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Sri Lanka Climate Risks and Impacts

A Research Compendium

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Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to climate risks, with heat, sea level rise, floods, landslides, and droughts posing significant threats to its ecosystems, economy, and communities. Local drivers such as pollution and land management exacerbate these risks, impacting agriculture and food production, cities and infrastructure, water availability, local biodiversity, and human health and well-being. With 80% of the population vulnerable and lacking adaptive capacity, Sri Lanka is projected to experience a 3.86% reduction in GDP by 2050. To build resilience, the country requires substantial investments - \$36.5 billion by 2030 and \$54.2 billion by 2050. This document consolidates key datapoints on climate risks, and its socio-economic and environmental impacts, offering a useful source of reference for diverse stakeholders. Periodic updates will ensure inclusion of new research.

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Sri Lanka stands at the crossroads of a climate crisis, where rising temperatures, erratic weather patterns, and intensifying natural disasters threaten its ecosystems, economy, and communities. As an island nation heavily reliant on agriculture, tourism, and coastal resources, Sri Lanka’s vulnerabilities to climate change are as profound as they are multifaceted. The challenges that Sri Lanka would likely face in the coming years range from climate risks induced by global phenomena to more localised impacts from environmental mismanagement. These challenges have short- and long-term impacts, and its effects would likely permeate all aspects of life and society.

This compendium delves into the critical risks and cascading impacts of climate change on Sri Lanka, presenting a consolidated resource for understanding its socio-economic and environmental challenges over the coming years and decades. By summarising and compiling existing evidence, this work aims to guide various stakeholders including policy-makers, researchers, and practitioners in prioritising climate financing, building adaptive capacity, and guiding strategic decision-making for a resilient and sustainable future. This paper is non-exhaustive, will be periodically updated when new research and evidence of climate risks and impacts are available.

This compendium is organised into four main sections covering:

1. Climate risks: Key climate-related hazards driven by global phenomena affecting Sri Lanka.
2. Local environmental mismanagement: Human-driven factors in Sri Lanka that exacerbate climate vulnerabilities.
3. Impacts and vulnerabilities: Outlining how climate risks intersect with socio-economic systems and natural ecosystems in Sri Lanka, creating vulnerabilities across multiple sectors.
4. Quantifying the stakes for Sri Lanka: Synthesises insights on the current and projected socio-economic impacts and financial needs of disaster management.

Each subsection is structured under impacts, current scenarios and future projections to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue:

- ‘Impacts’ offers a brief explanation of the effects of each hazard or mismanagement issue.
- ‘Current scenario’ presents a snapshot of the ongoing challenges in Sri Lanka based on data and evidence.
- ‘Future projections’ present data based on scientific models and studies, forecasting potential scenarios under various climate and policy trajectories.

1. Climate risks

1.1. Heat

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Climate change has already led to global surface temperature rise of 1.1°C. The 2023 IPCC report revealed alarming levels of temperature rises by 2100, with an unlikely best-case scenario of 1-1.9°C of warming, an intermediate scenario of 2-4.5°C provided adequate measures are taken to control GHG emissions worldwide, and a business-as-usual scenario of 5-8.5°C¹.
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¹ Calvin et al., ‘IPCC, 2023’.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising temperatures have cascading effects (both direct and indirect), including precipitation changes, sea level rise, impacts on ecosystems and crops, and human health and well-being.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average temperature in Sri Lanka is rising faster than the global average, with urban areas being highly vulnerable due to heat island effects. • Between 2001 and 2013, 23 percent of Sri Lanka's population was exposed to dangerous heat waves².
Future projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of days the heat index reaches "extreme caution" levels is on the rise³, with projections of 220-250 days of extreme heat annually⁴. • Even under the 2-4.5°C scenario, the number of days where the temperature would reach over 35°C (considered the upper limit of human survivability or the wet-bulb temperature) would likely double by 2040⁵. • Northern Sri Lanka is a hotspot for extreme heat exposure even under low emission pathways⁶.

1.2. Sea-level rise

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea level rise could lead to inundation and displacement of low-lying coastal areas and wetlands, coastal erosion and degradation of shorelines, changes to and migration of coastal ecosystems and habitats, and salinization of estuaries and freshwater aquifers which are crucial for agriculture and drinking water⁷.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea level rise, storm surges, and coastal erosion are greatest in the west, south-west, and southern coastal belt⁸. • Rising sea levels and average temperature changes have increased the frequency of storm surges in Sri Lanka⁹, and has been exacerbated by a significant rise in the intensity of tropical cyclone activity in the Bay of Bengal between 1981 and 2010¹⁰.
Future projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of the country's population lives in coastal areas, and 25% of the population lives within one kilometre from the shore¹¹. By 2050 there could be a sea level rise of 0.6ft-2ft in Sri Lanka which poses a threat to coastal infrastructure and communities¹².

² Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

³ Rodrigo, 'Sweltering Heat Wave Hits Sri Lanka; Climate Change Will Likely Bring More'.

⁴ Owen-Burge, 'A Community's Fight for Resilience'.

⁵ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal.

⁶ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

⁷ 'Climate Change Information Fact Sheet: SRI LANKA'.

⁸ 'Climate Change Information Fact Sheet: SRI LANKA'.

⁹ UN Sri Lanka, 'Fact Sheet: Climate Impact in Sri Lanka'.

¹⁰ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

¹¹ Samaraweera et al.

¹² Thasarathan, Kuok Choy, and Bin Aiyub, 'Shoreline Dynamics over Last Three Decades and Predictions for 2032 and 2042'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal areas could be experiencing erosion of 15-25m by 2032, and up to 45-78 m by 2042¹³. • In lowlands along the southwest coast, roughly 40 - 90 km² could be inundated by 2050¹⁴. • Sri Lanka faces a high cyclone risk, with over a 20% chance of destructive wind speeds occurring within the next decade leading to cyclone-induced storm surges due to sea-level rise, alongside an increase in wind speed and rainfall intensity¹⁵.
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1.3. Floods

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate variability and extreme weather would most definitely lead to a rise in urban and inland flooding.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 10 million people have been affected by flooding in the past 30 years in Sri Lanka¹⁶. • Among all the extreme events, floods are a cause for about 65% of annual disaster losses, amounting to approximately \$140 million per year¹⁷.
Future projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even under low emission pathways, there will likely be an increase of up to three times higher frequency of extreme river floods¹⁸. • By the 2030s, it is estimated that Sri Lanka will experience an annual GDP loss of \$338 million under the 5-8.5°C scenario¹⁹. • By 2050, the losses can reach 1.2% of annual GDP due to climate change, which is equivalent to nearly \$1 billion, with some years reaching much higher levels²⁰.

1.4. Landslides

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in rainfall intensity, extreme river flows and forest cover reduction have led to increases in landslides causing significant loss of life, livelihoods, and infrastructure damage²¹.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 20% of the country's surface area is prone to landslides²². • In 2016, the Aranayake landslide completely buried parts of several villages and affected a land area of more than 600 hectares. The event killed over 150 people and affected up to 350,000 people²³. • In May 2017, Sri Lanka experienced 35 major landslides, marking the highest disaster-related fatality count for that year, with 176 deaths out of 219 reported²⁴.

¹³ Thasarathan, Kuok Choy, and Bin Aiyub.

¹⁴ 'Climate Change Information Fact Sheet: SRI LANKA'.

¹⁵ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

¹⁶ UNDP Sri Lanka, 'Accelerating Change by UNDP Sri Lanka on Exposure'.

¹⁷ UNDP Sri Lanka; WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

¹⁸ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

¹⁹ WB and ADB.

²⁰ Fiertz, Yoxell, and Rouleau, 'CORVI Risk Assessment'.

²¹ 'Climate Change Information Fact Sheet: SRI LANKA'.

²² WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

²³ 'Aranayake Landslide - Disaster Services'.

²⁴ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

Future projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The frequency of extreme rainfall events, both daily and sub-daily, will increase, potentially elevating the risk of landslides²⁵. • Projections of future rainfall are less reliable for island nations climate variability and extreme events across Sri Lanka will increase in the future²⁶.
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1.5. Droughts

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change impacts precipitation patterns leading to droughts which are characterised by widespread water scarcity and reduced agricultural yields.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reduced rainfall in Sri Lanka's driest districts, such as Mannar and Hambantota, has led to crop failures and a lack of drinking water²⁷. • The prolonged drought of 2001-2002 notably reduced the country's GDP growth rate by 1 percent, primarily affecting hydropower generation and the agricultural sector²⁸ • Between 2008-2018 alone, 8 million people were affected by droughts in Sri Lanka²⁹.
Future projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without adaptive measures in Sri Lanka, the above number could likely double or triple under different warming scenarios. • There would likely be an increase in the frequency and intensity of drought events in the region, with 1-in-100-year events occurring every 40-50 years under 1.5°C–2°C of warming, and every 20 years under 3°C of warming³⁰.

2. Local Environmental Mismanagement

Environmental mismanagement in Sri Lanka has not only exacerbated global climate change phenomena by amplifying vulnerabilities, but has also led to many local complexities.

2.1. Pollution

2.1.1. Terrestrial Pollution

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continuous dumping without adequate treatment, engineering or maintenance causes various environmental and socio-economic problems. • Open waste dumps contribute to global warming potential, accelerate ground and surface water pollution, and lead to leachate migration to the water table and underground aquifers³¹.
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²⁵ Samaraweera et al.

²⁶ 'Climate Change Information Fact Sheet: SRI LANKA'.

²⁷ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

²⁸ Samaraweera et al.

²⁹ UNDP Sri Lanka, 'Accelerating Change by UNDP Sri Lanka on Exposure'.

³⁰ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

³¹ Maheshi, Steven, and Karel, 'Environmental and Economic Assessment of "Open Waste Dump" Mining in Sri Lanka'.

Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 260 active open-air dumpsites in Sri Lanka. The waste generated in urban areas is nearly 1kg/per person/per day. • In 2017, the Meethotamulla garbage dump collapsed killing 32 people, destroying 146 houses, and affecting 1,765 people³². • Due to the location of these dumps there have been various social and health problems, as well as impacts on wildlife. • A growing concern is the high use of single-use plastics and plastic packaging that has led to both megaplastics and microplastics entering marine ecosystems.
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2.1.2. Marine Pollution

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies show presence of agrochemicals, heavy metals, petrochemicals, plastics, pathogens, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and endocrine-disrupting pollutants in marine ecosystems. • Domestic sources of pollution range from sewage and garbage, urban runoffs, industrial effluents, waste dumping, and runoffs from agricultural and mining activities³³.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka ranks 5th worst on marine ecosystem health and reproduction. It is one of the top 15 countries in the world most affected by transboundary litter³⁴. • Land-based pollution accounts for 90% of marine pollution in Sri Lanka³⁵. • 90% seabirds and 87% sea turtles consume plastic wastes in Sri Lanka³⁶.

2.1.3. Freshwater Pollution

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sri Lanka, the surface inland waters in urban areas are polluted heavily with domestic sewage and industrial effluents, and in rural areas with agricultural runoff³⁷.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many hotels and industries release untreated wastewater directly into the sea as well as inland freshwater bodies, drains, canals, and rivers. • Agrochemical pollution resulting from agricultural runoff is a primary concern, and reports indicate this to be one of the factors for a rise in chronic kidney disease among rural communities³⁸. • Nearly all river systems and harbours in the Western-Southern coastal area contain faecal coliform³⁹. In dense urban areas, there is biological contamination of groundwater⁴⁰.

³² 'Meethotamulla Garbage Dump - Disaster Services'.

³³ Manage et al., 'Pollution Levels in Sri Lanka's West-South Coastal Waters'.

³⁴ Ranjula et al., 'Survey Report on Transboundary Marine Litter on the Western Province of Sri Lanka'.

³⁵ Manage et al., 'Pollution Levels in Sri Lanka's West-South Coastal Waters'.

³⁶ 'Marine Plastic Pollution'.

³⁷ Bandara, 'Water and Wastewater Related Issues in Sri Lanka'.

³⁸ Shipley et al., 'Agrochemical Exposure in Sri Lankan Inland Water Systems'.

³⁹ Manage et al., 'Pollution Levels in Sri Lanka's West-South Coastal Waters'.

⁴⁰ Bandara, 'Water and Wastewater Related Issues in Sri Lanka'.

2.2. Land Management

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human settlements and development (especially construction of roads and highways) are the biggest drivers of habitat degradation. • Loss of forest cover has led to an increase in landslides, flash floods and soil erosion, as well as destruction of wildlife corridors.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka has lost about 50% of its tree cover (vegetation greater than 5 metres) in the last 50 years⁴¹. • From 2013 to 2023, 98% of tree cover loss in Sri Lanka occurred within natural forest⁴². • Approximately 50% of the land is degraded, with issues like soil fertility decline and erosion affecting agricultural output⁴³.

3. Impacts and Vulnerabilities

3.1. Agriculture and Food Production

Agriculture	
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change has direct effects like carbon dioxide availability, precipitation, extreme weather events, and temperatures, as well as indirect effects like impacts on water resource availability and seasonality, soil organic matter transformation, soil erosion, changes in pest and disease profiles, the arrival of invasive species, and decline in arable areas due to the submergence of coastal lands and desertification⁴⁴.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sri Lanka, where almost 90% of the farmers are smallholders cultivating in land areas of less than 2 hectares and are highly dependent on natural resources for cultivation. Climate shocks and variability affect agriculture and food production in Sri Lanka to a much greater extent than in other countries. • The employed population in agriculture has declined, with over 90,000 people giving up agriculture as a main source of livelihood annually between 2013-2019⁴⁵. • Both plantation and non-plantation crops will be affected by climate change, with higher impact on non-plantation crops since majority of the farmers are smallholders producing rice⁴⁶. • Extended drought and floods in 2016 and 2017 interrupted two rice production cycles, affecting over 2 million people⁴⁷.

⁴¹ 'Sri Lanka - Country Profile'.

⁴² Global Forest Watch, 'Sri Lanka Deforestation Rates & Statistics'.

⁴³ 'Desertification and Drought Day 2024'.

⁴⁴ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

⁴⁵ Samaraweera et al.

⁴⁶ Samaraweera et al.

⁴⁷ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumulatively, paddy yields are expected to fall by 12-19% in the Maha season and 27-41% in the Yala season by the 2060s⁴⁸. • In the Jaffna peninsula alone, 43% of paddy land has been permanently abandoned over the last two decades because of high salt content in the soil and groundwater. Nearly 59% of wells had salinity levels unsuitable for irrigating crops in 2020. By 2100, up to 35 percent of all land and 52 percent of paddy land in the area may be lost⁴⁹.
Fisheries	
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fishery sector is highly dependent on weather patterns and seasonal climate variance. This makes them extremely vulnerable to climate change impacts, as well as marine resource exploitation, natural habitat destruction and pollution.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine and coastal fisheries account for 80% of the fish harvest⁵⁰. • Fish resources have plummeted from 300,000 tonnes in 1980 to just 53,000 tonnes in 2018⁵¹. • The fishery sector provides livelihoods for over 2.4 million people directly or indirectly⁵². • Seafood provides approximately 70% of animal protein intake in Sri Lanka. Climate change and mismanagement of coastal areas puts food security at a high risk⁵³. • Sri Lanka is one of the most vulnerable countries on the planet with a projected 20% reduction in fish harvest owing to climate change by the 2050s⁵⁴.

3.2. Cities, Settlements and Infrastructure

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and resulting temperature rises, increased precipitation and rising sea levels will likely significantly impact infrastructure like houses and buildings, roads and bridges, electrical infrastructure, as well as coastal infrastructure⁵⁵. • The vulnerability of the country's infrastructure coupled with increased water hazards and extreme rainfall or drought events are some of the main driving forces for water scarcity⁵⁶.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme events have been disrupting economic activities and operations in manufacturing industries. • Tourism would require large adaptation measures. Climate change can directly impact tourism related infrastructure

⁴⁸ Samaraweera et al.

⁴⁹ Arudpragasam, 'Climate Change Brings a New Emergency to the Tamil Homeland in Sri Lanka'.

⁵⁰ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

⁵¹ 'Marine Plastic Pollution'.

⁵² Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

⁵³ Gunaratne, Radin Firdaus, and Rathnasooriya, 'Climate Change and Food Security in Sri Lanka'.

⁵⁴ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

⁵⁵ Leal Filho et al., 'An Assessment of Priorities in Handling Climate Change Impacts on Infrastructures'.

⁵⁶ UNDP Sri Lanka, 'Accelerating Change by UNDP Sri Lanka on Exposure'.

	<p>through sea-level rise, increased sand bank erosion, storm surge risk, river flooding, extreme rainfall, and extreme heat⁵⁷.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka's housing, roads, and relief sectors are estimated to lose USD 0.38 billion per year due to catastrophes over the long run⁵⁸. • Rising heat levels due to climate change would lead to a rise in cooling requirement by at least 10% by the 2040s, putting high strain on energy generation⁵⁹.
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3.3. Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka is one of the 36 biodiversity hotspots of the world with a high number of endemic species. Climate change impacts the distribution, abundance, and potential extinction of species. • Environmental mismanagement including habitat loss and fragmentation, invasive alien species, deforestation and forest degradation, development projects and environmental pollution are major threats to terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity⁶⁰. • Increasing ocean temperatures and marine heatwaves, along with gradual ocean acidification has led to changes in migration patterns and is increasingly threatening marine life⁶¹.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2013 to 2023, 98% of tree cover loss in Sri Lanka occurred within natural forest⁶². • 20% of bird species, 66% of amphibian species, 56% of mammals, 49% of freshwater fish species and 59% of reptiles are threatened⁶³. • Elephants (Sri Lanka's keystone and flagship species) have declined in population from 10,000 to 3,000 in the last 25 years⁶⁴. • 90% seabirds and 87% sea turtles consume plastic wastes in Sri Lanka⁶⁵. • Fish resources have plummeted from 300,000 tonnes in 1980 to just 53,000 tonnes in 2018⁶⁶.

3.4. Health and Well-being

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change disproportionately affects the poorest groups in Sri Lanka, including manual labour groups, daily wage earners, poorer smallholder farming communities,
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⁵⁷ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

⁵⁸ Samaraweera et al., 'Evidence of Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka - A Review of Literature'.

⁵⁹ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

⁶⁰ Kottawa-Arachchi and Wijeratne, 'Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity and Ecosystems in Sri Lanka: A REVIEW'.

⁶¹ 'Sri Lanka - Country Profile'.

⁶² Global Forest Watch, 'Sri Lanka Deforestation Rates & Statistics'.

⁶³ 'Sri Lanka - Country Profile'.

⁶⁴ 'Sri Lanka - Country Profile'.

⁶⁵ 'Marine Plastic Pollution'.

⁶⁶ 'Marine Plastic Pollution'.

	<p>fishing communities along the coast and even small business owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to food price rises, that could result in increased inaccessibility to food for more segments of the society leading to a rise in hunger and malnutrition. • Climate change pressures would lead to higher incidence of dengue fever and transmission of water-borne diseases. • Heat would impact productivity of the labour force, particularly in the agriculture sector, which can impact agriculture operations and disrupt supply chains. • Climate change can increase socio-psychological stresses and eco-anxiety, particularly among the youth. • Climate change acts as a catalyst of migration by exacerbating underlying vulnerabilities of communities, and influences movement of people between rural and urban areas, as well as across international borders.
Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2023, nearly 17% of the population already experienced moderate acute food insecurity rise⁶⁷. • By 2060, 5 million people will be at risk for malaria in Sri Lanka. Diarrheal disease deaths can increase by 5-15% in the 2030s, and 10-20% in the 2050s⁶⁸. • Annual heat-related deaths in the region will increase 149% by 2030 and 276% by 2050⁶⁹. • The International Organisation for Migration predicts that by 2050 there will be about 200 million climate migrants, with South Asia being one of the most vulnerable hotspots.

4. Quantifying the Stakes for Sri Lanka

Current scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average 750,000 people were affected annually by natural disasters between 2011-2020⁷⁰. • Sri Lanka already spends over \$310 million every year on disaster losses and relief⁷¹. • Over 80% of the population lacks adaptive capacity to disasters that are on the rise⁷². 60% of the population is multi-dimensionally vulnerable⁷³.
Future projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly 19 million Sri Lankans are estimated to live in climate hotspots by 2050⁷⁴. • By 2050, Sri Lanka will experience an average GDP reduction of 3.86%⁷⁵. • To build resilience, Sri Lanka requires \$36.5 billion in investments by 2030 and \$54.2 billion by 2050. The net integrated benefits for the country is -\$2.4 billion by 2030, but sharply increases to \$94.3 billion by 2050⁷⁶

⁶⁷ Lindwall, 'Effects of Climate Change - Impacts and Examples'.

⁶⁸ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

⁶⁹ UN Sri Lanka, 'Fact Sheet: Climate Impact in Sri Lanka'.

⁷⁰ UN Sri Lanka.

⁷¹ Abeysekara, Siriwardana, and Meng, 'Economic Consequences of Climate Change Impacts on South Asian Agriculture'.

⁷² UNDP Sri Lanka, 'Accelerating Change by UNDP Sri Lanka on Exposure'.

⁷³ UN Sri Lanka, 'Fact Sheet: Climate Impact in Sri Lanka'.

⁷⁴ UN Sri Lanka.

⁷⁵ WB and ADB, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka'.

⁷⁶ 'Sri Lanka Climate Prosperity Plan'.

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