

The Role of ICTs for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Sri Lanka

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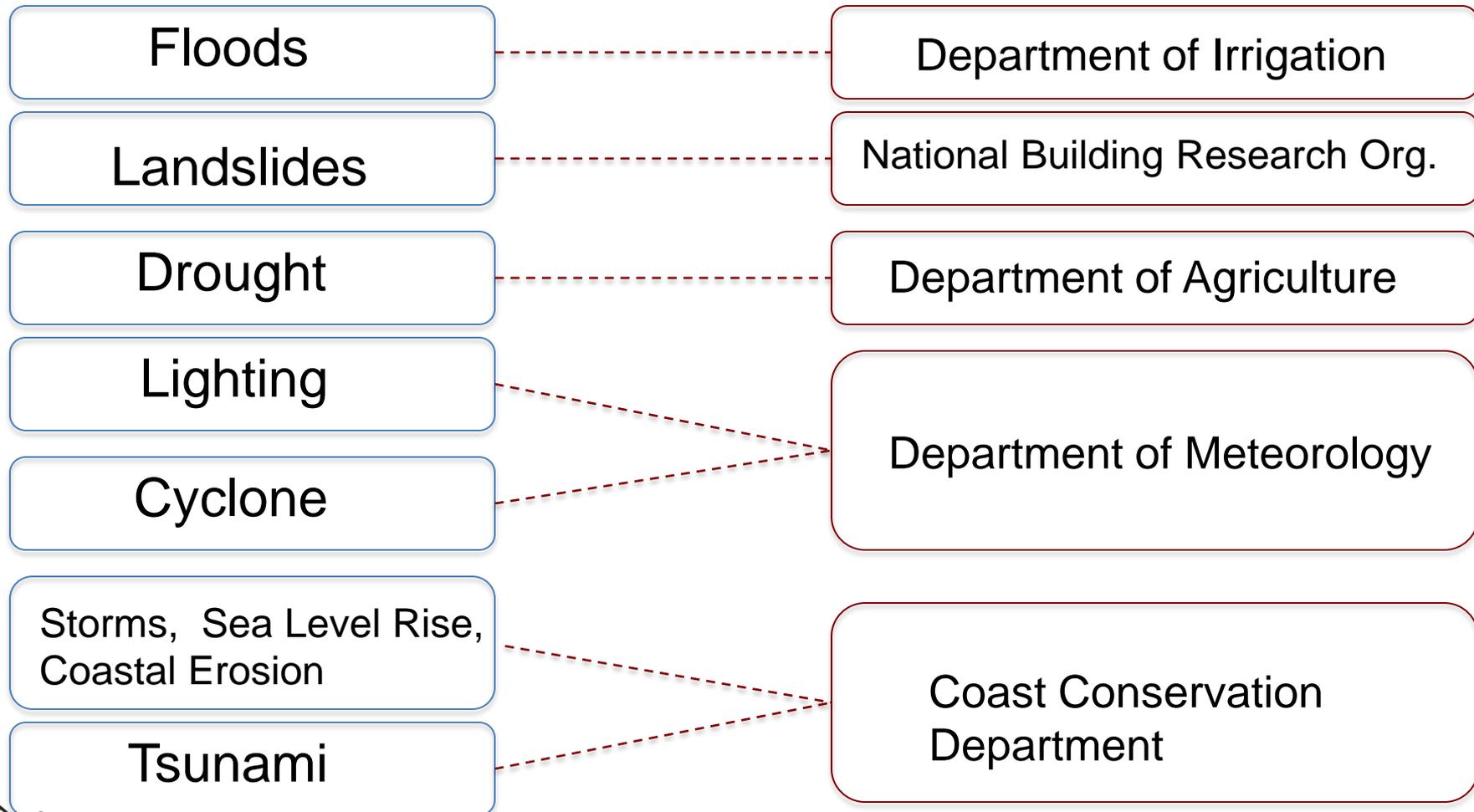
Workshop on ICT for Promoting Inclusive and Disaster Resilient Development

Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

14th May 2015

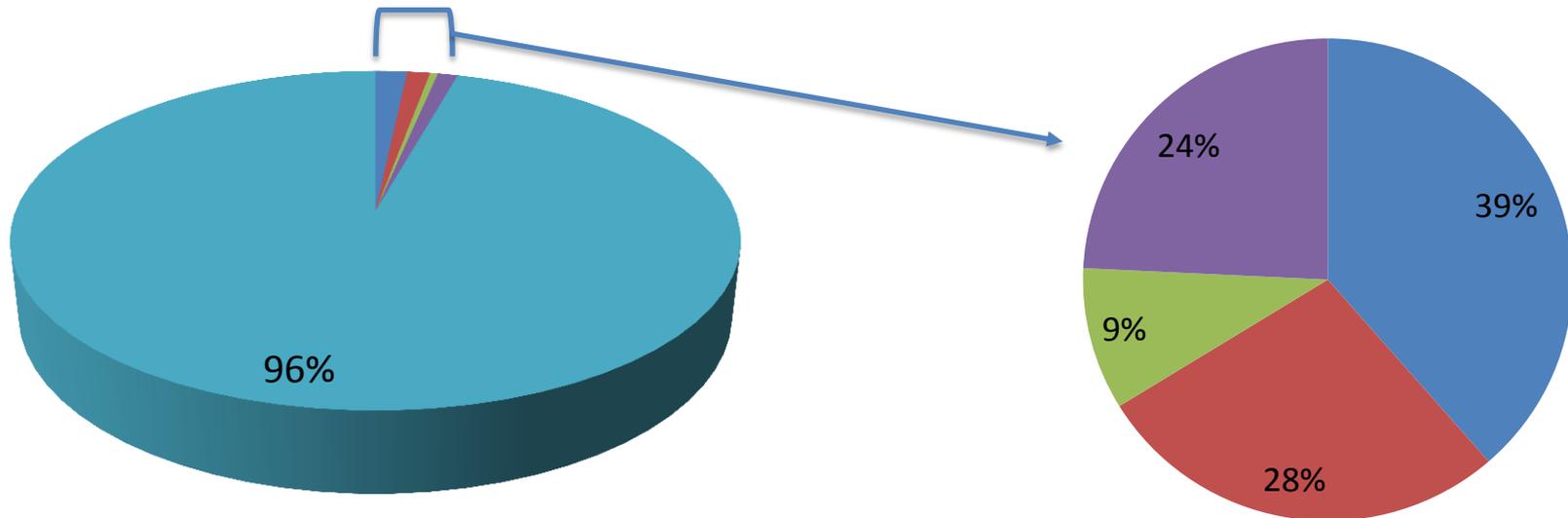


Sri Lanka is subject to many types of natural disasters



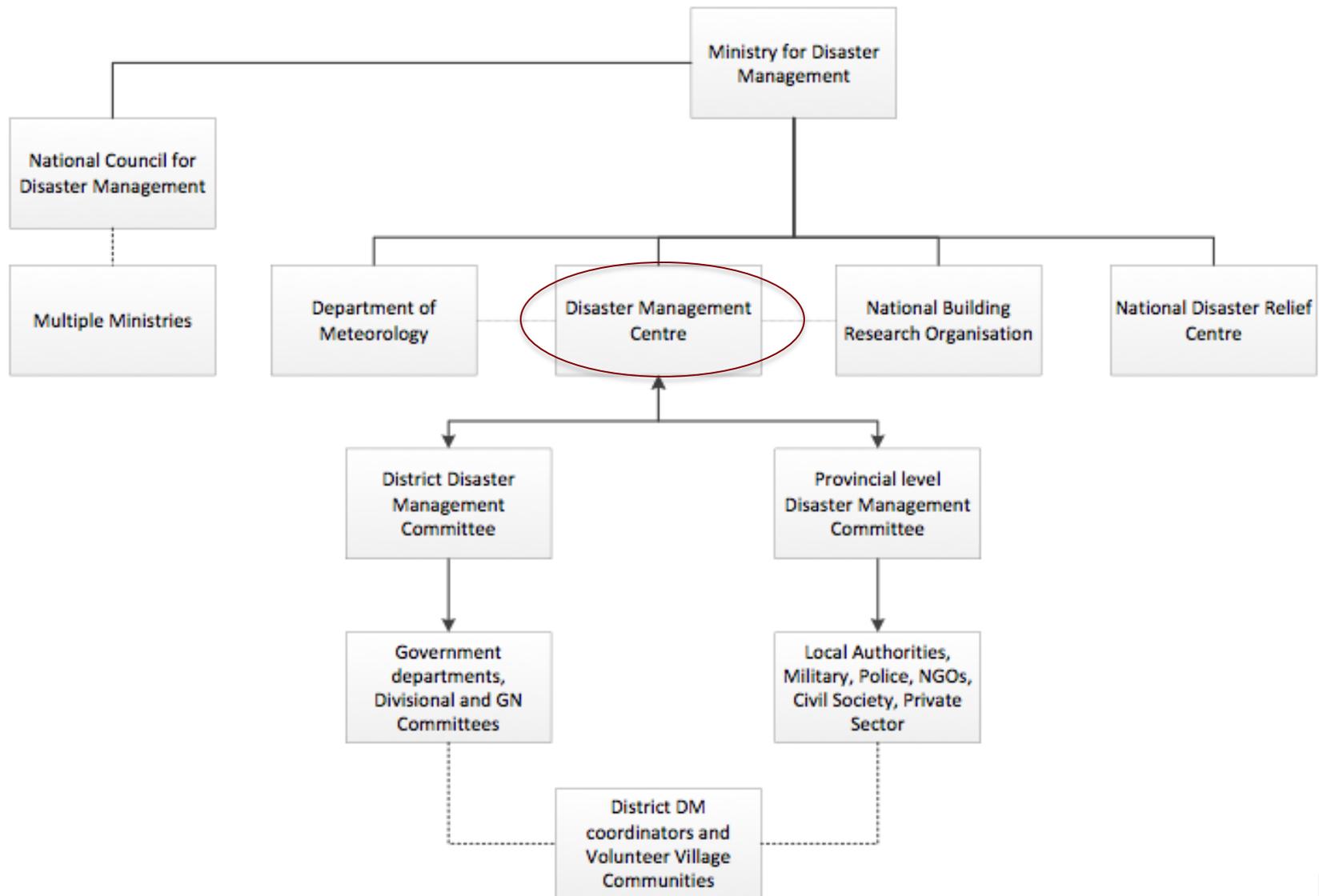
The 2004 tsunami had the highest impact on human life, but there are other hazards that occur more frequently

Loss of lives due to frequently occurring hazards (2000 – 2012)



- Flood
- Landslide
- Cyclone/ High winds
- Lightning
- Tsunami

The Institutional Framework for DRM in Sri Lanka under the Ministry for Disaster Management



The DMC is the implementing agency for all stages of the disaster lifecycle

- Runs the Emergency Operations Centre
- Maintains 77 multi-hazard warning towers along the coastal belt
- Maintains a fully equipped vehicle on standby
- Has distributed PA systems to local community organizations, held capacity building programs, mapped evacuation routes etc.

The **lack of open data and insufficient collaboration** between government agencies are the main challenges faced by the DMC

Use of ICTs for DRM in Sri Lanka

- Landslide mapping using Google's satellite imagery
- Rainfall gauges that transmit data every 30 mins via the mobile network
- Drought prediction app (on Android) → soil-moisture ratio, rainfall, temperature etc.
- Ground Penetration Radar to detect cavities

A critical obstacle in implementing and integrating technology in to DRM has been mind-sets

Use of ICTs for DRM in Sri Lanka

Stages of the disaster lifecycle

Examples of ICT use in LK

MITIGATION



GIS / Hazard maps

PREPAREDNESS



Early Warning Systems
(E.g. DEWN)

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_4346

