

# Post-Disaster Recovery Plan

Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Disaster Management

SRI LANKA, FLOODS  
AND LANDSLIDES

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## FOREWORD

In May 2017, Sri Lanka was once again affected by severe floods and landslides. While the spread of the disaster situation was confined only to 15 districts, compared to the 24 districts in the previous year, increased incidents of landslides and deaths in 2017 made the situation equally challenging.

The disaster was triggered by heavy rain and high winds brought about by the southwest monsoon on 25th and 26th May, affecting 879,778 people with 219 deaths and 74 missing. The disaster damaged nearly 80,000 houses and affected livelihoods of over 342,000 people dependent on agriculture, trade, and industry. The Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDM) and District and Divisional Secretariats led the extensive rescue and relief operations with the support of the Sri Lankan Army, Navy and Air Force, media, civil society organisations, private sector and individuals.

A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was carried out as the emergency/relief phase ended. The PDNA was conducted under the overall leadership of the Ministry of Disaster Management and the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs. The line ministries undertook the assessment supported by national experts and a team of young graduates, coordinated by the University of Colombo.

As soon as the PDNA was concluded and the main needs identified, a recovery planning process was initiated in September. The resultant recovery plan was prepared with the involvement of all line ministries, departments, units, and supporting agents. Our sincere thanks to all those who contributed to this recovery plan as well as to the United Nations and the World Bank for their overall guidance.

The key objective of the Post-Disaster Recovery Plan (PDRP) is to restore and reconstruct damaged social, infrastructure, and productive sectors, meeting disaster resilient standards, principles of environmental sustainability and gender/social inclusion. In that sense, the document covers nine sectors and three cross-cutting areas and looks at the overall impact of the disaster. As a core section of the recovery plan, the document presents the institutional and implementation arrangements to be used for putting all strategies into action, as well as the main objectives, principles and prioritization criteria in order to conduct the recovery process. The Plan considers the available resources and budgets for 2017 for the next three years and identifies the unmet budget. Finally, clear monitoring and information management procedures are proposed to follow up the intervention and ensure that the outputs and outcomes are achieved.

The overall outcome we are aiming for is a safer Sri Lanka, where the lives of the Sri Lankan people are better protected from extreme events. In order to ensure this outcome, we envisage continuous and inclusive consultations with the concerned urban and rural communities, particularly vulnerable groups, throughout the recovery process. We look forward to working with all stakeholders in the implementation of the recovery programmes proposed in this recovery plan towards a resilient Sri Lanka.





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## ACRONYMS

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	ADPC
Building Back Better	BBB
Central Emergency Response Fund	CERF
Ceylon Chambers of Commerce	CCC
Ceylon Electricity Board	CEB
Civil Society Organisation	CSO
Community-based Organisation	CBO
Department of Agrarian Development	DAD
Department of Agriculture	DoA
Department of Census and Statistics	DCS
Department of National Planning	NPD
Disaster Management	DM
Disaster Management Centre	DMC
Disaster Preparedness and Response Division, Ministry of Health	DPRD
Disaster Risk Reduction	DRR
Early Warning System	EWS
Government of Sri Lanka	GoSL
Grama Niladhari	GN
Insurance Board of Sri Lanka	IBSL
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA
Lanka Electricity Company	LECO
Maternal and Child Health	MCH
Micro, small and medium enterprises	MSMEs
Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment	MMDE
Ministry of Disaster Management	MoDM
Ministry of Agriculture	MoA
Ministry of Education	MoE
Ministry of Finance and Planning	MFP
Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine	MoH
Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development	MHC&CD
Ministry of Megapolis and Western Province Development	MM&WPD
Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs	MNPEA
Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Kandyan Heritage	MSEW&KH
Ministry of Women and Child Affairs	MWCA
National Adaptation Plan	NAP
National Building Research Organisation	NBRO

National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee	NDMCC
National Disaster Management Plan	NDMP
National Disaster Relief Service Centre	NDRSC
National Natural Disasters Insurance Scheme	NNDIS
National Enterprises Development Authority	NEDA
National Environment Policy	NEP
National Housing Development Authority	NHDA
National Insurance Trust Fund	NITF
National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2001	NIRP
National Planning Department	NPD
National Water Supply and Drainage Board	NWS&DB
Non-food item	NFI
Non-governmental organization	NGO
Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	PDNA
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	PDRP
Provincial Offices of the Road Development Authority	PRDA
Public Investment Programme	PIP
Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment	RINA
Regional Director of Health Services	RDHS
Small and medium enterprises	SMEs
Standard Operating Procedure	SOP
Sri Lanka Rupees	LKR
Sri Lanka Social Security Board	SLSSB
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
Urban Development Authority	UDA
US Dollars	USD
World Bank	WB
World Food Programme	WFP
World Health Organization	WHO
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	WASH
Water Safety Plan	WSP

# 1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT





### 1.1 Overview of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) 2016 and 2017

In May 2016 and May 2017, Sri Lanka faced catastrophic floods and landslides that affected almost the entire country. The combined fatalities of the two events amounted to 317 persons. The estimated damages and losses from the floods and landslides in May 2016 were over LKR 90 billion and in the aftermath of the events in May 2017 it was estimated at LKR 70.2 billion. Nearly five million people were affected by the May 2016 events, while that of May 2017 exceeded 8 million people. Both events left close to 10,000 houses fully damaged, and over 100,000 partially damaged.

In response to these disaster events, the Government of Sri Lanka in partnership with the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Union conducted a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), assessing both the effects and the recovery needs, across all affected sectors and districts. The assessments were conducted under the leadership of the Ministry of Disaster Management and the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, building upon the initial and detailed sectoral damage assessments undertaken by central and local governments with support from development partners.

The PDNA 2016 included six most affected districts in the assessment: Anuradhapura, Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Puttalam, and Ratnapura. The Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment (RINA) conducted after the May 2017 floods and landslides as supplementary to the 2016 PDNA, covered five of the most affected districts of Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, and Ratnapura.

- 1) The 2016 PDNA document was endorsed by the Cabinet with a direction to develop the National Disaster Management Plan 2018-2023 as proposed and the

Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management to submit the plan to the Department of National Planning for appraisal prior to seeking financial assistance for its implementation. The Cabinet paper also approved due consideration to a number of specific observations of the Minister of Finance, Minister of Megapolis and Western Development and Minister of Mahaweli Development and Environment, as follows:

- 2) To develop the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) including the comprehensive Action Programme for a five-year period covering 2018-23, considering the balance investment needed to implement projects identified in the Sri Lanka Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (SLCDMP). Such a plan would also take into account recommendations for medium- and long-term recovery needs outlined in the PDNA, recommendations to reduce drought risk, and requirements to achieve global targets outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and Sustainable Development Goals.
- 3) To request financial assistance from national and international donor agencies and donor countries to identify specific projects to be implemented in the programme.
- 4) To present the findings of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment with the cabinet ministers<sup>1</sup> with the objective of seeking additional allocation towards housing relocation of landslide-affected people in Kegalle District and overall housing relocation programme in 10 landslide-prone districts in the country.

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1 Cabinet paper dated 15-03-2017.

## 1.2 Recovery Needs

The total estimated recovery needs from the 2016 and 2017 disasters amount to LKR 257.4 billion. The highest recovery needs in both years are concentrated in the Housing, Land and Settlements sector, amounting to 88.1% and 68.7% for 2016 and 2017 respectively. The Infrastructure sector, consisting of Irrigation, Transport, Power Supply, and Water and Sanitation, amounts to 23.6% of the recovery needs in 2017. The Agriculture sector recovery needs in 2017 are also significant, amounting close to 4% of the total needs. Post-disaster recovery in 2016 was addressed with resources allocated during that same year and commitments related to housing compensation (for damage to houses and household assets) delivered in 2017. While there was not a formal recovery plan in 2016, within this present exercise already pertinent 2016 recovery strategies are considered. A detailed breakdown of the

recovery needs of the 2016 and 2017 disasters is presented in Table 1.

Both the 2016 and 2017 floods and landslides demonstrated the urgency for mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development planning and implementation. The critical need for immediate and long-term measures to prevent the expansion of urban and rural settlements and economic activities in hazard-prone areas, which exacerbate the existing vulnerable conditions, is evident in all affected locations. Capacities of government Ministries and Departments at local, district and central levels should be strengthened to adequately carry out this mandate. Strengthening community capacities and resilience with awareness, knowledge, timely and functioning early warnings to the last mile, and access to required resources is a key requirement for priority attention.

**TABLE 1. RECOVERY NEEDS RELATED TO FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES – MAY 2016 AND MAY 2017**

Sectors	Recovery Needs 2016 (LKR)	Recovery Needs 2016 (USD)	Needs (%)	Recovery Needs 2017 (LKR)	Recovery Needs 2017 (USD)	Needs (%)
Housing	122,492,974,760	844,779,136.28	88.10	81,293,090,000	541,953,933	68.71
Education	413,130,000	2,849,172.41	0.30	1,515,650,000	10,104,333	1.28
Health	1,032,600,000	7,121,379.31	0.70	961,850,000	6,412,333	0.81
Agriculture	2,411,500,000	16,631,034.48	1.70	4,269,890,000	28,465,933	3.61
Industry	27,000,000	186,206.90	0.02	41,000,000	273,333	0.03
Irrigation	1,968,000,000	13,572,413.79	1.40	2,441,000,000	16,273,333	2.06
Transport	3,987,340,000	27,498,896.55	2.90	14,956,100,000	99,707,333	12.64
Water and Sanitation	670,100,000	4,621,379.31	0.50	8,400,139,436	56,000,930	7.10
Power Supply	364,540,000	2,514,068.97	0.30	2,120,000,000	14,133,333	1.79
Environment	230,500,000	1,589,655.17	0.20	833,000,000	5,553,333	0.70
DRR	320,000,000	2,206,896.55	0.20	1,384,500,000	9,230,000	1.17
Gender	32,000,000	220,689.66	0.02	99,930,000	666,200	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,066,684,760*</b>	<b>959,080,584.55</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>118,316,149,436</b>	<b>788,774,330</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Data for Employment and Livelihoods are incorporated within the relevant sectors.



### **1.3 Post-Disaster Recovery Plan and Recovery Framework**

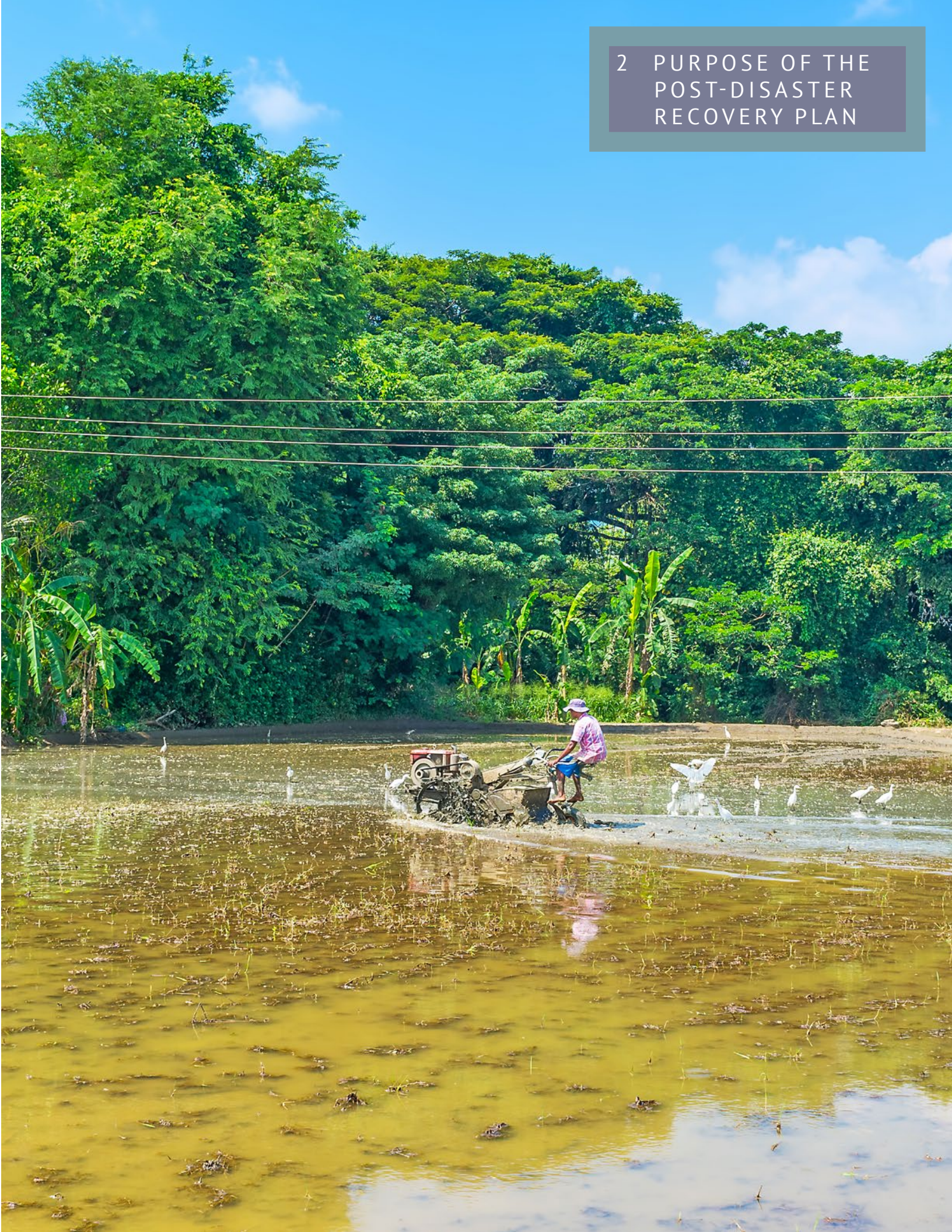
In view of the substantial damage, losses and related recovery needs from frequent disasters affecting the country, the Department of National Planning (NPD) under the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs requested the World Bank and UNDP to assist in the development of the Post-Disaster Recovery Plan (PDRP) and Recovery Framework. Accordingly, the process for developing the PDRP was initiated in September 2017 with a series of meetings and consultations as detailed in the section 'Purpose of the PDRP.

Following the PDRP, it was decided that a National Recovery Framework will be formulated which will define the recovery considerations to review the respective sector and/or DM policy, the institutional arrangements and the implementation mechanisms applicable in all post-disaster recovery contexts.

The remaining sections of this document describe the various aspects of the Recovery Plan, including Vision, Objectives and Priorities, Policy Framework and Guidelines, Institutional and Implementation Arrangements, and Financing Needs and Gaps, along with dedicated chapters for Sectoral Recovery.



## 2 PURPOSE OF THE POST-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN





**THE PDRP IS BASED** on the PDNA 2016 and RINA 2017 led by the Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDM) and the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs (MNPEA). The PDRP specifies priority recovery needs and financial requirements identified by the sectoral Ministries, embedded in nine key sectors and three cross-cutting areas. It is expected to ensure that recovery is resilient and supports the development agenda of the country. The PDRP emphasizes that recovery efforts not only rebuild what was there, but will also ensure Building Back Better as a necessary condition to build a resilient nation and contribute to sustainable development.

### Linkages with National Policies and Programmes

The PRDP is closely linked with the Public Investment Programme (PIP) of 2017-2020 of the Government of Sri Lanka, which contains specific policy priorities for each sector.

It should be noted that although the PIP was prepared prior to the 2016 and 2017 floods and landslides events, since the ‘PIP has a medium-term perspective and works with broad magnitudes and trends’<sup>2</sup>, it can be modified for situations arising from emerging circumstances. It provides adequate scope to accommodate the recovery needs in the major sectors such as housing, agriculture, power supply and energy, education, health, and environment arising from 2016 and 2017 disaster events. This is also reinforced by the stated policy of disaster management (DM) in Sri Lanka ‘to ensure the safety of Sri Lanka by reducing potential disaster risks and impact on people, property and the economy’<sup>3</sup>. The PDRP therefore proposes priority actions which are required to move forward with the intended actions in the PIP

in a sustainable manner, to ensure the outcomes are resilient to future disaster events. The PDRP is guided by a number of principles aimed at improving the quality of recovery, emphasizing equity and inclusion, and promoting risk reduction.

Further to the PIP, Vision 2025 ‘The Changing face of a Dynamic Modern Economy’ policy document identifies disaster risk as a threat to economic prosperity and sustainable development. It states that ‘weak environment and disaster management has raised Sri Lanka’s vulnerability to natural disasters’, and reiterates that Government will take steps to improve disaster management. Accordingly, in addition to the existing mechanisms such as the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF), a National Disaster Reserve Fund for financing post-disaster reconstruction will be established, high-risk communities living in landslide-prone areas will be resettled, disaster risk assessment will be undertaken, and insurance schemes will be introduced for economically important sectors.<sup>4</sup> Recovery needs and priorities identified in the PRDP clearly reflect and align with the above stated strategic and policy intentions.

### Process of Preparation of the PDRP

The PDRP preparation process was initiated with a workshop with the Planning Officers of the National Planning Department and the Ministry of Disaster Management to discuss the concept and process of developing the recovery plan. Further to this workshop, representatives of the Planning Departments of the line ministries along with the National Planning Department and the Ministry of Disaster Management joined the ‘Resilient Recovery Workshop’ for a dialogue focusing on the preparation of the PDRP with the lead development agencies: the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union. The

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2 Department of National Planning, Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs Sri Lanka, Public Investment Programme 2017-2020, p. i.

3 Ibid, p. 116.

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4 Vision 2025, p. 45.

workshop discussed the status of and challenges in existing policies, institutional arrangements, financing and implementation of the recovery plan, which could be resolved through the development and implementation of the PDRP for the short term and the development of a National Disaster Recovery Framework for the long term.

It was agreed that the scope of the PRDP will span across the short-, medium- and long-term, recovery needs identified in the 2016 and 2017 PDNAs and a National Disaster Recovery Framework would be developed soon after to provide standard guidance on all post disaster recovery work in the country.

Following the workshop, the development of the sectoral plans was led by the respective line ministries, with the leadership of the National Planning Department and the support of relevant development partners. The development of the sectoral plans was supported with a planning matrix and a detailed guideline for preparing the sector reports. The Department of National Planning finalized the recovery vision, objectives and principles at a key stakeholders meeting convened with representatives of line ministries. On 28th

September, a workshop was held with all line ministries presenting the first draft of the Sector Recovery Plans and the final presentations of the Sector Recovery Plans were made on 24th October. The process for the preparation of the PDRP took over two months, with several consultative workshops and meetings within line ministries among the relevant officials to reach a consensus on a prioritized list of programmes and projects for recovery. It required several iterations of the sector plans before seeking a final endorsement of it by the relevant ministry.

Overall, sectoral plans provide a guide to plan and estimate resource requirements for recovery and reconstruction activities at the sector level. While annual targets in the sectoral plans can also serve as a basis to monitor progress, each sector has a set of indicators to monitor the progress. The frequency and modalities for monitoring needs to be developed further to measure results on an ongoing basis.

**Timeframe for Recovery:** The timeframe for recovery from Floods and Landslides is agreed for a four-year period from 2017 till 2020. All recovery activities included in the sector plans are expected to be completed within this duration, contingent on the allocation of resources.

3 RECOVERY VISION,  
OBJECTIVES AND  
GUIDING PRINCIPALS







**THE GOVERNMENT** of Sri Lanka under the leadership of the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs developed the present PDRP from Floods and Landslides. The drafting of the plan was done by the relevant line ministries and departments. In the process of drafting the Recovery Plan, an overall vision that will guide the recovery and reconstruction was discussed and agreed. This vision, principles, and objectives was the outcome of discussions with stakeholders from various line ministries

### Recovery Vision:

#### ‘RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION CONTRIBUTES TO A RESILIENT SRI LANKA.’

The Recovery Vision is framed with the aim of ensuring that all recovery and reconstruction programmes reinforce community resilience to disasters. The objective is to prepare communities, protect businesses, and have disaster resilient infrastructure, improved systems and better risk transfer mechanisms in place for future disasters. The vision is also implicit about the goal to reduce fatalities in floods and landslides and economic losses in all future disasters. This is aligned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which calls for ‘substantial reduction of disaster risks and losses in lives, livelihoods, health and in economic, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.’

### Objectives of Recovery:

Recovery objectives generally reflect the areas of priorities for recovery. Each sector has its own recovery objectives but the overall objectives cluster together the three broad areas that the recovery and reconstruction will focus on: the reconstruction of all public infrastructure and houses, the restoration of the economy including the livelihoods of households, and the strengthening of disaster risk reduction

systems in the country. The specific objectives for Sri Lanka recovery is as follows:

### Recovery Objectives

- To reconstruct damaged infrastructure and facilities meeting disaster resilient standards and principles of environment sustainability
- To reconstruct, repair and improve disaster resilient housing with specific focus on the most vulnerable communities
- To strengthen disaster preparedness and early warning systems of all sectors and communities to reduce mortality and economic losses in future disaster events
- To strengthen resilience and minimize losses from future floods and landslides
- To sustainably restore agriculture production tea plantation, industry and commerce and other livelihoods of communities
- To strengthen the capacity of the institutions and stakeholders to implement the recovery plan, guided by the principles of Build Back Better, aiming for resilience

### Guiding Principles for Recovery

Given the repeated loss of life and economic losses from disasters, the recovery plan will be guided by a number of principles aimed at improving the quality of recovery. It will emphasize equity and inclusion, and promote risk reduction. These guiding principles are articulated below:

- Recovery should aim to reduce vulnerabilities to future disasters and build resilience of people. The aim is to Build Back Better and safer through improvements in built assets, environment assets,

preparedness of government and communities to manage disaster risks.

- Relocation of landslide-affected communities will ensure that communities are adequately consulted in the design and construction of the newly planned settlements. Every effort will be made to facilitate the voluntary relocation of communities with adequate attention given to facilitating social, cultural and livelihood activities in the new settlements.
- Recovery should target the most vulnerable families and the low-income households living in high-risk areas. It will also target women-headed households affected by the floods and landslides. It will prioritize the needs of the disabled and the elderly.
- Recovery would adopt a more nuanced approach to increase the skills and asset base of the urban poor, the rural poor and on underserved communities in estate areas so that they are more resilient to future disasters.
- Recovery interventions should be guided by gender equity and social inclusion with a specific orientation for empowering the people. Recovery should be implemented in consultation with communities, utilizing social networks, local skills and knowledge. It should be culturally sensitive and environment-friendly.
- Resources for recovery should be prioritized well taking into account the recovery of households and their livelihoods, in addition to the reconstruction of critical infrastructure.
- Reconstruction of infrastructure will be undertaken taking into account environmental risks and will be done in a manner that will prevent further degradation of the environment.
- Recognizing that the institutions at the sub-national level play a major role in the planning and implementation of recovery, the Government will strengthen their capacities to implement recovery and reconstruction and to carry out its mandate in preparing and mitigating measures to address flood and landslide risks.
- Recovery should be implemented in a transparent manner and all the information related to recovery must be available in the public domain and be widely disseminated, using means of communication that is accessible to the affected communities.
- Recovery should be an inclusive and collective effort, using the resources and expertise of the Government of Sri Lanka, civil society, development partners and the private sector

4 CURRENT STATUS  
OF RECOVERY





**WHILE IMMEDIATE** shelter and relief work for the floods and landslides in May 2016 and May 2017 were undertaken by the Government with the generous assistance of several donors led by six UN agencies, the short-, medium-, and long-term recovery needs were comprehensively assessed through Post-Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) Reports. The current effort is to transfer these PDNA into an Action Plan under the flag of the ‘Post Disaster Recovery Plan’ (PDRP).

#### **4.1. Funds Already Allocated Against Recovery and Status of Work that Commenced**

##### **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ALLOCATIONS:**

The allocations made for disaster recovery came from the Central Government fund through the National Budget, which is presented annually.

The Government of Sri Lanka made an allocation of LKR 35,306,033,227 from its regular budget. The National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) made payments of LKR 2,541.91 and received claims for LKR 5,451.83 million for the year 2016 and year 2017, respectively, as insurance payments to fully and partially lost houses and properties. In addition, the NITF paid claims for LKR 228.46 million received claims for LKR 2,018.56 million, in 2016 and 2017 correspondingly, related to damage to SME buildings and equipment. In 2017, the NITF paid LKR 1,604.5 million related to housing and SME compensation. Furthermore, special allocations not linked to the recovery, but for enhancing emergency response capacities, were made for the construction of 21 safe shelters (LKR 350 million) and the improvement of 150 safe centres and construction of 10 new ones (LKR 102 million), in 2018; as part of a LKR 350 million project submitted by the NDRSC.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs (MNPEA) allocated a special budget to each disaster-affected district to meet the sub-national level (Provincial and District) infrastructure recovery needs, particularly for provincial roads and irrigation sub-sectors. The Provincial Councils and Local Government received funds through this allocation released to district secretaries, as described below.

##### **ALLOCATIONS TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES:**

Immediately after the disaster, the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs (MNPEA) allocated a special budget of LKR 300 million per district to the District Secretaries of seven affected districts in the Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. This budget is apportioned to implement the sub-national level (Provincial and District) infrastructure recovery, particularly for provincial roads and irrigation sub-sectors. District Secretaries are given the implementation authority to reconstruct the damaged structures, in collaboration with the respective Provincial Ministries and Local Government bodies. Up to the end of 2017, MNPEA has allocated an amount varying from Rs 1000-1500 million to district secretaries in order to address the short and medium term recovery needs.

Therefore, through this allocation to District Secretaries, all three provinces have received funds for recovery of the Transport sector based on their own assessments, in a bid to address the short-term recovery of damaged provincial roads (Class C & D roads). Likewise, regarding the short-term recovery of rural and local roads that come under the purview of local governments, funds were received by the corresponding Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshya Sabhas.

#### INTERNATIONAL FUNDING ALLOCATIONS:

Over and above these government fund allocations, there are several ongoing projects and funds from donors, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and partners, which are contributing to recovery.

As for immediate relief for the 2017 disaster-affected people in the districts of Kalutara, Ratnapura, Galle and Matara, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated a total of USD 4,021,325. The allocation was made by six UN agencies to the support immediate needs for water and sanitation sector, for health and nutrition, emergency and transitional shelter. The projects under these funds are being implemented in collaboration of the relevant sector ministries. The details of the agency-wise allocations are provided in *Annex: CERF Allocation*.

In addition to the CERF resources, the World Bank (WB) allocated a total of USD 3,000,000 from the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) under the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Programme (CRIP). With this budget, roads and bridges will be rehabilitated with resilient reconstruction principles. Moreover, in 2016, the Asian Development Bank provided a grant funding of US\$ 294.94 Million for clearing debris from floods and landslides in Kegalle district, construction of common transitional and hygiene facilities and small scale infrastructure. In 2017, the ADB provided a grant fund also for rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure through the Ministry of Public Administration.

#### 4.2 Status of Work Commenced and the Implementation Process

Recovery and reconstruction is already underway in all the affected districts for key infrastructure related sectors and for social sectors such as education and health. These immediate repairs were conducted with a view to restore all services and resume functioning to the

extent possible. The respective line ministries, district secretaries, and provincial authorities are doing the work. A short description of the work undertaken for each sector is described in the section below.

##### A. SOCIAL SECTOR

###### **Housing:**

A detailed assessment of the beneficiaries eligible for receiving insurance compensation for damaged housing was completed. The assessment results will provide the basis for the release of funds to selected households. The total amount of claims received out of November 2017 by the National Insurance Trust Fund is LKR 5,451 million. The work on relocation of landslide-affected houses has not commenced and will be implemented by the Divisional Secretariats and managed by the NDRSC. Technical assistance for relocation of houses will be provided by the NBRO.

###### **Health:**

Under Health, the majority of the work of repair, refurbishing of hospitals, replacement of equipment, and stabilization of land around the hospitals that were damaged due to landslides has commenced. A budget of LKR 147.63 million was allocated for the purpose. Work has commenced in all the four districts under the overall supervision of the Disaster Preparedness and Response Division (DPRD), which is the focal unit for all health emergency/disaster coordination work in the Ministry. The Ministry of Health has also planned the purchase of power backup (generators) and ambulances for some high-risk areas where some of the ambulances are old and inundated in floodwaters.

###### **Education:**

The Ministry of Education in collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs and Community Organizations provided immediate assistance to affected schools and students, including the affected children with disabilities and learning

difficulties. The repair of school buildings and refurbishment of schools inundated by water commenced with the immediate allocation of funds of LKR 556.13 million which was allocated for short-term needs of repair and reconstruction. Most of the schools have resumed functioning.

## **B. PRODUCTIVE SECTOR**

### ***Agriculture:***

Under the Agriculture sector, Crops, Livestock, Fisheries and Plantation sub-sectors were affected. The Ministry of Agriculture allocated a total of LKR 250 million for the removal of silt and rehabilitation of small tanks in the affected districts including Colombo and Gampaha through the Department of Agrarian Development. The work of removal of silt and rehabilitation of small tanks has commenced. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture, through the Department of Agrarian Development, distributed paddy seeds to farmers in five affected districts, for the value of LKR 74,096,450. For the recovery of the Plantations sector, a total number of LKR 417.58 million was paid to address the income loss of tea smallholdings

### ***Industry and Commerce:***

The Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce have not received any funds for the restoration of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). However, for SMEs covered under insurance, a compensation payment will be made. A total amount of LKR 2,018.5 million was claimed for SME insurance compensation, out of November 2017, with the support of the National Relief Service Centre (NDRSC).

## **C. INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**

### ***Irrigation:***

The District Directors and Divisional Irrigation Engineers commenced the work of repairing, improving and upgrading flood protection systems, irrigation infrastructures, and canal

systems at district and divisional levels with the immediate allocations of LKR 300 million. The allocation was distributed among the Galle, Matara, Ratnapura, and Hambantota districts. An additional LKR 350 million will be used for identified priority repairs in the Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha and Ratnapura districts.

### ***Water and Sanitation:***

Water and Sanitation has four sub-sectors which include the national water supply systems, the rural water supply systems, dug-wells, and sanitation. The urgent needs for repair and restoration of water supply was completed in all flood-affected districts. The government allocated a budget of LKR 31.2 million in 2017 for this purpose.

### ***Transport:***

The Road Development Authority had taken immediate measures for the temporary recovery work, which was estimated as LKR 579.70 million. The roads were made passable and the removal of trees and debris was carried out on the roadways. RDA funds and some funds from District Secretaries were utilized for the temporary recovery measures.

### ***Power Supply and Energy:***

In the immediate aftermath of the May 2017 floods and landslides, restoration of power supply was done in affected areas using the fullest capacity of the utility providers. Hence, the power supply was restored to most of the areas within 48 hours. The damaged power distribution lines and related installations were fully recovered within two to ten days, depending on the severity of the damage and accessibility. Electricity supply to the affected hospitals, water pumping stations, and Divisional Secretariat areas was carried out without any interruption. Special restoration teams of the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) were used in the reconstruction and restoration of the power supply. The immediate recovery and

reconstruction work was done by the utility providers using their own funds, amounting to LKR 469 million.

#### **D. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

##### ***Environment:***

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE) instructed all institutions under the Ministry to reallocate funds from the current year budget towards the restoration of environmental damage created by the floods and landslides. A restoration programme was carried out in all affected districts on World Environment Day.

##### ***Disaster Risk Reduction:***

As the lead agency in the management of disasters in the country, the Ministry of Disaster Management, in particular the National Disaster Relief Services Centre carried out numerous functions in assisting recovery

of households. Apart from the work done to provide relief assistance to households, NDRSC, with its district officials and District Secretaries, conducted an assessment of houses damaged by the disaster as the first step to providing compensation for families whose houses were fully damaged in the disaster. Additionally, it is working together with the NBRO to start assessment for relocation of houses destroyed by the landslide in all the districts. The work pertaining to housing relocation is being done with the Ministry of Housing and Construction.

##### ***Gender and Social Inclusion:***

The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs received an allocation of LKR 75 million to provide assistance to women entrepreneurs. The assessment and selection process of the beneficiaries under this scheme is underway.







## POLICY CONTEXT

The policy and practice of recovery is evolving in Sri Lanka. The practice of recovery draws on the National Policy on Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Act drafted in 2006 and endorsed in 2010. The DM policy states the government's intent and commitment for emergency response and recovery and establishes the scope of assistance to affected families. It has several provisions to provide support to affected communities in response and recovery. The scope of recovery in the policy is elaborated under two main areas which are 'Preparedness and Response' and 'Integrated Systems to reduce disaster risk', but also broadly mentioned across all sections of the policy.

The policy recommendations in this chapter outlined under section 5.1 are drawn from the Disaster Management Policy and discussions of various policy recommendations made by sector ministries in meetings and workshops conducted during developing the PDRP. The existing provisions on recovery in the Disaster Management Policy are considered below. However, it also highlights the need for an updated policy with a stronger focus on recovery.

### 5.1 Policy Recommendations for Recovery from Floods and Landslides

- **Benefits and Assistance to Households:** The DM policy states a clear need to provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable; that post-disaster assistance, benefits and entitlements should be based on the values of equality, diversity and inclusion. Assistance should be distributed in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner. Therefore, the recovery and reconstruction from floods and landslides will target the needs of the most vulnerable households, based on a criterion that would prioritize the people with disabilities and other special needs, women-headed households, the elderly, etc. Affected households where necessary will be assisted with replacing lost documents as early as possible to enable them to access services. While the Government may not be able to provide full support for recovery of all households, there should be a minimum level of assistance for enabling and kick-starting the recovery of households.
- **Relocation and Reconstruction of Housing:** The DM policy adequately proposes the approach to housing relocation and reconstruction. The government made it a priority to relocate all settlements in high-risk zones of landslide-prone areas. In the relocation of communities, NBRO will identify lands safe for relocation and will also ensure that livelihoods of people are ensured in the new locations. Relocation will be done in line with government policy on housing and settlements which must ensure that people have access to basic services of education, health, water, electricity, etc. It should also provide space for people to practise their social and religious functions. Furthermore, beneficiaries will be consulted in the design of houses and will participate in the construction of houses. All houses will be made disaster resilient, and to enable this to materialize, households will be provided with technical assistance in rebuilding houses through the deployment of technical experts at the district level to support and oversee housing reconstruction and train local artisans in disaster resilient construction techniques. Awareness programmes will be held in villages to disseminate information on low-cost disaster resilient housing reconstruction.
- The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2001 (NIRP), developed under the Ministry of Lands, provides several guidelines applicable to communities

relocated from high-risk areas, including the need to ensure community participation in decision-making in the resettlement process, gender equity in assistance, and an integrated approach to resettlement, including assistance to re-establish livelihoods and employment, social and cultural networks, and grievance redress mechanisms.

- **Restoration of Livelihoods:** As stated in the DM policy, affected communities should have assistance for the speedy recovery of disrupted livelihoods and market systems which means that affected household should receive a minimum level of assistance for recovery which will enable them to restart their livelihoods and businesses, thus giving them a better chance to rebuild their lost assets and add to housing repair and reconstruction. Local markets if damaged in the floods and landslides should be repaired so that businesses become fully functional.

Recovery will support the restoration of businesses focusing on small and medium enterprises through cash grants, credit facilities from banks and other sources. Financial assistance will be provided to replace equipment and machinery. Banks will be requested to provide a grace period of a minimum of one year for loan repayments. Efforts will be made to ensure that all small and micro enterprises will be included under insurance coverage through an awareness campaign and special clinics to encourage businesses to register for various insurance schemes. Businesses will be supported to develop business continuity plans to prepare for future disasters. Industries will be reviewed to make structural changes to protect assets against floodwaters.

- **Restoration of the Environment:** Unlike most other sectors, neither the destruction of the environment nor its recovery gets adequate attention, despite the significant contribution of the sector to risk reduction and strengthening resilience against disasters. It is obvious, however, that continued disregard to its restoration will result in greater disaster and economic impacts in the future. Therefore, environmental recovery should get special attention within the revision of the DM policy and the inclusion of recovery considerations. It could take time, but it is important to draw urgent attention to initiating the restoration process starting with critical ecosystems that were affected, during the recovery phase. Guidance for sustainable recovery management can be drawn from the key elements of the environment strategy under the National Environment Policy (NEP) which include areas such as wider stakeholder engagement, conflict resolution, taking stock of and improving specific eco-systems, public reporting against established performance indicators, effective environmental governance etc. Furthermore, it would be prudent to incorporate a section on environment recovery within the NEP which is being revised at present.
- **Recovery should be anchored in national policies and maximize on ongoing programmes and projects:** Recovery and reconstruction should contribute to achieving the national vision and goals. It should contribute towards achieving Vision 2025. It should be linked to the Public Investment Programme (PIP) and other government schemes and ongoing projects and the Implementation of such projects should be accelerated in the districts affected by floods and landslides. For example, all housing programmes

should be based on the Public Investment Programme (PIP), which aims to upgrade 50,000 improvised and semi-permanent houses in 2017. Similarly, the Public Investment Programme has a stated objective of providing ‘electricity for all people in the country by identifying suitable grid and off grid options’; the recovery and reconstruction of the Power sector can be aligned to this goal and projects in the PIP. Vision 2025 has several ambitious goals for all sectors. For the Water and Sanitation sector, it aims to ‘ensure equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the entire population.’ The aim of recovery and reconstruction should incrementally increase investment in flood and landslide preparedness and mitigation activities through ongoing projects and programmes.

- **Recovery to be done in compliance with environmental laws and Disaster Management Act and informed by disaster risks:** The DM policy affirms the need to have a multi-hazard approach and reduce risk in all sectors. The government recognizes this as one of the most important principles of reconstruction of all infrastructure. Therefore, all reconstruction projects will be undertaken after a review of the risks from natural hazards and threats to the environment. Irrigation projects, roads, power and energy, relocation of schools and hospitals, should be informed by disaster risks and comply with environmental regulations. To enable the application of the approach of the principle of Build Back Better and Disaster Resilience, guidelines will be developed to support the integration of structural and non-structural measures in all reconstruction and recovery programmes. These guidelines will be shared with officials from line ministries and district secretaries. Government officials will be trained in using these principles during

the reconstruction process. The Ministry of Disaster Management (MoDM) will develop guidelines for preparedness plans for the industries and companies and develop checklists for structural measures in all public buildings.

MoDM will continue to strengthen DRR systems; in particular, it will focus on improving information management systems to support assessment, relief distribution, early warning, and monitoring risks. Other areas of work include strengthening early warning dissemination, establishing community preparedness plans, reinforcing flood forecasting and prediction, conducting flood risk assessments and expanding social protection systems and insurance coverage for most vulnerable households.

- **Recovery should facilitate the revival of important ecosystems:** Recovery must capture detailed destructions to vital ecosystems that have the potential to reduce disaster risks and impacts of disasters and prioritise revival planning of these eco-systems and implementation of these plans. The National Environment Policy (2003)<sup>5</sup> (NEP) provides guidance on sound management of Sri Lanka’s environment, balancing the needs for social and economic development and environmental integrity, as well as ensuring environmental accountability. The focus of the revival plans should be on destroyed, degraded, and degrading systems that can protect people and assets from recurrent disasters as a Build Back Better measure.
- **Recovery should conform to the principles of transparency and accountability:** In keeping with the

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5 [http://thereddesk.org/sites/default/files/nep\\_draft\\_1.pdf](http://thereddesk.org/sites/default/files/nep_draft_1.pdf)

principle of transparency and accountability in the DM policy, the Ministry of Disaster Management and all agencies working under it will promote transparency in decision making, engage with communities to ensure their participation and contribution for any decisions that concern them. Communities will be informed and made aware of risks and also kept informed of post-disaster recovery benefits and entitlements.

- **Recovery will promote community, INGO, NGO and private sector participation:** The Disaster Management Policy emphasizes that Disaster Management is a collective responsibility, which should involve the government, non-government organizations, religious organizations, the private sector and communities. The joint efforts all these stakeholders should aim towards encouraging ‘a culture of safety and attitude of self-recovery’. Floods and landslides recovery will be implemented through the active participation of local community-based organizations, utilizing local knowledge, skills and ability to bring together households to contribute labour to reconstruct houses of people living with disabilities, the elderly and other households who are unable to construct their houses. The District Secretaries will seek the support of NGOs and INGOs to mobilize community participation in reconstruction programmes. Partnerships with the private sector will be sought to support the rehabilitation of industry and commercial activities and utilize their skills to strengthen small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and (micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).
- **Recovery will promote risk transfer mechanisms:** The Disaster Management Policy states that fiscal resilience to disasters

will be improved with efficient budgetary mechanism, access to contingency credit and sovereign and private catastrophe insurance products. Several of these policy provisions are already functional and being used, such as the National Insurance Trust Fund for housing and SMEs and the Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT-DDO). It is recommended that the insurance coverage is expanded to a larger group to provide better coverage of all productive activities in the country undertaken through agriculture, commerce and industry, and tea plantation. The expanded coverage will reduce economic losses in recurrent disasters. It was noted that the current insurance mechanism for houses and SMEs almost function as a social protection mechanism in which all households and registered business, irrespective of their income level and exposure to risks, are assured a sum of money after a disaster for repair of houses and restarting businesses. The government’s intention to expand coverage to a larger group of people in all sectors of productive activities may increase the financial burden on the government which is currently paying the premium on behalf of households and businesses and farmers, therefore it might be relevant to conduct a study on the insurance coverage in the country to explore strategies for expansion with low premiums, the viability of different insurance options and the possibility of a contribution of households and businesses towards premiums and making insurance coverage conditional to a modified risk behaviour.

## 5.2 Vision 2025 and Post-Disaster Recovery

The policy recommendations made in the chapter are also closely linked to the Government of Sri Lanka’s Vision 2025 document which aims for high economic growth by trans-

forming Sri Lanka into a knowledge-based, highly competitive and social market economy. The vision document recognizes among other things that frequent disasters impose a heavy human and financial burden on most vulnerable populations. Increased urbanization, industrial activities, inadequate waste and water management, environment pollution and weak enforcement of environment laws and disaster risk policies have increased the risks of disaster and are an impediment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>6</sup> and indeed the country's vision for economic growth. In support of the vision, the document outlines several goals and programmes to ensure that the country protects its assets and reduces economic losses in disasters. The Vision 2025 document articulates the need to have a National Disaster Reserve Fund. This fund will allow government to have access to resources for reconstruction after a disaster.

Rather than being viewed as a setback to achieving economic growth, recovery and reconstruction, if done according to the principles of Build Back Better can become an opportunity to improve transport services, engage in sustainable food production, strengthen SMEs and MSMEs, and provide equity in access to services and livelihoods, thus accelerating progress towards economic growth as envisioned by the government. The following section outlines selected key areas of recovery and reconstruction that will contribute to Vision 2025. Each sector recovery plan provides a link to the Vision 2025 document; therefore, this section summarizes the overall links of the recovery plan to the Vision 2025 under two broad headings of **Economic Recovery** and **Social Recovery**.

- **Economic Recovery:** The Vision 2025 has an ambitious target of increasing the per-

6 Vision 2025, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, p. 45.

capita income to USD 5000 per year and creating one million jobs. The Vision 2025 aims to strengthen the drivers of growth and make growth more inclusive, through institutional and regulatory reforms to enhance productivity and competitiveness of the economy. The sector recovery plan for Industry and Commerce envisions support to SMEs with cash grants, low-interest loans, and the development of business continuity plans and better insurance coverage to register them formally and protect businesses against disaster risks. These programmes align with the vision 'to integrate SMEs into the formal sector'.<sup>7</sup> The Ministry of Industry and Commerce plans to provide skills training to youth in the affected districts; a programme is already included in the annual plan for 2018 but will be accelerated in this flood- and landslide-affected district. The Vision 2025 emphasizes partnership with the private sector as a key strategy to support inclusive economic growth.<sup>8</sup> The Sector Recovery Plan indicates that a key partner in the recovery and reconstruction is the Ceylon Chambers of Commerce. The Agriculture sector, which is one of the most important economic sectors, proposes as immediate recovery needs, distribution of paddy seed, removal of silt and the rehabilitation of tanks, canals and other minor irrigation systems. In the long term, recovery includes promotion of insurance, development of flood resilient varieties of crops, etc. These activities would contribute to the vision of increased productivity and food security.

- **Social Recovery:** The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment of 2017 and the Sector Recovery Plans recognize the differentiated

7 Vision 2025, Strengthening the Growth Framework, p. 21.

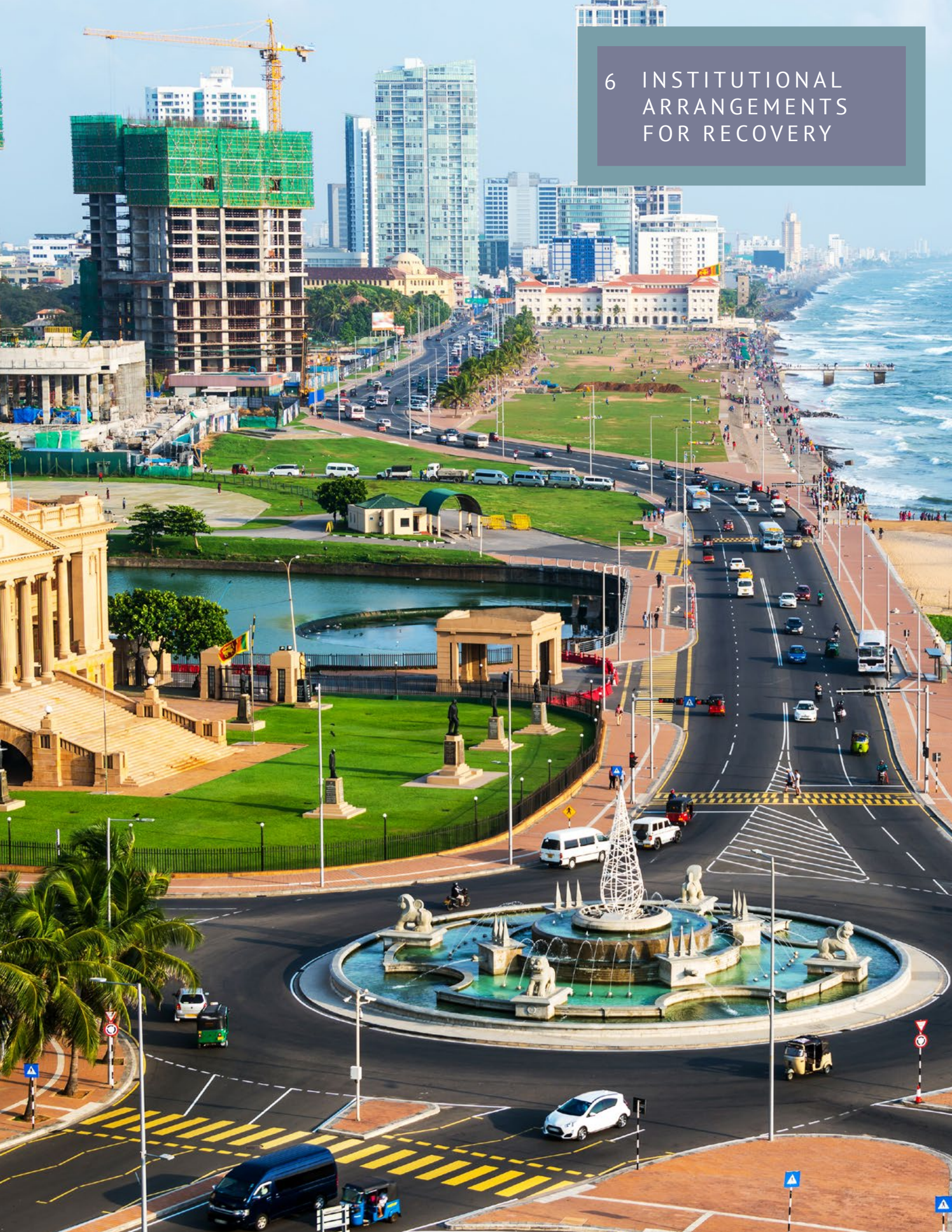
8 Vision 2025, Economic and Social Infrastructure, p. 30.

impact of the disaster on vulnerable groups. It brings to attention the effect of the disasters on low-income groups, women-headed households, people living with disabilities, agricultural labourers, men and women engaged in informal businesses, the elderly, etc. The recovery plan recommends prioritizing support to these low-income and disadvantaged groups for assistance under the various recovery programmes, be it assistance for livelihoods or housing repair and reconstruction. It also underscores the need to improve access to basic services for the most vulnerable and ensuring

their inclusion into the government social protection and benefits schemes. The government's intent to address social inequalities are covered in the chapter on Social Safety Nets of the Vision 2025 which reaffirms government's commitment to protecting the most vulnerable populations' by improving targeting of the Samurdhi Social Development Programme. The same chapter also expresses the intent to improve access to public services, education and employment opportunities for differently abled making it an important step towards the overall goal of being inclusive and equal.



## 6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECOVERY





**THE INSTITUTIONAL** Arrangement refers to a clearly laid out set of processes to facilitate a government-led recovery process, with well-defined roles and responsibilities of all relevant sectoral ministries and agencies. The success of these arrangements is contingent upon the commitments from all key actors involved, including those responsible for different sectors. In terms of the magnitude of work and budgetary allocation, Housing, Transport, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, and Irrigation are the highest. However, the institutional setup is designed to achieve a sustainable recovery, and therefore will operationalize an integrated institutional setup which can support the recovery of the Social, Productive and Infrastructure sectors.

In the overall process of the recovery and reconstruction, the National Planning Department (NPD) will play the lead coordinating role representing the GoSL and all sectoral/line ministries and agencies in planning and implementing annual targets and budgets. In addition to the government's sector-wise expertise, donors, INGOs, and other partners will provide the necessary technical and financial support.

### **6.1 Role of NPD, MoDM, and Line Ministries**

#### **NATIONAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT (NPD)**

NPD plays the lead role in coordinating national-level policies and facilitating planning. In relation to the Post-Disaster Recovery Plan (PDRP), it spearheads the overall task of its formulation and implementation, in close coordination with the sectoral ministries, establishing the scope and priorities for recovery and reconstruction. The guiding principles in this regard are that recovery should: cover short-, medium- and long-term needs, be comprehensive, and be linked to the Public Investment Programme (2017-20) and Vision 2025.

Specific functions of the NPD with respect to the development and implementation of the PDRP are the following:

- 1) Coordinating the development of the PDRP with the line ministries and development partners.
- 2) Facilitating development of detailed recovery plans with broad guidelines on recovery standards and benchmarks; i.e. emphasizing the need to Build Back Better (BBB), by taking into account existing risks and not creating new ones through the recovery process.
- 3) Providing broad policy guidelines for recovery and reconstruction.
- 4) Facilitating financial approvals and a fast-track procurement process for reconstruction by line ministries and district authorities for implementation.
- 5) Coordinating the implementation of recovery by the line ministries and provincial governments and district secretaries. Coordinating when necessary with external partners such as donors, the private sector and NGOs to ensure coherence in approach, coverage of programmes across sectors and districts and avoid any duplication of recovery programmes.
- 6) Ensuring that most vulnerable groups of people including women-headed households, people living with disabilities, and the elderly, receive prioritized assistance to rebuild their homes and restore livelihoods.
- 7) Monitoring the progress against annual targets for each sector and projects in the recovery plan.

- 8) Ensuring accountability and transparency in the disbursement and use of funds.

#### **MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (MODM)**

MoDM works as the lead Ministry since it holds the mandate of disaster preparedness, risk reduction and recovery. In the PDRP exercise, MoDM functions as the central coordinating agency for cross-cutting issues of disaster management. Specifically, MoDM provides the technical support to develop guidelines for integrating DRR principles in all sectoral recovery and reconstruction work. Together with its agencies (DMC, NBRO and the NDRSC), MoDM will ensure that all relocation of houses and reconstruction of infrastructure, which will lead the implementation of the consolidated framework of recovery, will have the following responsibilities:

- 1) Providing technical assistance to other line ministries to implement reconstruction using BBB principles.
- 2) Supporting relevant sectors to prepare for future disaster impacts, i.e. disaster preparedness.
- 3) Monitoring and reporting the activities on the application of BBB principle in recovery undertaken by sectors.
- 4) Conducting hazard and vulnerability assessments to inform sectors of right locations and designs for repair, reconstruction and relocation of infrastructure.
- 5) Support the National Planning Department (NPD) in coordinating the implementation of recovery in the districts.

#### **COMMITTEE FOR OVERSEEING RECOVERY:**

The recovery and reconstruction will be implemented over a four-year period and this task is arduous considering that there is limited

capacity within the ministries and that the guidelines for recovery and its implementation are yet to be clearly defined. Added to these, the mechanism to coordinate the work of the line ministries and district secretaries will need to be set up and an interface with the affected communities, particularly for all the housing recovery, needs to be established. Furthermore, a system to monitor recovery and reconstruction for each of the sector programmes at the central level needs to be delineated. In view of the various functions and the work to be done to facilitate recovery, it is proposed that a committee for recovery is established to guide and provide oversight to the entire process of recovery.

#### **THE ROLE OF THIS COMMITTEE IS AS FOLLOWS**

- **Develop guidelines for recovery:** Since recovery will take place across several sectors and over a duration of 3-4 years, it is important that some policy guidelines are drafted to inform the recovery process. This guideline will be a multi-sector effort which builds on the disaster management policy but focuses on developing benchmarks for measuring sector recovery. It will include approaches and strategies for achieving household recovery as well as recovery of all public services and infrastructure.
- **Identify priorities for recovery:** The PDRP includes plans for recovery across 12 sectors with several sub sectors. These programmes will be implemented in five affected districts and resource allocation for recovery needs to be done over the next four years. This inter-ministerial committee will be responsible for identifying which sectors and which districts receive allocations for recovery each year over the four-year period. Based on a pre-defined criterion, they will define the sequence of projects and programmes across sectors and districts for budgetary allocation and recommend it to NPD.

- **Strengthen Implementation capacities:**

The PDRP recognizes the need for additional technical capacities and human resources at the national and district levels for recovery. The inter-ministerial committee can lead an exercise of reviewing the existing capacities in line ministries and districts and propose immediate additional capacities in the short term and training and capacity building of its officials in the long term.

- **Coordinate implementation between stakeholders:**

The recovery will be implemented through multiple stakeholders across line ministries including the national, district and provincial government authorities. NGOs and the private sector may also be engaged in the recovery. It will require a central level coordination mechanism that brings all line ministries and district authorities together. This inter-ministerial committee can support this role of coordinating between the line ministries, departments at the national and district level, and also bring together the international and national NGOs and private sector to join the recovery process.

- **Provide oversight in the implementation:**

This inter-ministerial committee will monitor the implementation of recovery; in particular, it will ensure that sectors adhere to environmental guidelines, disaster resilient construction standards and principles of Build Back Better. It will also be based on the indicators developed in sector plans, reviewing the progress of recovery periodically, not only of public infrastructure but also reconstruction and relocation of households. If needed, the members of this committee may conduct site visits to verify and validate the use of funds and see the progress on recovery.

- **Undertake strategic initiatives to support recovery:**

There are a number of policy

issues that require follow up. This may include strengthening data on sex, age and vulnerable households, conducting studies on viability of expanding insurance coverage, and defining the role of the private sector and media on post-disaster response and recovery. The committee can commission such studies or direct relevant line ministries or academic institutions to conduct studies to address these gaps in recovery.

The Inter-ministerial committee can be chaired by the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, with representation from the MoDM, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and other relevant line ministries. This committee may meet once a quarter and review the recovery plans and take decisions on the issues mentioned above.

The roles of all ministries in charge of sector recovery, pertaining to tasks related to each sector, are summarized below:

*(i) Ministry of Housing, NDRSC and NBRO*

According to the Sector Recovery Matrix, the total budgetary requirement for the housing sector is estimated at LKR 83,721.14 million. The Ministry, with the National Housing Development Authority (NHDA), relevant District and Divisional Secretariats and supporting agencies (UN-Habitat), need to reconstruct over 77,000 houses, of which 60% is partially damaged. Reconstruction of fully damaged flood-affected houses accounts only for 3008 housing units. There is also need for relocation and reconstruction of landslide-affected and high-risk houses and replacement of household assets. All these recovery needs call for collective institutional coordination and management of implementation and monitoring as mid-term (2018) and long-term (2019-2020) measures. The improvement of the housing data collection and management system is also seen as a recovery need, to be handled by sectoral institutions. The NDRSC and NBRO will play a lead role in

the recovery of housing and engage the Ministry of Housing and Construction in the process of reconstruction.

***(ii) Ministry of Education***

The Ministry of Education and the Departments of Provincial Education in each of the affected provinces will share the responsibility of recovery. The implementation encompasses short-, medium- and long-term projects/interventions, following the BBB principle. According to the Recovery Matrix, the total budget for the Education sector amounts to LKR 1,397.3 million.

***(iii) Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine***

As in the other sectors, here too both National and Provincial Health Ministries hold responsibility for recovery with the assistance of WHO and others. According to the Recovery Matrix, the total budget for the Health sector amounts to LKR 713.63 million.

***(iv) (Ministry of Agriculture***

The institutional responsibility of recovery and reconstruction lies with the respective Ministries of Agriculture, Plantations, Livestock and Fisheries with the assistance of FAO and others. The budgetary estimate for the Agriculture recovery plan stands at LKR 2,677.17 million.

***(v) Ministry of Industry and Commerce***

The recovery responsibility mainly lies with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce with the assistance of the National Enterprises Development Authority (NEDA) and private sector partners including the Ceylon Chambers of Commerce. The budgetary estimate for the recovery plan for Industry and Commerce is LKR 3,026.56 million.

***(vi) Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management***

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management will be the lead ministry for the

implementation of the PDRP in this sector, with the support of the provincial Ministries of Irrigation and Agrarian Services. Of the donors, the World Bank will play a leading role in the recovery of the irrigation sector. According to the recovery plan the Irrigation sector budgetary estimate stands at LKR 1,937.6 million.

***(vii) Ministry of Higher Education and Highways***

The responsible institutions for recovery and reconstruction are the Ministries of Highways and Transport (through the Road Development Authority, RDA), Provincial Offices of the Road Development Authority (PRDA) and the respective local governments (for local roads). The World Bank will play a leading role in the recovery of the Transport sector as well. According to the Recovery Matrix, the total budgetary requirement is estimated at LKR 15,686.97 million for the Sector.

***(viii) Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply***

The Water and Sanitation sub-sector has four components: a) Pipe-borne water supply of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), b) Pipe-borne water supply by community-based rural water supply schemes, c) Shallow dug wells (household and common), and d) Sanitary latrines. According to the Recovery Matrix, the total budgetary requirement for the sector is estimated at LKR 2,375.76 million.

The responsible institutions for recovery and reconstruction of the Water and Sanitation sub-sector are the national ministry of City Planning and Water Supply, and provincial ministries of Water and respective local governments. As the main donor agency, the World Bank will play a leading role in the recovery of this sector too.

***(ix) Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy***

The main responsibility for recovery and recon-

struction lies with the Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy, which is supported mainly by the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) and the Lanka Electricity Company (LECO), the two implementation agencies of the power sector. The World Bank will extend its support for the recovery of this sub-sector. The total estimate for recovery of the sector is LKR 1,884 million.

*(x) Ministry of Mahaweli*

***Development and Environment***

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment together with its agencies in charge of the subject areas of Forestry, Wildlife, Waste and others (i.e. Central Environmental Authority) will be involved in this leading cross-cutting area, with the concerned agencies, led by UNDP. The recovery needs estimated for the sector is LKR 1,790.28 million.

*(xi) Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare*

The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs together with the Ministry of Disaster Management will lead the recovery process of Gender and the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare will deal with the Social Inclusion, in coordination and partnership with the National Planning Department. UN agencies and partners; international and national NGOs and development partners and donor agencies will support the implementation of the recovery plan led by the government, in accordance with the Build Back Better principle. The recovery budget worked out for this sector is LKR 255.75 million.

**6.2 Role of District Secretaries**

Apart from the line ministries at the national and the provincial levels, the district administration led by the District Secretary (Government Agent) of each district play an important role in implementation as they have received a lump sum grant from the central government for infrastructure sector recovery, particularly for the Transport sector. District Secretaries are supported by other district-level line agencies

as well as the next level of local development administration led by Divisional Secretaries.

The Central Government allocated a special budget of LKR 300 million to each disaster-affected district to meet the sub-national level (provincial and district) infrastructure recovery, particularly for provincial roads and irrigation sub-sectors. District Secretaries are given the implementation authority to reconstruct the damaged structures, in collaboration with respective provincial ministries and local government bodies.

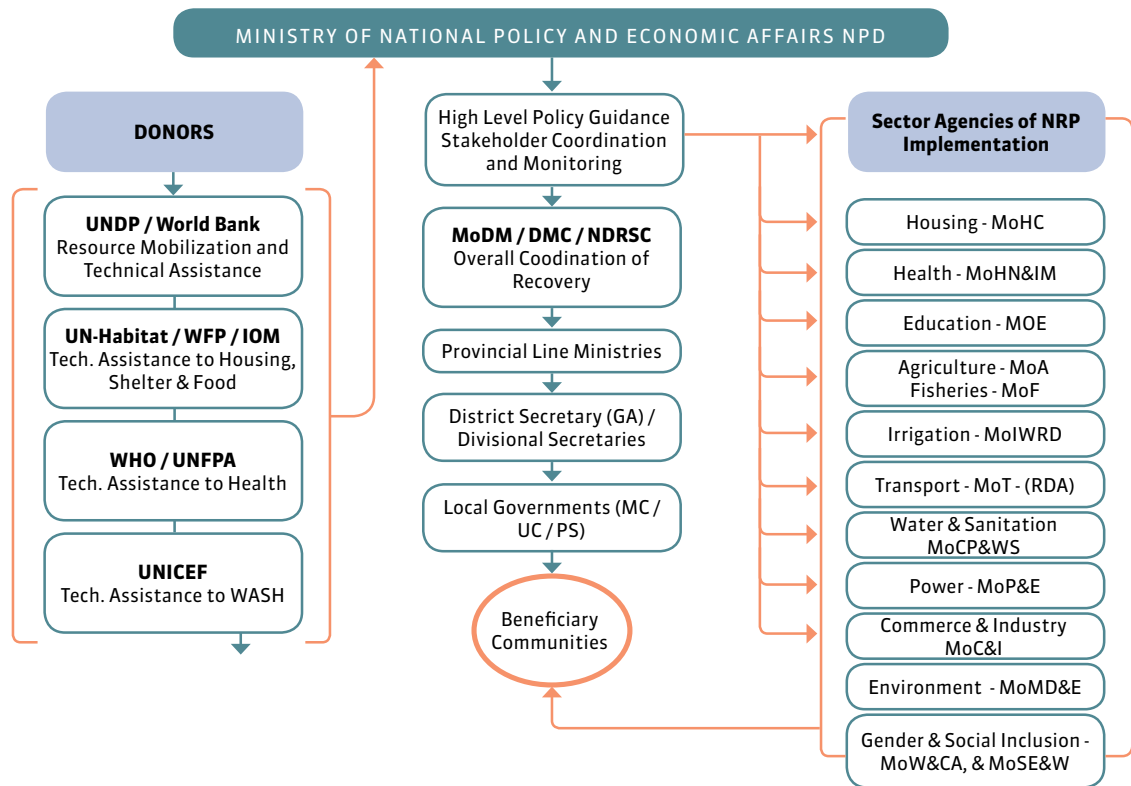
**6.3 Role of Provincial Councils and Local Government Institutes**

Provincial Councils are responsible for implementing devolved functions through their ministries, which include main infrastructure sectors (roads, irrigation, water, health, education, etc.). In terms of recovery needs, they will be in charge of the process of planning, implementation and monitoring.

Local Government constitutes three levels of authorities, namely, Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and *Pradeshiya Sabhas* (Divisional Councils), which are governed by elected bodies. They have authority over their jurisdiction, within their statutory provisions, and they function as local authorities in revenue collection on houses and commercial buildings, construction and maintenance of local roads, water, health, sanitation, and waste disposal facilities.

The National Policy on Local Government states that the Local Government Authorities are responsible of local planning. Furthermore, the Policy requires the Local Authorities to pro-actively involved in disaster preparation, mitigation and management within the overall District Framework for disaster management.

The overall **Institutional Arrangement** for the implementation of the PDRP is summarized in *Figure 1*, next page.



**FIGURE 1** • INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE POST-DISASTER RECOVERY PLAN



7 IMPLEMENTATION  
ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR RECOVERY





**THE PRESENT PDRP** is designed as a comprehensive action plan geared for organizing and guiding the implementation of recovery at the national, sub-national and local levels. The process involved in planning and coordination of implementation was advocated in a participatory manner. The focal point for this process is the National Planning Department (NPD) under the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, for which able and ready support was extended by the Ministry of Disaster Management through the Disaster Management Centre.

### **7.1 Implementation Arrangements by sector of intervention**

**Housing:** This sector concentrates the largest volume of reconstruction work, under the purview of the Ministry of Housing and Construction. The Housing sector recovery plan has two approaches. The first is the relocation and reconstruction of houses in the landslide affected districts. This work will be done under the supervision of the National Building Research Organization (NBRO) and National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC). The second approach is the repair and reconstruction of houses by the owners themselves with compensation received from insurance, and technical assistance from the Ministry of Housing and Construction.

The Housing programme in landslide-prone areas is proposed to be implemented by the respective Divisional Secretariats, with technical support from NBRO and financial support through the NDRSC. The National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) is involved in assessing the damage to houses and coordinating the housing construction programme. NBRO is given the responsibility of providing technical assistance to house owners to incorporate disaster resilient features. However, the institutional role of supervision of the relocation and reconstruction process in flood prone areas is not yet defined.

Regarding the reconstruction programme, the District and Divisional Secretaries are the focal points at the corresponding levels, coordinating all activities including damage assessment for insurance compensation, release of compensation, and overseeing monitoring of construction. The *Grama Niladhari* (GN) supports these officials as the key focal point at the GN Division level. The NDRSC officials at district and divisional levels are tasked with supporting the District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries in coordinating relief and recovery activities, assessments and data management.

As such, it is proposed that a joint cabinet paper be submitted by the Ministry of Housing and the MoDM to implement post-disaster housing reconstruction, outlining the proposed activities and tasks including funding requirements for top up-loans and socio-technical facilitation. UN-Habitat and other civil society organizations may support this initiative through capacity building of all stakeholders.

**Health:** The Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, is the main focal point for the implementations of the recovery framework at the national level. Provincial and district level Directors of health services are the sub-national agencies for Health Sector reconstruction at the Provincial level, which coordinates all the activities, including damage assessment, releasing budget, distribution of hospital assets between the national level and the local level. The Disaster Preparedness and Response Division (DPRD) will coordinate the implementation. It is headed by the National Coordinator and operates through a network of Focal Points appointed in Line Ministry Hospitals, Provincial and Regional Directorates and line ministry programmes. The DPRD will conduct on site visits to ensure that construction standards are compliant with NBRO guidelines for building in landslide-risk areas and conform to the guidelines for safe hospitals.

**Education:** The Ministry of Education is the main agency for the implementation of the recovery framework at national level. The responsibility of recovery will be shared by the Ministry of Education and Departments of Provincial Education in each of the affected provinces. Provincial Director of Education is the focal point for Education reconstruction at the corresponding level, which coordinates all the activities, including damage assessment, releasing budget, distribution of school assets both at the national level and the local level. The MoE will work closely with UNICEF in building capacities for disaster preparedness in schools and also ensuring that schools are disaster resilient.

**Agriculture:** The Ministry of Agriculture will implement the Agriculture sector recovery plan with the support of its agencies, namely, the Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Agrarian Development (DoAD) and Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board, which would play a key role in the implementation and coordination arrangements.

Institutional support for the Crop sub-sector is mainly governed by the DoA. The DoAD is responsible for repairs and reconstruction of the small-scale irrigation systems, and the Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board provides compensation to farmers affected by disaster situations. The institutional support for the Livestock sub-sector is provided by the government and the private sector. However, in a disaster situation the government supplies most of the recovery needs. The Fisheries sector recovery will be executed by the Ministry of Fisheries, with the support of the National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka. The Plantations sub-sector recovery comes under the purview of the Ministry of Plantation Industry, which has taken action to rehabilitate the damaged plantations, making use of the different subsidy schemes and additional allocations.

**Industry and Commerce:** The Ministry of Industry and Commerce together with its affiliates (Departments, Authorities and Corporations) will implement the distribution of compensation relating to the Industry sector. On the other hand, the National Enterprise Development Authority (NEDA) is answerable for all recovery programmes implemented for MSMEs through the Ministry. NEDA has a strong network of around 260 Development Officers in the DS level, out of 330 DS divisions in the country and is therefore better equipped to implement the identified recovery of SMEs in the affected locations. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce may invite the Ceylon Chambers of Commerce (CCC) to support the process of establishing business continuity and preparedness plans for all businesses and industries. The CCC can also support with expanding the insurance coverage for SMEs in partnership with insurance companies in Sri Lanka.

**Irrigation:** The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Development is responsible for the implementation of Irrigation sector recovery works, mainly through the Irrigation Department, which has a well-established network of institutes from national to divisional levels. The District Directors and Divisional Irrigation Engineers are the focal points for improvement and upgrading of flood protection systems, irrigation infrastructures, and canal systems at the district and divisional levels. These will coordinate all improvements, upgrading, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, including damage assessment for estimation and overseeing monitoring of all activities. The construction work will be conducted following the standard tender procedures, mainly by direct labour, and involving registered private contractors and registered Farmer Organizations (FOs).

**Transport:** The main implementing agency for the Transport sector recovery is the Ministry of

Higher Education and Highways, which bears the responsibility of the implementation of the second highest volume of work next to the Housing sector, both in volume and financial allocation. The Implementation agency at the national level is the Road Development Authority (RDA), which is the authority for A and B class roads. Road construction and improvement works are procured in accordance with the Government Procurement Guidelines and implemented by the RDA with assistance of its Provincial Office network. The technical supports will be provided by RDA or shall be outsourced if deemed necessary. The provincial roads (C & D classes) reconstruction is entrusted to the Provincial Offices of the Road Development Authority (PRDA), while rehabilitation of rural roads will be carried out by respective local authorities (Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradhesiya Sabhas), mainly through their registered local contractors.

**Water and Sanitation:** The reconstruction of the Water and Sanitation sector is managed by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply. The main implementation body is the National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), which will handle the main water supply schemes while the Rural Water Supply Division is responsible for Rural Water Supply schemes, in partnership with the Department of National Community Water Supply (DNCWS) and Rural Water Supply (RWS) district units of NWS&DB. Rural Water Supply schemes, dug-wells and latrines are implemented and monitored in participation with the CBOs operating at the grassroots, with the coordinating support of the divisional level health sector workers, community health workers (CHWs), public health inspectors (PHIs) and Community Development Officers.

**Power and Energy:** Recovery operations relating to the Power and Energy sub-sector of the Infrastructure Sector is vested upon the

Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy. The actual implementation of the recovery is carried out by the Distribution System of the CEB, which is divided into four divisions. An Additional General Manager, who directly reports to the General Manager, heads each Distribution Division of the CEB. Of the four CEB Divisions formed for all provinces, Divisions 3 and 4 are responsible for the work in the Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces.

**Environment:** Environment comes under the purview of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. The implementation and coordination mechanisms for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will include institutions representing identified vulnerable sectors, namely, Food Security and Water, Bio-diversity and Coastal Resources, Health, Human Settlements and infrastructure, Tourism, Energy, Industry and Infrastructure and Export agriculture, and the National Working Group for Cross-cutting National Adaptation Needs and a Civil Society Organizations Forum. Other lead Implementers of the recovery programme on direct environment-related components are forestry and wildlife, which are handled by two respective national departments.

**Gender and Social Inclusion:** The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare will implement the sector plan. The Women and Child Affairs Ministry has units established at the Divisional Secretariats consisting of Women Development Officers (WDO), Relief Sisters, Counsellors, Child Probation and Protection Officers, and Early Childhood Development Care Officers who will support the sector recovery. The Social Inclusion sub-sector comes under the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare, which has a network of institutes and officials at the district, divisional and GN levels, including the De-

partment of Social Services, Samurdhi Banks, Samurdhi Managers and officers to assist with implementation.

**Disaster Risk Reduction:** The national level responsibility for coordination and monitoring of the Disaster Risk Reduction activities lies with the Ministry of Disaster Management, together with its implementation arm, the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and the National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC) and the National Building Research Organization (NBRO).

The DMC will take a lead on activities relating to rebuilding and will develop sector-specific guidelines to assist in the process of reconstruction. Through DMC officials at the district level, MoDM will monitor the application of these guidelines in all reconstruction projects. The NDRSC has the major responsibility of distribution of insurance compensation, which it is doing through the NDRSC officials based in the district under the overall supervision of the district secretaries. The NBRO has the key task of providing the design, technical supervision and clearance for construction of all buildings in the landslide-affected areas. NBRO officials will provide technical assistance and approval for all housing plans, and will also inform sectoral agencies of low-risk sites for relocation of planned schools, hospitals and other infrastructures.

### **7.2 Role of Districts Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries**

While all line Ministries at the central level are responsible for planning, coordination, implementation and allocation of funds, District Secretaries and Divisional Secretariats lead the recovery augmented with surge capacities. The Coordination cells at the district and divisional levels were established to work with NGOs, INGOs, and the private sector. Information dissemination and technical assistance to com-

munities and grievance redress mechanisms are mainly carried out at the divisional level.

### **7.3 Role of Provincial Government Authorities**

Provincial Government Authorities in three provinces have made institutional provisions through their ministries offices by using their own fund allocations. The provincial level infrastructure works (roads, irrigation, water, hospitals and schools) are implemented following the accepted tender procedures, in coordination with the District Secretary's implementation mechanism. The short-term recovery of damaged provincial roads (Classes C & D) and rural roads that are under the purview of local governments (viz. Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas) is implemented following the same legal procedures.

### **7.4 Role of Development Partners, NGOs and Civil Society**

As stated in Chapter 3, allocations were made by six UN agencies to the relevant sector ministries for disaster relief and recovery for relevant sectors. These six UN agencies – UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UN-Habitat and WFP – made allocations to WASH, Health, Emergency Shelter, and Food and Nutrition sectors. The UN agencies and NGO partners are providing continued support to affected communities for their immediate recovery needs.

NGOs were requested to support community preparedness for floods and landslides in all affected districts. The Sri Lankan Red Cross and agencies working in the flood-affected districts will build on the preparedness plans and develop guidelines for community preparedness. CBOs that are formed for particular sectors (Water and Sanitation, Health, SMEs, Micro-financing etc.) will adhere to their mandates relating to the recovery process, under the guidance of sector-specific INGOs, functioning at different districts.

## 7.5 Strengthening Implementation Capacity

The execution of recovery programmes calls for strengthening capacities for implementation at all levels from the national level down to the Grama Niladhari level. A quick capacity assessment of the technical skills and human resources required for each line ministry and department for the implementation of recovery programmes may be conducted to find the capacity gaps for implementation. The additional human resources can be sourced from departments from other districts or short-term technical assistance can be hired or seconded from International agencies.

It is important that in the context of the long-term recovery that key ministries and departments such as the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Disaster Management, and ministries which have a large portfolio of recovery programmes such as Irrigation, Water and Sanitation and Transport should be provided with additional staff, be it engineering capacities, or management capacities or even staff for coordination of recovery from stakeholders.

## 7.6 Constraints and Challenges in Recovery

The Department of Irrigation and the Ministry of Transport have brought up several challenges encountered in the process of recovery. While the two ministries identified these challenges, they can be common to all ministries. The constraints and challenges can be summarized as follows:

- Lack of clarity in terms of institutional structures, as many institutions with varying levels of capacity and technical expertise are involved in the relief and reconstruction process. There is very little coordination among stakeholders.

- Lack of relevant technical expertise with the capacity to identify appropriate solutions and guide junior staff during the needs assessments process of large projects.
- Lack of flexibility and permission for emergency procurement to hire required machinery to expedite the implementation process.
- Lack of appropriate incentive structures to motivate field staff and office staff to work day and night during disaster situations.
- Lack of knowledge and skills of the staff to integrate disaster resilient construction techniques into the reconstruction process.
- Reluctance of technical staff to consider the cost of disaster risk reduction measures in the estimation of needs and projects; as well as from decision makers to accept extra allocation to implement DRR activities.

All the challenges and bottlenecks need to be addressed if recovery and reconstruction is to be implemented smoothly. The institutional structure proposed in the Post-Disaster Recovery Plan is an inter-ministerial committee to oversee the recovery. The NPD will take the lead and should designate institutional arrangements for recovery at the national level and stipulate such arrangements within each ministry to address issues of implementation capacities, technical expertise and of procurement. The flexibility for hiring short-term staff and equipment necessary for implementation of recovery should be addressed through special dispensation given to relevant line ministries by the NPD. With regard to staff skills on integrating disaster resilient technologies, the Ministry of Disaster Management (through

the NBRO) and the Ministry of Housing and Construction will develop guidelines to integrate DRR techniques for the construction of buildings in each such sector and train ministry staff and local masons and construction workers in disaster resilient construction technologies. Additionally, MoDM plans to train all department officials in guidelines for integrating disaster risk reduction into development projects and programmes.

### **7.7 Monitoring and Transparency**

A monitoring mechanism was identified and proposed by each sector, which includes sector-specific indicators to monitor progress of work by the sectors. In addition to indicators developed by each sector, the MoDM will also support the sector to integrate principles of disaster resilience into reconstruction. The MoDM and the Project Management Unit of the NPD will also monitor this. The relevant unit responsible for implementing the activity will do the monitoring of the activities. Additionally, a central level monitoring system with information on sector level indicators will be developed to provide an overview of the progress of the recovery for all sectors. A quarterly or biannual progress meeting may be held jointly by the MoDM and NPD to review the progress of activities against the indicators and address any bottlenecks and challenges that may arise from the implementation of the various sector-specific activities. Periodical field visits may also be organized by each sector in coordination with DMC and NDRSC officials to see work on site.

Both monitoring and transparency mechanisms are based on an agreed set of indicators defined for recovery objectives and targets.

In this regard, the following are proposed: a) database of beneficiaries for housing and livelihoods to allow monitoring of assistance by households, b) Review meetings at the national level by NPD and a core committee, c) Annually auditing by third party agency, and d) Impact evaluation at the end of four years to measure the overall progress of recovery.

In addition, in a large-scale recovery process such as the one to be undertaken in the next four years, it is important that the affected population are regularly informed of the recovery and reconstruction, particularly of benefits that directly affect the people such as housing and livelihoods issues. An interface should be established with people at the district level where people can contact the local district office for any grievance and concerns about the reconstruction.

### **7.8 Integrating Gender in Recovery**

Given the importance of addressing the special needs of women, the recovery process will ensure that women and other vulnerable groups such as those living with physical disabilities receive the necessary benefits and entitlements. Women-headed households will be targeted for livelihoods related assistance as well as housing reconstruction. Data on programme activities and results will be collected in a gender-disaggregated manner. Moreover, people living with disabilities were consulted in the planning and implementation of the social and economic recovery of communities. The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs will take a lead in integrating gender and concerns of vulnerable groups into the recovery programmes.



## 8 FINANCING NEEDS AND GAPS





**THE RECOVERY NEEDS** of the PDNA was estimated at LKR 118,316,144,436 (USD 788 million) while the recovery strategies budget in the Post-Disaster Recovery Plan (PDRP) is estimated at LKR 116,847,559,228.17 (USD 778.98 million). The financing needs for recovery were drawn up by each line ministry by reviewing

were not affected by the floods and landslides in 2017. In the Industry and Commerce sector, the increase responds to the GoSL commitment to supporting the micro, small and medium scale enterprises with compensation for damage to the infrastructure, machinery and equipment. The allocation for the Environment sector was also increased due to the

**TABLE 2: RECOVERY BUDGET PER YEAR AND COMPARISON WITH PDNA RECOVERY NEEDS**

Sectors	2017	2018	2019	2020 or 2020-2025	Recovery Plan Total	Recovery Needs (PDNA)
Housing	11,018,483,253	8,367,315,566.67	7,514,799,300	56,820,538,500	83,721,136,619.67	81,293,090,000
Education	556,135,489	841,183,146	-	-	1,397,318,635	1,515,650,000
Health	147,630,000	560,000,000	6,000,000	-	713,630,000	961,850,000
Agriculture	1,015,609,780	766,842,703.12	894,717,703	-	2,677,170,186.24	4,269,890,000
Industry	2,225,000,000	522,560,000	279,000,000	-	3,026,560,000	41,000,000
Irrigation	349,200,000	1,428,400,000	160,000,000	-	1,937,600,000	2,441,000,000
Transportation	2,494,687,178.73	7,274,523,072.36	5,917,761,536.18	-	15,686,971,787.26	14,956,100,000
Water and Sanitation	31,160,000	881,660,000	1,462,940,000	-	2,375,760,000	8,400,139,435.5
Power	469,000,000	915,000,000	500,000,000	-	1,884,000,000	2,120,000,000
Environment	450,775,000	927,013,000	412,500,000	-	1,790,288,000	833,000,000
DRR	105,000,000	309,552,000	562,122,000	404,700,000	1,381,374,000	1,384,500,000
Gender	182,600,000	69,200,000	2,600,000	1,350,000	255,750,000	99,930,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,045,280,700.73</b>	<b>22,863,249,488.14</b>	<b>17,712,440,539.3</b>	<b>57,226,588,500</b>	<b>116,847,559,228.17</b>	<b>118,316,149,435.5</b>

the recovery needs presented in the 2017 PDNA report. The district officials of each line ministry conducted detailed sectoral assessments to arrive at the revised estimates for recovery.

The Housing sector recovery budget exceeds what was estimated in the PDNA 2017 due to the sanction of an additional allocation of LKR 21 billion for relocation of 20,500 units of houses in 10 districts. This programme will be implemented in the flood-affected districts and also in districts that are prone to landslides but

importance of the implementation of environmental strategies to ensure Building Back Better and a resilient recovery. [Table 2]

From the above table, it can be noted that the financing requirement for the housing sector is over 71% of the total needs for recovery and reconstruction. The other important sectors representing high financing needs are the Transport, Water and Sanitation, Power, Irrigation, Education, and Disaster Risk Reduction sectors.

In order to determine the financial gaps, the difference between the recovery needs and the allocation of financial resources of the following sources was analysed:

- Allocations already made in the current year (2017)
- Proposals submitted into the 2018 annual budget
- Funds for ongoing projects that are repurposed for flood and landslide recovery.

The funds that were not available under these three categories were deemed to be the financial gap for the sector. An estimate of the financial gap will support the allocation of budgetary resources for sectors that are underfunded in 2017 and 2018. This will also help rationalize the allocation of funds across sectors rather than having a focus on one or two specific sectors. It should be noted that the Housing sector has a specific allocation this year and funds that are received through insurance coverage will be used to repair and reconstruct houses and there may be no immediate financing gap in the short term but there will be a large gap in meeting housing sector targets for 2019 and 2020.

### 8.1 Budget Allocation

Almost as soon as the PDNA for the 2017 floods and landslides was completed and presented to the Government, the Department for National Planning took a decision to allocate additional funds of LKR 300 million to each of the seven affected districts to start immediate repair and restore services of key sectors such as Power Supply and Transport. Other line ministries were advised to use existing allocations from the annual budget for immediate recovery and restoration of services in their specific sector. The only ministry which received additional funds in what could

be deemed not to be an emergency response action was the sanction of LKR 79,000,000 to the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs to provide cash grants to women entrepreneurs. The work with the existing allocations has commenced in all sectors and is estimated to be completed before the end of the financial year.

In the current financial year, the Government allocated and/or committed LKR 35,306 million (USD 235.3 million) towards recovery and reconstruction. A detailed breakup of funds allocated to the various sectors from the national budget is presented in the table below with the financing gaps in all sectors. [Table 3]

### 8.2 Insurance Compensation

Compensation from insurance is a key source of meeting recovery and reconstruction needs. The total amount to be recovered through insurance is LKR 7,993.7 million. The insurance payouts and compensation to houses amounting to LKR 5451.83 million will be distributed to households affected by 2017 floods and landslides for repair of damaged houses and replacement of lost assets. In addition, in 2017 an amount of LKR 2,541.91 million was distributed to households affected in 2016. Through insurance payments, every affected household will at least receive some funds to repair their houses. Since the housing sector had the largest financing need, the combination of funds through the insurance payouts and special allocation from the government for reconstruction of landslide-affected households and insurance payouts covers a significant percentage of funds required for the housing sector.

In addition to insurance coverage for Housing, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) covered under insurance will also receive compensation. The 2017 insurance payouts to businesses amounts to LKR 2,018.5 million for

**TABLE 3: ALLOCATION AND COMMITMENTS OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND FUNDING GAPS**

Sector	Amount allocated/ committed in 2017 (LKR)	Recovery Budget (LKR)	Funding Gap (LKR)	Remarks
<b>Social Sectors</b>				
Housing	29,493,813,448	83,721,136,620	-54,227,323,172	Includes relocation commitments + 2016-2017 NITF compensation
Education	556,130,000	1,397,318,635	-841,188,635	2017 allocation - Finance Division / MoE
Health	147,630,000	713,630,000	-566,000,000	2017 allocation – Min. of Health
<b>Productive Sectors</b>				
Agriculture/Minor Irrigation	741,099,779	2,677,170,186	-193,607,0407	2017 allocation in agriculture + plantations (Budget Dept)
Industry and Commerce	2,018,500,000	3,026,560,000	-1,008,060,000	2017 NITF compensation
<b>Infrastructure Sectors</b>				
Roads/Transport	579,700,000	15,686,971,787	-15,107,271,787	Source of 2017 allocation - Budget Dept.
Water and Sanitation	31,160,000	2,375,760,000	-2,344,600,000	
Irrigation	300,000,000	1,937,600,000	-1,637,600,000	
Power and Energy	469,000,000	1,884,000,000	-1,415,000,000	
<b>Cross-cutting Sectors</b>				
Environment	0	1,790,288,000	-1,790,288,000	
DRR	890,000,000	1,381,374,000	-491,374,000	
Gender	79,000,000	255,750,000	-176,750,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,306,033,227</b>	<b>116,847,559,228</b>	<b>-81,541,526,001</b>	

those affected for 2017 floods and landslides, and LKR 228.4 million for those affected in 2016. Despite this insurance payout towards SMEs, the Industry and Commerce sector will have a large gap as the total coverage of businesses under insurance is very low.

### 8.3 Budget Proposals for 2018

The Government of Sri Lanka has planned to allocate funds from the annual budget for projects on recovery and reconstruction.

### 8.4 Special Approval by Cabinet

The Government approved two special projects this year that will address some gaps in recovery and reconstruction. The first is an allocation of LKR 2.1 billion towards reconstruction of houses in landslide-affected areas

and the second is an allocation of LKR 350 million towards the construction of 21 safe shelters across various districts in the country, including Colombo and Gampaha, which were affected in the floods of 2016. This additional allocation towards safe shelters has no direct bearing on the recovery needs identified for 2017 but contributes towards the larger goal of preparedness for recurrent disasters and will ease the occupation of schools as evacuation centres.

### 8.5 Funds from Ongoing Projects

It should be noted that while a full record of funds and programmes that support immediate recovery is not being listed here, several NGOs, UN agencies and donors have already supported recovery in districts. These are off

budget funds, implemented directly by the relevant agency in the districts. There are however some large-scale ongoing projects funded through the World Bank, JICA, and UN agencies which have and will contribute towards recovery and reconstruction. The details of these programmes and funds are listed below against the various sectors. [Table 4]

The total funds allocated from ongoing projects in the flood-affected districts is LKR 750.197 million.

## 8.6 Resource Mobilization

It is noted that the total funds available in 2017 from budget allocation, commitments and insurance amounts to LKR 35,306 million with these resources available, there is still a funding gap of LKR 81,541.5 million (USD 543.6 million). To finance the balance of recovery and reconstruction needs, the government may consider doing the following:

- **Allocation of resources from national budget:** The line ministries may be advised to prioritize and include projects

**TABLE 4: ONGOING PROJECTS WITH POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION FOR RECOVERY**

Project Name and District	Sector and type of programmes	Resources allocated
Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP) (World Bank finance) <i>Aiming to reduce the vulnerability of exposed people and assets to climate risks and to improve government's capacity to respond effectively to disasters. Main investments are to develop river basin investment planning for 10 river basins; slope stabilization along key roads and vulnerable school sites; and provide contingent emergency response support in case of disasters.</i>	<b>Transport:</b> Rehabilitation of transport infrastructure affected by floods and landslides in May 2017.	USD 3 million (under Contingent Emergency Response Component) LKR 450 million
Systematize the post-disaster housing damage/ needs assessment (UNDP)	<b>Housing:</b> Database development and technical assistance for monitoring reconstruction of houses.	LKR 5.48 million
Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Government of Sri Lanka on Rapid Damage Assessments and Recovery Planning (World Bank Technical Assistance)	<b>Recovery assessment data management:</b> Technical Assistance to MoDM/DMC and NPD in supporting PDNA, and development of recovery planning and recovery framework.	USD 225,000 LKR 33.75 million
The Global Environmental Fund (GEF) project:	<b>Environment:</b> Mainstreaming Agro-biodiversity Conservation and use in Sri Lankan agro-ecosystem for livelihoods and adaptation to Climate Change. Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and sustainable use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being. Conduct a national level awareness campaign on invasive alien species and their impacts on natural habitats.	LKR 140.96 million
Data management, assessment capacities and mainstreaming DRR (UNDP)	Disaster Risk Reduction Strengthen PDNA capacities. Strengthen information management systems. Guidelines for incorporating DRR into development planning	USD 800,000 / 2016-2018) LKR 120 million

and programmes for recovery and reconstruction into the annual budget proposals for 2019 and 2020. This would assure the availability of resources for recovery over the next two years. An annual allocation of an overall LKR 50 billion will go a long way in addressing the recovery needs across all sectors.

- **Public - Private Partnerships:** In a bid to mobilize additional resources, the government may identify specific priority projects and seek funds from the large private companies and the Sri Lankan diaspora. A conference with all well-established private industries, companies, foundations and philanthropies could be organized and a set of projects presented to them for funding. Additionally, companies which have a fund set aside for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) can direct the funds for recovery and reconstruction and not only relief as is mostly the practice. It may be noted however that private sector partners have shown a preference

to directly plan and implement projects rather than contributing funds to a government account. This flexibility may be accommodated through a memorandum of agreements between parties on the scope and quality of work.

- **Redirecting resources from ongoing projects:** All ongoing projects with external/donor funds support may be reviewed to evaluate how they could contribute to recovery and reconstruction. Multi-year budgeted projects and programmes may be assessed if funds can be redirected to districts affected by floods and landslides, or projects and programmes planned for any of the five affected districts may be accelerated for implementation in the districts. Donors may be approached to redirect projects and programmes that have showed slow progress or cannot be implemented due to unforeseen impediments. Additional resources may be raised through existing partnerships and projects.





9 CROSS SECTOR  
PRIORITIZATION  
CRITERIA AND  
GEOSPATIAL  
PRIORITIZATION





### 9.1 Cross sector prioritization criteria

Each sector drafted its own criteria for prioritization of activities. In setting priorities, the ministries have broadly considered restoration of services, preparedness for the next monsoon season and assistance to the most vulnerable as their key priorities. For cross-sector prioritization, similar considerations may be set but a larger consideration is the issue of balancing reconstruction of infrastructure with softer needs for database creation, psycho-social counselling, community-level preparedness and restoration of household-level incomes. The proposed set of criteria for cross sector prioritization is as follows:

- Programmes that have significant social and economic impact in all districts.
- Programmes that support the recovery of vulnerable families, including women-headed households, people living with disabilities and the elderly.
- Programmes that are time sensitive and mitigate disaster risks.
- Programmes that support preparedness for the next rainfall and possible floods and landslides.
- Programmes that restore and restart economic activities and livelihoods of communities.
- Programmes that also prioritize the less visible aspects of recovery such as com-

munity organization, capacity building, training, insurance promotion, and psycho-social support to the most vulnerable families.

### 9.2 Cross-Sector Prioritization by Recovery Needs and District-wise Recovery Needs

The following table presents the prioritized sectors (in terms of recovery needs) for the five most affected districts. This does not include the recovery and reconstruction initiatives to be implemented at the national level such as policy level changes, training, development of databases and related activities. The prioritization is only for large infrastructure projects across key sectors.

From the table below it can be noted that even though housing still remains the key sector with the highest funding across the districts, other sectors that receive high priority in terms of volume of funds in the district of Galle is the Transport sector followed by Agriculture, Irrigation, Water and Sanitation, and Education. These sectors – though in different order – are the most relevant in terms of recovery needs in all districts, except in Ratnapura, where investment in Health recovery is also relevant.

*[Table 5]*

The following table presents the recovery needs by districts indicating that Matara, which was the most severely affected, has the highest concentration of recovery activities, followed by Galle, Ratnapura, Kalutara and Hambantota.

*[Table 6]*

**TABLE 5: MAIN FIVE SECTORS FOR INTERVENTION PER DISTRICT**

Districts	Sector	Amount (LKR)
Galle	HOUSING	14,449,890,909.00
	Transport	2,707,814,378.73
	Agriculture	736,344,273.74
	Irrigation	502,200,000.00
	Water and Sanitation	309,420,000.00
Matara	HOUSING	23,844,802,078.00
	Transport	2,606,817,794.01
	Irrigation	1,258,400,000.00
	Agriculture	699,271,312.50
	Water and Sanitation	508,970,000.00
Hambantota	HOUSING	1,176,116,759
	Transport	1,094,660,002.15
	Agriculture	371,874,600.00
	Water and Sanitation	295,550,000.00
	Education	53,118,000.00
Ratnapura	HOUSING	12,485,003,303.00
	Transport	841,925,000.00
	Water and Sanitation	720,700,000.00
	Education	625,572,000.00
	Agriculture	421,815,000.00
Kalutara	HOUSING	13,330,950,362.00
	Transport	1,037,770,000.00
	Water and Sanitation	449,050,000.00
	Agriculture	444,605,000.00
	Education	178,697,000.00

**TABLE 6: SECTOR BUDGET (LKR) DISTRICT WISE (INFORMATION AVAILABLE PER DISTRICT)**

Sector	Galle	Matara	Hambantota	Ratnapura	Kalutara	Total
Education	164,051,000.00	67,381,000.00	53,118,000.00	625,572,000.00	178,697,000.00	1,088,819,000.00
Health	33,000,000.00	28,930,000.00		62,700,000.00	23,000,000.00	147,630,000.00
Agriculture	736,344,273.74	699,271,312.50	371,874,600.00	421,815,000.00	444,605,000.00	2,673,910,186.24
Irrigation	502,200,000.00	1,258,400,000.00	20,400,000.00	10,000,000.00	117,000,000.00	1,908,000,000.00
Transport	2,707,814,378.73	2,606,817,794.01	1,094,660,002.15	841,925,000.00	1,037,770,000.00	8,288,987,174.89
Water and Sanitation	309,420,000.00	508,840,000.00	295,550,000.00	720,700,000.00	449,050,000.00	2,283,560,000.00
Housing	14,449,890,909	23,844,802,078	1,176,116,759	12,485,003,303	13,330,950,362	65,286,763,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,452,829,652.47</b>	<b>5,169,640,106.51</b>	<b>3,011,719,361.15</b>	<b>2,682,712,000.00</b>	<b>2,250,122,000.00</b>	<b>81,677,669,772.13</b>

10 SECTOR RECOVERY  
CHAPTERS AND  
SECTOR RECOVERY  
MATRICES





## SOCIAL SECTOR

### - Housing, Land and Resettlements

#### 1 Strategic Vision for Housing Sector Recovery

Communities and households are resilient to hydro-meteorological hazards through improved access to safe and sustainable housing and settlements.

#### 2 Status of Housing Sector Recovery from 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

##### FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES 2016

The floods and landslides of 2016 affected 58,925 houses, of which 6,382 were fully damaged and 25,958 were partially damaged, while 26,585 houses suffered minor damages. Over 60% of the damage was reported from Colombo and Gampaha Districts affected by urban flooding, and from landslide-affected areas of the Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. The government adopted two approaches to support housing recovery and reconstruction from the 2016 floods and landslides. The first approach was to relocate and reconstruct houses that are at high-risk from landslides on a priority basis. Under this scheme, a total of 1,900 housing units are being reconstructed with technical support from the National Building Research Organization (NBRO). Over 1,600 households from this caseload have opted to purchase their own land and construct houses through the owner-driven housing approach. Technical Officers from Divisional Secretariats are engaged in providing technical support to the owners and builders.

In addition to relocating households at high-risk to landslides, the second approach adopted by the government was to provide insurance payouts to flood-affected households through the National Insurance Trust

Fund (NITF). Insurance compensation under the National Disaster Insurance was paid out to all flood-affected households through the Divisional Secretaries in 2016. However, there is no information on how households have utilized the funds received and the adequacy or effectiveness of these funds. Some degree of monitoring from Technical Officers took place due to compensation being released in two tranches. A mechanism shall be developed to ensure, through the Divisional Secretary or the NHDA, that the funds released are used for the construction of houses incorporating Build Back Better concepts.

##### FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES 2017

The 2017 floods and landslides damaged 77,309 housing units in Galle, Matara, Kalutara, Ratnapura, and Hambantota Districts, with 3,008 units fully damaged and 74,301 units partially damaged. Life-saving emergency needs of the affected households were addressed through assistance of LKR 10,000 per household as an advance from NITF compensation, including towards immediate repairs. A total amount of LKR 5.1 billion was allocated towards insurance compensation this year for housing and household goods. The distribution of the compensation is underway and will be paid directly to beneficiaries over the next few months. However, early recovery needs to include transitional shelter support in the form of emergency shelter repairs until such time permanent repairs are completed. The construction of transitional shelters or provision of alternative housing for fully damaged houses was a challenge. Therefore, the government provided three months of rental payment to meet the expenses of temporary housing needs and it was later extended up to six months. Some of the needs for the transitional shelters are being met through CERF funds from UN-Habitat and IOM.

The Ministry of Disaster Management obtained Cabinet Approval to resettle over 20,500 households across ten districts that are affected or at high risk of landslides in safe locations, including reconstruction of housing during the next five years. The cost of relocation is LKR 21 billion. This programme is proposed to be implemented through an owner-driven approach by the respective Divisional Secretariats, with technical support from NBRO and financial support through the National Disaster Relief Service Centre (NDRSC). This includes 2,303 houses affected or identified as high risk from the 2017 disaster. However, the capacities of the Divisional Secretariats who are tasked with implementing the programme is limited in terms of human resource availability and technical skills. The National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) mandated to develop the housing sector in Sri Lanka should be involved in the resettlement programme. NHDA shall be involved in assessing the damage to houses and coordinate the housing construction programme. NBRO could be given the responsibility of providing landslide risk assessment and technical know-how to incorporate resilient features into house constructions.

#### **ADDITIONAL FINANCE FOR BUILDING BACK BETTER**

Considering GoSL's emphasis on Building Back Better, the incorporation of disaster resilient construction techniques into housing reconstruction, community mobilization as well as capacity building of owners, builders, and officials in incorporating disaster resilient features to housing is critical. As insurance compensation is calculated at the replacement cost of damaged houses, it is unlikely that disaster resilient features for Building Back Better can be incorporated into the reconstruction process without additional financing. Therefore, it is proposed to provide top-up loans to beneficiaries to meet the expenses

to incorporate Build Back Better principals. Beneficiaries and builders also require technical support to incorporate these features into the reconstruction process. Technical Officers from the Divisional Secretariats themselves have not been exposed to specialized training in incorporating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into construction and therefore are not adequately equipped to impart this knowledge to beneficiaries.

#### **ISSUES AND CHALLENGES WITH THE HOUSING RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION**

The purpose of providing compensation is to assist households to rebuild and recover their losses through the owner-driven housing reconstruction approach. It is of concern that although the release of compensation payments from NITF has commenced, the monitoring of the utilization of funds by the households and provision of community mobilization and technical support to incorporate disaster resilient features into housing reconstruction seem to be non-existent or inadequate. This undermines the objective of insurance compensation, as the purpose of insurance payment was not adequately communicated to the beneficiaries who may use the funds for other purposes.

### **3 Housing Sector Recovery Objective and Priorities**

The overall objective is to provide improved access to safe, resilient, and sustainable housing and settlements for communities affected by the 2016 and 2017 hydro-meteorological disasters.

The priorities are to:

- Empower affected communities through active participation in decision-making and implementation of the housing reconstruction process.



- Build capacities of the Divisional Secretariat and other staff to incorporate disaster resilient/green construction technologies into housing reconstruction.
- Build the capacities of local masons in disaster resilient construction technologies.
- Establish a mechanism to provide socio-technical support (community mobilization and technical support) for housing recovery, from the provincial to the local level.
- Reconstruct landslide-affected houses with disaster resilient features as a priority.
- Support households receiving insurance compensation to repair and rebuild houses that are flood safe.

#### PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA FOR PROJECTS

Interventions addressing the following criteria will be prioritized:

- Improving the safety of lives and assets of affected communities.
- Prevention of further loss of life of communities at risk.
- Increasing resilience of housing and settlements in the face of future hydro-meteorological hazards.
- Supporting life to return to normal, without recreating the existing risks or creating new ones.
- Improving the effectiveness of insurance assessments and housing data management before and after disasters.

#### 4 Policy Guidelines for Housing Sector Recovery

The draft National Housing Policy of January 2017 lists safety and resilience amongst its guiding principles through ‘ensuring safe and resilient human settlements responsive to impacts of natural disasters and climate change.’

#### LINKS TO THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PIP)

The Public Investment Programme 2017-2020 aims at ensuring access to affordable, decent housing facilities for every family in order to improve the quality of life of all citizens. Key areas proposed to be addressed by the programme include addressing housing requirements of vulnerable communities and introducing environmentally friendly low-cost technologies. It is planned to upgrade 50,000 improvised and semi-permanent houses annually under PIP 2017. It is recommended that disaster-affected communities be prioritized for assistance in urban and rural areas, while incorporating resilient features into the construction process. The projects under PIP that link directly to the housing sector recovery plan are as follows:

- Construction of houses in landslide-affected areas in Kegalle: This project/activity is included under the Disaster Management section. A total budget of LKR 2,000 million is allocated for this activity for the period 2017-2018.
- Establishment of a system for assessing the plans of housing, building construction, and other development projects for incorporation of disaster resilient features by NBRO prior to granting approval: The total budget for this activity for 2018 and 2019 is LKR 73 million.

#### LINKS TO VISION 2025

Under Section 11 (Agriculture and Sustainable Development) of the Vision 2025 document,

reference was made to insurance compensation for houses damaged by natural disasters. Establishment of a National Disaster Reserve Fund for post-disaster reconstruction and relocation of households at high risk of landslide damage is also planned.

#### OTHER POLICIES

The National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2001 (NIRP), developed by the Ministry of Lands, provides several guidelines applicable to communities relocated from high-risk areas including the need for community participation in decision-making in the resettlement process, the need to ensure gender equity in assistance, and the need for an integrated approach to resettlement including assistance to re-establish livelihoods and employment, social and cultural networks and grievance redress mechanisms.

#### LINKS TO GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS

The Guiding Principles for housing reconstruction include the Build Back Better principle, which aims at ensuring that communities affected by disasters have access to improved and resilient housing and infrastructure as a result of the reconstruction process. Building Back Better views disasters as an opportunity to reduce vulnerability and improve the resilience of affected communities as highlighted in Priority Area 4 of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**.

The **Sustainable Development Goals**, particularly goals 11 and 13 and the **New Urban Agenda** are other key guiding documents that are applicable to housing reconstruction.

#### KEY GAPS IN POLICY

The policies and guiding principles listed above, particularly in the NIRP, addresses many of the issues related to reconstruction and relocation of disaster-affected and highly vulnerable communities. However, the NIRP is not widely known and the legislation to opera-

tionalize the policy was not enacted. Therefore, the current need would be to revise the NIRP to include disaster-induced relocation and establish mechanisms to operationalize the same. It is also opportune to include the recovery considerations into the sector and/or Disaster Management Policy, outlining the key agencies tasked with recovery activities and the guiding principles for recovery.

## 5 Sources of Funding/finance for Housing Sector Recovery

The total requirement for the recovery of the Housing Sector over the next three years is LKR 83,721.14 million.

#### KEY SOURCES OF FUNDING

The main source of funding for recovery activities in the housing sector is GoSL. The Cabinet approved a total of LKR 21,500 million for a period of five years for resettlement of 20,500 houses affected or at high risk of landslides. These funds will be released through the Ministry of Disaster Management to the respective authorities including the District Secretaries and NBRO.

The **National Insurance Trust Fund** is the other key source of funding for housing reconstruction, as compensation based on replacement cost is in the process of being released directly to flood-affected households. For landslide-affected households, these funds will not be released, as a housing and land grant was allocated for reconstruction of landslide-affected houses.

#### FUNDING GAPS

A key funding gap remains for socio-technical facilitation oriented to home owners and local builders engaged in the reconstruction of houses to ensure that reconstructed houses have improved resilience to future disasters. Funding for top-up loans to supplement insurance payouts in order to incorporate disaster resilient features in the reconstruction

of affected houses is a key funding requirement, which remains unmet to date. The total estimated budget for 2018 and 2019 for the provision of top-up loans is LKR 3,862.8 million. The funds required for the socio-technical facilitation is LKR 1,133.47 million, which is 6% of the total costs for construction of houses. This is the nationally accepted cost for socio-technical facilitation.

Funds are also required to establish a housing data management system at the Grama Niladhari Division level and streamline the damage assessment system for insurance claims. UNDP has planned to partially fund these activities, while assistance may be claimed from other bi-lateral or multi-lateral donors to bridge the funding gap for this activity.

## 6 Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners

Housing reconstruction for flood-affected households is mainly implemented by using a 'Home Owner Driven Approach', where **home-owners** make key decisions about construction and implement construction utilizing **local construction tradesmen and builders**. Insurance compensation payments are channelled through the **District Secretaries** directly to beneficiaries, based on assessments for compensation conducted by NDRSC.

For landslide-affected households, a cash grant of LKR 1.2 million for construction of a core house and a land grant of LKR 0.4 million is made available. The affected households are also permitted to purchase a house and land in a low-risk area for LKR 1.6 million. The NBRO and Technical Officers of the Divisional Secretariats are closely involved in the reconstruction process of landslide-affected houses, through the provision of technical support and monitoring.

The mandated ministry for permanent housing is the Ministry of Housing and Construction. However, the degree of involvement of the Ministry in activities of the housing sector in the post-disaster context has not been optimal. The **National Housing Development Authority** (NHDA) under the Ministry has offices in all Districts and the District Manager is a member of Divisional Housing Committees. These offices also count with technical capacities in this area and the mechanisms to recruit staff on a contract basis as per the requirement. Therefore, the NHDA is well placed to implement post-disaster housing reconstruction activities, while NDRSC implements emergency shelter activities immediately after the disaster.

The NBRO, with its advanced technical capacities, but limited ground-level presence is well placed to regulate the housing construction process, through the development of guidelines for post-disaster reconstruction including settlement planning, plot sub-division, land preparation, and housing reconstruction pertaining to differing disaster contexts, as well as monitoring of construction quality. NBRO can also support the implementers in building capacities to mainstream resilience in housing reconstruction in a cost-effective, eco-friendly approach. UN-Habitat and civil society organizations can support NBRO and other implementers in this endeavour.

Housing data management is proposed to be jointly implemented by NDRSC, NHDA, local authorities, and Divisional Secretariats in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics, Development Officers. Grama Niladhari can update data annually.

The Ministry of Disaster Management is proposed to raise funds for housing reconstruction from GoSL and other funding sources.

## 7 Implementation and Coordination Arrangements

The District and Divisional Secretaries are the focal points for housing reconstruction at district and divisional levels, who coordinate all activities including damage assessment for insurance compensation, the release of compensation, and overseeing monitoring of construction. The *Grama Niladhari* supports these officials as the key focal point at GN Division level. The NDRSC officials at district and divisional levels are tasked with supporting the District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries in coordinating relief and recovery activities, assessments and data management. NBRO provides regulatory, technical facilitation support and a monitoring role.

Coordination at the national level is proposed through a Steering Committee consisting of the Secretaries of the Ministries of Housing and Construction and Disaster Management and heads of the relevant agencies mentioned above, donors to the programme, and representatives of UN or other agencies implementing project activities, while the District and Divisional Housing Committees can coordinate activities between the implementers.

Socio-technical facilitation is a key requisite to ensure that the principles of Build Back Better are incorporated into the housing sector recovery process. Socio-technical facilitation includes, but is not limited to, the following aspects:

- Ensuring availability of adequate skilled tradesmen (masons, carpenters, etc.) for reconstruction;
- Enhancing the awareness of the house owners and communities on housing assistance entitlements;

- Support to households to obtain approval from necessary authorities for land sub-division, low-risk certification, and building permits;
- Provision of timely on-site advice and guidance during the construction;
- Developing appropriate technical guidelines and options for disaster resistant construction; and
- Quality assurance services, leading to timely completion of disaster-resilient houses in the districts.

## GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation of activities in the sector lacks clarity in terms of institutional structures, as many institutions with varying levels of capacity and technical expertise are involved in the relief and reconstruction process. There is very little coordination among stakeholders. The Ministry of Housing and Construction with the mandate for housing construction was not actively involved in the housing reconstruction process. Therefore, it is proposed that a joint cabinet paper be submitted by the Ministry of Housing and Disaster Management to implement post-disaster housing reconstruction outlining the proposed activities and tasks and roles as indicated above, including funding requirements for top-up loans and socio-technical facilitation. UN-Habitat and other civil society organizations may support this initiative through capacity building of all stakeholders.

## 8 Monitoring Framework

Overall monitoring of the progress of the programme is proposed to be carried out by the Presidential Task Force, with the monitoring of activities at district and divisional levels being carried out by District and Divisional Secretariats during monthly housing review

meetings. Technical monitoring of reconstruction activities is proposed to be conducted through NBRO District Offices, supported by Technical Officers of the respective Divisional Secretariats. Monitoring of activities at community level is proposed through Community Monitoring Committees comprising home owners and headed by the Grama Niladhari.

**Key indicators** of the housing sector recovery plans include the following:

- Number of landslide-affected houses relocated at the end of 2019;
- Percentage of insurance compensation payments completed as at the end of 2018;
- Percentage of households accessing top-up loans schemes;
- Percentage of reconstructed households incorporating disaster risk reduction features;
- Number of local masons and tradesmen trained in disaster resilient housing construction technologies;
- Number of technical institutions that have adopted a curriculum that integrates DRR into housing;
- Number of new settlement plans and housing development schemes that are informed by climate and disaster risks.

[Table 7]

## - Health and Nutrition

### 1. Strategic Vision for Health Sector Recovery

Health systems and services provide continuous services during disasters and are resilient to hydro-meteorological hazards through safe construction of hospitals, improved services and necessary policy and institutional reforms.

### 2. Status of Health Sector Recovery from 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

#### FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES 2016

In relation to the floods and landslides of 2016, a total of 10 health institutions in five districts were affected, including seven Maternal and Child Health Clinics, one MOH Central Clinic, one Public Health Midwives' (PHM) quarters and a drug store of the Medical Supplies division. The Medical Supplies Division's Sub Stores, which was affected, was a privately owned rented out warehouse in the district of Colombo. No other institution suffered serious damage. All the damaged health institutions were repaired and the functions restored. The short-term recovery plan had a budget of LKR 191.8 million for the short-term needs of repair of hospitals, refurbishing hospitals with equipment and medical supplies. The 2016 recovery plan included a budget for construction of Medical Supplies Stores in Colombo at a cost of LKR 500 million and the relocation of the District Chest Clinic in Kegalle at the cost of LKR 110 million. Both these items were not implemented due to lack of resources. The construction of a new Medical Supplies Store in Colombo and the relocation of the District Chest Clinic may be included in the budget for 2019.

In 2013, Sri Lanka adopted the Safe Hospital Initiative and took steps to address structural safety and non-structural improvements for

**TABLE 7: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – HOUSING SECTOR**

Programme Objective	Districts	Annual Target	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Annual Budgets	Annual Target	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Annual Budget	Long term budget	Budgetary Support			Government Lead		Potential Partner Support
		Target 2017 (No. houses)	2017 (LKR Million)	2018 (No houses)	2018 (LKR Million)	2019 (No houses)	2019 (LKR Million)	2020-2025 (LKR Million)	Annual Target	2020-2025 (LKR Million)	Total Budget (LKR million)	Government NNDIS	Donor	Unmet	Lead Agencies	
<b>Priority 1 – Rebuilding Homes</b>																
Compensation payment for reconstruction of flood- and landslide-affected houses – May 2016		24,895	1,919.94								1,919.94				NDRSC, Ministry of Disaster Management	NITF, District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries
											621.97					
Compensation payment for replacement of household goods - Floods and Landslides – May 2016		39,245	621.97								621.97					
Compensation payment for reconstruction to flood- and landslide- affected houses – May 2017	Hambantota	329	19.38													
	Galle	6,660	355.72													
Total		20,626	1,582.57													
		12,222	895.67													
Other districts		9,451	765.61													
		2,483	65.08													
Total		51,771	3,684.03													
Hambantota		164	1.59													
Galle		7,586	179.88													

Compensation payment for replacement of household goods – Floods and Landslides – May 2017	Matara	15,619	820.13							
	Ratnapura	12,565	518.68						1,767.80	1,767.80
	Kalutara	9,738	180.47							
	Other districts	3,266	67.04							
	Total	48,938	1,767.8							
Resettlement of 1,220 flood- and storm-affected households including construction of houses, purchase of land and land preparation	Hambantota	1	0.500	1	0.70					
	Galle	247	123.50	247	172.90					
	Matara	155	77.50	155	108.50					
	Ratnapura	211	105.50	211	147.70				1,464.00	1,464.00
	Kalutara	606	303.00	606	424.20					
	Total	1220	610.00	1,220	854.00					
	Hambantota	94	47.00	177	123.90	83	99.60	83	100	
	Galle	212	106.00	212	148.40					
	Matara	1181	590.50	1181	826.70					
	Ratnapura	1441	720.50	1441	1008.70					
	Kalutara	1079	539.50	1079	755.30					19,626.87
Kegalle	63	31.50	317	221.67	254	304.40	254	304.40		
Other districts			2283	2739.84	4566	5,479.68	4566	5,480		
Total	4070	2035.00	6690	5824.51	4903	5,883.68	4903	5883.68		
Resettlement of 15,486 landslide-affected and high-risk households including construction of houses, purchase of land and land preparation	Hambantota	94	47.00	177	123.90	83	99.60	83	100	
	Galle	212	106.00	212	148.40					
Matara	1181	590.50	1181	826.70						
Ratnapura	1441	720.50	1441	1008.70						
Kalutara	1079	539.50	1079	755.30						
Kegalle	63	31.50	317	221.67	254	304.40	254	304.40		
Other districts			2283	2739.84	4566	5,479.68	4566	5,480		
Total	4070	2035.00	6690	5824.51	4903	5,883.68	4903	5883.68		
										UN, NGOs
										Ministry of Housing, NHDA, District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries
										NDRSC, Ministry of Disaster Management
										NDRSC, Ministry of Disaster Management

**TABLE 7: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – HOUSING SECTOR**

Programme Objective	Districts		Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Million)	2017 (LKR Million)	2018 (No houses)	2018 (LKR Million)	Annual Budgets	2019 (No houses)	2019 (LKR Million)	Annual Target	Annual Budget	2020-2025 (No houses)	2020-2025 (LKR Million)	Long term budget		Budgetary Support			Government Lead		Potential Partner Support		
															Annual Target	Annual Budget	Government NNDIS	Donor	Unmet	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies			
			Target2017 (No. houses)	2017 (LKR Million)	2018 (No houses)	2018 (LKR Million)	2019 (No houses)	2019 (LKR Million)	2020-2025 (No houses)	2020-2025 (LKR Million)	Total Budget (LKR million)													
Top-up concessional loans to supplement insurance compensation (50% of the affected caseload is expected to access loans as a top-up for reconstruction)	Kalutara		7,496	247.37	7,496	247.37	7,496	247.37	7,496	247.37	7,496	247.37	7,496	247.37	247.37									
	Ratnapura		6,574	216.94	6,574	216.94	6,574	216.94	6,574	216.94	6,574	216.94	6,574	216.94	216.94									
	Galle		9,667	318.99	9,667	318.99	9,667	318.99	9,667	318.99	9,667	318.99	9,667	318.99	318.99									
	Matara		14,351	473.57	14,351	473.57	14,351	473.57	14,351	473.57	14,351	473.57	14,351	473.57	473.57									
	Hambantota		568	18.73	568	18.73	568	18.73	568	18.73	568	18.73	568	18.73	18.73									
Total		38,655	1275.60	38,655	1,275.60	38,655	1,275.60	38,655	1,275.60	38,655	1,275.60	38,655	1,275.60	1,275.60										
Long-term reconstruction of resilient housing with Build Back Better features including upgrading of flood-affected improvised and semi-permanent houses and retrofitting permanent houses	Kalutara													14992	9,620.77									
	Ratnapura		13148	8,437.42	13148	8,437.42	13148	8,437.42	13148	8,437.42	13148	8,437.42	13148	8,437.42	8,437.42									
	Galle		19333	12,406.50	19333	12,406.50	19333	12,406.50	19333	12,406.50	19333	12,406.50	19333	12,406.50	12,406.50									
Matara		28701	18,418.20	28701	18,418.20	28701	18,418.20	28701	18,418.20	28701	18,418.20	28701	18,418.20	18,418.20										



Hambantota		1135	728.36						
Total		77309	49,611.26						
Socio-technical facilitation for medium-term housing reconstruction		379,7418	400.71	353.02	1133.47	1133.4730			
<b>Priority 2 – Housing data management</b>									
Establishment of GN level housing databases		5.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	2.00			
Streamlining of housing damage assessment surveys for insurance compensation		7.50	2.50	10.00	10.00	10.00			
<b>Priority 3 – Increasing resilience of settlements to hydro-meteorological disasters and climate change impact</b>									
Development of physical and land use plans incorporating hazard maps and Climate Change Adaptation measures		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00			
Improving regulatory systems for enforcement of building regulations as per the physical and land use plans		10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00			
Mainstreaming DRR and Climate Change Adaptation measures into the construction industry by training of tradesmen and curriculum development		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00			
TOTAL		11,018.48	8,367.32	7,514.80	83,721.14	29,084.61	3.00	54,633.53	
<p>Note: As requested by the NPD, and in accordance with the Government development plans, long-term reconstruction includes the upgrading of sub-standard housing. This strategy is implemented through self-recovery and loans.</p>									

the safety of healthcare institutions. During reconstruction of the hospitals, the safe hospital initiative was taken into consideration.

Three Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) are established to monitor disasters and to be prepared for health incidents. Preparedness planning has resulted in health systems being operational during disasters, particularly in high-risk areas.

#### **FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES 2017**

In the May 2017 floods and landslides, four districts suffered damages. A total of 90 health-care institutions were partially or fully damaged. Several hospitals were inundated and patients had to be evacuated.

The Ratnapura district suffered the highest damage. Repair and reconstruction of hospitals has just begun. Funds of LKR 109.38 million were allocated from the current year's budget to start recovery. The majority of the work is oriented to repairs, refurbishing of hospitals, replacement of equipment, and the stabilization of land around the hospitals that were damaged due to landslides. Work commenced in all the four districts under the overall supervision of the Disaster Preparedness and Response Division (DPRD), which is the focal point for all health emergency/disaster coordination work in the ministry. The Ministry of Health has planned the implementation of EOCs, relocation of health institutes located in landslide-prone areas, and purchase of power backup (generators) and ambulances for some high-risk areas.

### **3. Health Sector Recovery Objective and Priorities**

The overall objective is to enable a resilient recovery of all health care institutions (buildings and services) and provide improved and sustainable health care to communities and be better prepared for future disasters.

**The objectives of Health sector recovery are to:**

- Ensure the reconstruction/repair/maintenance of all health institutions.
- Restore health services in all institutions to their full capacities.
- Prepare health care institutions for future disasters by establishing emergency operation centres, training of staff and relocation of health care facilities in high-risk areas.

### **4. Prioritization Criteria for Projects**

The projects selected for recovery will be prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Hospitals and institutions that serve a large population and provide critical care.
- Healthcare institutions that are at risk of being inundated or being swept away in another flood or landslide.
- Interventions that will help prepare for and prevent losses in the next monsoon season and all natural hazards.
- Health interventions that have significant social impact and cater to health needs of the most vulnerable populations.

### **5. Policy Guidelines for Health Sector Recovery**

#### **THE HEALTH MASTER PLAN**

One of the objectives of the Health Master Plan for 2016 – 2025 with regard to the Health Sector Disaster Preparedness and Response Programme, is to improve structural, non-structural and functional capacity of health facilities through the 'Safe Hospital Initiative'. This policy aims to keep hospi-

tals and other health facilities operational in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters. Disruption of health services due to damage to hospitals and the lack of adequate preparedness to respond effectively are two major factors that can hinder people from receiving facility-based life-saving medical care and other essential health services. In that sense, making hospitals and health facilities safe from disasters is an economic requirement, and also a social, moral and ethical necessity.

#### **LINKS TO THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PIP)**

The Public Investment Programme 2017-2020, aims to ‘improve the National Health Service targeting a healthy nation with necessary institutional and policy reforms and increased investment in health.’ The strategies in the PIP that elaborate on the above and link to health systems functions in emergencies and people at risk are as follows:

- Increase budgetary services provisions to develop rural/primary healthcare institutions.
- Prepare and implement programmes to address health needs of estate communities.
- Introduce a National Health Insurance Plan to address issues, including Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE)
- Implement the National Policy on Healthcare Quality and Patient Safety.
- Enhance patient safety and quality of healthcare services.

#### **LINKS TO VISION 2025**

One of the main pillars of the Vision 2015 is related to the provision and improvement of social goods – including healthcare – as part of the development agenda of the Government of

Sri Lanka. Within this pillar, the improvement of healthcare for better labour market and education outcomes is considered vital. Moreover, in the pillar related to environmental and sustainable development, the improvement of disaster management is proposed. This includes the resettlement of high-risk communities living in landslide-prone areas, which might consider not only housing relocation but also all services and livelihoods.

#### **OTHER POLICIES**

The National Policy on Disaster Management identified the need for disaster-affected houses and settlements to be rebuilt with disaster-resilient features as a priority. The healthcare facilities affected by the disasters might be considered within the purview of this policy statement. It also emphasizes the government’s role in initiating mechanisms to enable the general public to have emergency services available on a 24/7 basis through EOCs and other mechanisms.

### **6. Sources of Funding/Finance for Health Sector Recovery**

The total requirement for the recovery of the Health Sector over the next three years is LKR 767.63 million.

#### **KEY SOURCES OF FUNDING**

The main source of funding for recovery activities in the health sector is GoSL. In addition, the World Health Organization is providing technical assistance as well as financial assistance. Other UN agencies and NGOs provide technical assistance.

After several discussions with Regional Directors of flood-affected areas, the Ministry of Health decided to prioritize needs and allocate funds from the GoSL budget. The immediate/short-term recovery and reconstruction activities consist of repairing extremely important and critical components or purchase equip-

ment to enable the functioning of the health institutions, e.g. repairing damaged roofs, repairing cracked walls, repainting institutions, repairing drainage systems around hospitals and healthcare centres, establishing power and water supply, and clearing of access roads. The short-term repair and restoration of services will also include construction of retention walls, and replacing equipment damaged in the floods.

This short-term repair work and purchase of equipment is handled by the relevant regional directors under the supervision of Divisional Secretariats and the Disaster Preparedness and Response Division (DPRD) of the Ministry of Health. The procurement path was changed from a routing system to fast track. Time allocation to complete phase 1 is eight weeks. The Ministry of Finance is giving LKR 147.63 million from the existing 2017 allocated budget to the emergency fund for the implementation of activities listed in Phase 1.

Phase 2 allocations consist of purchasing ambulances, double cabs and relocation of three health institutes. This will be funded from the 2018 budget. However, the numbers of ambulances and double cabs are to be calculated and re-confirmed by Regional Directors of Health Services.

Phase 3 is long-term recovery needs, which include plans to establish Emergency Operation Centres for health in three districts. (Ratnapura, Kalutara and Badulla). This is planned to be implemented in 2019 from the budgetary allocation of 2019.

**Funding Gaps:** The Safe Hospital Initiative is funded by the GoSL. The funds for the recovery plan are covered by the budgetary allocation of the GoSL.

## **7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners**

**Role of MoH –** The Ministry of Health, representing the government health sector, is one of the technical partners in the Disaster Management Coordination Framework of Sri Lanka. The Ministry of Health, keeping in line with the developments in the National Disaster Management Framework, has its own coordination mechanism which is operated through the Disaster Management and Response Division (DPRD) of the Ministry of Health. In addition, implementation of the recovery phase of the Health sector is supported through the technical and financial assistance of the MoH. The Ministry of Health will implement all the recovery-related activities through the line ministry and the provincial and regional directorates of health services that are administratively responsible for the delivery of health-related services.

**Role of DPRD –** The DPRD is the focal unit for all health emergency/disaster coordination work. Headed by the National Coordinator, it operates through a network of focal points appointed in line ministry hospitals, provincial and regional directorates, and line ministry programmes. Hence the DPRD will be the main focal unit during the entire recovery process. The DPRD will monitor the relocation, construction, repair, refurbishment and equipment of all health institutions.

**Role of NBRO –** The NBRO is the national focal point for landslide risk management in Sri Lanka. It is involved in work related to landslide risk management, research and development, and provision of technical consultancy and testing services. During the recovery process the NBRO provided standard reports on damage assessment of the affected health institutions. The NBRO will conduct the resettlement of communities at high risk of landslides. In this regard, this institution will provide technical support to the reloca-

tion of the health institutions located in these areas.

Role of District-level MoH officials – The district-level administrative officer of the health sector is the Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS). The RDHSs of the affected districts gave the reports with regard to the damages and losses following the floods and landslides. Furthermore, risk assessments and recovery needs of the respective institutions (both preventive and curative) which are under the purview of the RDHS were provided through the RDHSs. Implementation procedures of the recovery plan will be carried out by the RDHSs with the guidance and assistance provided by the Ministry of Health through the DPRD and the respective Provincial Directors of Health.

## **8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements**

Sub-contracting the reconstruction of new hospitals – The reconstruction of hospitals will be done under the leadership of the Deputy Director General – Logistics, of the Ministry of Health. Implementation will be done through the respective Provincial Directors of Health Services and Regional Directors of Health Services. Constructions will be done by the locally identified organizations at the RDHS level. In all cases, the Safe Hospital Guidelines will be used to ensure that Building Back Better infrastructure and functional criteria are being implemented. All these procedures will be done in accordance with the e-code and the financial regulations of the country.

Repair of hospitals – Repair of hospitals will be done following the same procedure as mentioned above.

Role of partners in training and capacity building – World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the Asian Disaster Preparedness

Center (ADPC) will continue providing their technical assistance in training and capacity building at national, provincial and district levels. Training and capacity building with regard to the Safe Hospital Initiative is supported by WHO. UNICEF takes the leading role in training and capacity building in water and sanitation while the ADPC supports the capacity building in HOPE (Hospital Preparedness in Emergencies) at the provincial and district levels.

## **9. Monitoring Framework**

Overall monitoring of the progress of the programme is proposed to be carried out by the Disaster Preparedness and Response Division (DPRD) as the focal unit for all health emergency/disaster coordination work. The DPRD, headed by the National Coordinator, operates through a network of Focal Points appointed in line ministry Hospitals, provincial and regional directorates and line ministry programmes. The DPRD will conduct on-site visits to ensure that construction standards are compliant with NBRO guidelines for building in landslide-risk areas and confirms to the guidelines for safe hospitals. The district hospitals will be requested to provide monthly progress reports on the work being undertaken for repairs and relocation.

**Key indicators** of the health sector recovery plans include the following:

- Number of hospitals repaired and functional to their full capacities;
- Number of hospitals reconstructed incorporating disaster resilient features and adhering to safe hospital guidelines;
- Readiness of hospitals and health institutions with equipment and supplies for responding to health emergencies, including disasters.

**TABLE 8: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – HEALTH SECTOR**

Programme	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Total Budget (LKR Mn)		Government Lead
	2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	Government (LKR Mn)	Unmet (Financing Gap)(Rs. Mn)	
<b>Renovation/ repair of damages</b>									
	Kalawana MOH; DH type C - Wevila, Mitipola, Paligala, Mahiyangoda, Hindurangala	2.70							
Ratnapura District – Essential repairs	Ratnapura District – (PMCU Pulungupitiya)	10.00							
	Ratnapura District – (PMCU Ganegoda)	10.00							
	Ratnapura District – (PMCU Mihindugama)	10.00							
Ratnapura District		32.70					32.70	32.70	
Galle District –Repairs and painting	DH – Nagoda	2.00							
Painting of walls, provision of equipment and furniture – Galle District	MCH clinic – Udumalagala, Kahaduwa, Welivitiya North, Wadu Welivitiya (South), Gonlagoda, Yatalamaththa (East), Udugama (North), Paranathanayamgoda	8.00							
	PMCU – Kahaduwa	1.50							
	PHI office – Ethkandura, Mapalagama	2.00							
	MCH Clinic and PHM quarters – Akuretiya, Mapalagama, Udalamaththa, Unanwitiya	6.50							
	PHM office – Thalgaswala	1.00							
Galle District		21.00					21.00	21.00	
Matara District – Repair of damages	DH – Morawaka, Akuressa, Ruhunugama, Pallegama	10.50							
	PMCU – Maramba, Beralapanathara, Dehigaspe, Denipitiya, Hakmana	4.25							
Inundated by floods – Matara District	MOH office Hakmana	2.00							
Matara District		16.75					16.75	16.75	
Repair of damages – Kalutara District	MCH Clinic – Palanda, Illuppotha, Morapitiya, Diyakaduwa, Molkawa	12.50							
Colour washing, electricity, retaining wall – Kalutara District	MCH – Kapugedara	2.00							
Repairs and 20x20 new building – Kalutara District	MCH Clinic – Veyangalla	4.00							

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Health

Programme	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Total Budget (LKR Mn)			Government Lead
	2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	Government (LKR Mn)	Unmet (Financing Gap)(Rs. Mn)		
<b>Renovation/ repair of damages</b>										
Kalutara District		18.50					18.50	18.50		
<b>Reconstruction of Buildings</b>										
Matara District – Construction of well, alternative access road	BH – Kamburupitiya	0.15								Ministry of Health
Matara District – Reconstruction of roof	MCH clinic and PHM office – Thanipita	2.50								
	MCH Clinic – PahalaMaliduwa	0.15								
Matara District		2.80					2.80	2.80		
Kalutara District – New building construction	MCH Clinic – Paragoda	3.50								
Kalutara District		3.50					3.50	3.50		
<b>Equipment &amp; Furniture</b>										
Galle District - Repair/ purchasing of damaged equipment and furniture	MCH Clinic – Happitiya	5.00								Ministry of Health
	DH type B – Hiniduma	6.00								
	PHM office –Hiniduma	1.00								
Galle District		12.00					12.00	12.00		
Matara District - Repair/ purchasing of damaged equipment and furniture	MCH clinic – Katuwangoda	0.08								
	PMCU – Makandura (water motor)	0.10								
Matara District		0.18					0.18	0.18		
Kalutara District – Purchasing of equipment and furniture	MCH Clinic – Madurawala	1.00								
Kalutara District		1.00					1.00	1.00		
<b>Mitigation</b>										
Ratnapura District – Landslide prevention	DH – Ayagama; DH Rassagala	30.00								Ministry of Health
Ratnapura District		30.00					30.00	30.00		
Matara District – Earthslip prevention/ mitigation	BH – Deniyaya	4.00								
	PMCU – Derangala, Kotapola	3.20								
	MCH clinic – Denagama	2.00								
Matara District		9.20					9.20	9.20		
falta texto										
Relocation of hospitals and purchasing of cabs			3 hospitals targeted	560.00			560.00	560.00		Ministry of Health
Implementation of emergency operation centres					3 EOC	6.00	6.00	6.00		
<b>Total</b>		147.63		560.00		6.00	713.63	713.63		

- Percentage of hospitals who have conducted simulation based on a disaster scenario;
- Percentage of households covered under health insurance schemes.

[Table 8] pp. 86 - 87

## - Education

### 1. Strategic Vision of Education Sector Recovery

Resilient education systems improve the learning environment and sector performance, and ensure the safety of students, buildings and assets.

### 2. Status of Education Sector Recovery from 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

#### FLOODS AND LANDSLIDE 2016

During the May 2016 floods and landslides, 140 pre-schools were affected. Out of these, 73 pre-schools were damaged in Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Kurunegala and Mullaitivu districts, affecting 3,500 students. The damage to preschool buildings, furniture, learning materials, stationery, and utensils was estimated at LKR 18.4 million. A total of 173 schools in six districts were also damaged out of a total of 2,850 schools in the Western, North Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. Out of the total damaged schools 63, 38 and 32 schools are located in Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle districts respectively. The net value of the total damages and losses to the education sector is estimated at LKR 623.69 million at pre-disaster prices. Of this, the damage to infrastructure and physical assets is estimated at LKR 507.08 million.

Prior to the disaster, the NBRO had declared that many schools in the Sabaragamuwa Province (Ratnapura and Kegalle districts) are located in high-risk landslide areas and in need of urgent relocation. In addition to damaged schools, the NBRO recommended the relocation of five schools in the Sabaragamuwa Province. The Ministry of Education (MoE) provided immediate assistance to affected schools in collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs and community organizations to ensure



an uninterrupted service in education. The Ministry of Education will continue to promote participatory school self-assessment and planning processes with emphasis on the Child-Friendly Approach, including Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Social Cohesion, with support from UNICEF, which enhance the capacity of school safety and DRR planning. The total recovery and reconstruction needs regarding the education sector for the next three years (Fiscal Years 2017-2019) is estimated at LKR 413.12 million, using the principle of Building Back Better. The budget allocation in the short-term, medium-term and long-term are LKR 71.08 million, LKR 187.59 million and LKR 154.45 million respectively.

#### FLOOD AND LANDSLIDES 2017

Due to the May 2017 floods, 382 pre-schools were affected, affecting approximately 11,460 students in the five districts. The damage to preschool buildings, furniture, learning materials, stationary and utensils were estimated at LKR 33.95 million. A total of 336 schools in the five districts were also damaged to varying degrees out of a total of 2,122 schools. In financial terms, Ratnapura district recorded the highest damage to infrastructure and physical assets of government schools, followed by Kalutara and Matara districts respectively. The net value of the total damages and losses to the education sector is estimated at LKR 1417.80 million. Of this, the damage to infrastructure and physical assets is estimated at LKR 1,084.8 million. More specifically, of the total impact, 96% accrues to the public sector and only 4% to the private sector. Prior to the disaster, the NBRO had declared that many schools in Kalutara and Ratnapura districts are located in high landslide-risk areas and in need of urgent relocation.

The total recovery and reconstruction cost estimated for the next three years in the education sector is LKR 1,515.65 million. Within the short-term, medium-term and long-term, LKR

125.45 million, LKR 1,306.00 million and LKR 84.20 million are allocated for recovery needs respectively. The Ministry of Education (MoE), in collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs and community organizations provided immediate assistance to affected schools and students, including the affected children with disabilities and learning difficulties. In addition, UNICEF along with other key stakeholder agencies, with financial assistance from donor agencies such as the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Royal Government of Norway, is supporting the MOE to ensure the capacity of education services in affected districts. UNICEF, along with other key stakeholder agencies, provide technical and financial assistance to the MoE to enhance the capacities of school safety and DRR planning.

### 3. Education Sector Recovery Objectives and Priorities

The overall objective of the recovery plan in the education sector is ‘improving the capacity of the sector performance and building resilience systems to improve the learning environment and safety’.

- The sector recovery objectives are to:
- Promote emergency response plans at national, local and school levels, and ensure their implementation.
- Provide training for teachers on risk reduction curriculum materials.
- Improve early warning systems and communication related to education.
- Enhance the contribution of principals, teachers and other school staff for resilience technologies into school reconstruction.
- Strengthen the capacity and capability

of relevant government agencies including schools in preparedness and planning for emergencies, including financial planning.

- Reconstruction of landslide-affected schools as a priority with disaster resilient features.
- Establish an information system for the education sector from the provincial level to the local level and prepare risk and vulnerability mapping of education facilities in collaboration with NBRO.
- Reinforce national and local plans for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

#### 4. Prioritization Criteria

- Restore considering Building Back Better principles and restart all schools and enable regular functioning of classes and completion of curriculum.
- Prepare schools and education institutions for the next floods and landslides.
- Prevent school drop-outs due to disasters and enable children to 'catch up' with the curriculum.

#### 5. Policy Guidelines for Education Sector Recovery

With the aim of improving the capacity of the sector performance and building resilience systems to improve the learning environment and safety, the following factors shall be considered from the education policy and planning perspectives:

- 1) Three main objectives of a disaster management in schools:
  - Protecting students and the staff from physical harm

- Minimizing disruption and ensuring the continuity of education for all children

- Developing and maintaining a culture of safety.

2) When considering student safety, the points below can be highlighted:

- Safe access to the school (road safety)
- School environment (learning and physical) safety

3) School environment safety can be categorized into:

- Structural safety
  - The location (vulnerability to floods, landslides, high wind situations, fire).
  - Design and construction of buildings, lifetime of buildings.
- Non- structural safety
  - Building furnishings (anything that can cause injury, e.g. heavy equipment and machines, chemicals, etc.).
- Local infrastructure
  - Risks associated with utilities such as water, electricity and transportation.
- Environmental mitigation
  - Risks associated with climate change impacts such as increased temperature, drought.

4) Planning for the post-disaster period is vital for educational continuity as when students are out-of-school for any long periods of time, there is a risk of increasing dropout rates. Therefore, in the post disaster period,

- For continuing education – alternative sites, temporary shelters, delivery of homework packets, etc. should be provided.

- Through counselling and psychosocial supporting activities, the mental health of the students should be maintained.

Catch up programmes should also be held for students with irregular school attendance in disaster- and post-disaster periods.

According to the provision of the National Education Commission Act No. 19 of 1991, the key concept is ‘Raising Quality of Education’.

## **6. Source of Funding/ Finance for Education Sector Recovery**

The total recovery and reconstruction cost estimated for the next three years in the education sector is LKR 1,515.65 million. The main source of funding for recovery activities in the education sector is GoSL. The Cabinet already allocated a total of LKR 1,397.319 million for 2017 and 2018. For short-term recovery, an amount of LKR 556.136 million was released and LKR 841.183 million was allocated for medium-term recovery needs in affected districts.

## **7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partner**

The Ministry of Education is the key institution responsible and the implementing partner for Education sector governance and administration. The Provincial Director of Education and Zonal Director of Education are the responsible government focal points at provincial level and zonal level respectively. Apart from that, UNICEF is the main supporting agencies for MoE.

## **8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements and Mechanisms**

The Ministry of Education is the main focal point for the implementations of the recovery framework at national level. The Provincial Director of Education is the focal point for Edu-

cation reconstruction at the provincial level, who coordinates all the activities, including damage assessment, releasing budget allocations, distributing school assets between the national level and Local level. Each province is divided into zones and each zone is headed by the Zonal Director of Education who acts as a bridge between the provincial level and the school level.

In addition, UNICEF along with other key stakeholder agencies, with financial assistance from donor agencies such as the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Royal Government of Norway, is supporting the MoE to implement all the proposed activities in the affected districts.

**Constraints and Challenges in Recovery and Reconstruction of Education Sector:** Several obstacles were encountered during the recovery process. The main challenge is the allocation of the necessary funds to implement the recovery plan. Additionally, the lack of a skilled assessment team to plan and carry out data collection, data entry and analysis, as well as the verifications of the reliability of data; lack of dedicated staff for monitoring and supervision of the recovery process in the MoE, based in the provinces and zones; and the lack of consistency in data collection procedures are other considerable challenges that are being faced during the recovery process.

## **9. Monitoring Framework**

The Ministry of Education will carry out the overall monitoring of the progress of all the proposed activities. The monitoring of activities at the provincial level is to be carried out by the Provincial Director of Education, while monitoring of activities at zonal level is to be carried out by Zonal Director of Education. All the Zonal Directors of Education reported their monitoring framework to the provincial level while the Provincial Director of Educa-

tion reported the monitoring framework of each zone in each province to the MoE.

Key criteria for the education sector recovery plans include the following:

- 1) Restoration of education services considering BBB principle in reconstruction / relocation / rehabilitation / repair

- 2) Psychosocial intervention / psychosocial resilience

- 3) School safety / identification of risk factors / vulnerabilities/ and disaster preparedness

- 4) Progress of preventive services

[Table 9]

**TABLE 9: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – EDUCATION SECTOR**

Programme Objective	Affected Districts	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target	Annual Budget	Budgetary Support		Government Lead
		2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019	Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government (LKR Mn)	Lead Agencies
Reconstruction of partially damaged school buildings	Galle	50.00		31.94				423.14	423.14	Ministry of Education
	Matara	17.85		0.00						
	Hambanthota	1.59	308.74	0.00	114.41					
	Kalutara	139.30		0.00						
	Ratnapura	100.00		82.47						
Construction of schools recommended for relocation and fully damaged schools and DRR preparedness in schools and development of a vulnerability report for schools at risk	Galle	25.00		57.12				665.68	665.68	Ministry of Education
	Matara	20.00		29.54						
	Hambanthota	25.00		26.53						
	Kalutara	27.00	197.00	12.40	468.68					
	Ratnapura	100.00		343.10						
Provision for lost furniture			50.40				50.40	50.40	Ministry of Education	
Provision for lost equipment					258.10		258.10	258.10	Ministry of Education	
Provision of uniforms, textbooks and teaching (target in number of students)	Galle	8,388								Ministry of Education
	Matara	12,646								
	Hambanthota	25								
	Kalutara	6,709								
	Ratnapura	54,690								
Provision for lost equipment	Ratnapura	2730							Ministry of Education	
<b>Total (LKR Mn)</b>			<b>556.14</b>		<b>841.18</b>			<b>1397.32</b>	<b>1397.32</b>	

## PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

### - Food Security, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries

#### 1. Strategic Vision of the Sector for Recovery

As the main source of livelihoods in Sri Lanka, the Agriculture sector (Crops, Plantations, Livestock and Fisheries), which is highly dependent on climatic conditions, improves its resilience to hydro-meteorological disasters and reduces its vulnerability.

#### 2. Status of Agriculture Sector Recovery from 2017 Floods and Landslides

Within the Productive sectors, damage to the Agriculture sector are the highest, and it comprises four sub-sectors: crop agriculture, plantations, livestock and fisheries. The overall recovery share of the sector is 2.7% of the total PDNA. A total amount of LKR 741 million was allocated in 2017 –oriented to seed paddy distribution (LKR 49.81 million), silt removal and rehabilitation of tanks (LKR 250 million), rehabilitation of abandoned paddy land (LKR 23.7 million, through the Provincial Council) and LKR 417.58 million was paid to the income loss of tea smallholdings.

##### 2.1 CROP AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTOR

Most of the paddy lands affected by floods were at the initial planting and milk stages. Approximately, 5,100 ha of paddy cultivations were damaged due to the floods. The highest impact on paddy cultivation is reported in the Matara district.

##### I. Seed Paddy Distribution

The Ministry of Agriculture decided to distribute seed paddy to the paddy lands that were destroyed by floods through the Department

of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Development.

[Table 10]

##### II. Removal of Silt and Rehabilitation of Small Tanks

The Ministry of Agriculture allocated a total of LKR 250 million for the removal of silt and rehabilitation of small tanks, and irrigation canals and structures in the affected districts including Colombo and Gampaha through the Department of Agrarian Development (more details are listed below).

[Table 11]

##### III. Cultivation of Abandoned Paddy Land

The Ministry of Agriculture plans to rehabilitate 130,000 ac of abandoned paddy lands in the wet zone and the following figures show the allocations for the affected districts.

[Table 12]

##### IV. Crop Insurance Indemnity Payment

No payments were released to the farmers who are affected by the floods and landslides during 2016 and 2017. However, budget allocations are programmed for 2018 and 2019.

[Table 13]

##### V. Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (Rain Water Harvesting, Micro Irrigation, Agriculture Roads, Protected Agriculture)

[Table 14]

##### Sector recovery in 2018 and 2019

Flood mitigation activities are at the top of the recovery activities.

[Table 15]

**TABLE 10: SEED PADDY DISTRIBUTION AMONG DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY FLOODS 2017**

District	Annual budget (LKR)			Budget support (LKR)			Government lead	
	2017	2018 (Mn)	2019 (Mn)	Total budget	Government	Donor	Lead Agencies	Supporting agencies
Matara	24,285,450	25	25	74,285,450	74,285,450	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture Department of Agrarian Development
Galle	8,207,200	10	10	28,207,200	28,207,200	0		
Hambantota	16,618,350	17	17	50,618,350	50,618,350	0		
Kalutara	700,000	0.8	0.8	2,300,000	2,300,000	0		
Ratnapura	24,285,450	0.5	0.5	1,000,000	1,000,000	0		

**TABLE 11: ALLOCATION FOR THE REHABILITATION OF SMALL TANKS**

District	Annual budget (LKR Mn)			Budget support (LKR)			Government lead	
	2017	2018	2019	Total budget	Government	Donor	Lead Agencies	Supporting agencies
Matara	87	50	50	187	187	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture Department of Agrarian Development
Galle	24	50	50	124	124	0		
Hambantota	10	50	50	110	110	0		
Kalutara	10	50	50	110	110	0		
Ratnapura	-	50	50	100	100	0		

**TABLE 12: ALLOCATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF ABANDONED PADDY LAND**

District	Annual budget (LKR)			Budget support (LKR)			Government lead	
	2017	2018	2019	Total budget	Government	Donor	Lead Agencies	Supporting agencies
Matara	3,572,612	49,091,625	49,091,625	101,755,86	101,755,862	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agrarian Development
Galle	8,586,167	19,105,453	19,105,453	46,797,073	46,797,073	0		
Hambantota	-	7,858,125	7,858,125	15,716,250	15,716,250	0		
Kalutara	8,250,000	8,250,000	4,125,000	20,625,000	20,625,000	0		
Ratnapura	3,300,000	1,237,500	1,237,500	5,775,0000	5,775,0000	0		

**TABLE 13: CROP INSURANCE INDEMNITY PAYMENT**

District	Annual budget (LKR)			Budget support (LKR)			Government lead	
	2017	2018	2019	Total budget	Government	Donor	Lead Agencies	Supporting agencies
Matara	-	68	90	158	158	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Agriculture and Agriculture Insurance Board
Galle	-	60	82	142	142	0		
Hambanthota	-	68	90	158	158	0		
Kaluthara	-	60	82	142	142	0		
Ratnapura	-	50	75	125	125	0		

**TABLE 14: ALLOCATION FOR THE CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME**

District	Annual budget (LKR)			Budget support (LKR)			Government lead	
	2017 Mn	2018 Mn	2019 Mn	Total budget	Government	Donor	Lead Agencies	Supporting agencies
Matara	-	16	20	36	101,755,862.50	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agrarian Development
Galle	-	15	18	33	46,797,073.74	0		
Hambantota	-	16	20	36	15,716,250.00	0		
Kalutara	-	15	18	33	20,625,000.00	0		
Ratnapura	-	10	15	25	57,750,000.00	0		

**TABLE 15: SECTOR RECOVERY STRATEGIES IN TIMELINE**

Activities	Short term	Medium term	Long term
Development of anicuts	x		
Rehabilitation of minor irrigation according to priority		x	
Cultivation of abandoned paddy land		x	x
Development of agriculture infrastructure including roads		x	
Rehabilitation of seasonal water bodies		x	x
Supply of agricultural inputs: Seed of paddy and OFC	x		
Improvement of non-agricultural income sources in order to develop the livelihood status of affected people			x
Development of flood resistance varieties			x
Monitoring of the water level in rivers and tanks	x	x	
Comprehensive agriculture risk transfer mechanism		x	x

## 2.2 PLANTATIONS SUB-SECTOR

The Plantation sub-sector reported to have the largest damage, mainly due to the damage to tea plantations. Primarily over 3,035 hectares of tea lands were destroyed. Damage to the tea factories was also reported as over LKR 400 million, with the largest damages reported in Kalutara and Galle districts. Damage to the rubber sector was also prominent in Ratnapura district (over 27 million LKR).

A total amount of LKR 417.58 million was paid to the income loss of tea smallholdings and LKR 391.81 million is to be paid for the rehabilitation of tea smallholdings. A life insurance scheme is in operation for the Tea Smallholders who are members of the Tea Shakthi Fund, which is currently implemented by the Tea Smallholdings Development Authority (TSHDA). The TSHDA is also planning to introduce a 'Crop Insurance Programme' for the Tea Smallholders by 2018/2019.

## 2.3 LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR

**Floods and Landslides in 2016:** The Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs gave dairy cows as compensation for damage to livestock in the Kegalle district and no compensation was paid for the damage in any other district since the damage was negligible.

**Floods and Landslides in 2017:** The Livestock sub-sector was affected mainly in Matara, Kalutara and Galle districts. The highest impact was reported in the cattle, swine, buffalo, goat, and poultry sectors. The total damage reported in the livestock sector is LKR 257.17 million. Out of the total, damage to office equipment and medicines is reported as LKR 1.04 million.

Reported damages recorded was very low in the affected district. The Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs was not given any compensation for the damage of floods and landslides in 2017.

## 2.4 FISHERIES SECTOR

Reported damages in fisheries is low compared to the other productive sectors for both 2016 and 2017 floods and landslides. In the 2017 floods, the losses were mainly related to fishing nets. Damage to canoes was reported in the Hambantota and Galle districts.

## 3. Sector Recovery Objective and Priorities

### 3.1 OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the sector recovery is to simulate profitable agricultural production including crop, plantations, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors in all farming systems to boost rural income and improve self-sufficiency and food security.

### 3.2 PRIORITIES

In the crop sector priority is given to the extent of the damage for a given crop and for the Irrigation sector the extent of damage to irrigation infrastructure (number of minor tanks, extent of damage to bunds, canals, road access etc.) is considered as prioritization criteria.

## 4. Prioritization Criteria

Ensuring food security is the primary objective while environment sustainability and household economy also play a major role in the Agriculture sector.

## 5. Policy Guideline

In the Agriculture sector, there are three main objectives in 'Agriculture Policy': Ensuring food security, Sustainable environmental management, and development of economic activities.

In the Livestock sector, the Livestock Development Master Plan is the orientation document whose objectives require to be taken into account even in a disaster situation. The policy documents of the previous government state that the country should reach a higher level of self-reliance in all livestock production to be



able to sell the products to consumers at an affordable price for improving their nutrition status and tapping the potential of the sector for the creation of employment.

## 6. Sources of Funding

Financial support (100%) is given by the government for the crop and livestock sub-sectors, particularly through the crop and plantations insurance systems, the Climate Smart Agriculture Programme and the regular budget. Involvement of UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector is considered as supportive of the governmental intervention.

## 7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners

Institutional support for the crop sector is governed by the **Department of Agriculture (DoA) and the Department of Agrarian Development**, which has the responsibility for the development of the minor agriculture irrigation sector. Nevertheless, the **Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board** also supports farmers in a disaster situation.

There are some other institutions that are engaged to take part in post-disaster situations. Those are the Institute of Post-Harvest Technology, Food Promotion Board, Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Ltd. Ceylon Fertilizer Ltd., and the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI).

The institutional support in livestock is provided by the government sector and the private sector. But in disaster situations, most of the recovery needs are supplied by the government. Government improves the management of livestock development by:

- Improving coordination of the institutes involved
- Introducing new and more people-related planning and monitoring procedure

- Upgrading the skills, management capabilities and accountability of the staff

Involvement of the private sector and also NGOs for the recovery activities is negligible in a disaster situation. NGOs get involved mostly during large-scale disaster situations. Regarding the fisheries sub-sector, the involvement of the Department of Agriculture and the National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka is considered.

## 8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements

The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agrarian Development and the Agrarian Insurance Board play a key role in the implementation and coordination arrangements. Moreover, the involvement of other institutions such as the Institute of Post-harvest Technology (IPHT) and the Food Promotion Board is considered to be low.

With regards to the plantation sub-sector, the Ministry of Plantation Industries will implement the identified Build Back Better programme. In addition, the ministry is developing a disaster management plan for the Plantations sub-sector with the assistance of the stakeholders of tea, rubber and coconut sectors coming under the purview of the Ministry of Plantation Industries.

The Fisheries sector recovery will be executed by the Ministry of Fisheries with the support of its corporations and authorities.

Coordination and implementation of recovery activities is mostly done with the involvement of the provincial councils.

## 9. Monitoring Framework

In the Agriculture sector, there is a monitoring division in the Ministry of Agriculture and monitoring is basically carried out by the District Agriculture Director who is supported

**TABLE 16: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Programme	District	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)			Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Budgetary Support				Government Lead		
		2017	2018	2019		2019	Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government (LKR Mn)	Donor (LKR Mn)	Unmet (LKR Mn)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies
Supply seed paddy and distribution	Matara	24.285	25.000	25.000	25.000	74.285	74.285					
	Galle	8.207	10.000	10.000	10.000	28.207	28.207					
	Hambantota	16.618	17.000	17.000	17.000	50.618	50.618				Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development
	Kalutara	0.700	0.800	0.800	0.800	2.300	2.300					
	Ratnapura	-	0.500	0.500	0.500	1.000	1.000					
Rehabilitation of minor irrigation	Matara	87.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	187.000	187.000					
	Galle	24.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	124.000	124.000					
	Hambantota	10.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	110.000	110.000				Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development
	Kalutara	10.000	50.000	50.000	50.000	110.000	110.000					
	Ratnapura		50.000	50.000	50.000	100.000	100.000					
Cultivation of abandoned paddy land	Matara	3.573	49.092	49.092	49.092	101.756	101.756					
	Galle	8.586	19.105	19.105	19.105	46.797	46.797					
	Hambantota	-	7.858	7.858	7.858	15.716	15.716				Ministry of Agriculture	Department of Agrarian Development
	Kaluthara	8.250	8.250	4.125	4.125	20.625	20.625					
	Ratnapura	3.300	1.238	1.238	1.238	5.775	5.775					
Crop Insurance Indemnity Payment	Matara		68.000	90.000	90.000	158.000	158.000					
	Galle		60.000	82.000	82.000	142.000	142.000					
	Hambantota		68.000	90.000	90.000	158.000	158.000				Ministry of Agriculture	Agricultural and Agrarian Insurance Board
	Kalutara		60.000	82.000	82.000	142.000	142.000					
	Ratnapura		50.000	75.000	75.000	125.000	125.000					

Climatic Smart Agriculture Programme (Rainwater Harvesting, Micro Irrigation, Agriculture Roads, Protected Agriculture)	Matara	16.000	20.000	36.000	36.000		Department of Agrarian Development
	Galle	15.000	18.000	33.000	33.000		Ministry of Agriculture
	Hambantota	16.000	20.000	36.000	36.000		Department of Agrarian Development
	Kaluthara	15.000	18.000	33.000	33.000		
	Ratnapura	10.000	15.000	25.000	25.000		
Providing relief subsidy for income loss of tea smallholders affected by floods and landslides that occurred in May 2017	Kalutara	59.500		59.500	59.500		
	Galle	167.560		167.560	167.560		
	Matara	98.000		98.000	98.000		Tea Smallholdings Development Authority
	Ratnapura	92.520		92.520	92.520		Ministry of Plantation Industry
Total – LKR Mn. 417.58							
Providing a special subsidy for replanting of tea smallholdings affected by floods and landslides that occurred in May 2017	Kalutara	77.180		77.180	77.180		
	Galle	194.780		194.780	194.780		
	Matara	44.230		44.230	44.230		
	Ratnapura	72.520		72.520	72.520		Ministry of Plantation Industry
	Hambantota	1.540		1.540	1.540		Tea Smallholdings Development Authority
	Colombo	0.240		0.240	0.240		
Total – LKR Mn. 391.81	Kegalle	1.320		1.320	1.320		
Providing a special subsidy for the damage of tea factories affected by floods that occurred in May 2017	Kalutara						
	Galle						
	Matara	1.700		1.700	1.700		Ministry of Plantation Industry
	Ratnapura						Sri Lanka Tea Board
Total		1,015.610	894.718	2,677.170	2,677.170		

by an Assistant Director and Development Officers.

The monitoring of recovery activities for the Livestock sector is done through the Provincial Council.

The key indicators for Monitoring recovery in the Agriculture sector are as follows:

- Number of farmers provided with paddy seeds and fertilizers for replanting crops.
- Number of minor irrigation projects rehabilitated.
- Acreage of land where sand and silt is removed and land rehabilitated.
- Increase in percentage/number of farmers covered through crop indemnity insurance
- Number of rainwater harvesting structures, agriculture roads and protected agriculture schemes constructed.

The key indicators for the Monitoring sector recovery in the Plantation sector are as follows:

- Number of tea smallholders provided subsidy to restart plantation.
- Number of tea factories provided subsidies to restart production of tea.

[Table 16] pp. 98-99

## - Industry and Commerce

### 1. Strategic Vision

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) affected by the floods and landslides in May 2017 are recovered in improved resilient conditions through enabling policies, guidelines and DRR programmes tailored to the different types of MSMEs.

### 2. Status of Sector Recovery from the 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

#### FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES 2016

The disaster effects costs related to the Industry and Commerce sector in all districts were assessed to be LKR 30.96 billion, out of which LKR 25.09 billion are insured damage and losses. Out of all insurance claims, approximately 62% or LKR 13.55 billion accounts for damage and losses in the sub-sector of Food and Beverages and 70% of these are concentrated in the Colombo and Gampaha districts alone. The informal sector was badly hit by the disaster, especially in terms of flood-related damage and losses in the six priority districts, accounting for LKR 5.87 billion, of which Colombo and Gampaha account for LKR 3.99 billion.

The government's National Natural Disaster Insurance Policy (NNDIP) covered all SMEs with an annual turnover of less than LKR 10 million. Therefore, as per the classification of SMEs by the National Policy Framework for SME Development, only a subset of micro-enterprises and informal businesses is covered by the NNDIP.

#### FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES 2017

The damage and losses to the Industry and Commerce sector in both formal and informal sectors in all five mostly-affected districts of the country was assessed to be LKR 4.85 billion. Out of the total damage and losses incurred in the May 2017 disasters, 60% is accounted for by the formal sector, of which 74% are damage claims

from insurance providers, which amounts to LKR 1.93 billion. The informal sector was badly affected by the disaster in the five priority districts, accounting for LKR 1.94 billion of which Matara and Galle districts account for LKR 1 billion.

The Ministry of Disaster Management, with the support of the National Disaster Relief Services Centre, will complete damage assessment of the May 2017 disasters to expedite compensation provisions under the NITF-supported National Natural Disaster Insurance Policy.

State banks will provide 'Athwela' loans with low-interest rates for business people who will start new business ventures. The Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Disaster Management will work together to promote the insurance schemes for the SMEs not covered under NNDIP.

The table 17 shows MSMEs damaged as at 28/07/2017 as per the data collected through DS divisions. In order to recover all the affected MSMEs in five districts a total amount of 545 Mn LKR is required.

## ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

### a) *Baseline Data*

Currently, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce does not have a systematic database of all businesses in the country. To that aim, the Ministry plans to initiate the registration of all businesses in Sri Lanka. An initial fund was allocated to set up the necessary legal framework and preparatory activities in this regard. The identification of business ventures in vulnerable, disaster-prone areas in the five most flood/landslide-affected districts in 2017, will be prioritized by the National Enterprises Development Authority (NEDA). Nearly 19 million LKR is required for this activity.

### b) *Communication Gap*

NEDA collected information regarding the affected MSMEs through the Development Officers based in the Divisional Secretariats. A considerable number of organizations approached the NEDA officers to get the information related to MSMEs, even at divisional levels. However, despite having information, none of those organizations informed NEDA about any recovery activities provided by them.

Furthermore, it was realized that although NITF payments for SMEs are processed through the

**TABLE 17: MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AFFECTED BY FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES IN MAY 2017**

#	District Secretariat	Total No. of MSMEs Damaged as @ 28/07/2017	Nature of the Damage			Ownership of the Enterprise		Value of the Damage LKR Million	# of DS divisions affected
			Fully	Partially	No details	Sole Proprietor	Partnership		
1	Ratnapura	1847	385	1462	-	437	8	220.6	8
2	Galle	646	45	601		220	0	121.14	14
3	Matara	3128	528	1331	1269	1790	4	158.35	12
4	Hambantota	358	0	266	92	264	2	31.55	8
5	Kalutara	645	7	106	546	113	0	13.125	7
		6624						544.77	

Divisional Secretariats, involvement of NEDA officers in this process is at a very low level or not at all. Therefore, NEDA officers do not have information about NITF applications/payments provided to SMEs and this is a barrier to monitor the recovery activities of SMEs.

#### **c) Capacity Building**

The level of understanding and skills on Disaster Risk Management in the Industry and Commerce sector is currently at very low level. Therefore, building the capacity of officers in the MIC/NEDA on disaster preparedness and business continuity planning, among other issues, is a priority for all levels. Nearly LKR 2 million is required for the training budget in 2018 and 2019.

#### **d) Insurance Scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

Although NITF covers damage to SMEs, it does not work as a risk reduction management tool, assumed by the own enterprises – Government pays the insurance – and also it may not fully cover the micro, small and medium industries affected by a particular disaster. Therefore, it is an urgent need to set up a low-premium insurance scheme suitable for MSMEs in a manner that they take into account their own risks and encourage application of risk mitigation measures.

### **3. MSME Sector Recovery Priorities /Objectives**

- To ensure that MSMEs affected by disasters are fully and better recovered through provisioning the insurance and other supporting recovery strategies.
- To ensure the business continuation of MSMEs after a disaster situation with a proper continuity plan taking into account the baseline survey on MSMEs conducted in disaster prone areas

- To build the capacity of regional staff based in the divisions and broaden the knowledge on pre- and post-disaster risk management measures and post-disaster rebuilding process of MSMEs.
- To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the baseline, disaster damage and needs assessments of the SME sector.
- To facilitate an island wide disaster insurance scheme for MSMEs in disaster prone areas.
- To facilitate MSMEs to achieve the growth they expected before the disaster.

### **4. Prioritization Criteria**

- MSMEs located in vulnerable areas where risk is predetermined by DMC or any other relevant authorities
- Family income coming only from the MSME
- The enterprise holder alone cannot recover recurrence in damage and level of damage caused by the disaster.
- Enterprises where machineries and land are unusable after a disaster.

### **5. Sector Policy Guidelines for Recovery Links to Vision 2025, National SME Policy, Key Gaps in Policy**

The special attention which the government has given to industry and its development in recognition of the important role it played in the national economy over the last decade is well reflected in the Public Investment Programme (PIP) 2017-2020. Recognizing multiple conditions required for improvement in the industrial sector such as investments, innovation and technology absorption, having

an appropriate regulatory and legislative environment, among others, the government proposed a strategic roadmap for industrial reforms emphasizing on few key identified sub-sectors with growth potential. A conducive investment climate through changes to tax, land and foreign exchange regimes to facilitate better investment is envisaged by the PIP. Industrial zones with modern infrastructure facilities are also envisaged. The analysis however seems to have not taken the increasing trend and frequency of disasters and the drawbacks it will have on industrial growth.

The PIP also recognizes a potential SME sector, which comprises over 75% of the sector and 45% employment (40% is vulnerably employed according to Vision 2025), to contribute to economic growth (to address regional disparity, employment creation, poverty reduction etc.). Technology transfer, special lending schemes and credit guarantee schemes for MSMEs, forward linkages to value chains of larger industry, quality improvement and facilitating quality assurance, etc., are some areas in which the government intends to assist SMEs and MSMEs. Vision 2025 also emphasizes the need to formalize the SME sector through financial systems and providing soft and hard infrastructure. While the analysis of SME and MSME subsectors identified economic and social vulnerability of the sub-sectors and suggests some measures to address these, disaster risk is not seriously considered in the analysis. Most SMEs and MSMEs are vulnerable to disaster risk as they operate in low-value areas and further exacerbate risks due to having to operate under social and economic limitations. It is not clear how well this is understood by the analysis.

The PIP proposes establishment of economic corridors to tap into unrealized industrial potential in specific locations in the country as well as addressing regional disparity. There seem to be implications for better opportuni-

ties for SMEs and MSMEs in such corridors. While facilitating better locations and facilities would bring improvements to industry, investing in new locations solely on economic and social grounds may not be wise without carrying out comprehensive disaster risk analyses.

Capacity building regarding business continuity planning to face crisis situations and resilient building is an area that is missing even amongst larger industries as clearly shown in the aftermath of the 2016 flood disaster, and an area that needs attention. Addressing vulnerabilities of the small and informal sector as envisaged by Vision 2025 should also include investment for developing sustainable businesses, business continuity planning, becoming part of resilient value chains, etc.

## **6. Sources of Funding / Finance for Recovery**

### **KEY SOURCE OF FUNDING**

NITF is a government scheme which provides insurance for SMEs affected by disasters. In addition, government funds will be utilized for a proposed baseline survey of the businesses, future damage assessments of disasters for SMEs, as well as for recovery activities which are not covered by NITF insurance. Moreover, the Ministry seeks funds from donors for capacity building activities. Other than the Treasury, possible funding agencies are foreign government and intergovernmental funding bodies like UN, JICA, KOICA, USAID, as well as international NGOs and the private sector.

### **FUNDING GAPS**

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce and NEDA financially depend on the Treasury or the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. In a disaster situation, the private sector and NGOs usually link with the Disaster Management Committee, at national level, and District Secretariats, at district level. NEDA finds difficulties in convincing the treasury for getting

direct funds with regard to disaster recovery of MSMEs as there is a specific Ministry/Ministries in the subject area. The Ministry is looking for funds to conduct the baseline survey in affected areas and also for training and capacity building activities on disaster preparedness, business continuity planning, etc.

## 7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners

### KEY INSTITUTIONAL ROLES

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce is the overall responsible agency in the sector. Various institutions under the ministry are conducting programmes to rebuild businesses. The National Enterprises Development Authority (NEDA) is the key institution in this regard as counts with divisional presence to implement and monitor the recovery activities.

Working at grassroots level with Development Officers in DS divisions, key roles of the NEDA in post-disaster recovery situations are as follows:

- Attending to immediate disaster relief of MSMEs in the divisional level as guided by Divisional Secretariats – by Development Officers in DS divisions.
- Collecting information of affected MSMEs with the help of Grama Niladhari – by Development Officers in DS divisions.
- Verifying and assessing the information through TOs at DS level – by Development Officers in DS divisions.
- Sharing information with the ministry.
- Ensuring efficient and accurate disbursement of funds for continuing the businesses (if available) for MSMEs at divisional level.

- Provision of technical assistance to affected MSMEs to hasten the enterprises recovery and avoid the reproduction of risk conditions.

Implementing partners at national level and district level:

- a) Ministry of Industry and Commerce
- b) Disaster Management Committee – national and district level
- c) Divisional Secretariats and District Secretariats

## 8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements and Mechanisms – Gaps in Implementing Arrangements

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, through the NEDA, will be responsible of all recovery programmes implemented for MSMEs. NEDA has a strong network of around 260 Development Officers in DS level out of 330 DS divisions in the country.

MSMEs are financially assisted for continuation of the business after a disaster situation, DO's are available with the supervision of the NEDA and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

All stakeholders implementing recovery assistance programmes for MSMEs should coordinate with NEDA or the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

## 9. Monitoring Mechanism

The development and the continuation of the MSMEs will be monitored through divisional level after six months and one year after providing assistance under the supervision of NEDA and Divisional Secretaries.

The key indicators for monitoring sector recovery are as follows:



**TABLE 18: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE SECTOR**

Industry and Commerce Programme	Annual Target 2017	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2017	Annual Target 2018	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2018	Annual Target 2019	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2019	Budgetary Support			Government Lead		
							Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government (LKR Mn)	Donor	Unmet (LKR Mn)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies
Compensation payment for reconstruction to flood affected SMEs and replacement of their equipment - Flood and Landslides May 2017		2,000.000				2,000.000	2,000.000				NITF	District Secretaries, Divisional Secretaries, NDRSC
Baseline Survey of MSMEs in vulnerable areas				4.000 3.500 5.000 3.750 3.000 19.250								
1. Ratnapura (DS#16)			50,000 MSMEs							19.250		
2. Kalutara (DS#14)												
3. Galle (DS#20)												
4. Matara (DS#15)												
5. Hambantota (DS# 12)												
Needs Assessment on MSME in a Disaster (per disaster)				2.310		3.000	5.310	5.310				Divisional Secretariats
Supplementary compensation for MSME Recovery activities not sufficiently covered/ covered by the NITF	20,000 Micro and Small Ent. 100 Medium scale	225.000	10,000 Micro and small-scale and 500 medium scale	500.000	100 medium enterprises	275.000	1,000.000					Divisional Secretariats
Building capacity of Ministry/NEDA officers on Disaster Preparedness, incorporating disaster resilience into business planning, business continuity planning.			260 Enterprise Development Officers	1.000 Enterprise Development Officers	260 Enterprise Development Officers	1.000	2.000		2.000			Divisional Secretariats
<b>Total</b>		2,225.000		522.560		279.000	3,026.560	2,005.310	-	21.250		

- I. Number of MSMEs supported through different assisting programmes
- II. No of people assisted (divisional level/ district level/ national level)
- III. Average compensated amount (in LKR) per MSMEs (district level/ national level)

[Table 18]

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

### - Irrigation

#### 1. Strategic Vision of the Sector for Recovery

Vulnerable communities and crops are safer and more resilient to disasters, contributing to food security, livelihoods, and lifestyles derived from the inclusive and participatory restoration of flood protection systems, irrigation systems, infrastructures and protected river basins.

#### 2. Status of Sector Recovery from 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

**Floods and Landslides 2016:** Heavy intensity rainfall and consequent accumulation of large volumes of water to rivers exceeding their capacities and over-topping of river embankments, heavy run-off, and prolonged inundation of the canals and farm lands have caused severe destruction to the irrigation and flood control infrastructure and deposition of silt in the paddy fields. Damage to the irrigation sector includes: scouring of embankments of several major reservoirs; scouring and breaching of the embankments of several village tanks; damages to diversion weirs/anicuts; erosion and washing away of canals and canal embankments, drainage canals and canal structures; damage to flood protection structures and damage to farm access roads within the irrigation schemes. Furthermore, the banks of several major rivers such as Kelani, Kalu, Kala Oya, Maha Oya, Yan Oya, Deduru Oya and Attanagalu Oya have eroded heavily at several locations.

The 2016 floods affected the functionality and performance of the irrigation facilities in varying degrees in almost all the districts of the country. Of the 340 major irrigation schemes

maintained by the Irrigation Department (ID), irrigation and flood control infrastructure and facilities of about 40 schemes were affected by the floods. These irrigation and flood control facilities are in Anuradhapura, Colombo, Gampaha, Kurunegala, Moneragala, Puttlam and Vavuniya districts. However, only two small tanks linked with the Mahaweli Irrigation System H (major scheme) in Anuradhapura district, which are maintained by the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL), were damaged.

Out of the medium-sized schemes maintained by the Provincial Irrigation Departments (PIDs), irrigation and flood control infrastructure and facilities of about 44 schemes were damaged by the floods. These damages are reported from Ampara, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee districts (Eastern Province), Galle district (Southern Province), and Moneragala district (Uva Province).

Out of the 30,000 minor irrigation schemes maintained by the Department of Agrarian Services, irrigation facilities of about 424 village tanks serving (6,180 ha and 9,900 farm families) and 17 diversion weirs (anicut) serving about 209 ha and 700 farm families were affected. In addition, canal systems serving about 4,877 ha and 8,432 farm families were affected. These damages were reported from all the districts except from Ampara, Colombo, Gampaha, Moneragala and Nuwara Eliya. The breakdown of irrigation, flood control, and drainage structures have affected farmers as they are faced with serious difficulties in receiving irrigation water on time and in adequate quantities to irrigate the crops. Some of the farmers may not be able to cultivate crops in the forthcoming cultivation seasons successfully, unless the damaged infrastructure and facilities are restored.

The total estimated cost of the reported flood damage in 2016 to irrigation and flood con-

trol infrastructure of the country is Rs 2,708 million. Since irrigation is an integral part of agriculture, these damages, if not rectified, would not only affect the functionality and performance of the infrastructure but would also have adverse impacts on the agricultural production and farmer income. Most of the small damages, which can be repaired by farmers themselves or within the regular maintenance budgets of the irrigation agencies, would not result in potential loss of crops in the forthcoming cropping seasons. However, some of the major damages, if not repaired and restored, would result in difficulties in delivering irrigation water to farms efficiently, and would eventually result in potential loss of paddy crops in the forthcoming cultivation seasons, and the loss associated to this will be captured under the Agriculture sector assessment. However, the Government will not incur any revenue losses as no irrigation fees are levied and irrigation water is provided as a full subsidy to farmers.

**Floods and Landslides 2017:** Heavy rainfall occurred on the night of 24th May, 2017 and consequent release of large volumes of flood water through irrigation and drainage canals and overtopping flood embankments caused severe damages to irrigation and drainage infrastructure in five districts: Kalutara district (Western Province), Ratnapura district (Sabaragamuwa Province); and Galle, Matara and Hambantota districts (Southern Province). Major and medium flood protection schemes of the rivers – Kalu Ganga, Nilwala Ganga and Gin Ganga too suffered severe damage. More specifically, irrigation facilities of Urubokka Oya and Kirama Oya major irrigation schemes of the Hambantota district; Kalu Ganga and Bolgoda flood protection schemes in the Kalutara district; and Gin Ganga flood protection scheme in the Galle district and several medium and minor irrigation schemes in Ratnapura district suffered significant damages. The damaged irrigation and flood

control infrastructure are under the purview of the ID, the PIDs of the Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa provinces and the Department of Agrarian Development (DAD).

The typical damages includes the scouring of flood embankments; scouring and breaching of the embankments of several minor tanks; scouring of bunds of irrigation and drainage canals of several major, medium and minor tanks; damages to diversion weirs/anicuts; erosion and washing away of canals and canal structures, including random rubble and concrete retaining walls and canal water level control gates; damage to farm access roads within the irrigation schemes; erosion of major river banks and flood embankments at a few locations; and silting of irrigation and drainage canals. In addition, floodwater pumps of Gin Ganga and Nilwala Ganga schemes have suffered minor damages.

The total estimated cost of the reported flood damages in 2017 to irrigation and flood control infrastructure of the country is LKR 1,814.7 million. The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management received LKR 300 million to be used for identified and prioritized repairs. Moreover the allocation was distributed among the Galle, Matara, Ratnapura, and Hambantota districts based on the estimates from the districts. The Irrigation Department received LKR 350 million to be used for identified priority repairs in the Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Kalutara, Colombo, Gampaha and Ratnapura districts.

Mid-term and long-term measures are identified by the Irrigation Department considering the requirement of river basin protection through the reconstruction of major flood protection schemes, pump houses, flood control reservoirs and flood mitigation projects, in the disaster-prone river basins.

### 3. Sector Recovery Priorities /Objectives

The overall objective is to provide improved flood protection systems to ensure safe and resilient communities and protection for communities affected by the 2016 and 2017 hydro-meteorological disasters.

The priorities are to

- Improve flood protection systems, irrigation systems and infrastructures to protect ongoing cultivation, minimize water issues in the next Maha season and protection crops from future floods.
- Upgrade existing canal systems, drainage canals, gravity outlets and spill canals to cater to future floods with high rainfall intensity.
- Build capacities of the central government and Provincial Irrigation Department staff for flood forecasting and issuing of early warnings.
- Develop basin-level investment plans to address both floods and drought.
- Support farmers receiving insurance compensation to damaged short-term and long-term crops.

### 4. Prioritization Criteria

Interventions addressing the following measures were identified as priority:

- Activities addressing the safety of crops, lives and assets of affected communities.
- Prevention of further damage and losses of communities at risk.
- Increasing resilience of affected communities in the face of future hydro-meteorological disasters.

- Supporting life to return to normal.
- Improving the livelihoods and food security of affected communities.

## 5. Sector Policy Guidelines for Recovery

Under the Disaster Management Act, the national policy and programme on disaster management shall provide guidance for ‘the protection of life of the community, property and environment from disasters and development and maintenance of disaster resilient infrastructure’, ‘the effective use of resources for preparedness, prevention, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitations’ and ‘pre-disaster planning, preparedness and mitigation while sustaining and further improving post disaster relief, recovery and rehabilitation capacities’.

**Sendai Framework:** The Sendai Framework 2015-2030 targets the substantial reduction of the number of affected people and disaster damage to critical infrastructures due to natural disasters.

**Other Policies:** The National Agricultural Policy addresses Irrigation and Water Management under policy number 6, proposing to safeguard irrigation reservoirs, canals, drainage systems and other structures from damage by natural calamities.

**Links to Global Policy Frameworks:** Guiding Principles for infrastructure reconstruction include Build Back Better principles which aim at ensuring that communities affected by disasters have access to improved and resilient irrigation and flood protection infrastructure as a result of the reconstruction process. Building Back Better views disasters as an opportunity to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience of affected communities.

### REFERENCE TO PIP (PAGES 92 AND 93)

The Public Investment Programme 2017-2020, aims at ensuring the reduction of the volume

of runoff water from 28,000 MCM to 21,500 MCM and increasing the total irrigable extent to 850,000 hectares by 2020. This includes the construction of minor tanks and anicuts and the expansion of the irrigable extent of the Mahaweli development area from 102,300 hectares to 110,900 hectares and other irrigable extents under the Department of Irrigation from 285,000 hectares to 325,000 by 2020. The projects under PIP that link directly to the sector recovery plans include the rehabilitation and improvement of damaged reservoirs, minor tanks, anicuts, and canal systems. It is targeted to reduce the number of people affected by floods by 50% by 2018, which is related to the rehabilitation and improvement of flood protection systems in Sri Lanka.

## 6. Sources of Funding/Finance for Recovery

Short- and medium-term (2017-2018) fund requirements are scheduled to be met through ministerial allocations and the long-term (2019-2020 and beyond) requirements are to be borne by ongoing river-basin development interventions, which are ear-marked for funding by both multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors.

## 7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners: Government, Private Sector, NGOs

The overall institutional responsibility of the Irrigation sector recovery implementation lies with the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resource Management, which will play the lead role. Its major implementation arm will be the national Irrigation Department. The provincial level irrigation sector recovery will be overseen and supervised by the Provincial Irrigation Ministries, district and divisional level sector agencies. The most practical NGO that would be involved in irrigation sector recovery works are the Farmer Organizations (FOs), which are traditionally organized canal-wise, and/or medium and minor system-wise.

## 8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements and Mechanisms

The District Directors and Divisional Irrigation Engineers are the focal points for improvement and upgrading of flood protection systems and irrigation infrastructures, and canal systems at district and divisional Level. They coordinate all improvements, upgrading, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, including damage assessment for estimation and overseeing monitoring of all activities.

### Gaps in Implementation arrangements:

Implementation of activities in the Irrigation sector have gaps due to lack of relevant staff to execute the implementation process at different levels. Relevant technical expertise with capacity to identify appropriate solutions and guide young staff during the estimation process is necessary. Permission for emergency procurement and relevant authorities to hire required machinery is very important to expedite the implementation process. Furthermore, it is necessary to introduce appropriate incentive structures to motivate field staff and office staff to work day and night during disaster situations.

In addition to the above, regular maintenance of drainage systems and flood protection systems is essential to minimize the impact of floods. Hence it is useful to maintain machinery units in Galle, Matara and Kalutara Districts. Moreover, the full requirement of annual funds for flood protection and drainage maintenance should be allocated.

## 9. Monitoring Framework

Overall monitoring of the progress of the programme is proposed to be carried out by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management, while supervising, fund releasing and monitoring of activities at national level is to be carried out by the Additional Director General (System Management)

**TABLE 19: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – IRRIGATION SECTOR**

Programme	Affected Districts	
Rehabilitation and Improvements to flood bunds	Galle	
	Matara	
	Kalutara	
	Colombo	
Rehabilitation of Minor Flood Protection Structures	Galle	
	Colombo	
Rehabilitation and Improvements to canal bunds and Canal Structures (Canal Spill, Anicut etc.)	Galle	
	Matara	
	Kalutara	
	Hambantota	
Construction of access roads Including structures e.g. retaining walls	Ratnapura	
	Galle	
	Matara	
Rehabilitation of eroded river bank	Matara	
	Kalutara	
	Hambantota	
	Colombo	
Removing obstructions of rivers including desilting	Galle	
	Matara	
	Kalutara	
Removing obstructions of canals including desilting	Hambantota	
	Galle	
	Matara	
Repairs to pump houses	Kalutara	
	Matara	
	Ratnapura	
Rehabilitation of Unit Office Building and Quarters	Matara	
<b>Rehabilitation of Nilwala Flood Protection Scheme</b>		
Pump Houses		
Introduction of new gravity outlets	Matara	
Additional pump house		
O & M Machinery Unit		
<b>Rehabilitation of Gin Ganga Flood Protection Scheme</b>		
Gin Ganga System Rehabilitation	Galle	
O & M Machinery Unit		
<b>Total</b>		

	Annual Target by District	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target by District	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target by District	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Budgetary Support				Government Lead	
							Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government (LKR Mn)	Donor (LKR Mn)	Unmet (Financing Gap) (LKR Mn)	Lead Agencies	
												2017
	10.00		35.00									
	50.00	67.00	56.40	91.40			158.40	158.40				
	2.00											
	5.00											
	0.20	19.80					19.80	19.80				
	19.60											
	5.00		20.00									
	80.00		50.00		120.00							
	10.00	113.30	27.00	97.00	12.00	132.00	342.30	342.30				
	9.20											
	9.10											
	2.00											
	20.00	22.00					22.00	22.00				
	10.00		10.00									
	15.00	31.30	5.00	15.00			46.30	46.30				
	1.30											
	5.00											
	5.00				10.00							
	5.00	49.90			5.00	15.00	64.90	64.9				
	30.00											
	9.90											
	5.00		10.00									
	20.00	35.90	7.00	17.00	10.00	13.00	65.90	65.90				
	10.00				3.00							
	0.90											
	10.00	10.00					10.00	10.00				
			3.00	3.00			3.00	3.00				
				475.00			475.00	475.00				
				180.00			180.00	180.00				
				50.00			50.00	50.00				
				100.00			100.00	100.00				
				300.00			300.00	300.00				
				100.00			100.00	100.00				
		349.20		1428.40		160.00	1937.60	732.60	1205.00			

Irrigation Department

/ Director of Irrigation (Drainage & Flood Systems) at the Irrigation Department Head Office. The District Director of Irrigation carries out biweekly progress monitoring and monthly progress review meetings. Technical guidance and monitoring of improvements, upgrading, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities is to be carried out jointly by the Chief Irrigation Engineer and Divisional Irrigation Engineer. Monitoring of activities at community level is proposed through farmer organizations and by the project management committee at scheme level.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management monitors the rehabilitation of the damaged Irrigation schemes operated by Provincial Irrigation Departments. The District and Divisional Secretaries are the focal points for monitoring at district and divisional Level. They coordinate all activities including damage assessment, release of funds, and overseeing monitoring of rehabilitation, improvements and construction. Technical guidance and monitoring of improvements, upgrading, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities is to be carried out by provincial level and district level officers under the Provincial Irrigation Department.

Key indicators of the Irrigation sector recovery plans include the following:

- Length of flood protection bunds improved
- Lengths of irrigation canals, drainage canals, and river banks improved
- Number of pumps houses, gravity outlets, irrigation infrastructures improved
- Length of agricultural roads, access roads, bund roads improved

[Table 19]. pp. 110-111

## - Water and Sanitation

### 1. Strategic Vision of the Sector for Recovery

The uninterrupted functioning of sector infrastructure is available for disaster-affected communities through more resilient water and sanitation facilities constructed following the concept of Building Back Better.

### 2. Status of Sector Recovery from 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

Heavy rainfall occurred on the night of 24th May, 2017 and consequent release of large volumes of water, severe damages occurred to Water Supply and Sanitation infrastructures in five districts: Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle, Matara and Hambantota. However, disaster impacts of water and sanitation in Hambantota and Galle were found to be far less than in the other three districts. Although Colombo district was not identified as a focal district, the damages to the main transmission pipeline system from Labugama and Kalatuwawa reservoirs feeding the Greater Colombo area was included due to the magnitude of the impacts.

In the Water Supply subsector, the assessment focused on the disaster impacts of urban water supply schemes of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board and community-managed rural water supply (RWS) schemes and dug wells. In the Sanitation sub-sector, the assessment focused on household latrines.

The cost of overall damages to the Water and Sanitation sector was found to be LKR 1,531.9 million, of which LKR 854.7 million was for drinking water supply. The balance cost of LKR 677.2 was for the damages to inundated toilets. Regarding drinking water, the largest damage corresponds to the RWS. The total cost of losses related to drinking water was LKR 143.5 million, out of which almost 66.0 million was



for Kalutara district. The District of Kalutara was leading in financial damage and losses with 34% of the overall effects.

The immediate recovery needs are already met, but more attention should be focused on medium- to long-term interventions, adopting the concept of Build Back Better. In the five focal districts; short-term, medium-term and long-term water and sanitation related recovery and reconstruction needs were estimated at LKR 8,400.1 million; LKR 5,487.7 million and LKR 2,912.4 respectively. The highest cost corresponds to the recovery of dug wells followed by toilets.

The PDNA assessment of the Water and Sanitation sector considered the five districts with 60 Divisional Secretary areas and 1472 Grama Niladhari Divisions. The impacts to the water and sanitation infrastructure were highest of the Matara district in comparison to the more undulating Ratnapura district, and the Kalutara district closely followed these two districts. The disaster recovery needs of the Matara and Kalutara districts posed different problems, particularly concerning stagnation and inundation of water over a long period of time.

### 3. Sector Recovery Priorities /Objectives

The overall objective is to provide access to improved water and sanitation facilities assuring safety, resilience and protection for communities that were affected by the 2016 and 2017 natural disasters.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- The immediate restoration of drinking water services through cleaned dug wells, piped water, and rural water supply schemes (RWSSs).
- The immediate repair and cleaning of dug wells in all affected communities to

restore water supply to households and communities.

- The repair and restoration of household's toilets to ensure access to sanitation facilities.

### 4. Prioritization criteria

Unlike most of the other sectors, setting priorities for the Water and Sanitation sector is rather difficult owing to the fact that these common amenities are equally important for all communities. However, criteria for prioritization is made here based mainly on spatial distribution and number of people affected:

- Reconstruction of damages in main transmission lines of NWS&CDB systems in Colombo, where coverage is greater,
- Improvement to and/or reconstruction of water supply systems and sanitation in remote rural communities in the districts of Kalutara, Matara and Ratnapura where RWSs and dug-wells are mostly affected,
- Upgrading/replacing locations of damaged NWSSs and RWSs, where appropriate, to make them resilient to natural disaster as a long-term measure in each affected district.

### 5. Sector Policy Guidelines for Recovery

Prior to the disaster, the water sector was moving towards water safety based on Water Safety Plans (WSP), as a key initiative in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by establishing surveillance of water supply from catchment to consumer. The aftermath of the disaster highlighted the need for WSPs at both the level of the service provider and households.

## LINKS TO PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PIP)<sup>9</sup>

According to the Public Investment Programme 2017-2020, safe drinking water is seen as an essential prerequisite for better health and socio-economic development. PIP identified some key challenges that need to be addressed as a result of the increased demand for pipe-borne water. These challenges faced by the country's Water and Sanitation Sector include, among others; a) regional disparities, b) serving of Chronic Kidney Disease affected areas, c) maintaining better quality in water sources, d) high rate of non-revenue Water, e) growing demand for reliable pipe-borne water service, f) creating environs to attract private sector investment, and g) maintaining a cost-effective tariff system for the sub-sector. The policy direction of the Government during next five years is to provide equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the entire population of the country.

### 6. Sources of Funding/ Finance for Recovery

It is envisaged that short- and medium-term (2017-2018) fund requirements are scheduled to be met through ministerial allocation. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) declares the need to ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all by 2030, for which ear-marked funding will be borne mainly by multi-lateral donors.

### 7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners: Government, Private Sector, NGOs

Disaster Risk Management encompassing pre-emergency, emergency onset and post-emergency contexts and Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity/Mech-

anisms should become a permanent agenda item of the national WATSAN steering committee meeting convened by the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply together with NWS&DB. This forum may be extended towards forming multi-sectoral platforms to materialize long-term strategies for Integrated Water Resource Management with particular attention to catchments and river basins. Convergence between the water and health sectors may be further strengthened under the Water Safety Plan (WSP) framework through District Water Quality Surveillance Committees to cater to disaster related issues pertaining to household water and sanitation facilities.

A key highlight during the immediate response was the role and response of Community-based organizations (CBOs), communities, civil society organizations, media institutions etc. The sector would assess incorporation of such stakeholders in the medium- to long-term recovery processes as well by setting mechanisms and platforms. The existing CBOs that manage water schemes would play a key role in this aspect through capacity building and integration of risk management approaches such as water safety plans. As a whole the sector would have to assess its potential in reaching out both upstream and downstream audiences through customized communication strategies on risk-informed and disaster-resilient water and sanitation services. Mass media and education system would be more involved in setting sustainable targets in this regard.

### 8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements and Mechanisms

The Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply together with NWS&DB and Department of National Community Water Supply (DNCWS) are the lead agencies in implementing the reconstruction of the sector. The

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9 Public Investment Programme (PIP), p. 94 and 99

**TABLE 20: WATER AND SANITATION BUDGET SUMMARY TABLE**

Scheme	District	2017	2018	2019	Total
NWSBD Scheme	Galle	0.62	11.50	0.00	12.12
	Matara	2.04	78.60	0.00	80.64
	Hambantota	2.05	60.50	0.00	62.55
	Kalutara	0.75	1.50	0.00	2.25
	Ratnapura	1.50	11.00	0.00	12.50
	Colombo	24.20	68.00	0.00	92.20
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>31.16</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>262.26</b>
Community-Managed Rural Water Schemes	Galle	0.000	26.14	33.46	59.60
	Matara	0.00	54.73	65.67	120.40
	Hambantota	0.00	28.10	0.00	28.10
	Kalutara	0.00	11.90	0.00	11.90
	Ratnapura	0.00	118.97	147.53	266.50
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>0.0</b>	<b>239.84</b>	<b>246.66</b>	<b>486.50</b>
Dug Wells	Galle	0.00	2.36	142.64	145.00
	Matara	0.00	18.08	118.12	136.20
	Hambantota	0.00	6.23	35.67	41.90
	Kalutara	0.00	43.47	147.03	190.50
	Ratnapura	0.00	19.38	132.42	151.80
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>89.52</b>	<b>575.88</b>	<b>665.40</b>
Household Toilets	Galle	0.00	25.60	67.10	92.70
	Matara	0.00	61.50	110.10	171.60
	Hambantota	0.00	49.30	113.70	163.00
	Kalutara	0.00	92.40	152.00	244.40
	Ratnapura	0.00	92.40	197.50	289.90
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>321.20</b>	<b>640.40</b>	<b>961.60</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>31.16</b>	<b>881.66</b>	<b>1462.94</b>	<b>2375.76</b>

**TABLE 21: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR**

Programme Objective	District & Water Supply Scheme	Annual Target by District /by location		Costs Already Incurred in 2017		Budget for Balance of Year 2017		Annual Target	Annual Budget	Annual Target	Annual Budget	Budgetary Support			Government Lead	
		2017				2018	2018	2019	2019	Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	
Community-Managed Rural Water Schemes																
	Matara					50 RWS	54.7	To 60	65.7	120.4	National Water Supply & Drainage Board and Department of National Community Water Supply					
	110															
To carry out required repairs and reconstruction works to identified RWS schemes within the district.	Ratnapura					25 RWS	119.0	31 RWS	147.5	266.5						
	56															
	Galle					25 RWS	26.1	32 RWS	33.5	59.6						
	57															
	Kalutara					10 RWS	11.9	---	0.0	11.9						
	10															
	Hambantota					12 RWS	28.1	---	0.0	28.1						
	12															
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>0.0</b>		<b>239.8</b>		<b>246.7</b>	<b>486.5</b>				
Dug Wells																
	Kalutara															
	1512					700	43.5		812	50.4	93.9	National Water Supply & Drainage Board and Department of National Community Water Supply				
Repairing and re-construction of damaged protected wells	Ratnapura					300	19.4		457	29.5	48.9					
	757															
	Galle					60	2.4		95	3.7	6.1					
	155															
	Matara					300	18.1		483	29.1	47.2					
	783															
	Hambantota					100	6.2		157	9.8	16.0					
	257															
<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>0.0</b>		<b>89.6</b>		<b>122.58</b>	<b>212.1</b>				

National Water Supply & Drainage Board and Department of National Community Water Supply

Kalutara				1350 (10% of the total existing dug wells)	96.6	96.6			
<b>Total improvement to existing Dug Wells including protection for unprotected wells (BBB)</b>	<b>13508</b>								
Ratnapura				1438 (10% of the total existing dug wells)	102.9	102.9			
14384									
Galle				1941 (10% of the total existing dug wells)	138.9	138.9			
19416									
Matara				1245 (10% of the total existing dug wells)	89.0	89.0			
12457									
Hambantota				361 (10% of the total existing dug wells)	25.9	25.9			
3618									
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>		<b>453.3</b>	<b>453.3</b>			

Ministry of Health and Health Department

National Water Supply & Drainage Board and Department of National Community Water Supply

<b>Household toilets</b>									
Ratnapura				1500 Toilets	92.4	1772 Toilets	109.1	201.5	
3272									
Kalutara				1500 Toilets	92.4	2128 Toilets	131.1	223.5	
3628									
Matara				1000 Toilets	61.5	1416 Toilets	87.1	148.6	
2416									
Galle				500 Toilets	25.6	688 Toilets	35.3	60.9	
1188									
Hambanthota				800 Toilets	49.3	992 Toilets	61.1	110.4	
1792									
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>321.2</b>		<b>423.7</b>	<b>744.9</b>			

National Water Supply & Drainage Board and Department of National Community Water Supply

<b>Total improvement to existing Toilets Including Upgrading Direct Pits to Water Sealed Units (BBB)</b>	<b>11490</b>								
Ratnapura				1149 (10% of existing Toilets)	88.4	88.4			
11490									
Kalutara				271 (Only 10%) of existing Toilets	20.9	20.9			
2710									
Matara				299 (Only 10%) of existing Toilets	23.0	23.0			
2991									
Galle				412 (Only 10%) of existing Toilets	31.8	31.8			
4123									
Hambanthota				683 (Only 10%) of existing Toilets	52.6	52.6			
6836									
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>321.2</b>		<b>216.7</b>	<b>216.7</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>640.4</b>		<b>961.6</b>	<b>961.6</b>			

**TABLE 21: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR**

Programme Objective	District & Water Supply Scheme	Annual Target 2017	Costs Already Incurred in 2017 (Rs. Mn)	Budget for Balance of Year 2017 (LKR Mn)	Annual Target by District/by Location		Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target 2019	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Budgetary Support				Government Lead	
					2018	2019				Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Govern-ment (LKR Mn)	Donor (LKR Mn)	Unmet (Financing Gap)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies
<b>NWS&amp;DB Water Schemes</b>															
Repair and strengthen the three main transmission pipelines damaged along Kaluaggala-Labugama road (200m length)	Colombo	New pipes connected to the existing three pipelines and strengthen the system.	12.2	12.0	68.0	---	0.0	92.2							
	Labugama-Kalatuwawa wss					Pipeline strengthened for preventing further slides and similar landslide-prone areas along the pipelines identified									
Replace three variable speed drive VSD panels at the Balakawala Intake	Matara	Three VSD temporarily repaired.	0.53	0.0	27.5		0.0	28.0							
	Matara Group Town Water Supply Scheme	Generator (300 KVA and three-phase supply) repaired.	0.64	0.0	11.0		0.0	11.6							
Constructing a new steel Pipe Bridge across Urubokka Oya to rest the two pipelines (300 mm DI and 200 mm DI)	Hambantota	Temporary support to restore the two pipe lines (300 mm DI and 200 mm DI)	1.5	0.0	33.0		0.0	34.5							
	Ranna WSS					Constructing the new steel Pipe Bridge									
Generator (400 KVA and three-phase supply) in Ratnapura Intake to be replaced	Ratnapura	Generator temporarily repaired.	1.5	0.0	11.0		0.0	12.5							
	Ratnapura					Generator (400 KVA and three-phase supply) in Ratnapura Intake to be replaced									
Replacing of Intake Pumps and Panels in Intake Pump House	Hambantota	Temporary repairing	0.43	0.0	13.2		0.0	13.6							
	Hambantota					Replacing of Intake Pumps and Panels									
Reconstruction of Slow Sand Filters	Wakamulla WSS	Temporary Restoration	0.12	0.0	14.3		0.0	14.4							
	Wakamulla WSS					Reconstruction of Slow Sand Filters									

Replacing two Intake Borehole Panels	Matara	Replacing pumps and associated equipment	0.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
Replacing of Intake Pumps and Panels in Intake Pump House	Matara	Temporary Repairing	0.4	0.0	22.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	22.4
Repairs to damaged raw water transmission mains in Ingriya and Nimalagama	Kalutara	Temporary Repairs	0.55	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.1
Replacing of Intake Panels	Matara	Temporary Repairing	0.13	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.6
Replacing of Intake Borehole Pumps	Galle	Boreholes flushed and cleaned. Borehole pumps temporary repaired and running	0.32	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.1
Replacing of Intake Borehole Pumps	Matara	Replacing of Intake Borehole Pumps	0.37	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0
Repairs to damaged water distribution pipelines	Kalutara	Repairs to damaged water distribution pipelines	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Replacing of Intake Borehole Pumps and panels	Galle	Boreholes flushed and Cleaned. Borehole Pumps temporary repaired and running	0.3	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	9.1
Sub Total			19.2	12.0	231.1	231.1	0.0	0.0	262.3

**TABLE 21:** RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB), will handle the main water supply schemes while the RWS Division is responsible for Rural Water Supply Schemes, in participation with the DNCWS and Rural Water Supply (RWS) district units of NWS&DB. In the implementation of RWSs, dug-wells and latrines are implemented and monitored in participation with the CBOs operating at the grassroots, with the coordinating support of the divisional level health sector workers (CHWs, PHIs etc.), and Community Development Officers.

The Ministry of City Planning and the NWS&DB will liaise with the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Disaster Management to ensure that DRR elements are integrated into the sector reconstruction and all initiatives comply with national policies and international ratification of disaster and humanitarian responses. The Ministry and NWS&DB will collaborate with the international donor community and UN agencies in the recovery / reconstruction process. They would further link the recovery and reconstruction work with long-term development and DRR initiatives pertaining to the sector.

## 9. Monitoring Framework

The key indicators for the sector recovery are as follows:

- Number and length of pipelines repaired and restored
- Number of intake panels and pumps replaced
- Number of generators supporting water supply procured
- Number of pipelines repaired and water supply restored and improved
- Number of dug wells cleaned and utilized by communities
- Number of toilets repaired, reconstructed and sanitation facilities restored to households

*[Table 20-21] pp. 117-119*



## - Transport

### 1. Strategic Vision for the Sector for Recovery

Road Infrastructure facilities are improved through the concept of Building Back Better (BBB) and are resilient to disasters, enabling the smooth functioning of the Transport Sector.

### 2. Status of sector recovery from 2016 and 2017 landslides and floods

**Floods and Landslides – 2016:** In 2016, Flood damage was experienced in all provinces of Sri Lanka. Earthslips and landslides were reported in the Southern, Central, Sabaragamuwa, Uva and North-Western Provinces. Road erosion, slope failures, damages of shoulders, retaining walls, drains and culverts were also reported in these areas. Rock falling was reported in the Uva Province. Minor road damages and base failures were experienced in the other provinces.

**Tentative Cost Estimate:** The relevant Provincial Directors worked out the tentative cost estimates for rectification, as follows:

PROVINCE	TENTATIVE COST (LKR MILLION)
Western	686.00
Southern	6.00
Central	230.00
Sabaragamuwa	87.00
North Western	118.00
North Central	133.00
Northern	113.00
Eastern	80.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1455.00</b>

**Floods and Landslides – 2017:** In 2017, severe flood damage and landslides were experienced in eight districts within the Western, Southern, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. Nearly 300 km of Class 'A' and Class 'B' roads

were affected. Nearly 18 Bridges were damaged. Landslides occurred in Matara, Ratnapura and Colombo Districts. In addition, many retaining walls and drainage structures were severely damaged.

**Temporary Recovery Measures:** RDA had taken immediate measures for the temporary recovery work which was estimated as LKR 579.70 million. The roads were made passable and the removal of trees and debris was carried out on the roadways. RDA funds and some funds from District Secretaries were utilized for the temporary recovery measures.

**Additional finance for BBB:** Considering GOSL's emphasis on Building Back Better through the incorporation of disaster resilient construction techniques into road reconstruction, community mobilization and capacity building of technical persons, builders, and officials in incorporating disaster resilient features to road sector is critical. Technical Officers from the Divisional Offices themselves were exposed to specialized training in incorporating DRR into construction and therefore are not adequately equipped to impart this knowledge to beneficiaries.

**Issues and Challenges with the Transport Recovery and Reconstruction:** It is intended to implement the recovery plan in three years which will be a difficult task with the available and limited administrative staff, skilled and semi-skilled labourers, technical staff, machinery, equipment, including construction materials. The shortage of public and private contractors will impede to achieve the expected goals.

In addition, the Government Procurement Guidelines, Financial Regulations and Administrative Regulations will not allow the speedy implementation of the projects.

### 3. Sector Recovery Priorities /Objectives

- 1) The immediate priority in the recovery of damaged structures is the removal of debris and cleaning the surface to open the roadways, which was attended to during the year 2017.
- 2) The first priority thereafter is for the reconstruction of bridges and culverts to make the affected roads passable.
- 3) The next priority is the reconstruction of damage retaining walls in such a way that they will be resistant to future landslides.
- 4) In combination with retaining walls, measures to consolidate sloping terrain by appropriate slope protection techniques.
- 5) After strengthening the above associated components, actual road works need to be implemented, which is the final step of the sequential rebuilding process.
- 6) Ongoing monitoring both at national and sub-national levels (provincial, district and local), is equally important.

### 4. Prioritization Criteria for Projects

The overall priority is to provide uninterrupted road access to disaster-affected communities through fully-recovered national roads, provincial roads and local roads as well as assured transport facilities for communities that were affected by the 2016 and 2017 natural disasters.

The road sector intervention related prioritization criteria was set accordingly:

- 1) Accessibility to the important destinations
- 2) Connectivity to the other road network

- 3) Magnitude of the road user communities
- 4) Vehicle movement volume of the affected road network
- 5) Protection of public and private assets along the affected roads

### 5. Sector Policy Guidelines for Recovery

The draft National Housing Policy of January 2017 lists safety and resilience amongst its guiding principles: ‘ensuring safe and resilient human settlements responsive to impacts of natural disasters and climate change’.

#### LINK TO PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAMME – 2017-2020 (PAGES 76 AND 86)

The Public Investment Programme 2017-2020, aims at ensuring access to road infrastructure facilities for every road user in order to improve the quality of life of all citizens.

In regard to the transport sector, PIP provides a detailed account on all its subsectors, viz. Roads, railways, public transport, ports & shipping, aviation and challenges vis-à-vis strategies for each mode of transport. The main concern is to upgrade national highways (including 5 express ways), and making desired connectivity to national and provincial road networks.

The main challenges encountered by Transport Sector (among others) include; a) ensure connectivity to every node or, to every settlement area of the country, b) ensure high mobility among growth centres, ensure multi-modal connectivity nodes with railway, deontic airports etc., c) bottlenecks at different points of road network, d) sustainable maintenance of the existing network, and e) proper coordination between road sector agencies.

There are many more issues and challenges regarding public commuting, which is dominated by bus transport (52%). The present demand for public passenger travel is around 80 billion passenger kilometres per year, of which road transportation amounts approximately to 93%.

**Other Policies:** National Involuntary Resettlement Policy of 2001 (NIRP) developed under the Ministry of Lands, provides several guidelines applicable to communities relocated from high-risk areas including the need for community participation in decision making in the resettlement process, need to ensure gender equity in assistance, and an integrated approach to resettlement including assistance to re-establish livelihoods and employment, social and cultural networks and grievance redress mechanisms.

**Links to Global Policy Frameworks:** Guiding Principles for road reconstruction include Build Back Better principles, which aim at ensuring that communities affected by disasters have access to improved road infrastructure as a result of the reconstruction process. Building Back Better views disasters as an opportunity to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience of affected communities.

**The Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals of the New Urban Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, are other key guiding documents that are applicable for road reconstruction.**

**KEY GAPS IN POLICY:**

The policies and guiding principles listed above, particularly the NIRP, addresses many of the issues related to reconstruction and relocation of disaster-affected and highly vulnerable communities. However, the NIRP is not widely known and the legislation to operationalize the policy has not been enacted.

Therefore, the current need would be to revise the NIRP to include disaster induced relocation and establish mechanisms to operationalize it. It is also opportune to include recovery considerations into respective sector and/or DM policy, outlining the key agencies tasked with recovery activities and guiding principles for recovery.

## **6. Sources of Funding/ Finance for Recovery**

The budgetary requirement for damaged RDA roads for the scheduled three-year period (2017, 2018 and 2019) is worked out at LKR 1,876.10, 3,563.00 and 4,062.00 million respectively. The highest district-wise financial allocations will be for Matara, Galle and Ratnapura. The main four items of works include: a) rehabilitation of roads, b) reconstruction of bridges and culverts, c) construction of retaining walls, and d) slope protection measures.

The main source of funding for recovery activities in the road sector is the GoSL through ministerial allocation. Some major reconstruction pertaining to expressways and highways are ear-marked for funding by multi-lateral donors, who have already given their confirmation of funding.

GOSL funds that were made available to the District Secretaries of each affected district amounts to block allocation of LKR 300 million per district, which mainly to reconstruct and/or rehabilitate damaged provincial roads and local government roads, with the technical assistance and supervision by PRDA and district and GN level technical staff.

## **7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners:**

**Key Roles of RDA:** Construction and maintenance of roads, culverts, bridges and drainage

structures, and slope protections on national A and B roads. The road construction and improvement works were procured in accordance with the Government Procurement Guidelines and Implemented by the RDA with the assistance of Provincial Offices. The technical supports will be provided by RDA or shall be out-sourced if necessary.

**Implementing Partners** are Provincial Councils and local authorities at the sub-national level. Most of recovery works of the provincial and local government roads are handled by PRDA and local government authorities through their technical arms. NWS&DB, CEB, SLT, CECB and Private Contractors take part in reconstruction work pertaining to differing disaster contexts and monitoring of construction quality. NBRO can also support the implementers in building capacities to mainstream resilience into retaining walls and rectification of landslides and slope protection.

Most of the rural roads are technically and financially supported by various INGOs and local NGOs, within their capacities, in consultation with the local government authorities, to meet immediate and short-term requirements.

## **8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements and Mechanisms**

The road construction and improvement works were procured in accordance with the Government Procurement Guidelines and Implemented by the RDA with the assistance of Provincial Offices. The technical supports will be provided by RDA or shall be out-sourced if necessary.

Coordination at National level is proposed through a Steering Committee, comprising the Secretaries of the Ministries of Higher

Education and Highways and heads of the relevant agencies mentioned above, donors to the programme, and representatives of UN or other agencies implementing project activities.

**Socio-technical facilitation** is a key requisite to ensure that the principles of Build Back Better are incorporated into the road sector recovery process. Socio-technical facilitation includes, but is not limited to, the following aspects:

- Ensuring availability of adequate skilled workforce for reconstruction;
- Provision of timely on-site advice and guidance during the construction;
- Developing appropriate technical guidelines and options for disaster resistant construction; and
- Quality assurance services, leading to timely completion of road projects in the districts.

## **Gaps in Implementation arrangements:**

Implementation of activities in the sector lacks clarity in terms of institutional structures, as many institutions with varying levels of capacity and technical expertise are involved in the relief and reconstruction process. There is very little coordination among stakeholders. The Ministry of Higher Education and Highways, with the mandate for road construction, is actively involved in the road reconstruction process.

## **9. Monitoring framework**

Overall monitoring of the progress of the programme is proposed to be carried out by the Road Development Authority. The relevant Provincial Directors will implement the work with the assistance of Divisional Offices of the Districts. The Head Office of RDA will closely monitor the works.

Key monitoring indicators of the Transport sector recovery plans include the following:

- number of landslides rectified at the end of 2019;
- length of roads completed at the end of 2019;
- number of bridges and culverts completed at the end of 2019.

The monitoring of the reconstruction of National RDA roads, provincial and rural roads, therefore will be based on the priority parameters, which will be conducted by trained RDA personnel. PRDA and the technical staff attached to District Secretariats and to local government, including CBO activists will follow a more sustainable monitoring system backed by an appropriate donor-funded M&E project.

*[Table 22 / pp. 124-125]*

**TABLE 2.2: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX - TRANSPORTATION SECTOR**

Programme Objective	Affected Districts	Annual Target by district/location		Annual Budget (LKR Mn)		Annual Target by district/location			Annual Budget (LKR Mn)			Budgetary Support (LKR Mn)			Government Lead		
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2018	2019	Total Budget	Government	Donor	Unmet	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies				
		2017	2018	2017	2018	2018	2019										
RDA Roads (Class A and B roads)																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 30 km																	
Retaining Wall – 3 nos.	Colombo					500.00				500.00					1,000.00		
Slop Protection																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 3 km																	
Reconstruction of Bridges – 1 nos.																	
Culvert – 10 nos.																	
Retaining Wall – 5 nos.	Kalutara					130.00				600.00					715.00		1,445.00
Drains – 18 nos.																	
Slop Protection																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 1 km	Gampaha									25.00					25.00		
Drains – 4 nos.																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 117 km.																	
Reconstruction of Bridges – 6 nos.	Galle					850.00				850.00					434.00		2,134.00
Retaining Wall – 2 nos.																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 80 km																	
Reconstruction of Bridges – 1 nos.	Matara					76.00				800.00					1,470.00		2,346.00
Retaining Wall – 14 nos.																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 29 km																	
Reconstruction of Bridges – 2 nos.	Hambantota					19.00				13.00					32.00		
Retaining Wall - 5 nos.																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 15 km																	
Reconstruction of Bridges – 1 nos.	Kegalle					200.00				175.00					375.00		
Retaining Wall – 7 nos.																	
Rehabilitation of Roads – 24 km																	

Reconstruction of Bridges – 7 nos. Retaining Wall – 17 nos.	Rathnapura	601.10	600.00	943.00	2,144.100				
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>1,876.100</b>	<b>3,563.000</b>	<b>4,062.000</b>	<b>9,501.100</b>				
<b>PRDA Roads (Class C and D roads)</b>									
Reconstruction of Bridges	Ratnapura	9.200	55.200	27.600	139.000				
	Kalutara	4.700	28.200	14.100	41.700				
Reconstruction of Culverts	Kalutara	7.810	46.860	23.430	78.100				
Reconstruction of Retaining Wall	Kalutara	0.850	5.100	2.550	8.500				Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government
	Kalutara	17.870	107.220	53.610					
	Matara	139.411	836.465	418.232					
Rehabilitation of Roads	Galle	194.104	1,164.622	2,441.161	582.311	1,220.580	4,068.601		
	Hambantota	18.146	108.874	54.437					
	Ratnapura	37.330	223.980	111.990					
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>429.420</b>	<b>2,576.521</b>	<b>1,288.260</b>	<b>4,294.201</b>				
<b>Rural Roads (Class E roads)</b>									
	Ratnapura	7.200	43.200	21.600					
	Galle	0.255	1.532	0.766					
Reconstruction of Bridges	Matara	0.654	3.922	1.961	46.534	155.112			
	Hambantota	2.102	12.614	6.307					
	Kalutara	5.300	31.800	15.900					
	Ratnapura	2.965	17.790	8.895					
Reconstruction of Culverts	Matara	1.200	7.200	3.600	61.285	204.284			
	Hambantota	0.303	1.820	0.910					
	Kalutara	15.960	95.760	47.880					Ministry of Provincial Council and Local Government
Reconstruction of Drainage systems	Matara	0.120	0.720	0.360	7.014	23.381			
	Hambantota	2.218	13.309	6.654					
Reconstruction of Retaining Walls	Matara	2.678	16.068	8.034	29.709	99.030			
	Kalutara	7.225	43.350	21.675					
	Ratnapura	27.498	164.985	82.493					
	Galle	32.057	192.341	96.170					
Rehabilitation of Roads	Matara	21.804	130.826	845.918	422.959	1,409.864			
	Hambantota	15.566	93.395	46.697					
	Kalutara	44.062	264.372	132.186					
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>189.167</b>	<b>1,135.002</b>	<b>567.501</b>	<b>1,891.671</b>				
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2,494.687</b>	<b>7,274.523</b>	<b>5,917.762</b>	<b>15,686.972</b>				

## - Power and Energy

### 1. Strategic Vision of the Sector for Recovery

Power supply is restored and the national power grid strengthened to ensure a resilient rebuilding process. The recovery strategy for the power sector aims to restore the power supply by reconstructing, repairing damages with several preventive measures to avoid damage in the future.

### 2. Status of Recovery in the 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

In the immediate aftermath of the May 2016 and 2017 disasters, restoration of power supply was done in affected areas using the fullest capacity of the utility providers. Hence, in both situations, power supply was restored to most of the areas within 48 hours. The power distribution lines and related installations were fully resorted and recovered within a short period of time, mostly within 2-10 days depending on the severity of the damage and the accessibility. Electricity supply to the hospitals, water pumping stations, and Divisional Secretaries in affected areas was carried out without any interruption. In both the 2016 and 2017 disaster situations, special restoration teams of the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) were used in the operations of reconstruction and restore the power supply.

The total estimated recovery and reconstruction need for the power sector in 2016 was LKR 364.54 million. Mostly medium- and long-term recovery and reconstruction needs were proposed in 2016. The 2017 recovery and reconstruction needs estimated as LKR 2,120 million is significantly high when compared to the 2016 recovery needs, since more risk reduction measures are proposed to strengthen the power distribution network.

The Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy offered concessions for the electricity consumers who are severely affected by floods and landslides. Electricity meters were provided free of charge to those whose meters were destroyed due to floods. Utility providers (Ceylon Electricity Board and Lanka Electricity Company Limited) offered social work by giving the clearance to the internal wiring network by inspecting the same for those who are affected. Also, a six-month grace period was given for the flood victims to pay their May and June electricity bills in an instalment basis. Free service connections were given for consumers whose houses were fully destroyed due to floods and landslides and payments of previous electricity bills were waved off. Free electricity services were given for a six-month period for the people displaced due to floods. Small enterprises and industries affected by floods and landslides were given six months to pay due electricity bills on an instalment basis in order to maintain and restore local livelihoods, culture and traditions.

### 3. Sector Recovery Priorities/Objectives

The highest priority of the power sector is ensuring a reliable power supply to all at all times. Key recovery objectives of the sector are restoring the damaged electricity distribution network in affected areas and strengthening related critical power infrastructures.

### 4. Prioritization Criteria, Sector Policy Guidelines for Recovery

Prioritization criteria for the power sector are based on the supply of electricity to the nation without any interruption. Accordingly, necessary immediate measures are taken by the utility providers under the guidance of the Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy.

The Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy is facilitating the Utility Providers (Ceylon



Electricity Board and Lanka Electricity Company Limited) by formulating Energy policies to implement an effective recovery mechanism. According to the provisions of the Disaster Management Act of May 2005, the Ministry directed the CEB to implement the Disaster Management Plan for the Power sector, including the Recovery Plan and the business continuity plan. It is expected that the above arrangements will strengthen the CEB's and LECO's capacity to respond to future disasters.

Several recovery and reconstructions needs were identified according to the short-, medium- and long-term by the utility providers. Power instruments and materials, which are mostly needed for the immediate restoration of power supply, are at the highest priority. These materials and instruments are needed within two days to 10 days to restore the power supply according to accessibility to affected areas. Keeping of such materials as backup material in a convenient storage space and at vicinity for quick transportation is paramount. Portable generators with required fuel storage as backup power is an absolute necessity in order to supply power for very urgent and critical situations. Utility providers have proposed to make available motorized boats in the most affected areas in order to transport restoration teams and materials to places are inaccessible due to floods. This may be worthwhile especially to restore power to critical places such as hospitals and displacement camps.

The recent floods exposed some of the vulnerabilities in the power sector that exist in the flood-affected areas and several strengthening measures were proposed in the medium- and long-term. This includes conversion of bare conductors into ABC conductors as safety precautions and also to improve reliability. Shifting of auto reclosers to a suitable place in Morawaka, and shifting of medium voltage distribution networks from most flood-prone areas to more suitable places is also proposed to be done under Building Back Better principles. Re-conducting of medium voltage lines for alternative power arrangements has to be

done for the immediate restoration of power supply in an outage.

Government policy is to use energy efficient systems wherever possible; hence, there is a possibility to use hybrid street lamps that is setting up Light Emitting Diode (LED) systems (battery powered solar charging) for street light illumination in the affected areas. Communication is a salient activity needed for deployment of working teams and materials as well as to obtain information regarding power issues in a disaster situation and it is suggested to providing radio communication systems with Push to Talk (PTT) in affected areas for smooth operations to be carried out. The installation of sophisticated rain gauging stations in mostly needed catchment areas is proposed i.e. the catchment areas of Kukule Ganga, Maussakale and Castlereagh reservoirs in order to obtain real-time rainfall data with telemetering systems which will enable the reduction or prevent the impact of floods in downstream areas. Among the modern technologies, Drones play a major role in getting online information in critical situations such as disasters. Auto piloting is a novel concept to gather live information where places are not accessible; therefore, the introduction of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to the power sector to plot the necessary information for immediate recovery and reconstruction would be a benefit.

## **5. Sources of Funding**

Immediate recovery and reconstruction work was done by the utility providers using own funds which was LKR 469 million. CEB funds will be utilized for setting up a disaster preparedness plan, building capacity of the staff and setting up disaster management committees and a Power Sector Disaster Management Plan. Funds are not available for other medium- and long-term recovery needs listed in the matrix.

**TABLE 23: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – POWER SUPPLY SECTOR**

Programme	Power & Energy						Budgetary Support			Government Lead	
	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn.)	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn.)	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn.)	Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government (LKR Mn.)	Donor (LKR Mn.)		Unmet (Funding Gap) (LKR Mn.)
	2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019					
1	Restoration of power supply in affected areas in the Southern Province, Ratnapura and Kalutara Districts	469.00					469.00	469.00 (CEB)			CEB
2	Service Delivery in Emergency Situation										LECO
2.1	Portable Generators with fuel storage for social needs				4.00		4.00			4.00	CEB
2.2	Motorized Boats with lifesaving jackets for material and workers' transport (3 Nos. of boats)				5.00		5.00			5.00	CEB
2.3	Radio Communication System/PTT (Push to Talk) enabled hand held radios (30 Nos.)				3.00		3.00			3.00	LECO
2.4	Solar Powered Lamps/Lanterns for life supports				3.00		3.00			3.00	CEB

2-5	Solar Powered Chargers for operational/ social needs	Availability of power in a power outage in five districts	7.00	7.00	7.00	CEB
3	Risk and Vulnerability Reduction					
3-1	Installation of Rain Gauging stations in catchment areas with a telemetering system to obtain real time data	Installation done and collection of real time rainfall data at catchment areas of Kukule Ganga, Maussakele and Castlereagh reservoirs	5.00	5.00	5.00	CEB
3-2	Deployment of Unmanned Arial Vehicles to collect real time information equipped with Transceivers	Collect live information when places are not accessible (CEB Head Office, Colombo)	10.00	10.00	10.00	CEB
3-3	Raising the Gantry in Eheliyagoda	Reduce the flood impact Eheliyagoda, Ratnapura	25.00	25.00	25.00 (CEB)	CEB
4	Strengthening Distribution Network					
4-1	Shifting of Auto Recloser at Morawaka	Maintain reliable power supply in Morawaka, Matara District	3.00	3.00	3.00	CEB
4-2	Conversion of Bare Conductor to ABC Conductor	Strengthened the vulnerable places of the distribution network at Neluwa, Baddegama, Thalgaswala and Tawalama in Galle District, Godagama, Akurassa, Mailboda, Thudawa in Matara District and Kirama and Ranna in the Hambantota District.	500.00	500.00	1000.00	CEB
4-3	MV line shifting at river banks and river crossing	Shifting MV line from the most vulnerable areas in Nilwala, Krama Oya and Uru Boku Oya river banks and river crossings in Matara, Galle and Hambantota.	150.00	150.00	150.00	CEB
4-4	Re-conducting MV lines for alternative power arrangements	Alternative power arrangements in place and strengthened Matara, Deniyaya Grid feeders and Beliatta and Galle grid feeders	200.00	200.00	200.00	CEB
<b>Total</b>			<b>469.00</b>	<b>915.00</b>	<b>1884.00</b>	<b>1390.00</b>
				<b>500.00</b>	<b>494.00</b>	

## 6. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners

The Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy is the key institution responsible for the Power Sector Governance and Administration. Implementing partners are the Ceylon Electricity Board and Lanka Electricity Company Private Limited.

## 7. Implementation and Coordination Arrangement and Mechanisms

Implementation of the recovery framework is done by the Distribution System of CEB which is divided into four divisions. Each Distribution Division of CEB is headed by an Additional General Manager who directly reports to the General Manager. The four divisions are comprised as follows:

### DIVISION 1

Colombo City, North Western Province, North Central Province and Northern Province

### DIVISION 2

Western Province North, Central Province and Eastern Province

### DIVISION 3

Western Province South II, Uva and Sabaragamuwa

### DIVISION 4

Western Province South I and Southern Province

Each Distribution Division is divided into provinces and each province is headed by a Deputy General Manager. The Province is sub-divided into several areas, which are managed by Area Electrical Engineers. The Area is further subdivided into several Consumer Service Centres (CSC) headed by an Electrical Superintendent.

There are two Branch Offices of LECO in Galle and Kalutara to carry out the electricity distribution operations, headed by a Branch Manager who directly reports to the Head of Operations in LECO.

## 8. Monitoring Framework

CEB: Monitoring is done by the respective Deputy General Managers in areas and reported to the relevant Additional General Manager of the Division. All Additional General Managers report to the CEB General Manager. The General Manager reports to the Secretary to the Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy.

LECO: Head of the Operation monitors the implementation of recovery actions through Branch Managers of LECO and reports to the General Manager of LECO. The LECO General Manager reports to the Secretary to the Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy.

The following indicators may be used to monitor sector progress:

- Length of restored and repaired damaged power distribution lines in each districts and number of electricity grids repaired
- Number of districts equipped with stand-by emergency response supplies such as portable generators, boats, communication equipment, solar-powered lanterns and solar power chargers to respond to emergencies.
- Length of new power distribution lines relocated to safe places.
- Number of catchment areas of the reservoirs installed with rain gauges with telemetering facility to obtain real time data.

[Table 23]. pp 130-131

## CROSS-CUTTING SECTOR

### - Environment

#### 1. Strategic Vision of the Environment Sector for Recovery

Sustainable environmentally sensitive recovery and reconstruction mechanisms are in place across all sectors to ensure the restoration of disaster-affected environments, while improvements in ecosystem services make communities more resilient to disasters.

#### 2. Status of Sector Recovery from 2016 and 2017 Landslides and Floods

While appreciable damages and losses were not reported for the environment sector, it is recognized that environment degradation played a role in the 2016 and 2017 floods and landslides, contributing to damages and losses in other sectors. Considering these factors, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment identifies the need to mitigate effects on the environment after a disaster situation.

The annual allocation (2016) of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE) for the Mahaweli Projects and environment conservation activities was LKR 58 Million out of which LKR 33 million was utilized during the year 2016. Part of this was used for soil conservation activities, preserving 230 cubic meters and 15,423 meters of soil under the natural resources conservation programme of the ongoing Mahaweli projects. The national ceremony to be held on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June 2017 to commemorate the World Environment Day was cancelled due to the disaster situation in the country. Instead, an environmental clean-up (waste disposal, soil conservation programme) was conducted in the Kalutara District with the patronage of His Excellency the President Maithripala Sirisena.

Impacts of 2016 and 2017 floods and landslides on the environment could not be adequately captured by the PDNAs due to **data gaps**. No significant improvement can be reported in data management from 2016 to 2017. How to take action post-/pre- disaster situations is identified by the MMDE as a key gap within the Environment policy. Vision 2025 also identified this as an issue that needs attention. The Environmental Protection License (EPL), Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes are the existing requirements for ensuring risk reduction and contingency planning to and/or mitigate disasters. However, the MMDE acknowledges the urgent need to **address gaps in the above and related policies, environmental standards and guidelines**, and proper **enforcement**. Improper municipal **waste management** systems link to increasing disaster impacts and the urgency of attending to waste dumps (e.g. Meethotamulla) was another important highlight of the PDNA 2016. The Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development and the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Governments are engaged in identifying and facilitating more appropriate long-term measures, although measures so far consist only of shifting the problem to different locations to address the political challenge and engaging with investors who have technology solutions to remove existing dumps.

Any improvement to **drainage management** since last year seems insignificant as blockages of drains was identified as a serious contribution to flooding in urban areas in 2017 too. Similarly issues such as **wetland degradation**, sand mining, land use violations, establishment of mini hydropower and non-adherence to procedure and standards are also highlighted and remain unaddressed. Addressing these issues can be highly contentious and challenging in the short-term, due to engrained 'bad' practices owing to weak- or non-enforcement of regulations and strong political patronage.

### 3. Sector Recovery Priorities /Objectives

The objectives are to ensure sustainable environment sensitive sectoral recovery at national and sub-national levels and to facilitate the revival of the environment to restore and strengthen ecosystem services for resilience building.

A degraded environment can contribute to increasing disaster risks and impacts while a healthy environment can strengthen resilience to disasters. Therefore, environmental revival has to be a priority in the recovery plans, although it should not be limited to the revival of the environmental damage that occurred due to the recent disaster. It should also identify and include the revival of important degraded and degrading areas that can protect people and assets from recurrent disasters, which seems the new normal in Sri Lanka, as a Build Back Better measure. Furthermore, ensuring the proper management of ecosystem services, including through value addition in disaster prone areas, will ensure its sustainability.

### 4. Prioritization Criteria

- Environment sensitivity is considered a key Build Back Better principle in the sectoral recovery/reconstruction; (a) minimizing further environmental damage by identification of critical environment threats which could arise out of the sectoral recovery and (b) providing specific guidance to facilitate, or contribute to, environmental revival during sectoral recovery.
- Existing environmental threats which could get greatly aggravated as a result of possible recurring hazards (e.g. floods and landslides), especially those which could get triggered by the upcoming *Maha* rains.
- Interventions that have potential to

improve resilience of a wider area and communities even if these go beyond the administrative boundaries of districts affected by the floods and landslides.

- Align with the Public Investment Plan, Vision 2025, SDG strategies, NBSAP, NRI-FAP, NAP-CLD, NDCs, and NAP CCI Sri Lanka<sup>10</sup>.

### 5. Sector Policy Guidelines for Recovery

Sri Lanka in the recent past made some strong pledges to better respect and manage the environment within the country's development. In line with the Paris Agreement 2015, in January 2016, Sri Lanka declared the move towards a Blue-Green Economy,<sup>11</sup> which aims to provide standards and guidance to use ocean and land resources. Vision 2025 (2017), which aims to make Sri Lanka a wealthy country, also acknowledged weak environmental management in the country, and issues such as industrial activities, urbanization and related environment pollution, inadequate waste and water management systems, ineffective regulations and the lack of strong monitoring mechanisms as threats to sustainable development.

The National Environment Policy (NEP) 2003<sup>12</sup> aims to promote the sound management of Sri Lanka's environment, balancing the needs for social and economic development and assuring environmental integrity/accountability. Achieving effective environmental governance and effecting supportive environmental behaviours are the key policy statements. The policy does

<sup>10</sup> National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), National REDD+ Investment Framework and Action Plan (NRI-FAP), National Action Programme for Combating the Land Degradation of *Sri Lanka* (NAP-CLD), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts (NAP CCI)

<sup>11</sup> <http://srilankanext.lk/>

<sup>12</sup> [http://theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/nep\\_draft\\_I.pdf](http://theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/nep_draft_I.pdf)

not specifically consider disaster impacts on the environment and its recovery, although, it can be used to support and prioritize recovery needs of the sector.

Serious data gaps found in the environment sector highlighted by the PDNA 2016 and 2017 show that there are challenges to implement the NEP as expected. Therefore, the effective implementation of the NEP and the Strategy would facilitate sustainable sector recovery. The Environment sector must produce sound evidence with economic and social rationale to persuade recovery/development programmes not to ignore environmental concerns for the sake of immediate needs or short-term returns.

However, MMDE carried out some important initiatives. ‘Punarudaya’ the National Environmental Conservation Programme (2016-2018) is a short-term programme focused on prioritized environmental issues such as environmental pollution, including improper waste removal, deforestation, land degradation, human-animal conflict, threats to biological resources, etc. This programme is implemented at national and regional levels to address the above-identified risks. The programme facilitates people to adopt correct land use practices based on recommended land use plans, promotes environment-friendly mining activities and implements climate change adaptation activities at village level. Furthermore, the National Adaptation Plan for reducing climate change impact in Sri Lanka (NAP) identifies climate-induced disaster risk management as a cross-cutting area with broad recommended actions.

The government at present is reviewing the NEP 2003 and the National Action Plan for Environment Conservation (Haritha Lanka Programme). Review of a range of policies that are available on conservation and management and sustainable use of natural assets could be

done in a manner that helps people understand that not only individual policies can guide development, but also how together they can create a better and stronger foundation for improved environmental governance. Sound technical capacities and acceptable tools and methodologies are essential to adopt environmental sensitive practical strategies and approaches.

The Environment sector, therefore, could also use the opportunity and space created by Sri Lanka prioritizing its commitments to SDG and the Paris Declaration to push for required environmental policy improvements and implementation, and necessary enforcements. The updated NEP should be linked to the proposed revision of the sector and/or DM policy and the inclusion of considerations for recovery management/master plan and guide post-disaster needs assessment and the recovery of environment sector.

## **6. Sources of Funding/Finance for Recovery**

The ministry proposes to focus on environment destruction within the annual budgets as indicated in the matrix as there is flexibility to emphasize on recovery within the budgets made available to different agencies.

## **7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners:**

The mandated ministry for environment protection and therefore the recovery of the environmental sector is the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE). While the degree of involvement of the Ministry in the post-disaster context was not optimal, the Ministry is taking a keen interest to ensure different departments and agencies under the Ministry are aware of, and get engaged in, the recovery process. Apart from the MMDE, there are number of sectoral ministries and organizations that need to work together with the MMDE to ensure due recovery planning and implementation. The Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development,

**TABLE 24: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – ENVIRONMENT SECTOR**

Environment Programme	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)			Funding source		Government Lead		Potential Partner Support	
		2017	2018	2019	Total	Government	Donor	Unmet		Lead Agencies
<b>Environment</b>										
Biodiversity										
Establish a national list of species and ecosystem types with annual updating, research and research	Establishing expert teams on taxonomy, awareness raising, and research	5.00	10.50	10.50	26.00	CF			BDS	
Environmental Protection and Conservation	Capacity building programmes, advisory group, Provincial Biodiversity Profiles published	1.48	2.95	3.50	7.93	CF			BDS	
Provide seed grants for research on identified sites, taxa and ecosystem services	Research papers, identified sites, research papers evaluated	0.50	30.00	15.00	45.50					
Initiate research and monitoring programmes on disasters impacts on biodiversity	Most vulnerable areas to natural hazards identified	0.10	60.00	30.00	90.10					
Conduct Strategic Environment Assessments for all nine provinces and identify the best possible pathway to achieve national development goals with the least amount of habitat loss and fragmentation	Conduct awareness workshops, selecting specialized groups	10.00	80.00	40.00	130.00					
Implement the national ecosystem conservation plan by integrating it with provincial and local development plans as well as ensuring private sector participation	Ecosystem conservation plan established	30.00	10.00	5.00	45.00					
Mainstreaming agro-biodiversity conservation and use in Sri Lankan agro-ecosystems for livelihoods and adaptation to Climate Change	Biodiversity Fairs; training programmes; awareness, learning and sharing programmes; Community Biodiversity Register in each site	29.00	31.50	10.00	70.50	GEF			BDS	UNEP Agriculture Department
Mainstreaming agro-biodiversity conservation and use in Sri Lankan agro-ecosystems for livelihoods and adaptation to Climate Change	Activities according to the action plan 1.) number of meetings conducted. 2.) Coordination unit established *Increased number and types of relevant programmes mobilizing biodiversity for food and nutrition	18.90	25.56	10.00	54.46	GEF			BDS	UNEP Agriculture Department
Conduct a national level awareness campaign on invasive alien species and their impacts on natural habitats.	Improved regulatory framework for IAS policy, strategy and Action plan. National coordination mechanism is established. Training programs, publication, 09 provincial profiles, 03 research studies, 01 symposium held	16.00	0.00	0.00	16.00	GEF			BDS	UNDP



Develop and implement a national strategy that reduces the release of pollutants and solid waste in to wetlands	Current policy on wetland reviewed	10.00	40.00	50.00
Prepare and implement wetland conservation management plans for wetlands that are identified as critical systems lying outside of the protected area (PA) network.		10.00	10.00	20.00
Traditional knowledge				
Promote community-based conservation using sui-generis tools for community owned land		0.50	10.00	20.50
Establish a searchable database on traditional knowledge, beliefs and practices related to biodiversity		0.20	30.00	45.20
Policy related issues				
Develop a database related to the environment sector	Information gathering in environment sector. Establishing database and keep it updated	0.20	50.00	10.00
Establish a monitoring system for post disaster assessment on environment	Information gathering in environment sector. Establishing database and keep it updated		30.00	10.00
Review the environment policy and address post disaster needs assessment	Review the existing policy, update the current policy. Raising awareness	10.00	0.50	0.50
Forest				11.00
Enrichment of urban tree canopies, and training on nursery management.		0.20	20.00	12.00
Implementing tree planting programme for the restoration of degraded lands		10.00	30.00	10.00
Preparing and implementing recommendations on mini- hydro power projects		0.10	20.00	10.00
Incorporating a biodiversity needs assessment to the EIA/IEE process		0.10	10.00	5.00
Developing integrated urbanization plans to meet future environment challenges		10.00	20.00	5.00
Waste Management				35.00
Promote life cycle management of waste	Life cycle management in designing, manufacturing, consumption and disposal of products	10.00	30.00	15.00
Strengthen the institutional mechanism for solid waste management in every local authority	Measures to strengthen the institutional mechanism identified	20.00	30.00	15.00
Establish necessary infrastructure for solid waste management in each local authority or adopt appropriate alternative method	Institutional facilities for solid waste management in each local authority identified	100.00	100.00	50.00
Prevent accumulation of hazardous wastes into the streams	Developing guidelines for environmentally sound resource collection, recovery and disposal of hazardous wastes	20.00	20.00	10.00
				50.00



Department of Coastal Conservation, Ministry of Irrigation, Department of Wildlife Conservation, CEA, NBRO, etc. are some examples. MMDE must be the convener for a range of different stakeholders such as agencies within its own Ministry and other ministries and institutions that need to take part in planning and implementation of recovery.

## 8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements and Mechanisms

Coordination mechanisms similar to the ones that exist for the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka 2016 – 2025 (NAP Sri Lanka) and the Nationally Determined Contribution 2016/7 (NDC) – a commitment to the Paris Declaration by Sri Lanka from 2020 onwards should be used as a mechanism to coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the recovery of the Environment sector. The abovementioned institutional and coordination mechanisms for NAP include institutions representing identified vulnerable sectors (Food security and Water, Bio-diversity and Coastal resources, Health, Human settlements and infrastructure, Tourism, Energy, Industry and infrastructure and Export agriculture) and the National Working Group for Cross-cutting National Adaptation Needs and a Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Forum. A similar set up is suggested for recovery coordination or the same may be persuaded to include recovery in its ToR.

### MONITORING FRAMEWORK:

As the recovery programmes are embedded within the regular work of the Ministry, while the overall progress monitoring would capture implementation, it is important to ensure that environment recovery is monitored within it. The institutional and coordination mechanisms for the NAP could be tasked with this, and it could be monitored through the overall recovery coordination that will be carried out by the MDME and the NPD. The following would be key indicators of overall environment recovery:

- 1) The enforcement of environment standards: the revised Environmental Policy of Sri Lanka having a detailed section on post-disaster needs assessment and recovery. Steps taken towards implementation of environment recovery.
- 2) Steps taken to move towards environmentally sound land use: Sustainable land management is identified as a key environmental strategy by the PIP. Its implementation will require environmentally sensitive revision of land use plans.
- 3) Implementation of data and information collection and documentation pledges under SFDRR and NAPs: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), which Sri Lanka is a signatory to, prioritizes mapping and management of natural assets/resources to preserve ecosystem functions to help reduce risks. The NAP of Sri Lanka plans to conduct research studies on climate change impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, establish a comprehensive programme to monitor climate change impacts on key natural ecosystems and biodiversity, prepare adaptive management programmes for climate sensitive ecosystems, prepare recovery plans for highly threatened ecosystems and species, and develop research institutes' capacity for conducting research on climate change impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity.
- 4) Monitoring progress on waste management: The PIP aims to achieve zero waste dumping by 2018 and allocated resources of LKR 300 million each year over three years. The Pilisaru project was allocated LKR 190 million each year while integrated polythene and plastic management is allocated 19 million in 2018 and LKR 7 million in 2019.

[Table 24]

## - Disaster Risk Reduction

### 1. Strategic Vision for DRR

#### Sector Recovery:

A safer Sri Lanka with stronger disaster risk reduction systems, institutions and communities to prevent loss of life and livelihoods in future disaster events.

### 2. Status of DRR Sector Recovery from 2016 and 2017

In response to the floods and landslides of 2016 and 2017, the Ministry of Disaster Management through the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) distributed insurance compensation to 164,849 households during 2016-2017. The funds from the NITF are distributed according to a specific assessment supervised by NDRSC officials.

Additionally, the relocation and resettlement of houses in landslide-risk areas is done by the National Building Research Organization (NBRO). In response to the floods and landslides in Kegalle in May 2016, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the release of LKR 2,918 million for the construction of 1,682 houses to relocate people living in high-risk areas. The National Insurance Trust Fund agreed to pay for the rehabilitation of 1,845 partially damaged houses.

Apart from housing, the Ministry of Disaster Management proposed the construction of 21 safe shelters in seven districts at a cost of LKR 350 million. These safe shelters will be constructed within the next five years with the approval of the Cabinet.

#### UPDATE ON OTHER ACTIVITIES:

**Strengthening Early Warning Systems:** Government released LKR 44 million and LKR 12 million in 2016 and 2017 respectively to NBRO to establish community based-early warn-

ing systems at high-risk locations in Kegalle district. Government also provided LKR 50 million in 2016 and further LKR 50 million in 2017 to expand the automatic rain gauges network for improving the national landslide early warning system.

**Community Preparedness:** Government allocated LKR 300 million to NDRSC through MoDM to improve facilities in safe centres located in religious places and construct new building with required facilities to accommodate people displaced by disasters. Training of NDRSC officers to manage safe centres, develop preparedness plans, conduct awareness programme and mock drills in Kegalle and Ratnapura districts will be part of the programme. Establishing GN-level disaster management committees and conducting workshops to develop preparedness plans and conducting mock drills would a part of the programme.

**Improving Response capacities:** On the request made by the communities in Kalutara and Kegalle districts government allocated LKR 70 million in 2017 to procure Angul (manually-operated floating platforms) and provide on-the-job training to operate the Angul.

**Data Management** including capacities to conduct PDNA: DMC developed a database to archive the data collected to develop the PDNA report. DMC plans to improve the capacity of sector agencies to use a common format to collect damage and loss data with the assistance of ADPC.

**Hazard vulnerability risk assessments:** Government seriously considered the need for disaster risk information and allocated LKR 40 million to the landslide hazard mapping programme of NBRO and LKR 68 million for the multi-hazard risk profile project implemented by DMC.

### 3. DRR Sector Recovery Objective and Priorities

The overall objective of the DRR sector recovery plan is to ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction systems and capacities are prepared to build resilience of communities and the principle of Build Back Better (BBB) is integrated in the recovery and reconstruction process.

The specific sectoral priorities are to:

- Strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems at national and local levels and effective dissemination of timely information.
- Support most vulnerable communities in flood and landslide areas to prepare to manage future disaster events and enhance preparedness, early warning, response, search and rescue, and first aid capacities.
- Strengthen capacities of district-level DMC staff and sector agencies to support and monitor the application of BBB/DRR principles in the reconstruction of all infrastructure and restoration of services.
- Enhance MoDM capacities to coordinate and facilitate the role of media, private sector, NGOs and charities in disaster preparedness and response and ensure that a well-established coordination mechanism is available for both pre- and post-disaster situations among all stakeholder agencies by 2018.
- Establish a comprehensive centralized database with proper damage and losses data collection and strengthen Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) capacities of district officials and line ministries.

- Strengthen data collection and information management systems of the MoDM to provide disaggregated data.
- Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning and harmonize disaster mitigation and DRR into the National Development Agenda.
- Undertake hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment.
- Establish roles, responsibilities and mandates of all departments /units within MoDM.

### 4. Project Prioritization Criteria

- Preparedness for the next floods and landslides.
- Mitigate new risks arising from the floods and landslides.
- Integrate Build Back better and DRR principles into the ongoing recovery and reconstruction process.
- Align DRR with the Public Investment Programme with the potential to impact a wider area and group of people beyond the districts affected by the floods and landslides.

### 5. Policy Guidelines for DRR Sector Recovery

The Vision 2025 document states that the Government will establish a National Disaster Reserve Fund for financing post-disaster reconstruction. This is in addition to the disaster insurance scheme which insures all households against disasters. The Government also expressed its intent to resettle high-risk communities living in landslide-prone areas. Furthermore, it states that hazard, vulnerability

and risk assessment will be undertaken and insurance schemes will be introduced for economically important sectors.

The DRR sector recovery plan is fully aligned with the National Plan for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. All projects and activities included in the recovery plan are listed as targets within the National Plan for the SFDRR and will contribute towards achievements of the targets of the framework.

#### INTEGRATING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO RECOVERY

Due to the repeated disasters, the Government of Sri Lanka emphasized the importance of ensuring that all development projects are informed by risks and built to withstand future disasters. The Ministry of Disaster Management initiated the process to integrate risk reduction in all sectoral development plans and projects. MoDM is supporting the National Planning Department to review the formats for submission of budget proposals and included selected indicators and checklists for considering DRR for recovery and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. Following the incorporation of the checklist into the project planning format, the MoDM plans to train all sectoral agencies in the use of the new format and checklists. Additionally, MoDM will provide technical assistance to sectoral ministries to draft guidelines to incorporate disaster risk reduction and principles of Build Back Better (BBB) into sectoral development plans, followed by training for all senior officials. The trained cadre of officials would be utilized to train officers of sectoral agencies at national and local levels to incorporate DRR into project proposals.

MoDM through the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) will develop risk information for floods and landslides and make this available to all sectoral agencies. NBRO, Irrigation Department, Department of Meteorology and

other technical agencies have the responsibility to develop risk information and make it freely available to all government agencies and other partners involved in preparedness, response and relief activities. The Census and Statics Department (CSD) will support the development of baseline data of risk-prone populations, based on the flood and landslide hazard maps developed by technical agencies.

#### 6. Sources of Funding/Finance for DRR Sector Recovery

The detailed information on funding sources for the disaster risk reduction sector is listed in the matrix of recovery plan against each activity. The primary source of funds for recovery is the department's own annual budget. The Ministry received additional funds for immediate response and relief activities. For the DRR activities planned under the sectoral recovery plan, the ministry will draw on its own budgetary allocations as well as link it to ongoing projects funded by various development partners. The total recovery needs for a period of three years is LKR 44,332,000. The resource requirements by each year are as follows:

Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019	Funding Source
2,210,000	26,822,000	15,300,000	gosl (primary source)

The funding from partners is not indicated but ongoing projects funded by partners are linked to the various activities indicating the name of project and partner. Therefore, the total resource from partners is fully reflected in the matrix with the exception of an amount of LKR 1,425,000. The partnership funds come from ongoing projects with the World Bank, JICA, World Food Programme and UNDP.

It is to be noted that several of the projects and activities listed under the recovery plan are also listed as projects under the Public Investment Programme 2017-2020. The following

**TABLE 25: ENVIRONMENTAL PIP PROJECTS RELATED TO THE RECOVERY PROCESS**

Project /Activity	2017 budget	2018 budget	2019 budget
Awareness and preparedness of community on disaster management	45,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000
Strengthening capacity of flood and landslide disaster response mechanism	70,000,000	70,000,000	9,000,000
Meteorological equipment	13,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000
Installation of community-based early warning systems Phase 1	12,000,000	0	0
Enhance real time landslide forecasting and early warning capacity by expanding the automated rain gauge network in Sri Lanka	50,000,000	31,000,000	0
Strengthening disaster preparedness capacity	300,000,000	100,000,000	0
Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development	0	3,000,000	4,000,000
Development of multi-hazard risk profile for Sri Lanka	68,000,000	80,000,000	31,000,000

Source: PIP (pages 210 and 211)

projects listed under the PIP links closely to the objectives and activities planned under the sector recovery plan. Funds therefore that may be allocated for the PIP may be used to address the recovery needs identified by the post-disaster needs assessment 2016 and 2017.

[Table 25]

Additional funding sources for Disaster Risk Reduction could be mobilized from the private sector for very specific initiatives that may not be budgeted, such as purchase of equipment for villages for search and rescue activities. Rain gauges may also be funded through external support. Specific project proposals with such needs presented to individual private sector partners or even a charitable organization and funding sought for equipment required for preparedness and response.

## 7. Key Institutional Roles and Implementing Partners: Government, Private Sector, NGOs

As the lead agency in the management of disasters in the country, the Ministry of Disaster Management has a key role in the implementation of the Post-disaster recovery plan. One of the key expectations of the Government and

the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs (MNPEA) from MoDM is to provide technical assistance to all sectoral ministries in incorporating disaster resilient approaches into recovery and reconstruction. The **Disaster Management Centre (DMC)** will take a lead on this activity and as mentioned above will develop sector-specific guidelines to assist in the process of reconstruction. Through DMC officials at the district level, MoDM will monitor the application of these guidelines in all reconstruction projects. In landslide-affected areas, officials of the **National Building Research Organization (NBRO)** will provide technical assistance and approval for all housing plans. NBRO will also inform sectoral agencies of low-risk sites for relocation of planned schools, hospitals and other infrastructure.

The **National Disaster Relief Service Centre (NDRSC)** will continue to coordinate the assessment of damage to housing to facilitate the distribution of insurance compensation to all 77,000 households damaged by the floods and landslides.

MoDM with DMC and NDRSC will establish a system to coordinate with all private sector agencies, corporates and media during the disaster to ensure relief is provided to most

needy people and minimize duplication and wastages. Strengthening the National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC) and involving NGOs and the private sector before the disaster will be useful to plan effective response. Assessing the strengths of the private sector agencies through the NDMCC could be done to utilize their services most productively.

## **8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements**

The DRR sector recovery will be carried out under the leadership of the Ministry of Disaster Management. The key activities included in the recovery plan fall under the mandates and work of the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and the National Disaster Relief and Service Centre (NDRSC). The two departments will co-lead the implementation of the sector recovery plan and work closely with the District Secretaries and the DMC and NDRSC officials at the districts and division level.

Several of the technical elements of early warning systems for landslides, developing a hazard profile of Sri Lanka etc., will be led by the National Building Research Organization (NBRO). NBRO will provide the technical inputs and design to the instrumentation and installation of rain gauges and it will be installed and maintained by the village committees under the supervision of the District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries.

NGOs will be requested to support community preparedness for floods and landslides in all affected districts. Guidelines for community preparedness plans and trainings will be imparted with the expertise of the Sri Lanka Red Cross and other agencies already working in the flood-affected districts.

Projects on data management and updating post-disaster needs assessment data may be

done through the ongoing project implemented by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center with funds from the World Bank. UNDP may also provide support to align the current used data sheets for PDNAs with the Damage and Losses data systems.

NDRSC will seek the support of the World Food Programme to develop a logistics database to streamline the receipt and distribution of all materials, goods and equipment for relief and response.

The work of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction principles into recovery and reconstruction in all sectors will be led by the DMC with assistance from UNDP and the World Bank.

Sector Ministries will be supported to hire consultants to get the required technical assistance to develop guidelines for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into their sector development plans. This work will be jointly led by MoDM and the relevant sector ministries.

Further technical assistance from academic institutions such as the universities and technical institutions may be mobilized to support implementation as may be required.

## **9. Monitoring Framework**

The following indicators may be used to monitor the progress against planned projects and activities. The relevant unit responsible for implementing the activity will do the monitoring of the activities. A quarterly or biannual progress meeting may be held jointly by the MoDM and NPD to review the progress of activities against the indicators below and address any bottlenecks and challenges that may arise from the implementation of the various activities. Field visits may be organized by DMC and NDRSC officials to see work on site.



**TABLE 26: MONITORING FRAMEWORK INDICATORS**

Objective	Indicators	Frequency of monitoring
Strengthen the multi-hazard early warning system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of villages where rain gauges are installed and number of community members trained in reading and maintaining records of rainfall.</li> </ul>	Once a quarter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of villages receiving early warning messages on impending rainfall, possible floods and landslides from trained community volunteers.</li> </ul>	Biannual
Prepare communities to manage floods and landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of community volunteers trained in search and rescue (SAR), early warning systems (EWS), First Aid, etc. and utilizing skills for small-scale disasters.</li> </ul>	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of communities having a preparedness plan.</li> </ul>	Annual
Support sectors (by MoDM) to integrate BBB in all sectoral recovery and reconstruction work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sector-based guidelines developed to integrate BBB elements into key infrastructure sectors' reconstruction projects.</li> </ul>	Biannual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of schools and hospitals reconstructed using BBB and aligned to schools' safety plan and safe hospital initiatives.</li> </ul>	Annual
Enhance MoDM capacities to coordinate all non-government stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of coordination cells established at national and district levels with participation of the private sector, NGOs and charities.</li> </ul>	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in the participation of private sector contributions for DRR and recovery.</li> </ul>	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation of NGOs in DRR and community preparedness.</li> </ul>	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced communication by the media on disaster events and positive messages on DRR efforts.</li> </ul>	Annual
Establish a comprehensive and centralized database at MoDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in the number of forms for collecting data from districts; data forms have scope for collected data to be disaggregated by sex, age, disability.</li> </ul>	Bi annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All damage and loss data sheets aligned to PDNA methodology and information requirements.</li> </ul>	Bi annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of district-level officials sensitized and trained in the use of new data sheets and in the PDNA methodology.</li> </ul>	Annual
Mainstream DRR into sectoral development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sector-specific checklist and guides developed to support mainstreaming DRR into sectoral development plans.</li> </ul>	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sectoral planning officers sensitized on the use of the checklists and able to support line ministries in developing risk-informed sectoral plans.</li> </ul>	Annual
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sectoral plans presented for the annual budget of 2019 reflecting how DRR is considered in sectoral budgets.</li> </ul>	Annual
Develop hazard and vulnerability profiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of development projects, new housing settlements and large infrastructure projects undertaken with risk information.</li> </ul>	Annual
Institutional mandates of all MoDM are clear and endorsed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TOR for various units of MoDM revised and updated as per current functions.</li> <li>Number of MoDM officials trained to deliver on their mandates and responsibilities.</li> </ul>	

**TABLE 27: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SECTOR**

Programme Objectives / Priorities	Annual Target 2017	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target 2018	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)	Annual Target 2019	Annual Target (LKR Mn)	Annual Target 2020	Annual Target (LKR Mn)	Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government (LKR Mn)	Donor (LKR Mn)	Unmet (Financing Gap) (LKR Mn)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support
Strengthen early warning systems at the national, district and local levels (Village Disaster Management Committees, VDMC)	EWS in 30 landslide prone villages in Ratnapura, Kegalle and Kalutara. Rain gauges and EWS reactivated / appropriated 30 rain gauges installed and 180 VDMC members trained	0.425	EWS expanded to cover 1000 villages prone to landslides. 1000 manual rain gauges installed, and 2000 community members trained.	4.722	EWS expanded to cover 1000 villages prone to landslides. 1000 manual rain gauges installed, and 2000 community members trained.	4.722	5.000	15	15	15			NBRO	DMC, DS, GN	
	VDMC established in Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Puttalam, Kalutara. SOPs for EWS messages dissemination agreed with community. 10 VCDM members trained in SOP. 10 DS Divisions covered. TOT programme for DMC staff in five districts to train VDMC members conducted	0.350	VDMC established in five floods- and landslide- prone districts. 10 members from each VDMC trained covering 10 GN divisions in each Divisional Secretary division. 20 DS divisions to be covered. 2000 VDMC members trained to disseminate EWS messages. Twenty workshops to be conducted in each district.	0.600	Identify the balance of GN divisions highly-prone to landslides and floods in nine districts. VDMC established. VDMC members trained in using EWS and SOP. 150 workshops to be conducted in each district. Coverage of 50 GN divisions in each district. 450 GN divisions included in the programme. 150 awareness programmes	9.000	VDMC established VDMC members trained in using EWS and SOPs.	6.000	15.95	15.95				DMC	GN, NGO,
Establish sensors to detect the movement of earth and alarm systems to warn communities at selected locations.	Install community-level EWS. Cost includes the manufacture and installation of sensors to detect movement of earth and sirens to warn people.	1.000	Install community-level EWS. Cost includes the manufacture and installation of sensors to detect movement of earth and sirens to warn people.	2.000	Install community-level EWS.	2.500	2.500	8	8				NBRO	ITI	
	Display boards installed to indicate the real-time flood water levels of the river. Cost of a digital display unit is Rs 150,000.00. Installation of 10 boards at critical locations.	1.500	Continue to maintain the system	0.300	Continue to maintain the system	0.300	0.300	2.1	2.10	2.1				DMC	GA, ID



**TABLE 27: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SECTOR**

Programme Objectives / Priorities	Annual Target 2017	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2017	Annual Target 2018	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2018	Annual Target (LKR Mn) 2019	Annual Target 2020	Annual Target (LKR Mn) 2020	Government (LKR Mn)	Donor (LKR Mn)	Unmet (Financing Gap) (LKR Mn)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support
Strengthen capacities of district-level DMC staff and sector agencies to support and monitor application of BBB/DRR principles in the reconstruction of all infrastructure and restoration of services.	Sector guidelines developed (Housing, Health, Education, Local Gov., Tourism) to incorporate BBB principles and disaster resilient construction technologies.	2.000	Continue to develop guidelines for each sector (Housing, Health, Education, Local Government, Tourism) to incorporate Build Back Better principles and Disaster Resilient Construction Technologies.	1.500	Continue to conduct training programmes for staff of DMC and sector agencies.	2.000	2.000	8	30	104	DMC	Sector agencies, UNDP	World Bank
Strengthen capacities of district-level DMC staff and sector agencies to support and monitor application of BBB/DRR principles in the reconstruction of all infrastructure and restoration of services.	Recovery considerations into sector and/or DM policy and institutional arrangements developed to enable BBB	8.000	Monitoring of the recovery process.	1.500	Monitoring of the recovery process.	1.500	1.500	13					
Strengthen capacities of district-level DMC staff and sector agencies to support and monitor application of BBB/DRR principles in the reconstruction of all infrastructure and restoration of services.	Database on households receiving insurance payouts, detailed assessment of housing needs at village level and support for monitoring capacities at district level	23.500	Community groups of beneficiaries organized for implementing recovery and masons/artisans trained on disaster resilient construction technologies	11.530	Continue monitoring support at district level.	1.500	1.500	38					
Strengthen capacities of district-level DMC staff and sector agencies to support and monitor application of BBB/DRR principles in the reconstruction of all infrastructure and restoration of services.	Master plan for promoting business continuity plans implemented and SME and MSMEs trained	31.000	Design and promotion of insurance schemes for small and micro enterprises and disburse cash grants for women entrepreneurs	42.000	Monitoring of the livelihoods recovery support	1.500	1.500	76					

	Study to assess the present organizational structure and propose institutional capacity strengthening strategies.	3.000	Implement the recommendation of the study	0.100	Implement the recommendation of the study	0.100	3	3	MoDM	UNDP	NDRSC	4	2.000	Continue to conduct training programmes for NDRSC officers	2.000		
	Standard mechanism established to assess, collect, manage and distribute relief materials from non-government sources. Coordination and information mechanisms for relief management in Colombo, Gampaha, Ratnapura, Galle, Kalutara, and Matara.	0.500	Operationalize the coordination mechanism developed	0.200	Continue to operationalize the coordination mechanism developed	0.200	1	1.10	NDRSC	DS, WFP	NGO						
	Strengthen the capacity and mechanism of NDRSC to coordinate and facilitate role of media, private sector, NGOs and charities in disaster preparedness and response		Strengthen the NDMCC. Develop a TOR and identify stakeholders and their roles.	0.225	Conducting NDMCC meeting at regular intervals and taking follow-up action. Train DMC staff to provide secretarial support.	1.200	0.600	2.03	DMC	UNDP, WFP, CHA							
	Improve relief management in all flood- and landslide- affected districts		DDMCUs established in five districts. Recovery actions database maintained	0.250	Continue to support DDMCU to improve coordination. Train staff in the District.	0.500	0.75	0.75	DDMCU	DS, UNDP	NGOs						
	Strengthen PDNA capacities of districts and line ministries	33.750	Data collection templates aligned with PDNA. Baseline data systems in all districts. District staff trained in PDNA		Improve relief centres located at religious places, community centres and construction of new centres	120.000	200.000	470	470.00	NDRSC							
	Strengthen data management systems of the MoDM		Formats used by DMC, NDRSC and other agencies standardized to collect data by sex, age, disability and elderly people		Ongoing project funded by UNDP.		0	33.75	DMC								

**TABLE 27: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SECTOR**

Programme Objectives / Priorities	Annual Target 2017	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2017	Annual Target 2018	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2018	Annual Target 2019	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2019	Annual Target 2020	Annual Budget (LKR Mn) 2020	Donor (LKR Mn)	Unmet (Financing Gap) (LKR Mn)	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development Planning	Develop guidelines for incorporating DRR into the development planning process.	0.300	TOT oriented to sector agencies and NPD for training development planners and officers on DRR	1.000	Continue to conduct advocacy and training programmes	5.000	5.000	15	1	1.00	MoDM	DMC, MDM	UNDP, WFP
	Review the functions and duties of all agencies under the purview of the MoDM and clarify and update mandates of each agency.	1.000		1.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	14	1		MoDM	DMC	UNDP (Data Project UNDP)
Establish roles, responsibilities and mandates of all departments /units within MoDM.	Risk information developed for frequently occurring disasters to facilitate the inclusion of DRR into local level planning.	60.000	Risk information developed for frequently occurring disasters to facilitate the inclusion of DRR into local level planning.	60.000	250.000	150.000	460	460	460.00	460.00	DMC	ID, NBRO,	Universities
	Promote risk-based insurance for infrastructure, economic assets and life losses.	1.000	Promote risk-based insurance for infrastructure, economic assets and life losses.	1.000	1.000	2	2	2.00	2.00	2.00	NDRSC	ISBL, Insurance Companies	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105.000</b>	<b>309.552</b>	<b>562.122</b>	<b>404.700</b>	<b>1,381.37</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>936.03</b>					

## - Gender and Social Inclusion

### 1. Strategic Vision of Gender and Social Sector for Recovery

The needs and rights for women and girls are met and their dignity is respected and acknowledged, and women have equal capacities to make choices and equal opportunities to shape the outcomes of their actions during recovery.

### 2. Status of Recovery from the 2016 - 2017 Landslides and Floods

The 2016 floods and landslides affected 22 of the 25 districts in the island impacting a total of almost 500,000 persons. Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, Puttalam and Kurunegala districts were among the most affected. The 2016 data reflects, as per the PDNA report (2016), that approximately 221,478 women and girls were affected; around 24,832 were children under the age of 18, and 33.6% of the female headed households belong to elderly widows in the most-affected districts.

One of the main challenges faced in the 2016 floods and landslides was the lack of sex and age disaggregated data. This created a challenge in understanding the impact of the floods on women and girls for pre- and post-disaster analysis. Data on the affected population is critical to implementing effective programme interventions and to ensure resource mobilization is based on the needs and wants of the affected population.

The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs collected district-based data on women and children, who were affected by the disasters. Furthermore, the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs took action to maintain a database including these details for future actions. The Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka, which is an institution under the purview of this Ministry, initiated a programme to provide livelihood

assistance for the affected women – particularly to widows and women-headed households. The ministry allocated LKR 75 million for this programme only for 2017.

With the guidance of the Ministry of Disaster Management, the National Disaster Management Centre took action to develop a comprehensive and more detailed data-collecting format with the inclusion of women and child aspects for future actions.

Housing, Agriculture, Employment and Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation and Health were among the main sectors that impacted women and girls, of which livelihoods was key in recovery. As the majority of women affected were not part of the formal labour force and were dependent on agriculture and home-based economies, their income earning avenues and food security were severely affected. It is vital in humanitarian crises to support access to and control of resources by women and girls in order to build resilience and minimize their vulnerability as traditional support structures and protection networks within societies break down.

The May 2017 floods and landslides affected 630,000 persons, of which 151,000 were women and 189,000 children, which is approximately 54% of the total affected population. A total of 304,708 households in the five districts are female-headed. The same challenges faced in 2016 persist, such as the need to have sex- and age-disaggregated data and the need for interventions to address the needs of women and girls, especially with regards to protection. As disasters, disproportionately impact on women and girls, making them more vulnerable, it is important to integrate a gender perspective into the planning and implementation of emergency strategies. Camp management needs to take into consideration the needs of women and girls, especially at the decision-making level.

To ensure better preparedness and effective response to recurring floods, landslides and similar humanitarian emergencies, effective policy interventions are required. The Public Investment Policy outlined the need to have strategies in place to implement special programmes for women to enhance their skills in business development and management and the need to address sexual and gender-based violence. The enactment of the National Commission on Preventing Sexual and Gender-Based Violence and providing assistance for victims of gender-based violence was also highlighted. These measures, when implemented, can enhance and strengthen the response during emergencies and the development context.

### 3. Sector Recovery Priorities / Objectives

- To ensure the availability of sex-disaggregated data of the areas affected, for effective response and recovery established processes and systems are in place for the collection of data.
- To inform overall recovery strategies of all key sectors information and data collected based on gender analysis including monitoring indicators aligned with SDGs and the Sendai Framework is provided to the NPD.
- Women's and girls' needs are prioritized and addressed across all sectors, such as in the water, sanitation and hygiene, food, security, shelter, resettlement and health sector.
- Full participation of women and girls in decision-making and interventions in preparedness, response and recovery is ensured.
- Capacity building is carried out for all levels of officers to have the relevant skills, knowledge and experiences to address

disaster related issues from a gender perspective.

- Women's welfare, rights and needs are protected through gender sensitization and camp management systems.
- Gender sensitive livelihoods assessment and market analyses takes into consideration the informal sector and impact of disasters on home-based economies.

### 4. Prioritization Criteria

- Measures to ensure that gender sensitive 'safety and security' measures are in place in accordance with the accepted standards for implementation in the next disaster.
- Resilience building of communities to cope with and respond to emergencies and have adequate systems in place to provide psycho-social support to men, women and children dealing with loss of life of family members and trauma.
- Sex disaggregated data to plan, monitor and track emergency relief and recovery activities.
- Women-headed households get priority to repair and reconstruct houses and restart livelihoods so that normalcy is restored within households. Prioritization of recovery of housing and livelihoods based on vulnerabilities (such as of women-headed households), and the provision of access to equal income earning opportunities without discrimination based on gender.
- Preparedness for next floods and landslides by ensuring engagement of women and girls in early warning, preparedness, response and recovery including the



engagement of field officers from the relevant ministries and local level officials.

- Increase coordination and regular multi-sectoral meetings with all stakeholders to discuss at the community-level on interventions for preparedness, recovery and response to ensure that women and girls are not marginalized.

## **5. Sector Policy Guidelines for Recovery**

- A survivor-centred approach to respond and mitigate SGBV in preparedness, response and recovery by taking into consideration the safety, respect, dignity, confidentiality and non-discrimination for victims and survivors of GBV.
- Ensuring a multi-sectoral cooperation for emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
- Gender mainstreaming and integration across all sectors and at every stage of the emergency response, especially in the recovery and reconstruction process.
- Community-based approach to ensure the participation and engagement of all affected populations for effective response and recovery.
- Gender-sensitive rapid assessment of vulnerabilities prior to the development of emergency and preparedness plans and the implementation of programs.
- Building capacity among the service providers (skills/knowledge/experiences) to address issues and needs of women and girls.

## **6. Sources for Funding / Finance for Recovery**

- 2017 National Budget – LKR 75 million (Women Bureau)
- Foreign Aid
- Donor agencies
- Expected for 2018 – LKR 25 million

## **7. Key Institutional Implementing Partners: Government, Private sector, NGOs**

- Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MWCA)
- Disaster Management Centre (DMC)
- Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)
- District and Divisional Secretariats
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Law and Order
- Ministry of Rehabilitation and Development
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development (MHC&CD)
- Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Kandyan Heritage (MSEW&KH)
- Ministry of Megapolis and Western Province Development (MM&WPD)
- Ministry of Finance and Planning (MFP)
- Ministry National Policies and Economic Affairs (MNPEA)
- Insurance Board of Sri Lanka (IBSL)
- Sri Lanka Social Security Board (SLSSB)
- Save the Children
- Plan International
- World Vision
- Hemas (Pvt.) Ltd
- UNICEF

## **8. Implementation and Coordination Arrangements and Mechanisms**

Coordination and implementation will be led with the cooperation of the following institu-

tions and divisions. Additionally, through the initiation of combined circulars, all field officers at district and divisional levels are made part of the coordination mechanism and the incorporation of the Divisional and District Women's Federations under the MWCA for relief and recovery work.

- Presidential Task Force on Disaster Management
- Disaster Management Centre
- Disaster Management Unit within the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
- District Disaster Management Coordination Committee
- Divisional Disaster Management Coordinating Committee

#### **9. Monitoring frameworks:**

A number of district-level frameworks will be developed to monitor and measure protection issues and concerns of women and girls during emergencies and in post-disaster recovery.

- The Ministry of will take action to assess immediate needs of disaster-hit women and children. Based on the analysis, available funds, human resources and in-kind provisions will be diverted to the relevant areas. The needs and issues will

also be referred to identified government, non-government and private agencies for assistance. The Ministry will make sure to appoint field officers to fulfil psychosocial and livelihood needs.

- Gender-specific indicators for ensuring women's and girl's needs will be developed and integrated into the sector recovery plans.
- The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs annually prepares an integrated Women and Child Development Action Plan for each administrative district including disaster-hit districts. Identified key activities could appear on relevant plan for addressing Women and Child issues of affected families. The District Plan will be implemented with the guidance of District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries. Implementation works may be monitored on a monthly and quarterly basis.
- Gender-based disaster management priorities and programmes will be incorporated in district women and child development plans.
- A system to document the impact of specific disasters and the interventions carried out will be implemented.
- Gender-sensitive Disaster Audit

**TABLE 28: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – GENDER SECTOR**

Programme	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)				Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government	Donor	Unmet	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support	Remarks
		2017	2018	2019	2020								
Support economic resilient recovery with a gender focus													
Women's economic empowerment in post floods and landslides as a recovery strategy – subsidies		75.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	102.00	102.00			Women's Bureau/ District Secretariat	D.S. Office	-	
Women's economic recovery – floods, landslides and drought		100.00				100.00				MoWCA			
As a DRR measure, consider home-based income generation activities and enterprises in housing designs to safeguard future losses	Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnpura, Galle, Matara, Kegalle									Ministry of Housing		UDA, MM&WPD, MHC&CD, Provincial Councils	
Assess financial status of women entrepreneurs for potential debt in providing livelihoods assistance and take appropriate action in providing livelihood recovery assistance, pay specific attention to female headed households										MoWCA, Women's Bureau	MSEW&KH	MoDM	75% Completed. Implementation combined with Programme 1 & 3 (Economic empowerment of women)
Install measures for debt nullification for SMEs, female-headed households which are severely affected: funds to be allocated						0.00				MFP, MNPEA	MoDM	MSEW&KH, MoWCA	MoWCA to support in advisory capacity
Introduce insurance schemes for potential future losses of livelihood assets, build awareness on protecting income generation/ business from flooding						0.00				MFP, MNPEA	IBSL, SLSSB	MSEW&KH, MoWCA, MoDM	
Promote market linkages for women-based enterprises													
Support relief assistance adopting a gender and child protection approach													
Immediate relief program – e.g. education support for children		5.00	1.00			6.00	6.00			MoWCA			

**TABLE 28: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – GENDER SECTOR**

Programme	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn.)			Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government	Donor	Unmet	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support	Remarks	
		2017	2018	2019									2020
<p>Establishment of temporary shelter management committees engaging affected people, ensuring the inclusion of women in collaboration with MoDM (awareness and training programmes for WDO and committee leaders, and monitoring process)</p> <p>Establish child-friendly spaces (as needed) in long-term shelter locations</p> <p>Establish women-friendly spaces (as needed) in long-term shelter locations</p> <p>Ensure adequate camp safety officers available in the camps, particularly female officers, and establish monitoring and reporting mechanisms for children that are at risk or victims of abuse and violence to support with appropriate care and protection services</p> <p>Support the care giving role of displaced women with adequate requirements (sanitary, clothes and other material) and appropriate friendly spaces.</p> <p>In areas of return, establish children's clubs/networks to continue providing psychosocial support; facilitating child and adolescent engagement and participation, and identifying and addressing child protection issues that may arise.</p>		1.00	-	-	1.00	1			MoWCA	MoDM		Negotiations initiated to take support from donor agencies	
		-	-	-	0.00	-			MoWCA				
		-	-	-	0.00	-			MoWCA				
		0.60	0.25	-	0.85	Gov	UNDP		MoWCA				
		-	0.10	-	0.10				MoWCA				
			0.10	0.10	0.20				MoWCA, NCPA, DCPS	MoDM			

Provide for more recreational activities for children in camps to promote social skills, peer support, team play, and leadership skills amongst adolescents.	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	MoDM	MoE, MoHealth, MoWCA, NCPA	MoDM, NDRSC	MoWCA to strengthen awareness capacity
Implement the existing NCPA Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) guidelines, child friendly camp management guidelines and guidelines for volunteers and aid workers working with children.	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	MoDM, NCPA	UNICEF	UNICEF	
Set up vigilant teams within the community for safety and security with specific functions, build their awareness on the key issues related to women's and children's safety and security.	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.35	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	MoDM	MoWCA, NCPA, Women's Bureau		
Deploy Child Protection Officers and counselling officers and trained volunteers who can provide basic psychological first aid for children and women living in the camps and facilitate referrals to more specialized services when required.	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoDM	MoWCA		
Providing tuition facilities to prepare children (who are in temporary shelters) for exams.											MED			
<b>Participation of women in decision making in the recovery process</b>														
Include the participation of women in the emergency response with a view to making it a regular practice.	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	MoWCA			Preparation of guidelines to follow-up

**TABLE 28: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – GENDER SECTOR**

Programme	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn)				Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government	Donor	Unmet	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support	Remarks
		2017	2018	2019	2020								
Engage affected women in re- location planning discussions			-	-	0.00				Ministry of Housing	MoDM, MoWCA	MM&WPD	MoWCA to support the lead Ministry	
Consult women in housing designs, ensure cooking, latrines and garbage disposal arrangements meet the practical and safety requirements	Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnpura, Galle, Matara, Kegalle								Ministry of Housing	MoDM, MoWCA	MM&WPD		
Include women officers and community representatives in the discussions for pre- planning emergency shelters (through village and divisional level committees)			-	-	0.00				MoWCA	MoDM		MoWCA to provide advisory support and guidance	
Ensure a disaggregated information management oriented to monitoring and decision making													
Set up a system in coordination with the National Census and Statistics Department to collect sex, age and disability dis- aggregated data									MoDM	MoWCA, MoDM, DCS, DMC		Refer to Needs table, table #: 68 of PDNA document. (page 147)	
Standardize the data collection formats used for baseline, emergency and post-disaster needs.			-	-	0.00				MoDM			Derived from needs table for Culture and Heritage sector. (Table #: 72 of PDNA document, pg: 164-165)	
Conduct gender analysis to inform the recovery strategies in all sectors –productive and social			-	-	0.00				MoDM	MoWCA			
Conduct a mobile service programme to monitor recovery three months after the disaster at the divisional level			30.00		30.00				MoWCA, Ministry of Home Affairs			LKR 5 Mn per district on average	

Strengthening capacities in disaster response considering a gender-sensitive approach

Advocate with NDRSC to include the following procedure and make the related budget allocation: Set up a system to enable access to immediate relief items such as sanitary and underwear for women and requirements for infants, using baseline data without waiting for real-time data on the emergency (items required in the first 24 hours of an emergency) – Identify most vulnerable groups and non-accessible groups and pay more attention to them.	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	MoDM, NDRSC	MoWCA	District secretariats, Divisional Secretariat	MoWCA to support the lead ministries
Build the capacity of relevant officials of MoDM, MoWC, District and Divisional Authorities etc. on Sphere minimum standards in emergency and temporary shelter and take measures for implementation of minimum standards by introducing relevant policies and directives	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	MoDM	MoWCA		
Conduct awareness building and training on gender inclusion and Sphere Standards to all governmental and non-governmental stakeholders actively engaged in the emergency response.	0.50	0.30	0.10	0.90									MoWCA	MoDM		
Prepare checklists and simplified guidelines in local languages on how to address gender, children, and social inclusion issues in disaster risk management covering preparedness, emergency, response and recovery	0.50	0.30	0.10	0.90									MoWCA	MoDM		
Create a specific fund ready to release in disaster situations to promote gender-oriented recovery.	10.00	-	-	10.00												
Form gender-based disaster response circles in all government agencies.	0.50	-	-	0.50												Should be done with the assistance of DCS and Forces
Include the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs into the National Disaster Task Force	-	-	-	0.00	Gov											

**TABLE 28: RECOVERY PLAN MATRIX – GENDER SECTOR**

Programme	Annual Target	Annual Budget (LKR Mn.)				Total Budget (LKR Mn)	Government	Donor	Unmet	Lead Agencies	Support Agencies	Potential Partner Support	Remarks
		2017	2018	2019	2020								
Enhance coordination between international, national and local level stakeholders including the MoWCA and relevant gender related actors													
To address considerable coordination gaps at local level and for ensuring gender and social inclusion measures, divisional and district level officers from varying Ministries (MoDM, MoWC, CPA, Samurdhi Officers, etc.) to be organized into a core team to function in planning for early warning, preparedness for response, emergency management and early recovery.													
Promote coordination between the NDRSC, DMC, MoWC officials at the divisional and district levels with a view to engaging MoWCA with a stronger role	Colombo, Kalutara, Ratnpura, Galle, Matara, Kegalle	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	-			MoWCA, Child Protection Authority, MoDM, NCW, Women's Bureau			Strengthened coordination.
Revive and strengthen Village/Grama Niladhari level committees for floods and landslide preparedness, ensuring the inclusion of women in community-level preparedness, EWS and response		0.50	0.50	0.10	1.10			1.10	MoWCA	DMC			
Use the forum of the National Disaster Coordination Committee (NDMCC) for awareness building of the DRM stakeholders on gender and social inclusion.				0.00					MoWCA	MoDM			MoWCA to network with the National Disaster Task Force on disaster management
Donor (including INGO) sensitizing programme for providing long-term assistance for affected people –construction of housing, job opportunities		0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	MoWCA						
<b>Total</b>		<b>182.60</b>	<b>69.20</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>255.75</b>							



## ANNEX: CERF ALLOCATIONS

**Total allocation: USD 4,021,325.**

### **Implementing agencies and description:**

**UNICEF** allocated USD 1.0 million to the WASH Sector under a project titled '*Communities affected by floods and landslides have access to safe water supply and adequate sanitation services together with best hygiene practices*', through the Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply. The target population supported under this project is 120,000 (72,000 female and 48,000 male), in all four districts.

**WHO and UNFPA** allocated sums of USD 415,160 and USD 105,595, respectively, to the Health sector under a project titled '*Addressing lifesaving health needs of the communities affected by the Sri Lanka floods and landslides*' through the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. The target population reached under this project is 73,561 (37,561 female and 36,000 male) in all four districts.

**IOM's** allocation of USD 1.0 million was made under the '*Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (NFI) support for the Flood and Landslide Affected Population in South-Western and Central Provinces*' project, to the Emergency Shelter and NFI sector. The target population reached under this project is 74,750 (41,860 female and 31,890 male) in the districts of Matara and Ratnapura.

**UN-Habitat** allocated a sum of USD 675,000, under a project titled '*Emergency shelter relief for flood and landslide affected households in Kalutara and Galle Districts of Sri Lanka*' to the Emergency Shelter and NFI. The target population supported under this project is 9,750 (5,031 female and 4,719 male) in the two districts.

**WFP** allocated USD 825,000 under the '*Life-saving cash assistance to the most vulnerable households affected by floods and landslides*' project for the Food and Nutrition sector. The target population reached under this project is 21,648 (11,257 female and 10,391 male) in all four districts.

