



CLIMATE CHANGE CRISIS : A Sri Lankan perspective



- 'Sri Lanka faces significant threat from extreme heat, with the number of days surpassing 35°C
- One estimate made on the Urban Heat Island effect in Colombo, Sri Lanka suggested urbanization may have driven around a 1.6°C increase in land surface temperatures'
 - **Asian Development Bank**
- **The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)**, suggest floods are currently the largest contributor to Sri Lanka's average annual losses from disasters of approximately \$140 million per year.
- Global mean sea-level rise was estimated in the range of 0.44–0.74 meters (m) by the end of the 21st century by the **IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report**
- A publication in best of science journals – Science – indicates that Sri Lanka generates 5.1 kg of waste per person per day and 7% of waste being plastics.



National Scouts Movement's 100,000 tree planting project



"Colombo South Waste Processing Facility is a waste to energy project



The existing public sewerage system in Greater Colombo is old and limited in coverage.



The growth of one Commercial city requires another city to be developed to equalize the impact of urbanization



Manning Market will be shifted to Peliyagoda from 16th November

A sustainable solution to the waste management problem by generating cost-effective, renewable energy



Lanka's first Waste-to-Energy Power Plant

Thursday, February 18, 2021 - 01:00



2017 Meethotamulla landslide

