

# SIT REP - 16:00 hrs - 17 December 2025



## **Sri Lanka Floods & Landslides - Situation Update**

**Source: Disaster Management Centre (DMC)**

**Date: 17 December 2025 - 1600 hrs**



**Scaling up Nutrition  
People's Forum**

**Civil Society Alliance - Sri Lanka**

# 1. National Overview

Flood and landslide impacts continue across multiple districts of Sri Lanka. Updated assessments indicate a further increase in the total affected population and housing damage, while displacement figures continue to decline gradually, reflecting both returns and consolidation of safety centres.

According to the Disaster Management Centre update of 17 December 2025 at 1600 hrs, the national situation is as follows:

## Displacement & Shelter

845 safety centres active, sheltering:

- 25,879 families
- 723 safety centres active, sheltering:
- 22,096 families
- 66,132 persons

While overall displacement continues to decrease, significant humanitarian needs persist due to extensive housing damage and unsafe return conditions in several districts.



- 490,385 families affected
- 1,702,719 persons affected
- 643 deaths
- 183 missing persons
- 6,228 fully damaged houses
- 101,055 partially damaged houses

# 2. Worst-Affected Districts



## Highest Affected Populations

- Colombo: 330,464 persons
- Puttalam: 275,501 persons
- Kandy: 175,305 persons
- Kurunegala: 93,449 persons
- Trincomalee: 90,489 persons

## Highest Fatalities

- Kandy: 237 deaths
- Badulla: 88 deaths
- Nuwara Eliya: 89 deaths
- Kurunegala: 61 deaths
- Kegalle: 32 deaths



### Fully Damaged Houses (Highest Districts)

- **Kandy: 2,013**
- **Nuwara Eliya: 767**
- **Puttalam: 637**
- **Kurunegala: 602**
- **Badulla: 597**

### Partially Damaged Houses (Highest Districts)

- **Kandy: 14,798**
- **Kegalle: 13,681**
- **Badulla: 8,080**
- **Puttalam: 8,789**
- **Ratnapura: 7,537**

# 3. Displacement & Safety Centres

A total of 723 safety centres remain operational nationwide.

Districts with Highest Numbers of Displaced Persons in Centres

- **Badulla:**
  - 155 centres
  - 6,056 families (18,239 persons)
- **Nuwara Eliya:**
  - 192 centres
  - 6,225 families (19,719 persons)
- **Kandy:**
  - 218 centres
  - 5,739 families (16,317 persons)
- **Kegalle:**
  - 91 centres
  - 2,503 families (7,197 persons)
- **Matale:**
  - 40 centres
  - 1,171 families (3,327 persons)

Although centre populations continue to decline in several districts, prolonged displacement remains a concern in hill country and landslide-affected areas.

# 4. Sectoral Situation

## Food & Essential Needs

- Continued need for dry rations and cooked meals in remaining safety centres.
- Returning households require food assistance and basic household items due to loss of assets and livelihoods.

## Health & Nutrition

- Children, pregnant and lactating women, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities remain particularly vulnerable.
- Persistent risks of water-borne diseases and nutrition gaps are reported in districts with prolonged displacement.

## Shelter & Protection

- Severe housing damage, especially in Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, and Puttalam, continues to delay safe returns.

Reduced centre numbers mask longer-term shelter and early recovery needs for households unable to rebuild.



# 5. Priority Districts for SUN PF Intervention

Based on affected populations, fatalities, housing damage, and displacement levels:

## Tier 1 Priority Districts

- Kandy
- Badulla
- Nuwara Eliya
- Puttalam
- Kurunegala

## Tier 2 Priority Districts

- Kegalle
- Ratnapura
- Colombo
- Mannar
- Trincomalee



# 6. Key Challenges

- Continued verification of housing damage increasing recovery needs
- Prolonged displacement in landslide-prone districts
- Gaps in GN/ward-level data for targeted assistance
- Ongoing risk of secondary hazards, particularly landslides in saturated hill country areas



# 7. Conclusion

As of 17 December 2025 - 1600 hrs, floods and landslides continue to affect over 1.7 million people across Sri Lanka. While displacement figures continue to decline, sustained humanitarian assistance remains critical, particularly for shelter, protection, and early recovery in districts with high fatalities and extensive housing damage.

