Rapid Assessment for Resilient Recovery (RARR)

Best Practices and Existing Institutional Arrangements for Rapid Damage Assessment

Sri Lanka

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National Building Research Organization
Introduction

Institutional Arrangement for Disaster Management in Sri Lanka

Recent Disaster Background

Rapid Need Assessments in Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka is a tropical country located in Indian Ocean.

There are 02 main monsoon Seasons and 02 Inter Monsoon seasons.

Flood, Droughts, Landslides, Lightning and high wind are main natural disasters in Sri Lanka.

In 2004 December 26 Tsunami had devastated two thirds of the coastal belt of Sri Lanka.
INTRODUCTION

Potential disaster risk areas

- Flood Prone areas during South west Monsoon (May – Sep)
- Flood Prone areas during North East Monsoon (Dec – Feb)
- Landslide Prone areas
- Drought Prone areas
- Tropical Cyclones
- Tsunami Affected Coastal Areas
- Land subsidence areas
- Problematic Soils -

- Wet Zone
- Intermediate Zone
- Dry Zone
- Arid Zone
- Dambulla
- Mihinthalaya
- Anuradhapura
- Mannar
- Puttalam
- Mahiyanganaya
- Kataragama
- Hambantota
- Uda Walawe
- Kilinochchi
- Vavuniya
- Ratnapura
- Kandy
- Gampaha
- Colombo
- North Western Province
- North Central Province
- North Province
- Central Province
- Southern Province
- Western Province
- Southern Province
- Eastern Province
- Uva Province

- Not Affected
- Low
- Moderate
- High

Problematic Soils -
TSUNAMI IMPACT

Number of reported deaths due to Tsunami: 9.0/2004 by district as at 25th Jan. 2005 - Sri Lanka

- No. of deaths
  - 4 - 35
  - 36 - 150
  - 151 - 1,000
  - 1,001 - 2,000
  - 2,001 - 11,000

Produced by Cartography Division
Department of Census and Statistics - Sri Lanka
Date of release: 25th Jan. 2005
Data Source: Ministry of Women Empowerment and Social Welfare

[Map showing geographic distribution of deaths]
LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN SRI LANKA

National Council for Disaster Management
Chair Person: H.E. President
Vice Chairman: Hon. Prime Minister

Chief Ministers (09)
Opposition Leader & MPs (5)

Minister DM

Ministry of Disaster Management

DMC  DOM  NBRO  NDRSC

DDMCU (25)  OCDS  Media

District Secretariats
Provincial Council
Local Authority

Divisional Secretariats
GN Officials

Social Services
Rehabilitation & Reconstruction
Home Affairs
Health
Science & Technology
Housing
Coast Conservation
Irrigation
Power
Defense

Police
Finance
Land
Fisheries & Aquatic Resources
Foreign Affairs
Water Supply
Highways
Urban Development
Education
Environment

• NGO’s
• Civil Society
• Business Community
• Private Sector
Disaster Risk Management Mechanism at Sub-national Level

- District Secretary
  - District Disaster Management Committee
- Emergency Op. Rooms
- Govt. Departments
- Div. Level Committees
- GN Committees
- Prov. Level Disaster Management Committee
- Local Authority Committees
- Military & Police
- Private Sector
- NGOs/Civil Societies
- Business Communities
- Village volunteer Groups
  - Early Warning Subgroup, Medical / Health Subgroup, Search & Rescue Subgroup, Coordinating Subgroup, Village Task Force
ADMINISTRATION LEVELS OF THE COUNTRY

PROVINCE LEVEL – 9 PROVIENCIES

DISTRICT LEVEL – 25 DISTRICTS
ADMINISTRATION LEVELS OF THE COUNTRY

D.S. DIVISION LEVEL – 331 DSD’S

G.N. DIVISION LEVEL – 14021 GNS
**POLITICAL STRUCTURE**

- S.L. is a republic and a unitary state governed by presidential system.
- Legislative Parliamentary system
- 225 parliamentary seats (196 elected by voters and 29 by National List)
- 9 provincial councils (by Governor and Chief minister)
- 335 Local Authorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>MC</th>
<th>UC</th>
<th>PS</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>North Central</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Western</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabaragamuwa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uva</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>335</td>
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BEST PRACTICESESES

PDNA - 2016

Sri Lanka
Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
May 2016 Floods and Landslides
Ministry of Disaster Management
Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs
November 2016

PDNA - 2017

SRI LANKA RAPID POST DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT
Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs
Ministry of Disaster Management
MAY 2017

Floods and Landslides
### Year 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Damages (LKR)</th>
<th>Losses (LKR)</th>
<th>Total Effect (LKR)</th>
<th>Total Effect (US$)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Sectors</td>
<td>56,825,850,000</td>
<td>472,872,285</td>
<td>57,298,722,285</td>
<td>395,163,602</td>
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<td>Housing, Land and Settlements</td>
<td>55,821,850,000</td>
<td>256,000,000</td>
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<td>478,500,000</td>
<td>118,882,285</td>
<td>597,182,285</td>
<td>4,118,499</td>
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<td>98,190,000</td>
<td>623,690,000</td>
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<td>Productive Sectors</td>
<td>23,593,530,000</td>
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<td>34,565,390,000</td>
<td>238,382,000</td>
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<td>Food Security, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries</td>
<td>1,698,050,000</td>
<td>1,901,750,000</td>
<td>3,599,800,000</td>
<td>24,826,207</td>
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<td>Industry and Commerce</td>
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<td>9,070,110,000</td>
<td>30,965,590,000</td>
<td>213,555,793</td>
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<td>Infrastructure Sectors</td>
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<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>1,723,420,000</td>
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<td>1,723,420,000</td>
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<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>366,620,000</td>
<td>76,520,000</td>
<td>443,140,000</td>
<td>3,056,138</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
<td>4,143,400,000</td>
<td>43,500,000</td>
<td>4,186,900,000</td>
<td>28,875,172</td>
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<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>207,660,000</td>
<td>454,200,000</td>
<td>661,860,000</td>
<td>4,564,552</td>
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<td>Cross Cutting Issues</td>
<td>167,400,000</td>
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<td>6,018,603,455</td>
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<td>Environment</td>
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<td>570,242,332</td>
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<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>140,000,000</td>
<td>254,361,123</td>
<td>394,361,123</td>
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<td>Employment &amp; Livelihoods</td>
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<td>5,054,000,000</td>
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<td>Gender and Social Inclusion</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>87,027,880,000</td>
<td>17,870,155,740</td>
<td>104,898,035,740</td>
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<td>Total US$ (1 US$ = 145 LKR)</td>
<td>600,192,276</td>
<td>123,242,453</td>
<td>723,434,729</td>
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</table>

Table 9. Floods and landslides 2016, total damages and losses. Sources: PDNA team.
The distribution of available damages and losses by district is given in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Available district-wise distribution of damages and losses. Source: PDNA Team.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Damages LKR (Million)</th>
<th>Losses LKR (Million)</th>
<th>Total Effects LKR (Million)</th>
<th>Total Effects US$ (Million)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Sector</td>
<td>30,408.31</td>
<td>2,406.96</td>
<td>32,815.27</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
<td>29,047.01</td>
<td>1,992.53</td>
<td>31,039.54</td>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>1,205.20</td>
<td>212.60</td>
<td>1,417.80</td>
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<td>Health</td>
<td>156.10</td>
<td>201.83</td>
<td>357.93</td>
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<td>Productive sector</td>
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<td>4,725.19</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Industry &amp; commerce</td>
<td>2,652.47</td>
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<td>Infrastructure sector</td>
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<td>Irrigation</td>
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<td>Water &amp; sanitation</td>
<td>1,531.90</td>
<td>143.49</td>
<td>1,675.39</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
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<td>231.60</td>
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<td>Power</td>
<td>474.31</td>
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<td>652.46</td>
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<td>Cross cutting issues</td>
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<td>2,814.58</td>
<td>18.76</td>
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<td>Disaster risk reduction</td>
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<td>Environment</td>
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<td>552.12</td>
<td>552.12</td>
<td>3.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total effect LKR</td>
<td>59,740.44</td>
<td>10,531.57</td>
<td>70,272.01</td>
<td>468.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

US$ 1 = LKR 150
FIGURE 3: MAP OF DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTS DISTRICT WISE (AVAILABLE DATA)
SOURCE: PDNA TEAM
Thank you !