

### Key Figures<sup>1</sup>

**21 million**  
population (2015)



**51.8%**

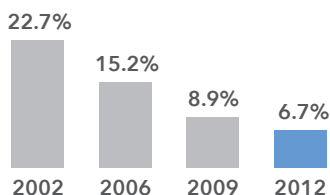
Female

**48.2%**

Male

**6.7%**

poverty headcount ratio  
at national poverty lines  
(% of population 2012)



**US\$3,924**

lower middle-income  
GDP per capita (2015)



### Seasonal Risk<sup>2</sup>

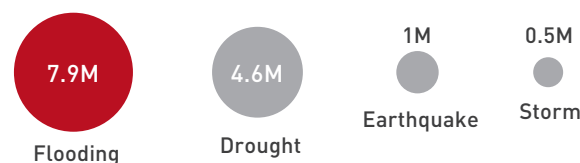
During the Southwest Monsoon season (May-September), Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces are vulnerable to floods. During the Northeast Monsoon (December-February), Eastern, Northern and North-Central provinces are prone to flooding.



### Overview

Climate-related hazards continue to pose significant risks to Sri Lanka. In the dry zones (northern and eastern parts of the country), weather patterns in recent years have led to more frequent and longer droughts while in the wet zones (south-western region), higher and less predictable rainfall has triggered frequent and intense flooding. From 2000 to 2016, a total of 47 disaster events (including tsunami, drought, floods, landslides, tropical cyclones) affected 14 million people and caused 37,200 fatalities (mostly from the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami).

### No. of people affected by disasters 2000-16<sup>3</sup> (millions)



### Disaster Risk Index 2017<sup>4</sup>

Based on risk analysis of historical events, Sri Lanka is highly exposed to tsunamis and flooding.

Low Risk **1** **10** High Risk

EARTHQUAKE



**0.1**

FLOOD



**6.2**

TSUNAMI



**8.2**

TROPICAL CYCLONE



**3.5**

DROUGHT



**3.4**

HUMAN



**2.3**