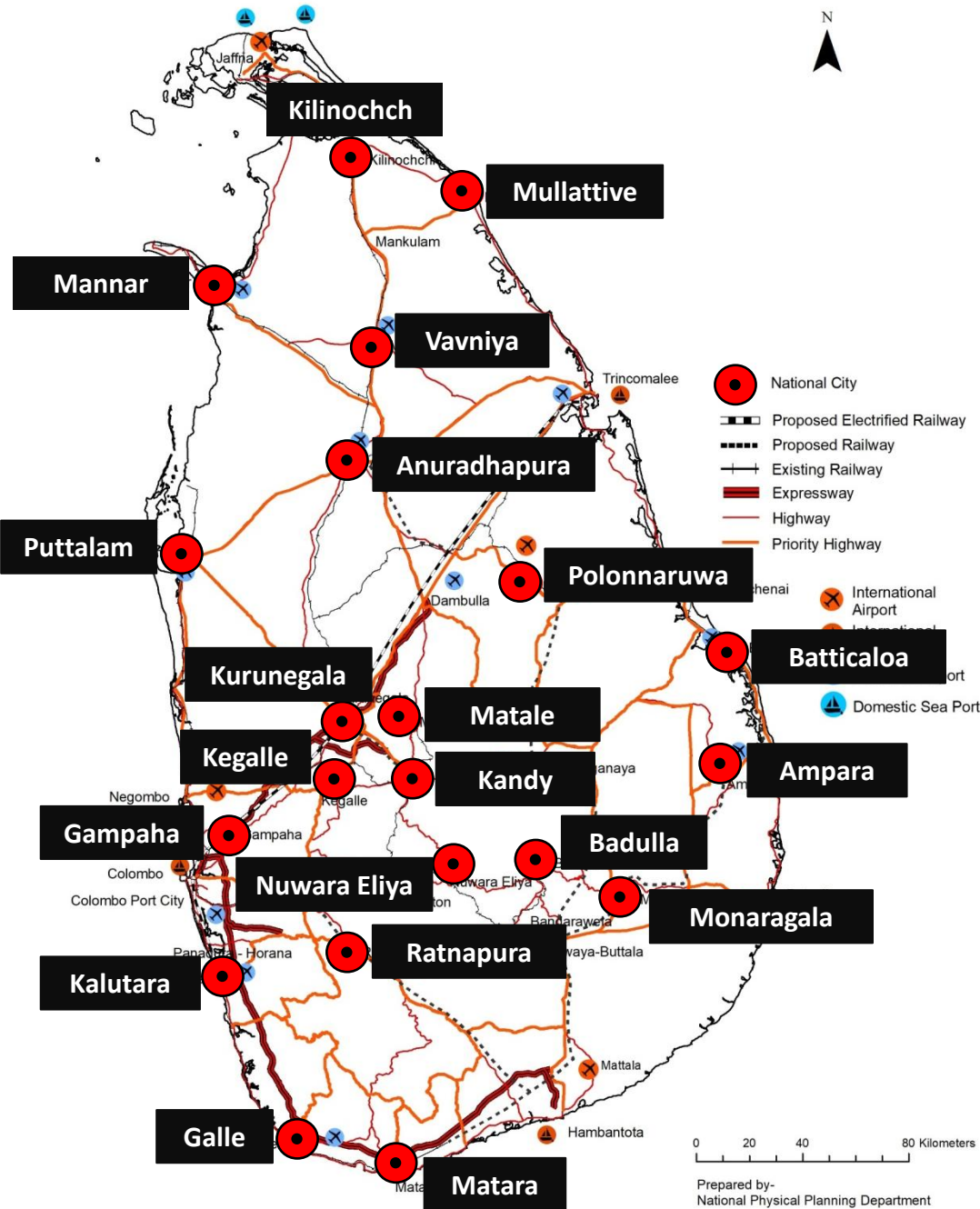
National Cities would be developed as Smart Cities and closely tie up with the network of MDCCs and Connecting Cities.

National Cities: based on their historical, social and economic status

Ex:.

- ☐ Kandy National City – (historical, cultural, conservation, tourism)
- ☐ Nuwara Eliya – (conserving of over 1500 m environmentally sensitive area, tourism development with suitable urban designs schemes, research & education)
- ☐ Anuradhapura – (heritage, cultural and tourism)
- ☐ Galle – culture, marine and archeological conservation
- ☐ Mannar – (Off shore wind power development, Oil & gas, tourism, fisheries)

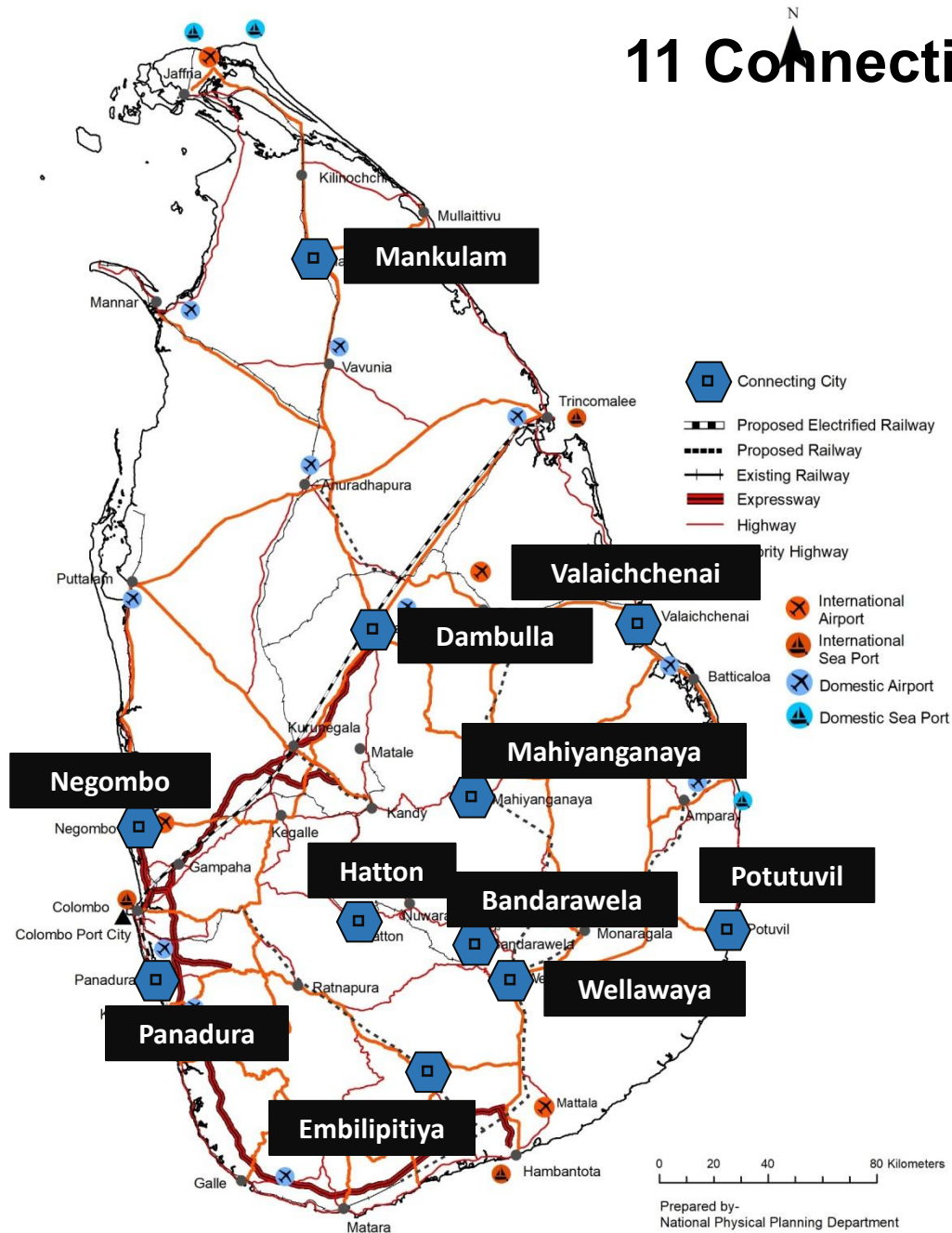
ii Establish a strong economic base and service network for the benefit of the residents and those in the hinterlands



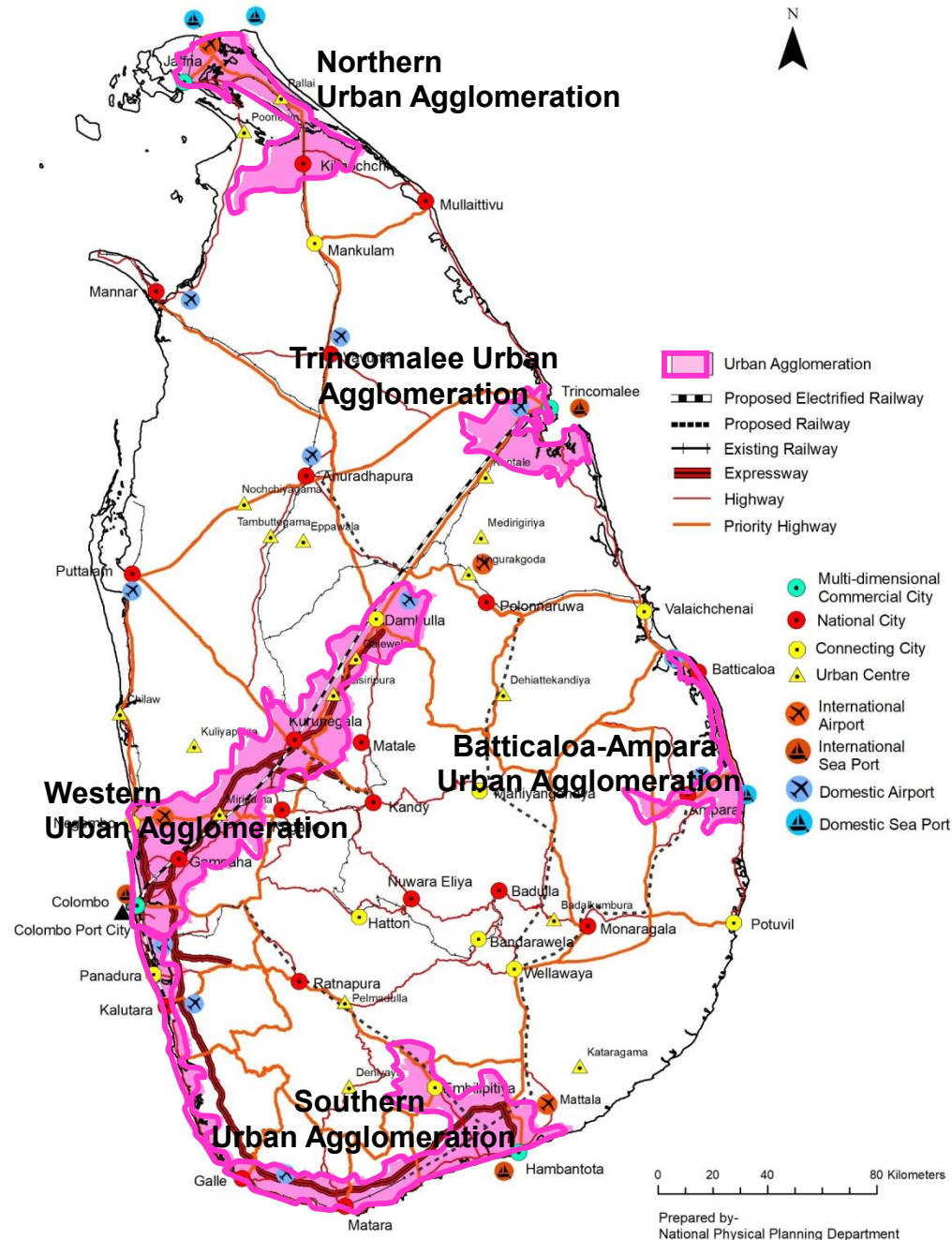
11 Connecting Cities - would be developed as Smart Cities

Connecting Cities would be developed as Smart Cities and closely tie up with the network of MDCCs and Connecting Cities;

- to act as a multi-mode transport hub for MDCCs and National Cities and with links to the hinterlands
- Connecting Cities: connecting Multi-dimensional and National Cities and absorbing the overspill population
- To provide for subsidized housing, special recreational areas, international stadiums, sport stadiums, large campuses, specialized medical facilities etc.)



05 Urban Agglomerations



Urban Agglomeration is a geographic entity, which consist of series of **major and minor agglomerations of economic activities**, concentration of population (in order to promote depopulation strategy in conservation areas)

Urban Agglomerations: identified agglomerations those were the result of ad-hoc urban sprawl to be planned, developed and contained as urban areas associated with National Cities or Urban Centres

clusters of urban facilities that support **a relatively large concentrations of people who live, work** and patronize the facilities within, and benefited by interconnected networks of physical, economic and social infrastructure

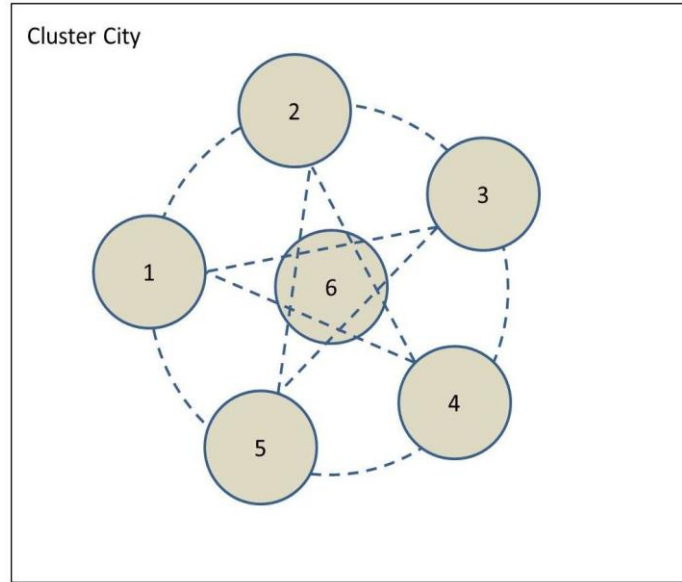
Rural Clusters

Rural Clusters are a **combination of rural settlements with one or several Urban Centres** functioning as service centres acting as more or less a self-contained region.

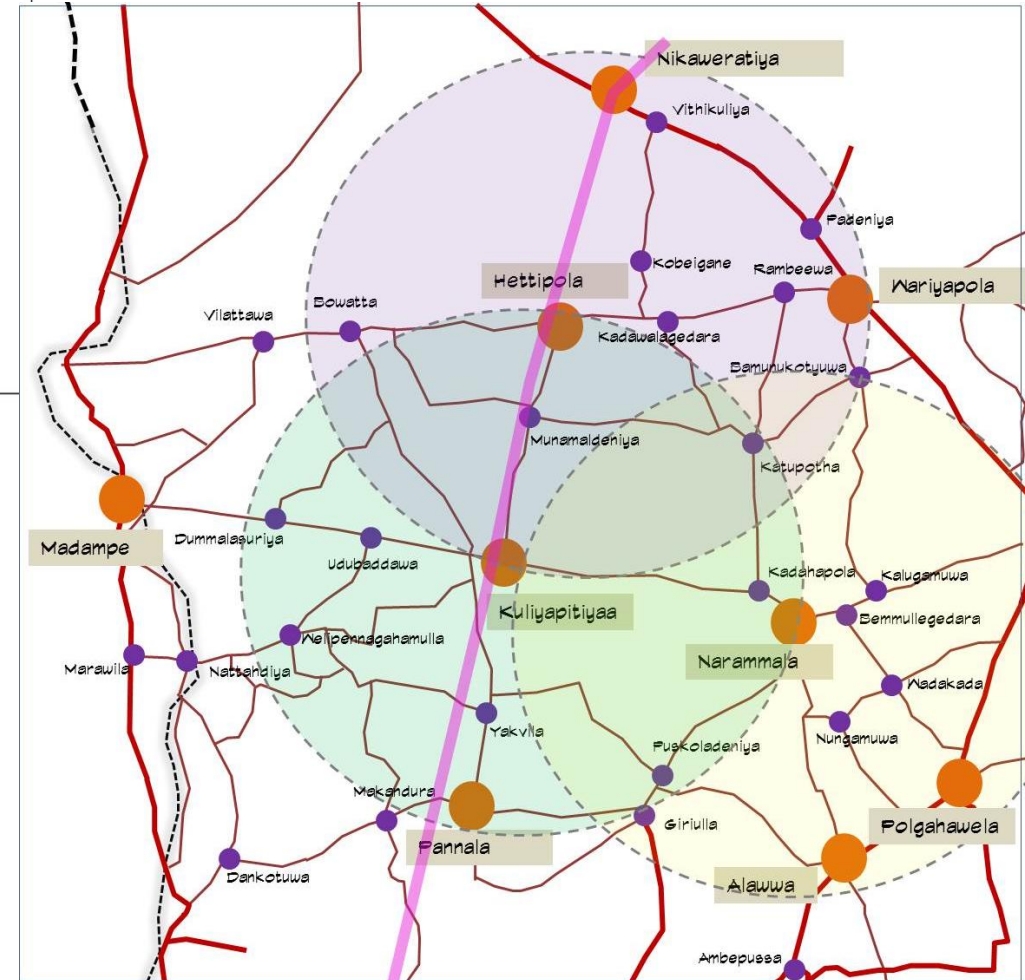
Characteristics of a Rural Cluster are;

A Rural Cluster townships would have at least one of the followings:

1. A predominant industry in the form of agricultural pursuits, art and crafts and other industries
2. At least one Economic Axis running through the Cluster
3. National School
4. Railway station (preferably a in association with a multi-mode hub)
5. Bus terminal with connecting buses to all towns
6. Administrative units (divisional secretariat, local authority)
7. Base Hospital or District Hospital
8. Sub-offices of utility services (water, electricity)
9. The townships will be well-connected by communication routes
10. There will be rural hinterlands
11. The total population within the cluster will be approximately 500,000

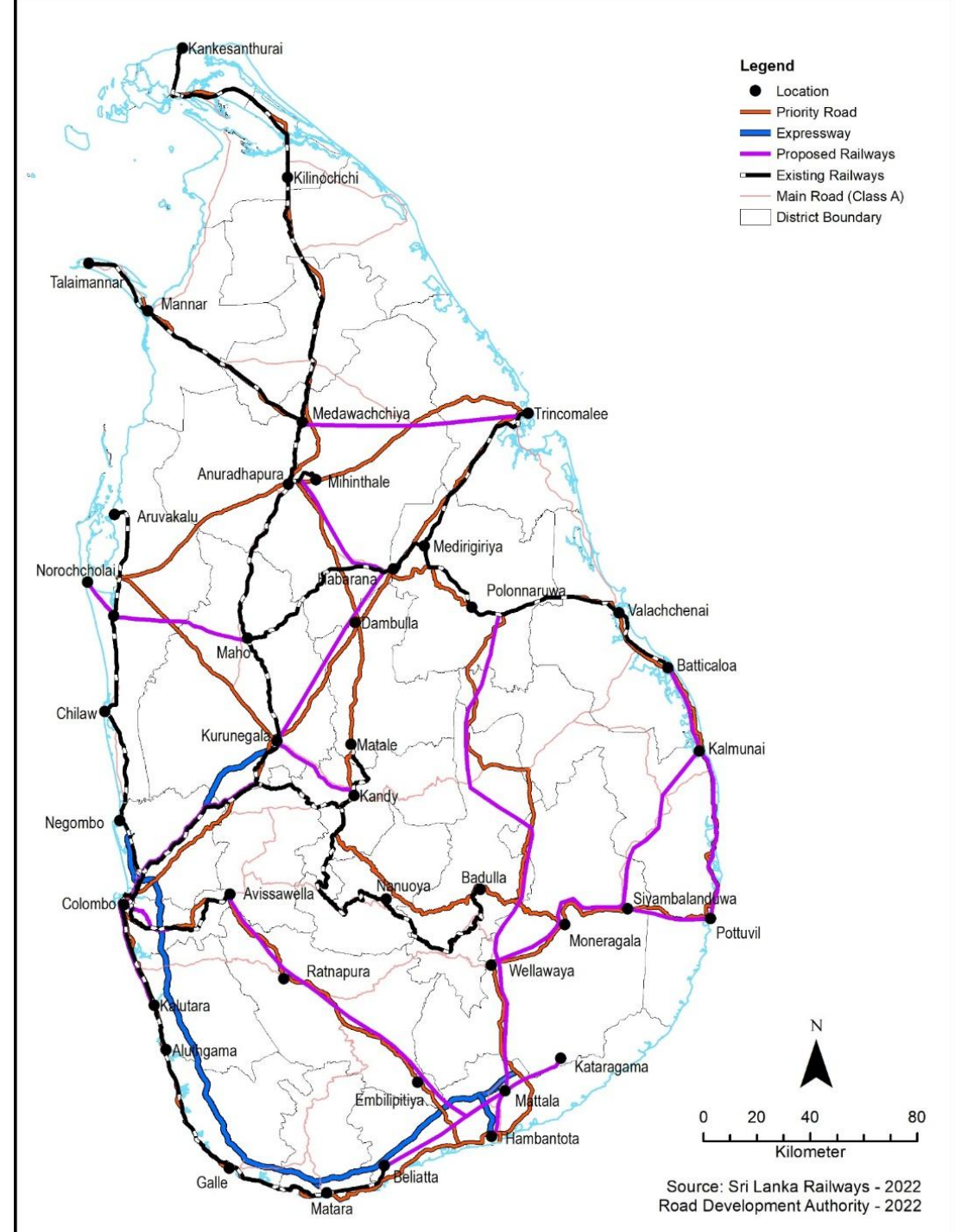


Eg: Developing of a Rural Cluster based on Kuliyaipitiya Town Centre



Development of Economic Axes (Expressways/Main Roads/Railways)

- Economic Axes mostly terminate/originate at international sea and airports while connecting agricultural and industrial production areas, resources and raw materials areas and their intended markets both local and international.
- Development of infrastructure for storage, market etc.



Implementation Procedure of the National Physical Plan

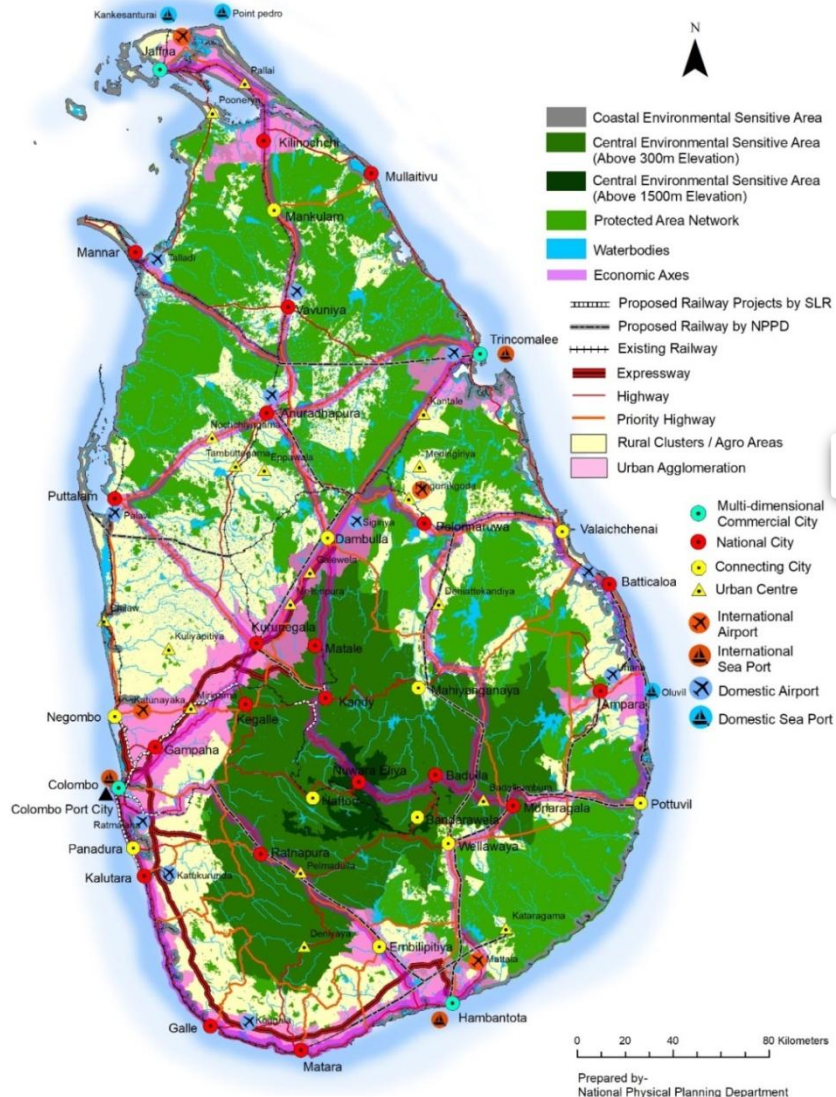
1) The Technical Arrangement

- Detail Regional and Local Physical Development Plans
- Amendments to the Policy and the Plan
- Inconsistency with the Existing Development Plans and Policies

2) The Procedural Arrangement

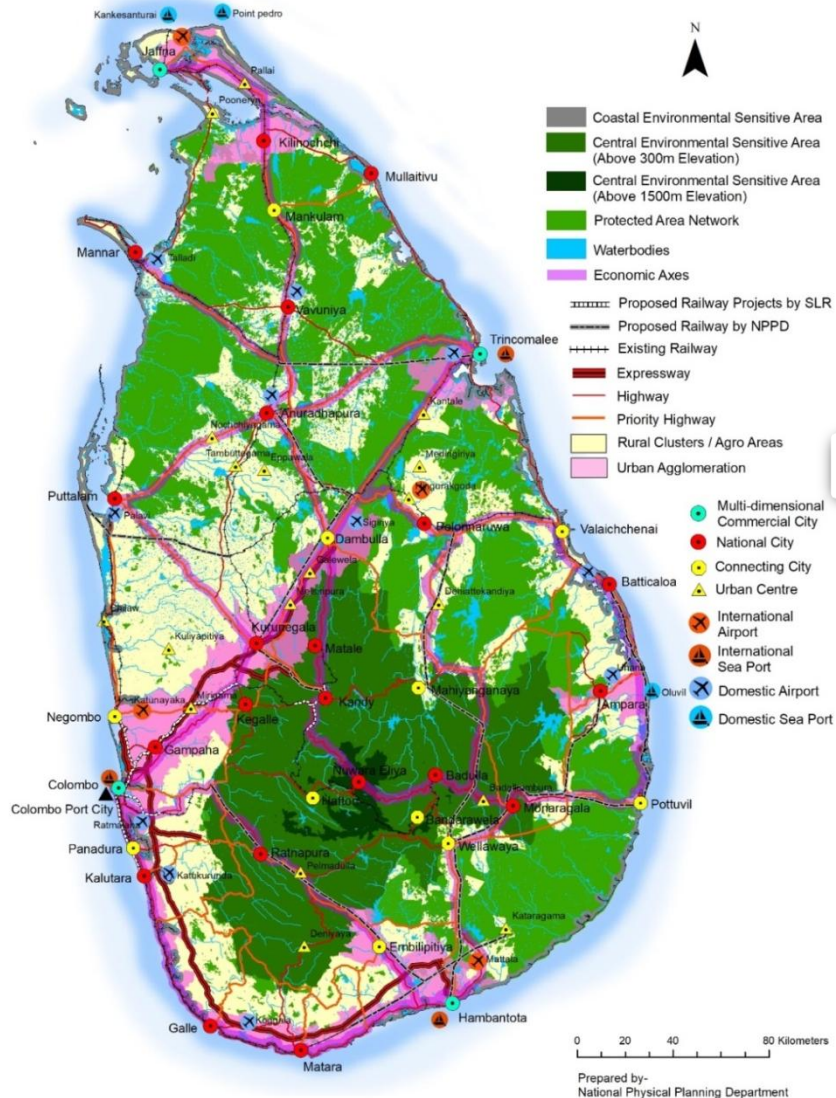
- Progress Reviews by the National Physical Planning Council (NPPC) chaired by the Head of the State
- Regular Meetings of the Inter Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) for Continuity and Consistence
- Undertaking by the Department of National Planning and the General Treasury to prioritize the fund allocation for developments in line with the Plan
- Awareness and coordination with Department of National Planning and Other Agencies on National Physical Plan
- Development of the Capacities of the Implementation Units of the Provincial Councils and the Local Authorities
- Representation of NPPD be ensured at all Technical Evaluation Committees of EIA and SEA process
- To make the General Public aware through all media
- Include the National Physical Plan in the school curriculum to make children aware of the existence of such a plan

Main Expectations of the National Spatial Structure Plan - 2050



- Increase Forest Coverage from 29.7% to 32% by 2050
- Ensure the resolving of the Animal-Human Conflict by recovering of forest, wildlife reserves & elephant corridors and resettle occupants by 2035
- Mapping out of locations and extents of climate change impacts areas by 2030
- Conversion of 04 MDCCs, 21 National Cities and 11 Connecting Cities to smart cities (2050)
- Ensure the increasing of urban population from 18.2% to 70% by 2050
- Ensure connectivity through convenient, efficient and affordable goods and services transportation network throughout the country
- Fulfillment of energy requirement from renewable sources from 17% (2023) to 100% (2050)

Main Expectations of the National Spatial Structure Plan - 2050



- Ensure food security and affordability of nutritious foods for ALL
- 100% fulfillment of demand for fish and fish related products within the country by 2030
- Increase lands allocated for agro-based and manufacturing industry development
- Promote Sri Lanka as a “competitive tourist destination Island in the world”
- Open up the country to the digital world
- Ensure the exploration and enhancement of uses of untapped oceanic resources in the EEZ

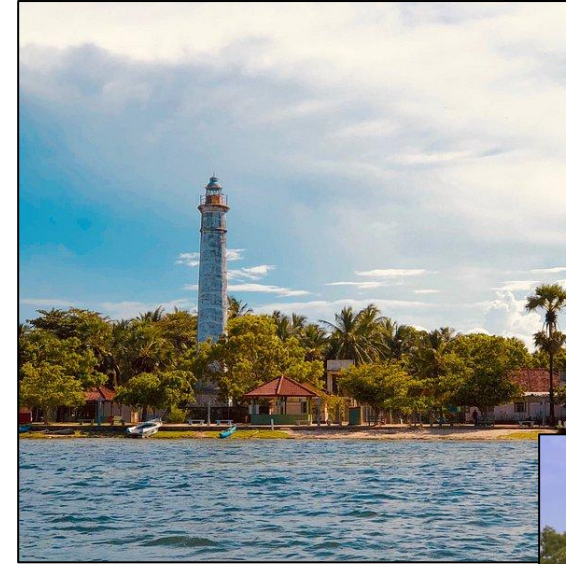
How it merge to Regional/Provincial/Divisional level

Regional Plans for 09 provinces should be prepared.

- Central Province – Regional Physical Plan (Plan is being prepared)
- Eastern Province – Regional Physical Plan (Plan is being prepared)
- Western Province – Regional Physical Plan (Needs to be updated)
- Southern Province – Regional Physical Plan (Needs to be updated)
- Northern Province – Regional Physical Plan (Should be prepared)
- North Western Province – Regional Physical Plan (Needs to be updated)
- Uva Province – Regional Physical Plan (Needs to be updated)
- Sabaragamuwa Province – Regional Physical Plan (Needs to be updated)
- North Central Province – Regional Physical Plan (Should be prepared)

Eg. 1

Eastern Province Regional Physical Plan



கிழக்கு மாகாண சபை
தேசத்தின் பல்புல
Eastern Provincial Council

Prepared by the Eastern Province Regional Physical Planning Committee under the guidance of the National Physical Planning Department

Vision



" An Eastern Province endowed with a strong economy, a safe environment, and a culture, offering a comfortable standard of living "

Objective



Objective 1

Building a strong economy within the region.



Objective 2

Providing equal access to basic needs and education



Objective 3

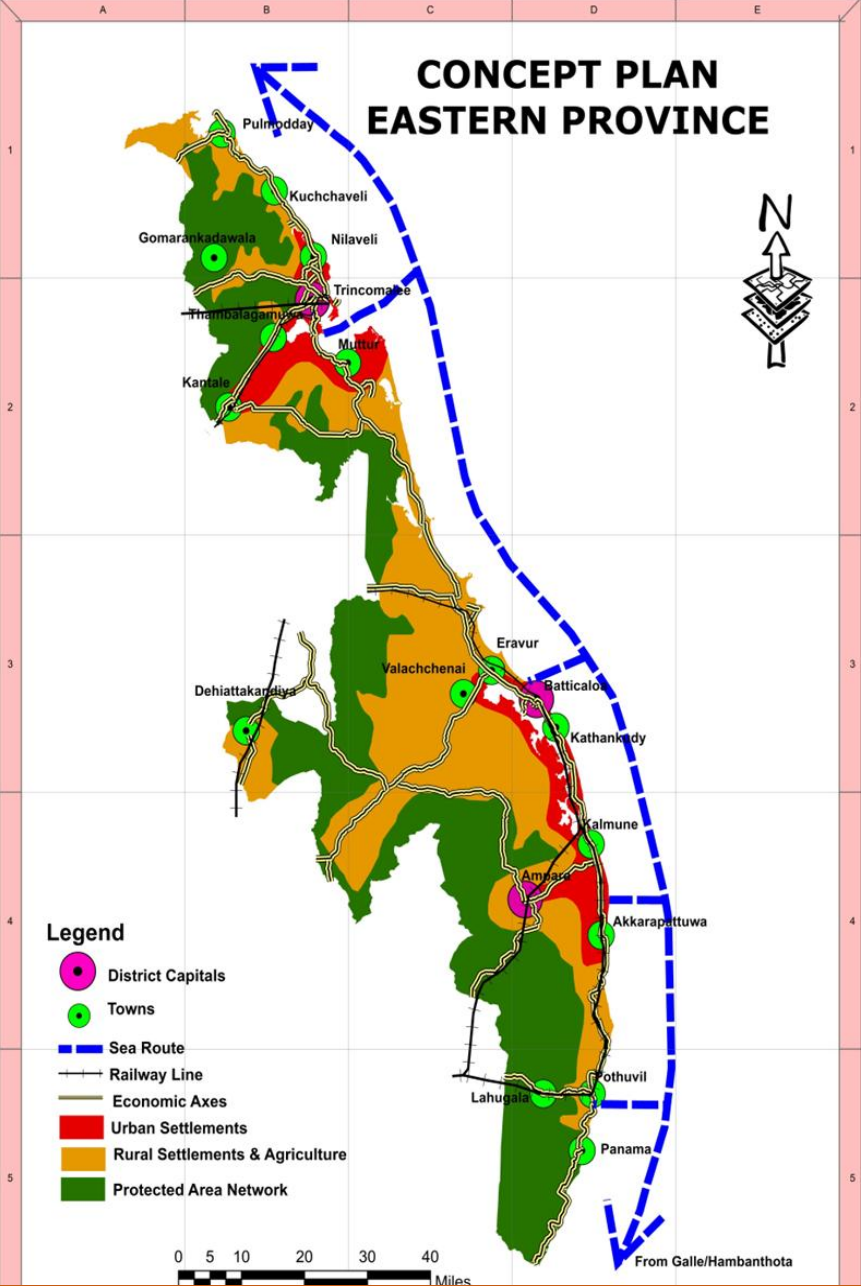
Protecting the cultural and environmental identity of the region



Objective 4

Providing facilities for a comfortable life

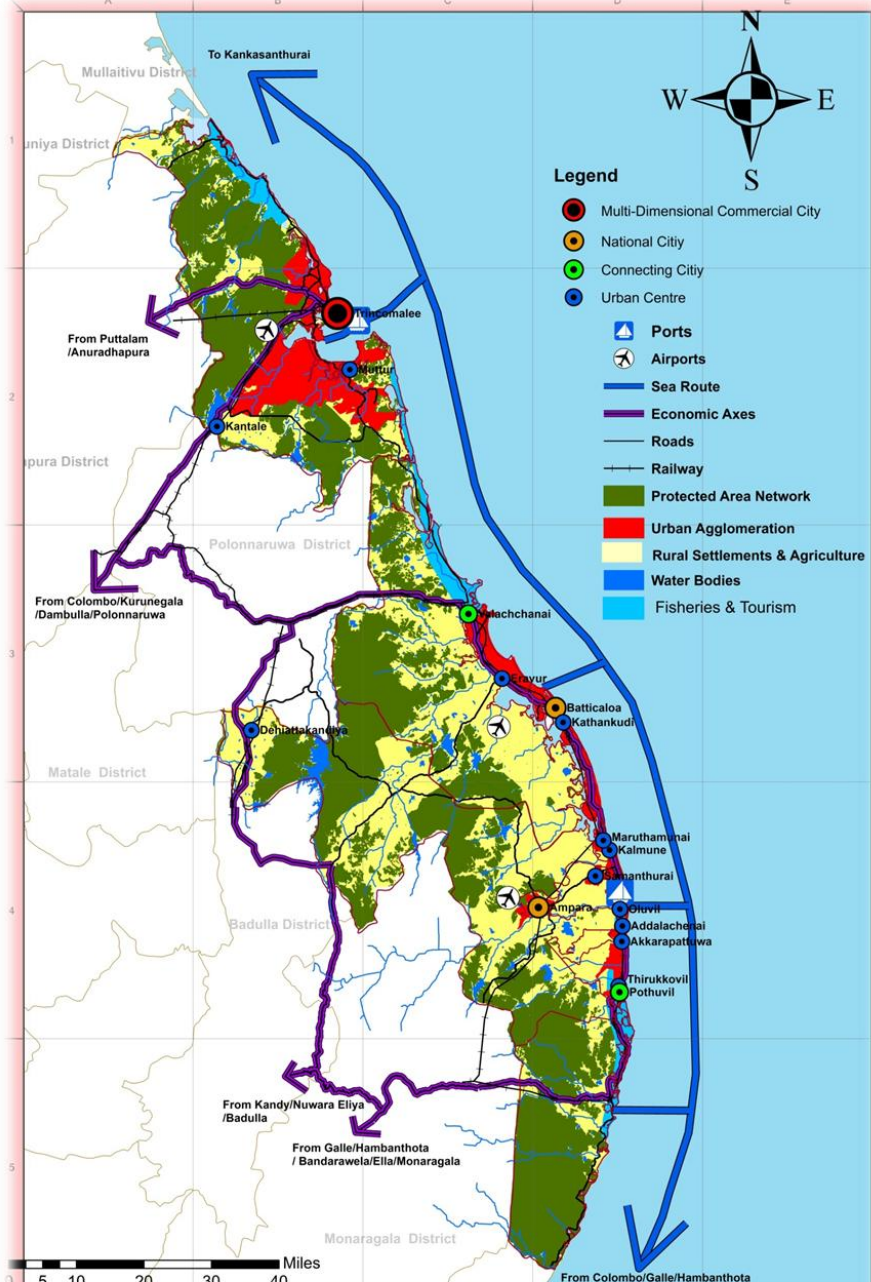
Conceptual Plan



Main Components

- Urban Areas
- Rural Settlements and Agricultural Areas
- Protected Area Network
- Ocean Corridor

Eastern Province Regional Physical Plan 2035



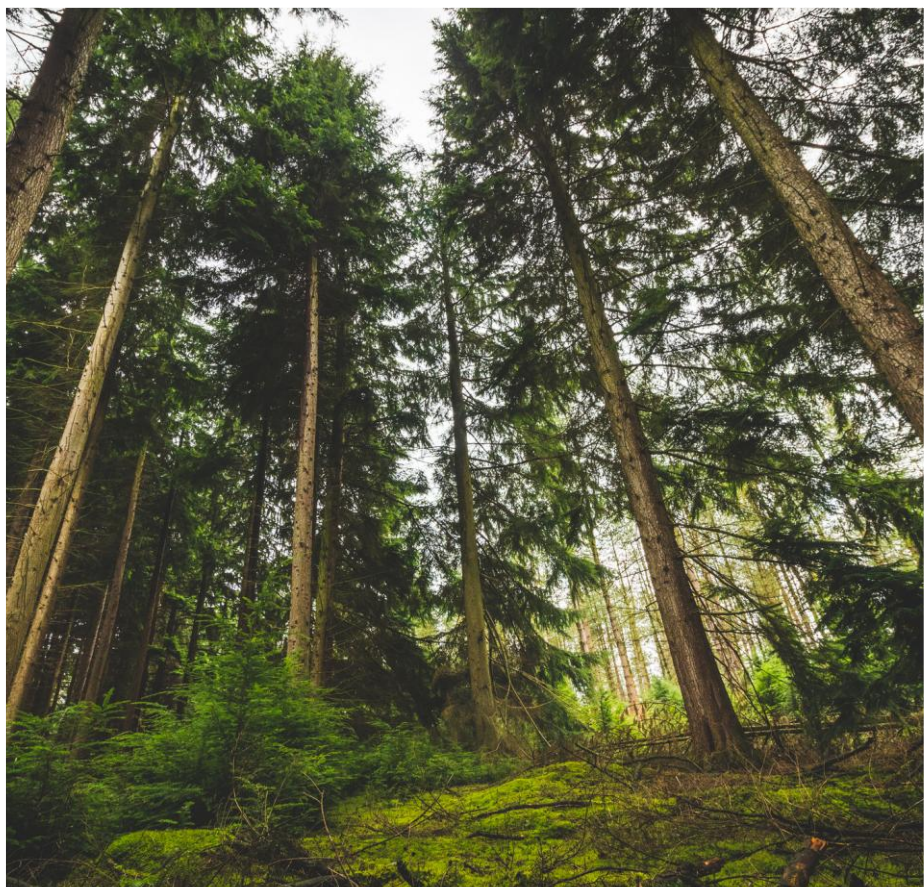
Provincial Physical Structure

- Rural Settlements and Agricultural Area
- Urban Cluster
- Urban Hierarchy
- Protected Area
- Economic Corridor
- Ocean Corridor

Eg. 2

Central Fragile Zone Management Plan





Introduction

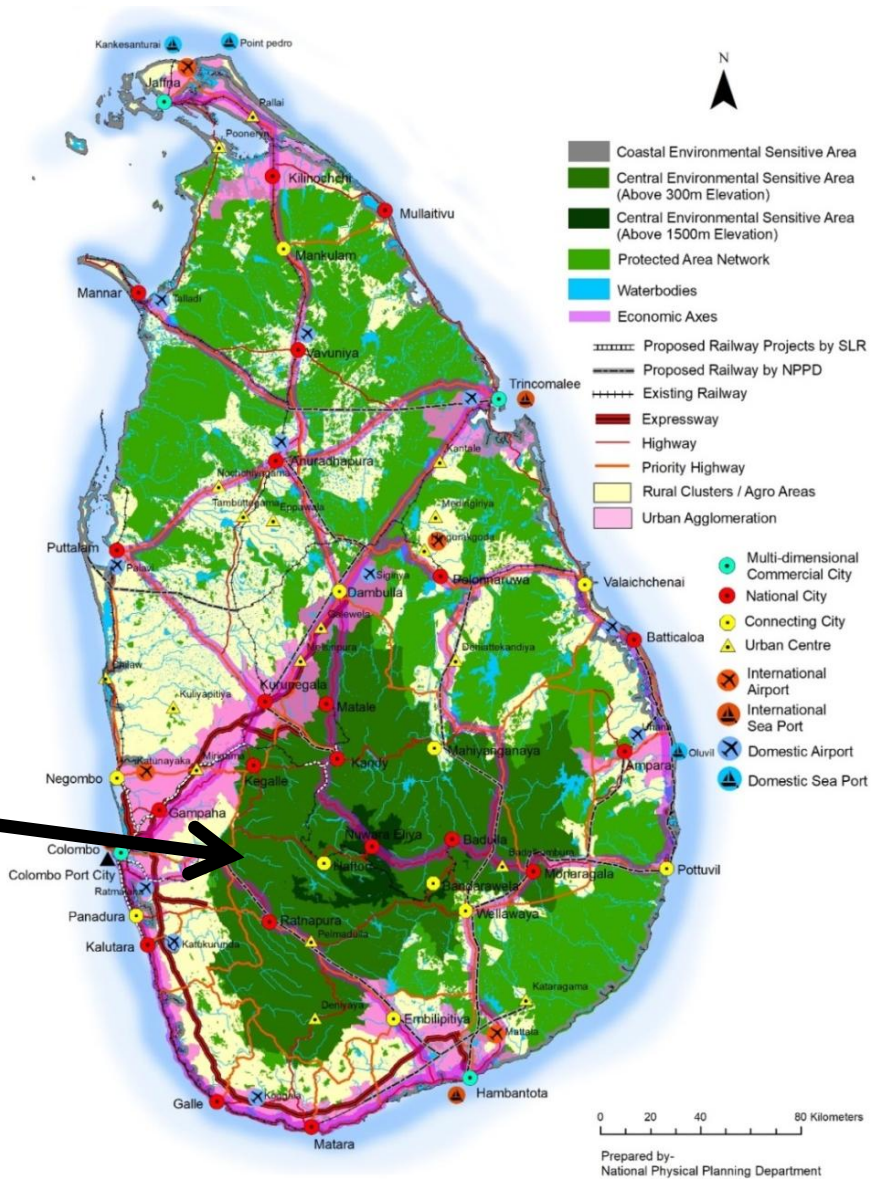
- The National Physical Plan prepared by the National Physical Planning Department identifies the **areas above 300 meters in Sri Lanka as the Central Fragile Zone**, representing Sri Lanka's most environmentally and hydrologically important region. It includes the entirety of the Kandy and Nuwara Eliya districts and parts of the Matale, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Monaragala, Galle, Matara, Kalutara, and Kurunegala districts.
- The Central Fragile Zone, consisting of **high biodiversity, unique geomorphological features, critical watersheds, and cultural heritage**, is considered a critical environmental zone and has been identified as a highly vulnerable area by institutions such as NBRO, CEA, and the Disaster Management Centre.

Due to increasing environmental threats such as deforestation, land degradation, and unsustainable land use, the Central Fragile Zone should be managed through scientifically guided planning to protect natural resources and support sustainable development.



National Physical Plan

Central Fragile Zone

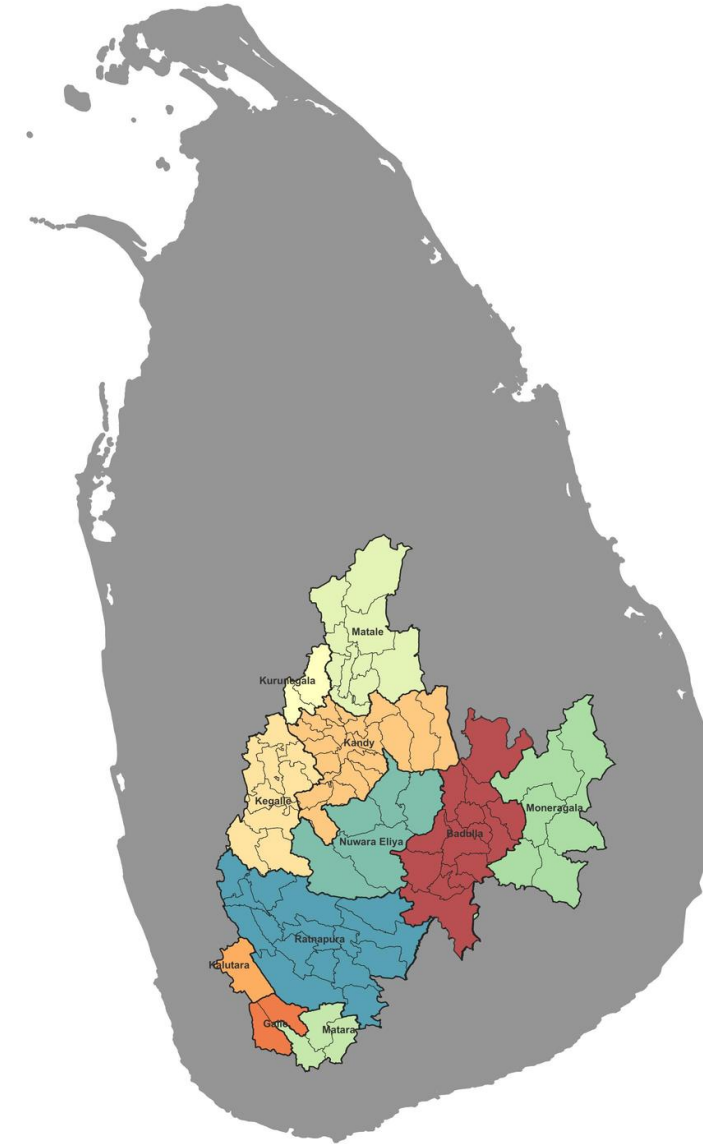


Study Area

The Central Fragile Zone extends over approximately 15,300 km² (23.4% of total land area).

- Areas above 300 meters
- Include the entire Kandy and Nuwara Eliya districts.
- Certain areas within Ratnapura, Kegalle, Matale, Galle, Monaragala, Matara, Kalutara, and Kurunegala district secretariat divisions are also included.
- The Central Fragile Zone comprises about 84 Divisional Secretariat Divisions.
- Total resident population: 6,524,463

ADMINISTRATION BOUNDARIES IN THE CENTRAL FRAGILE AREA (CFA)



LEGEND

Selected_Districts

Badulla

Galle

Kalutara

Kandy

Kegalle

Kurunegala

Matale

Matale

Monaragala

Nuwara Eliya

Ratnapura

0 10 20 km

PREPARED BY - NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT (2025)



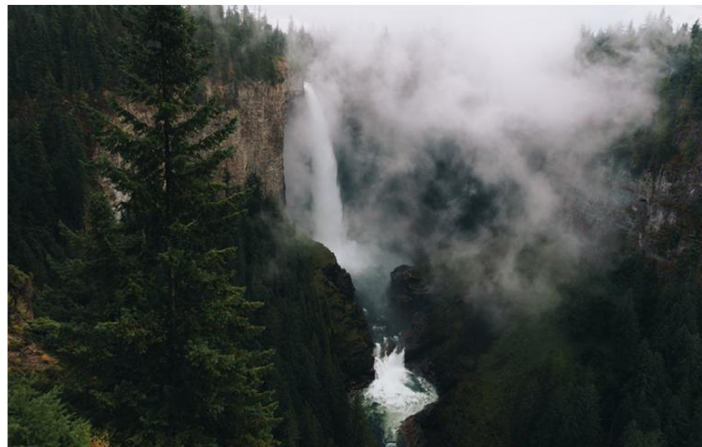
Objectives of the Central Fragile Zone Management Plan

- Protect biodiversity
- Evaluate current land-use patterns concerning risk and carrying capacity
- Study functions unique to various ecosystems
- Sustainability
- Resilience – Study the ability of ecosystems to adapt and recover (natural regeneration)



Resources of the Central Fragile Zone

- Tea plantation region
- Up-country vegetable cultivation
- Dairy-related production
- Main tourist region
- Watershed areas for major rivers
- Hydropower generation
- UNESCO World Heritage



Divisional level Physical Planning

Eg. 1

Dehiaththakandiya

Development Plan



National Physical Planning Department



Sri Lanka Mahaweli Development Authority

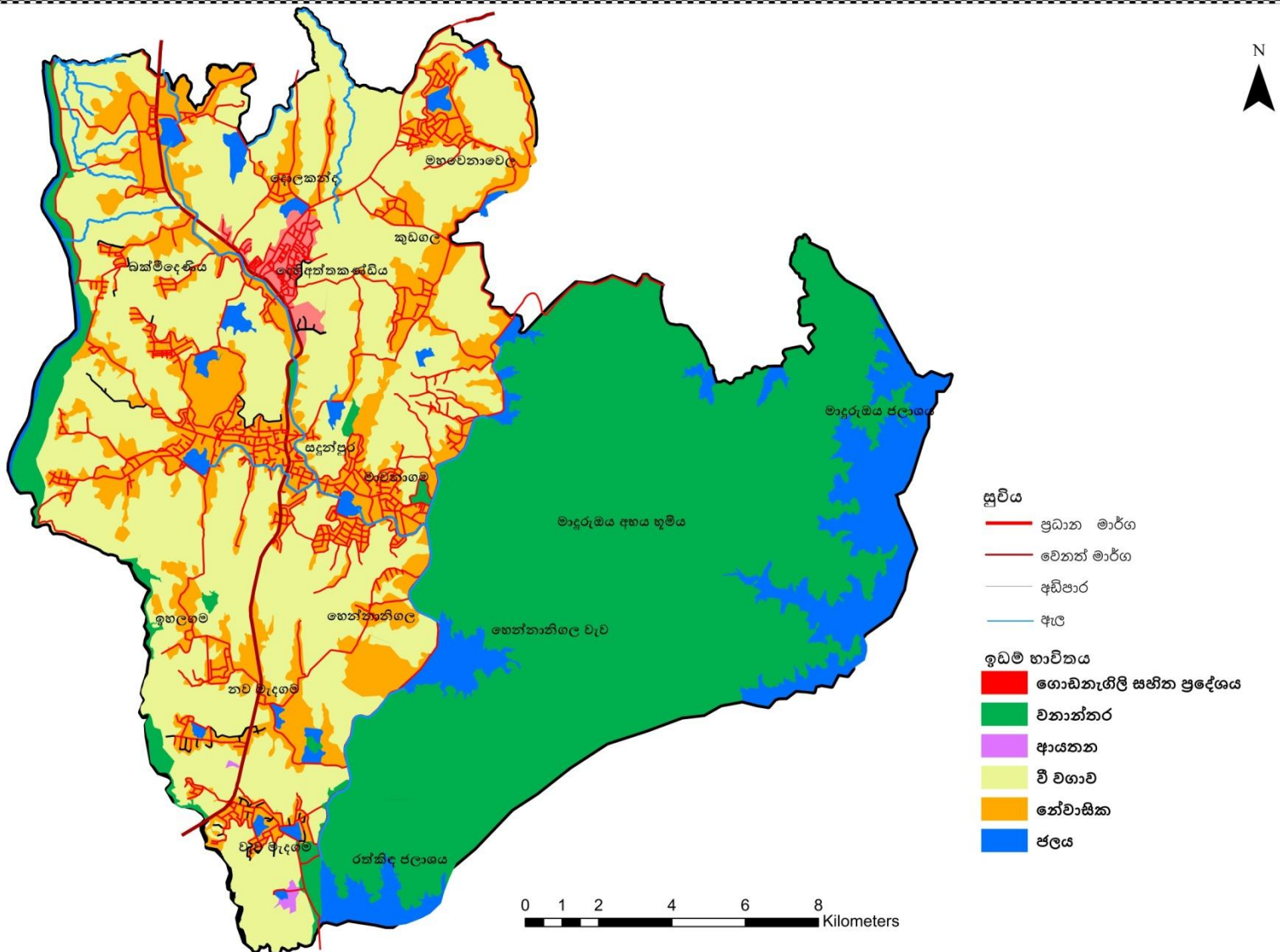


Divisional Secretariat Office, Dehiattakandiya



PPradeshiya Sabha, Dehiattakandiya

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විශාලත්වය	ව.කි 383
ජනගහණය	69,900
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Dehiattakandiya Regional Development Plan – Goals and Objectives

Goals :

01. Strengthen the local economy and livelihoods.
02. Improve social welfare, well-being, and infrastructure facilities.
03. Achieve environmental sustainability.

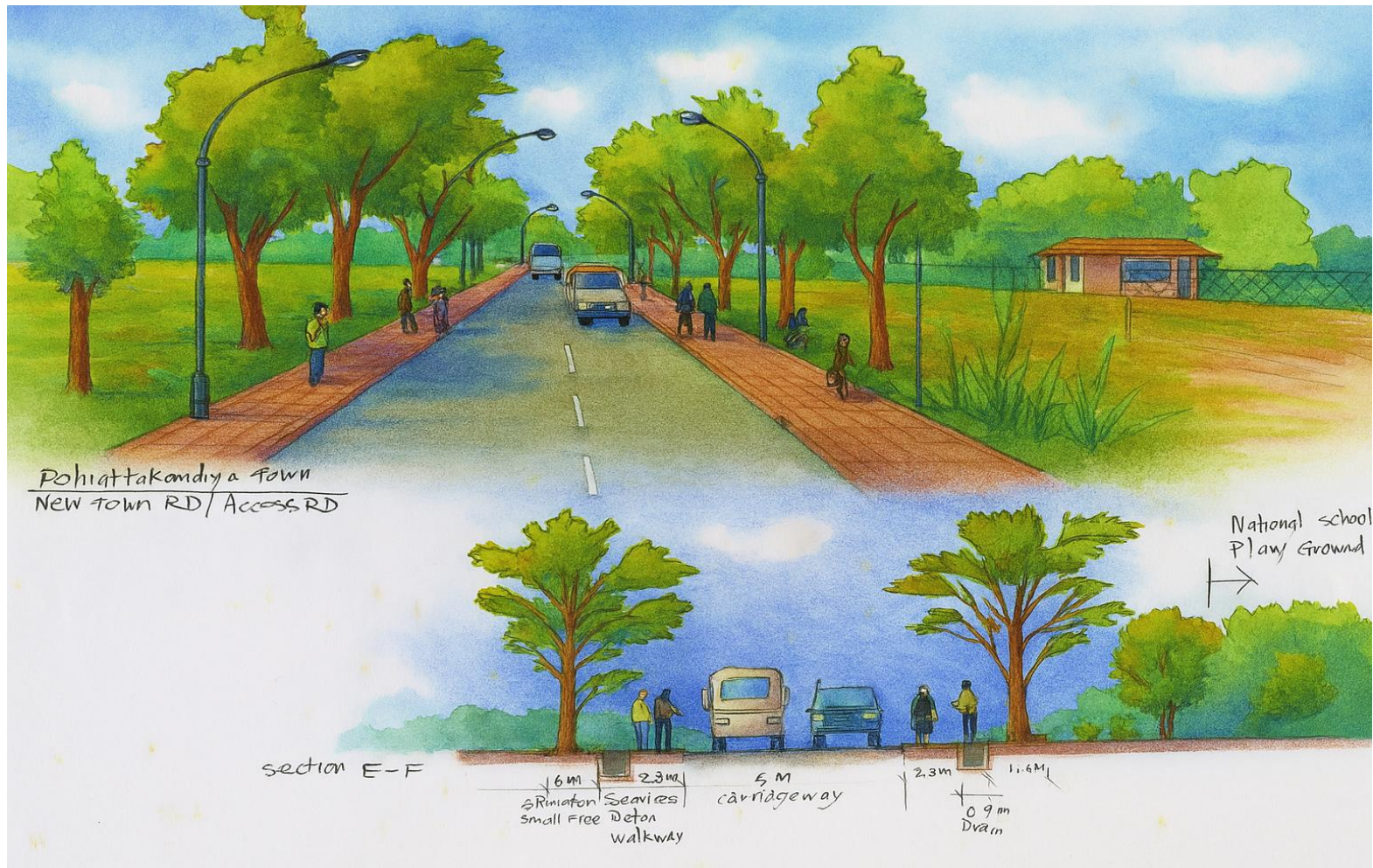
Objectives:

1. By 2030: Establish a stable agricultural sector through modernization and diversification for food security and economic stability.
2. By 2035: Establish Dehiattakandiya as a regional center for agro-industries, entrepreneurship, and sustainable tourism, creating local employment opportunities
3. By 2030: Provide quality health services, education, housing, and cultural facilities for all residents.
4. By 2035: Develop an integrated and efficient infrastructure system—including transport, energy, water, sanitation, and digital connectivity—to support a modern city.
5. By 2030: Implement effective measures to conserve ecosystems, enhance biodiversity, and minimize human–wildlife conflict.
6. By 2035: Build a climate-resilient and disaster-resilient city that protects communities and resources for future generations.

නාගරික නිර්මාණ සංකල්ප යෝජනාව (URBAN DESIGN CONCEPT PROPOSAL)



මහියංගණය - පොලොන්නරුව ප්‍රධාන මාර්ගය



නගර මධ්‍ය විවෘත අවකාශ සංවර්ධනය



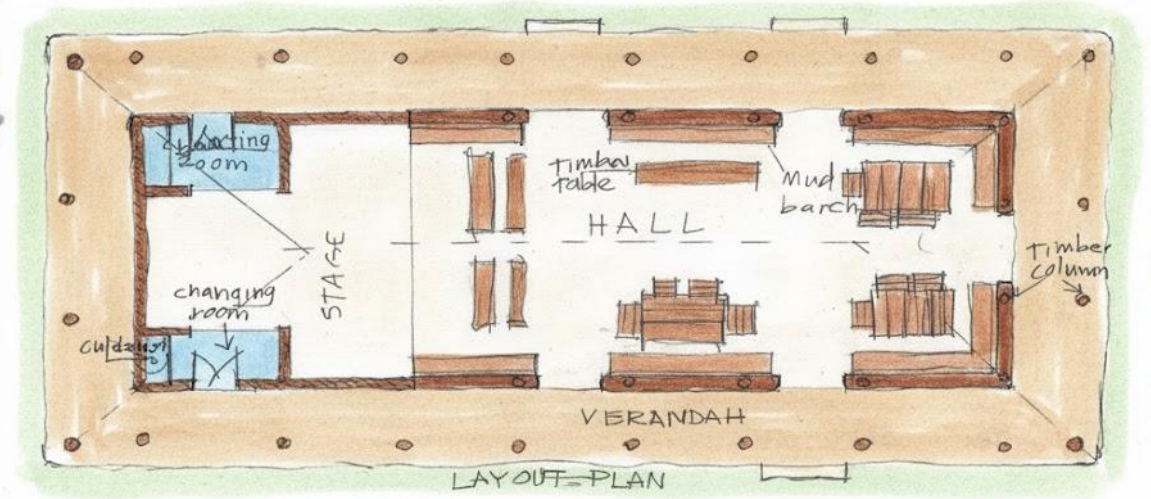
නගර මධ්‍ය විවෘත භූමි සංවර්ධනය Open space development- Pocket park/food centre



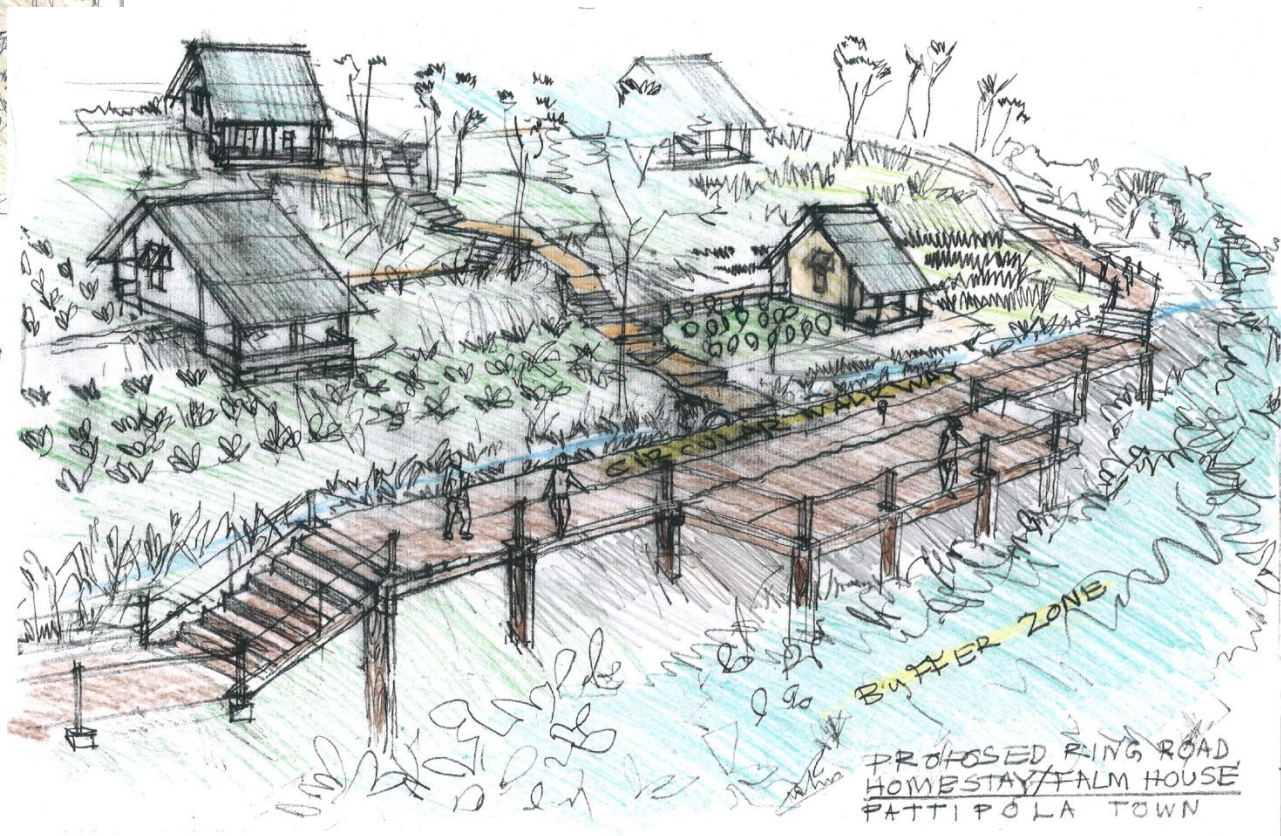
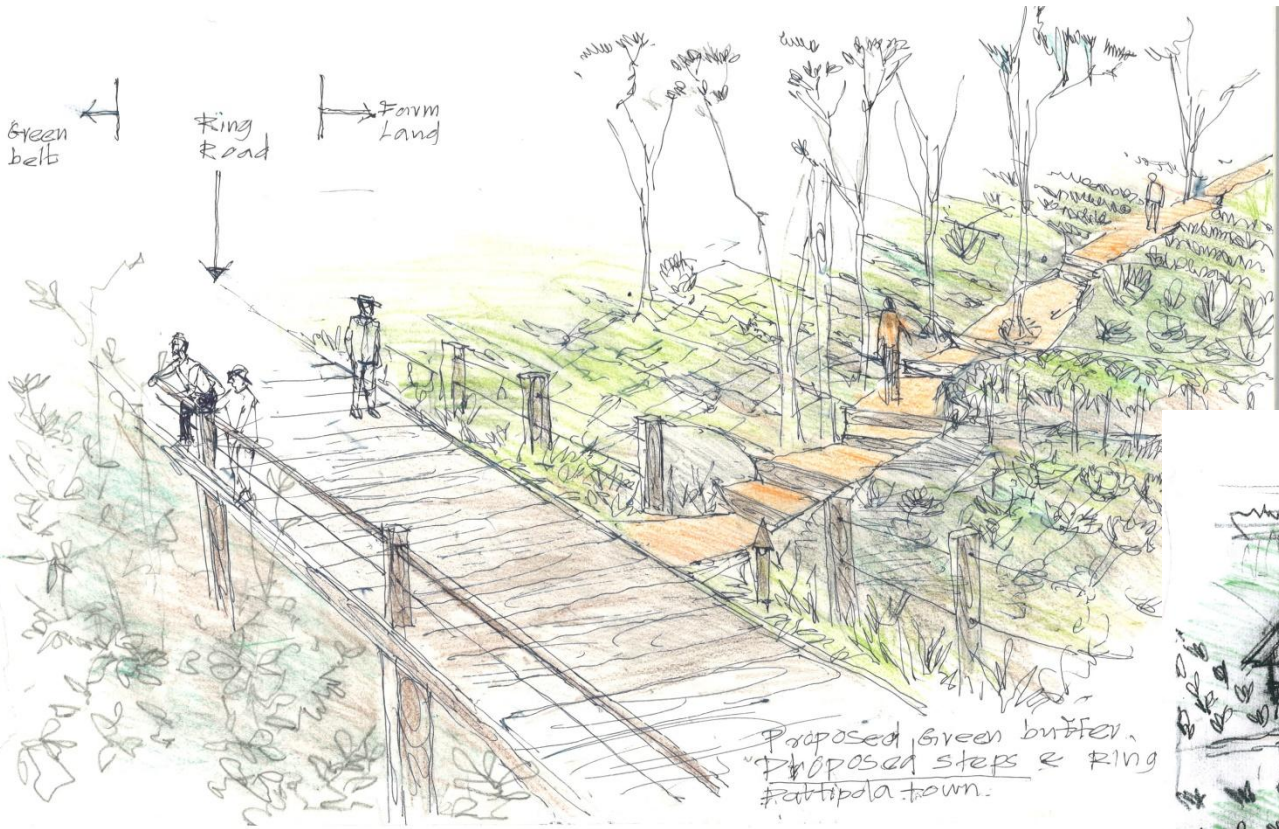
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FRONT ELEVATION



SKETCHES OF PROPOSED WALKING TRACK



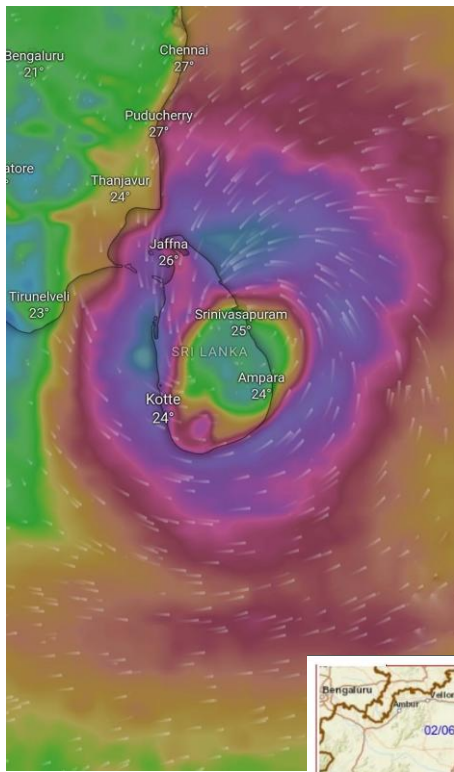
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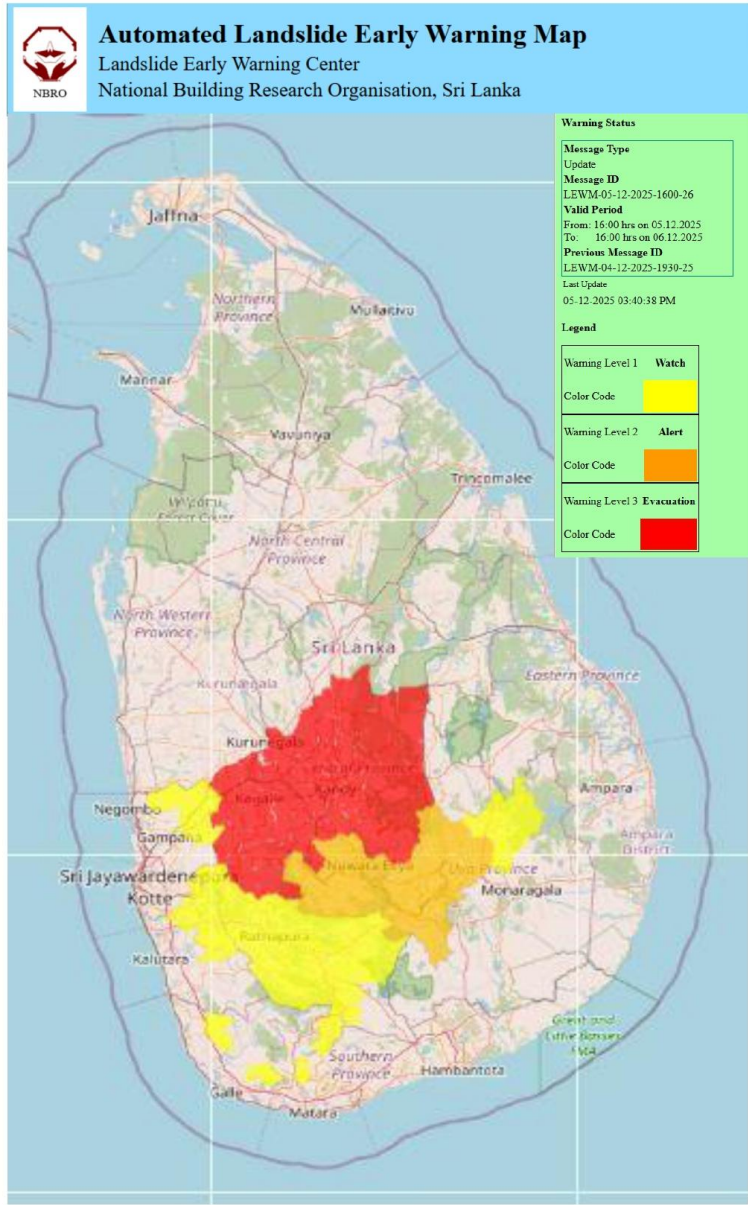
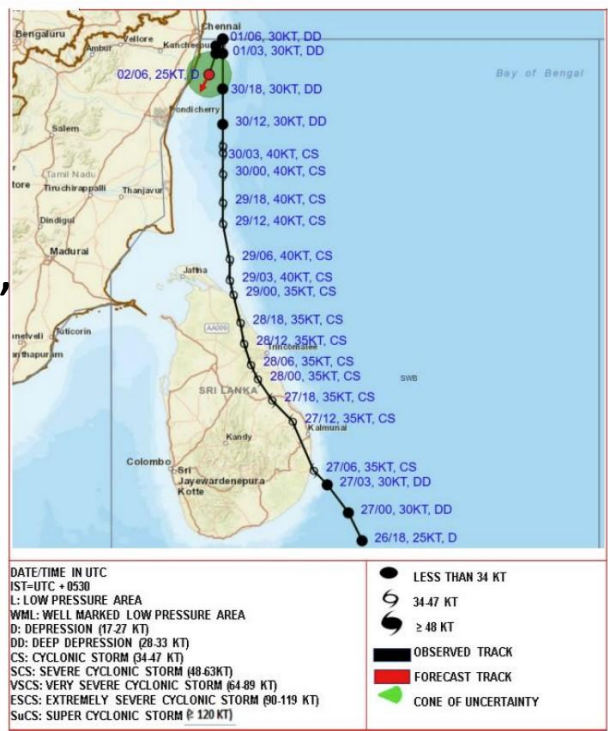
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Insight – Specifically related to “Present Disaster”
“Ditwah”



Cyclone “Ditwah”
& it’s path





Disaster Management Center

Current Situation Report on 2025.12.14 at 0600 hrs

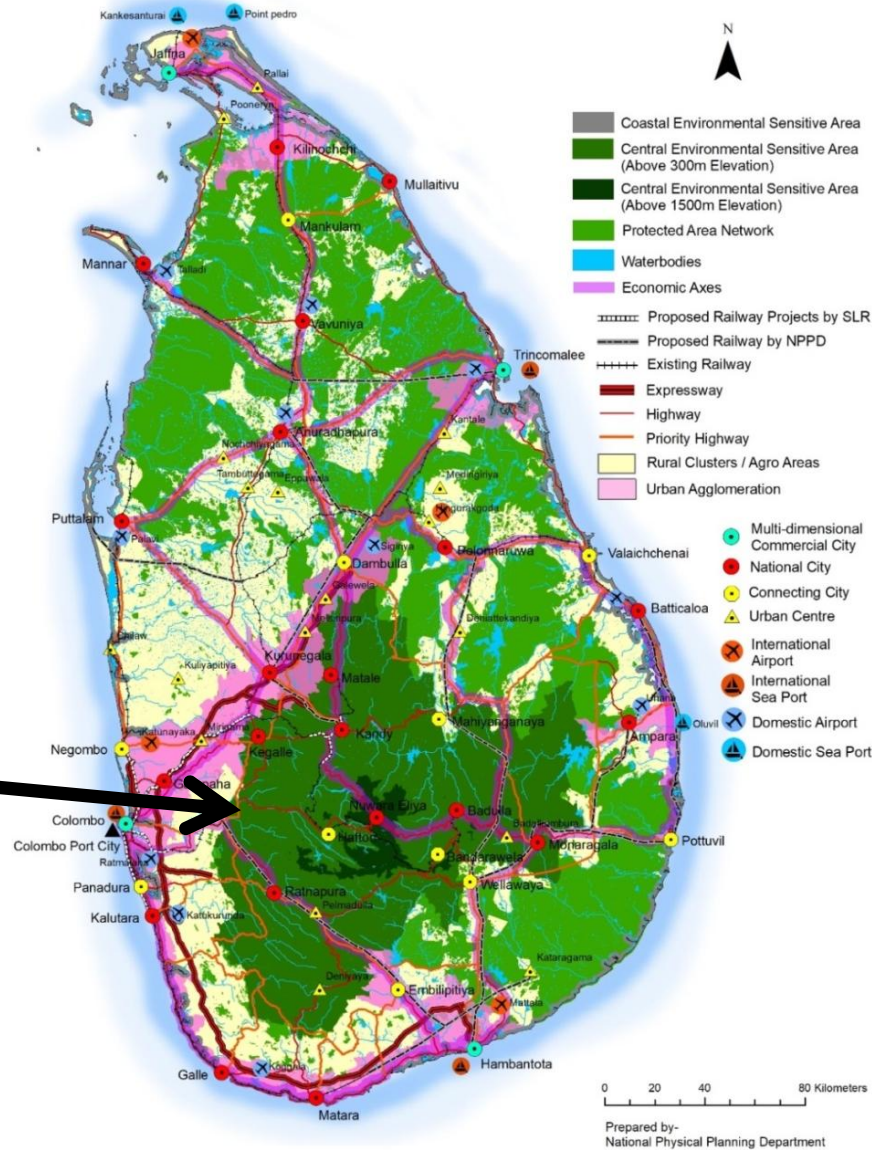


No.	Districts	Families	Persons	Deaths	Missing	Fully House damage	Partially House Damage	Safety center Details		
								No of Safety centers	Families	Persons
1	Puttalam	77,432	262,710	36	4	632	21,137	8	71	208
2	Badulla	25,231	85,291	88	11	587	7,934	155	6,026	19,409
3	Monaragala	1,549	5,336	4	-	38	517	-	-	-
4	Matale	7,288	25,813	29	8	247	3,773	44	1,398	4,104
5	Colombo	86,150	330,464	9	1	84	4,433	4	30	97
6	Batticaloa	2	4	4	-	11	947	-	-	-
7	Kegalle	25,184	87,273	32	39	265	13,517	92	2,550	7,296
8	Trincomalee	27,336	90,475	-	-	47	1,285	-	-	-
9	Anuradhapura	22,813	75,182	13	-	245	3,058	1	26	73
10	Mullaitivu	1	1	2	-	5	907	-	-	-
11	Kilinochchi	67	196	-	-	2	463	-	-	-
12	Ampara	6,942	23,781	8	-	111	509	-	-	-
13	Jaffna	18,179	58,363	3	-	2	443	4	54	181
14	Polonnaruwa	784	3,105	3	-	157	4,124	2	29	114
15	Kandy	64	288	236	74	2,013	14,562	252	5,927	19,941
16	Rathnapura	19,118	74,362	1	-	6	8,540	4	9	28
17	Kurunegala	27,430	93,269	61	11	596	4,817	24	557	1,707
18	Nuwara Eliya	19,576	62,194	89	35	767	3,746	203	6,305	19,537
19	Matara	-	0	-	-	1	462	-	-	-
20	Hambantota	-	0	1	-	5	285	-	-	-
21	Galle	-	0	1	-	1	976	-	-	-
22	Kalutara	2,527	8,570	2	-	1	1,212	-	-	-
23	Mannar	23,704	77,694	4	-	70	1,517	-	-	-
24	Gampaha	24	110	17	1	256	8,825	2	24	110
25	Vavuniya	-	0	-	-	15	4,121	1	35	106
Total		391,401	1,364,481	643	184	6164	112,110	796	23,041	72,911

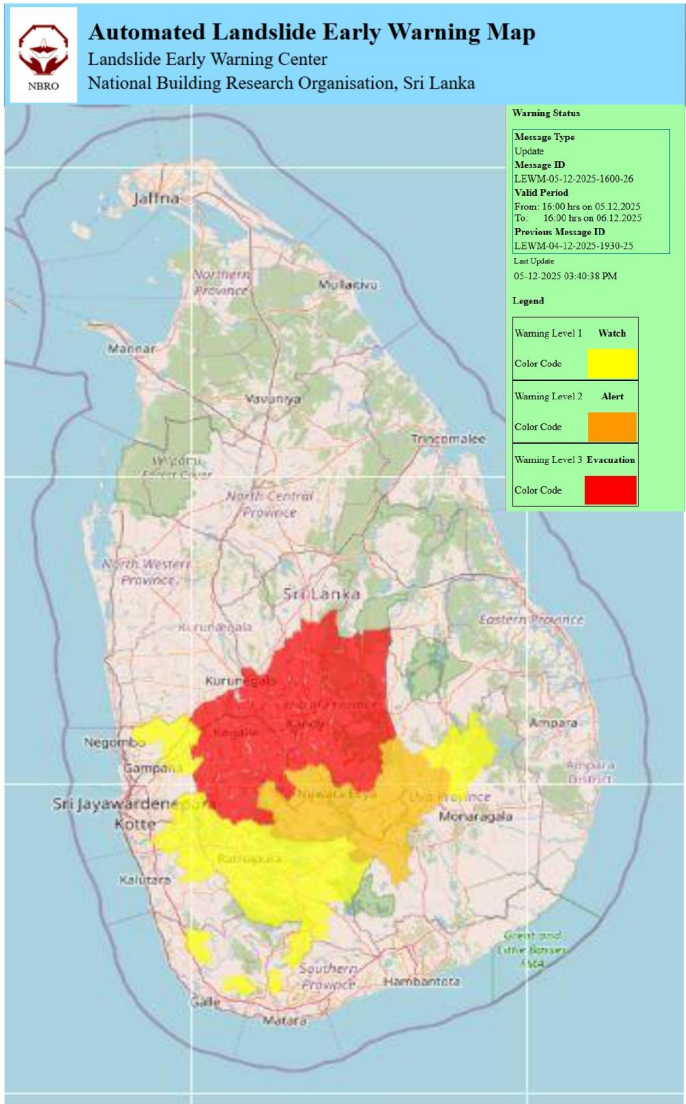
Source: National Disaster Relief Services Centre

National Physical Plan

Central
Fragile Zone



Identified correctly



Affected area due to “Ditwah”



LANDSLIDE RED ALERT FOR 5 DISTRICTS

Kandy, Matale, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya
and Kegalle.



Sri Lanka's death toll from adverse weather climbs to 611







rn



PICT SOURCE: Traveller Ananda Rodrigo/youtube.com



Island Newspaper





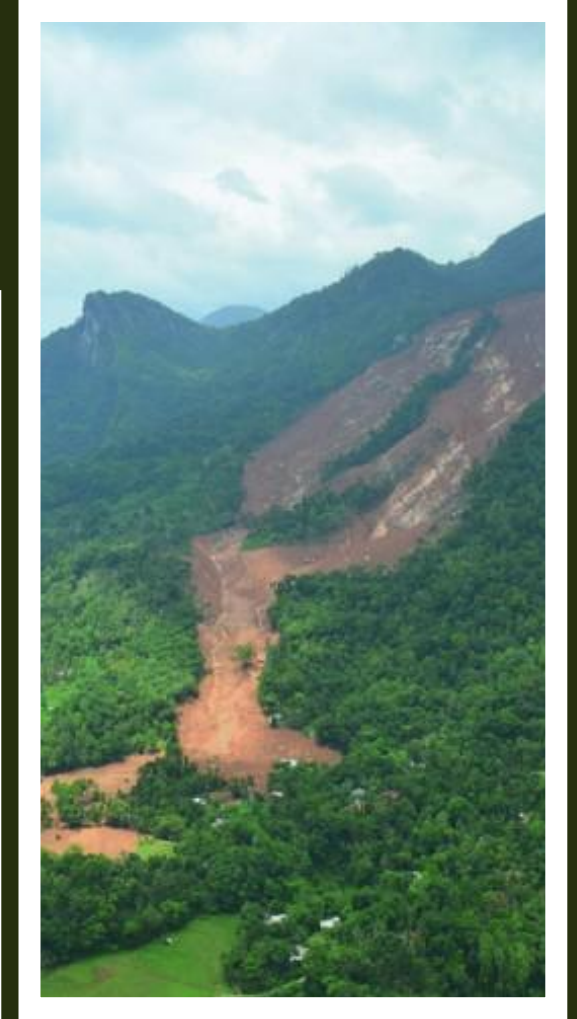
Rescue



Searching

Challenges/Lessons Learn

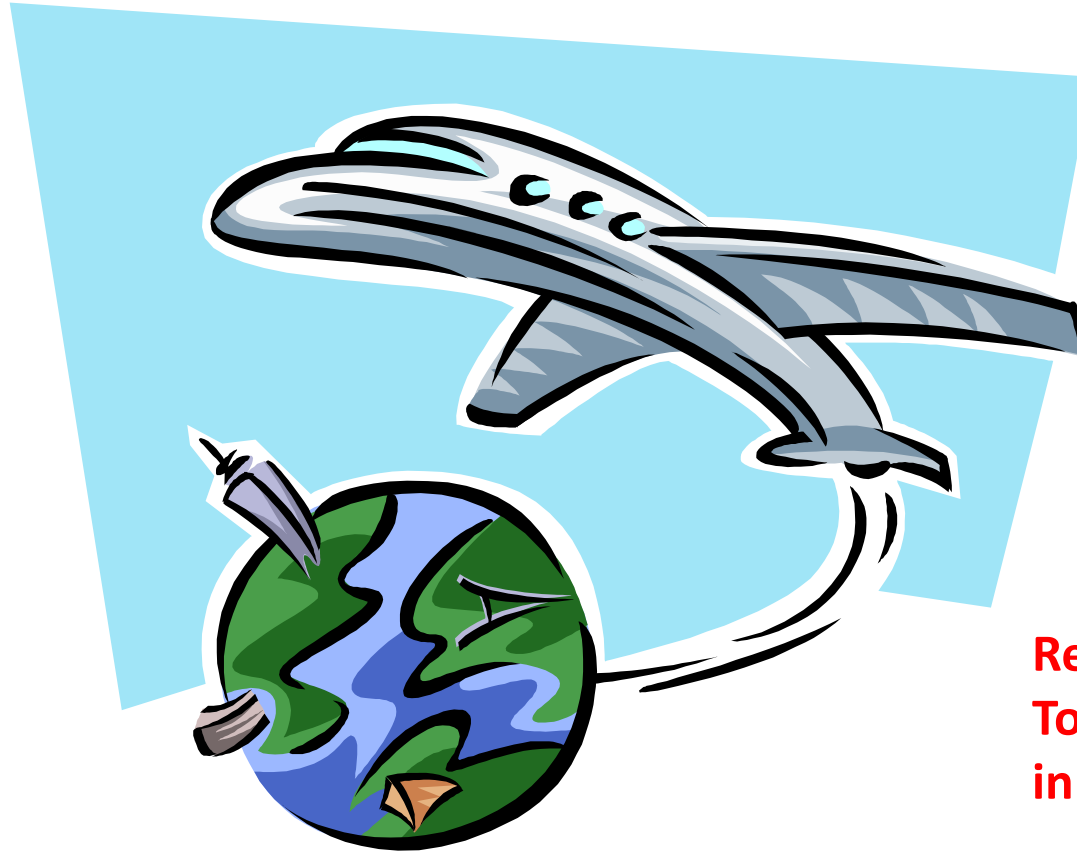
- Public reluctance to relocate
- Addressing the severe weather events
- Climate change implications
- Environmental destruction
- Environmental degradation
- High population density
- Natural disasters
- High poverty
- Preparation of Regional/Local plans and implementation
- Political willingness (vote base)
- Lack of integrated policy and institutional framework for urban management



Challenges/**Lessons Learn**

- Damages due to extreme weather events like “Cyclone *Ditwah*”
- Liberation of land due to relocation with proper planning
- Difficulties in securing sufficient annual budgetary provisions for project implementation
- Failures on law enforcement (encroachment etc)
- No enforcement power for implementation of the plan
- Updating and sharing of data is poor; absence of online systems for data management and monitoring
- Changing land-use patterns is challenging because private ownership is high

Thank you



**Request International community
To come forward to help Sri Lanka
in this difficult hour**