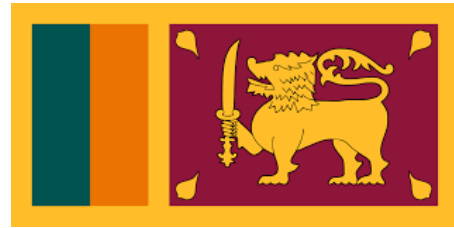


**Country:** Sri Lanka

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**Agenda Item:** Strengthening the Integration of Crisis Resilience Systems with Peacebuilding Initiatives and Conflict Prevention Strategies



Sri Lanka, commonly known as the "Pearl of the Indian Ocean," is an island nation situated in South Asia. It is lying in the Indian Ocean and separated from the peninsular India with Palk Strait. Since it is an island, it has no land borders with any country. Colombo is executive and judicial capital of Sri Lanka. Situated on the west coast of the island. Colombo is a main port on the Indian Ocean. It has one of the largest artificial harbors in the world and manages the bulk of Sri Lanka's foreign trade. Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte, sometimes known as Kotte, legislative capital of Sri Lanka. Situated in the southwestern part of the country, approximately 5 miles (8 km) southeast of Colombo, the commercial capital. It is more crowded than Colombo. The official languages are Sinhala and Tamil and there is no official religion but the foremost religion is Buddhism.

### **Agenda Item: Strengthening the Integration of Crisis Resilience Systems with Peacebuilding Initiatives and Conflict Prevention Strategies**

Sri Lanka faces with economic crisis since 2019. In 2019, the country hit the highest numbers in inflation, the Easter bombing was happened and COVID-19 hits the country. These things hit the country multiple times. However, in 2022 this crisis come reappeared. Sri Lankans started experiencing power cuts and shortages of basics such as fuel. The rate of inflation rose to 50% a year. As a result, protests broke out in the capital Colombo in April that year and spread across the country. The country experienced a fuel shortage that effected essential services such as buses, trains, and medical vehicles, happening from a lack of foreign currency reserves needed to import more supplies. In 2022 June, the government banned the sale of petrol and diesel for non-essential vehicles for two weeks. Sales of fuel remain severely restrict. Schools has been closed to conserve basic supplies. When the money runs out, Sri Lanka has been unable to buy goods from abroad. In May 2022, it failed to make an interest payment on its foreign debt for the first time in its history.

Our country has done things like getting International Aid and Credit, fiscal reforms to manage the crisis and agricultural security. We see that more than %43.5 of the country's land use is used as agricultural (2018 est.). For example, Sri Lanka had been self-sufficient in rice production with imports limited to specialty rice such as Basmati. In April 2021, President Gotabaya Rajapaksa announced that Sri Lanka would only allow organic farming, banning inorganic agrochemical fertilizers. The policy led to a 20% drop in rice production within the first six months. It is very clear that this step has a negative impact on crisis management.

As a solution to these, Fertilizer policy could have been postponed until the end of the crisis. Because agriculture foremost in economy items. During the crisis fuel is a very important item

that people couldn't reach. Government may impose rationing to solve fuel problem. Our country's economic collapse started in 2019. Therefore, that collapse could have been a good warning to upgrade our resilience systems.

On the subject of Peacebuilding, the bombing in 2019 affect tourism about safety. In that bombing we lost at least 290 Sri Lankan. Furthermore, falter in security create conflict between people. Conflict means absence of peace. Peacebuilding is an important step during the crisis because it is facilitates managing.

As a UNDP delegate, we closely monitor how our committee tasked with helping countries to eliminate poverty, achieve sustainable economic growth and developing local capacity. We emphasize their importance for both our country and other countries and encourage their continuity.

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