

Policies and Institutional set up for Disaster Risk Management

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Background

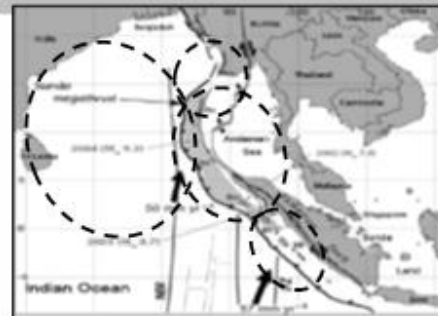
UN Declaration 1990s - International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)

During this decade, many developing countries faced natural as well as man-made disasters



- At the end of IDNDR, UN established International Secretariat for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) to continue with the work commenced during the decade
- After devastating Earth Quake in Kobe Japan world leaders gathered in Japan and agreed to implement a 10 year programme of action to minimise disaster risks in the world. The programme is named as *Hyugo Framework of Action (HFA)*

In Sri Lanka – we need DRR



- ❖ Tsunami (2004), floods and landslides (2003) and various small to medium scale disasters over the past few years have brought back into focus the fact that *Sri Lanka is a disaster prone country*.
- ❖ There has been unanimous recognition by the Sri Lankan government, civil society and international agencies for an *urgent need to strengthen all aspects of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) – both proactive risk reduction as well as reactive disaster response mechanisms*

- In 1996 on a Cabinet directive National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) was established under the Ministry of Social Services
- NDMC was responsible for providing relief to victims of disasters, organizing training and awareness programmes
- After 2003 floods with UNDP assistance, NDMC initiated a programme to develop Preparedness Plans in districts affected by floods and landslides

Legislative Background

- ❖ In 2005 a Parliamentary Select Committee was appointed to review the disaster risk management status of the country and make recommendations. Two important recommendations came up;
 - ❖ Establishment of legal and Institutional framework for DRM
 - ❖ Address Disaster Management holistically

Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act; No.13 of 2005

- ❖ Establish a legal Institutional framework for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Sri Lanka
- ❖ Addresses Disaster Management (DM) holistically (All four phases of disaster Cycle)
- ❖ Emphasis a policy shift from response based mechanisms to a proactive approach

Legal and Institutional Framework

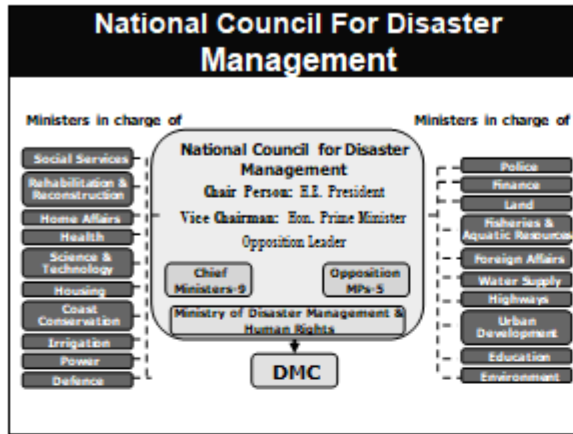
- In May 2005, the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No 13 of 2005 was passed in the Parliament.
- Act required to Establish two important Institutions;
 - The National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM)
 - The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) under the National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) as the lead agency on disaster risk management in the country in implementing the directives of NCDM

Institutional Framework

- In December 2005, the Ministry for Disaster Management was established. On January 2006, above Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Disaster Management & Human Rights
- In 2007 National Disaster Management Centre was renamed as National Disaster Relief Centre

Institutions responsible for DM in Sri Lanka

- National Council for Disaster Management
- Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights
- Disaster Management Centre
- Ministry of Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation
- Disaster Relief Centre
- Ministry of Nation Building



- ### Functions of NCDM
- Formulate National Policy
 - Prepare, formulate and monitor the implementation of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and National Emergency Operation Plan and to get the Cabinet approval
 - Specify guidelines to be complied with by ministries and state institutions to prepare NDMP
 - Facilitate emergency Response recovery, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction
 - Direct, co-ordinate and monitor the activities of DMC
 - Recommend allocation of funds for DM

- ### Sri Lanka National DM Policy Vision
- Highest safety for all citizens from disasters with minimal harm to physical and psychological health of the survivors
 - Protection for property and infrastructure facilities from damage and destruction
 - Sustainable development in the country through mitigation/prevention and integration in development to the best possible extent to reduce risk

- ### Policy on Disaster Management
- #### 23 Guiding Principals
- Ensuring inter-ministerial, inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordinating
 - Decentralising DRM activities
 - One disaster one agency to issue early warning
 - All agencies to prepare a practical DM plan
 - Adopting Incident Command System (ICS)
 - Ensuring high priority for protection of public utilities and infrastructure from impacts of natural/man-made disasters in the mitigation process.
 - Research and Development will be an essential component DM.

- ### National DM Policy Vision Cont....
- Priorities Accorded in the Policy for main Elements of DM
- During normal time the highest priority in DM will be accorded to**
- Preparedness to ensure safety of the people;
 - Mitigation/Prevention and Integration in Development to best possible extent to reduce risk and ensure sustainable development in the country
- contd.....*

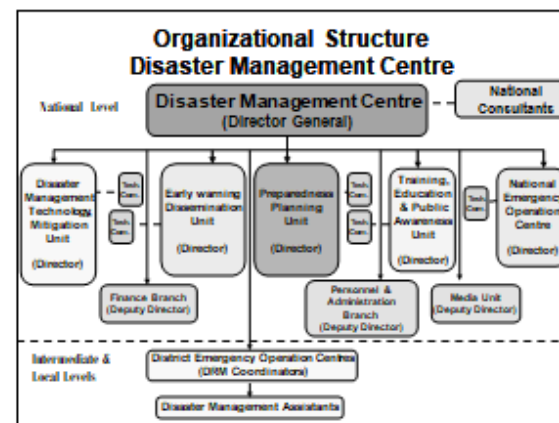
- ### National DM Policy Vision Cont....
- Priorities Accorded in the Policy for main Elements of DM
- Highest priority during and after a disaster will be accorded to**
- Response and immediate recovery of essential services, and
 - Medium and longer term reconstruction and rehabilitation, to a higher standard than before the occurrence of the disaster

National Disaster Management Plan

- Describes management arrangements, relationships, mechanisms and strategies for action to implement the framework and DRM activities in the country
- Looks at Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) holistically dealing with all its phases

National Disaster Operational Plan

- Deals with Coordination Mechanisms of Emergency Operations from Early Warning to Immediate Recovery including the stages of Damage and Loss Assessments
- Emergency Coordination and Emergency Information Management
- Emergency Response
- Early Recovery
- Resources and Capacities



Functions of the DMC as per the Act

- Assist NDMC to Prepare & implement National Disaster Management Plan and National Emergency Operation Plan for the country and take responsibility for implementation
- Assist and ensure all public sector agencies prepare Disaster Management Plans as per the National Plan
- Obtain financial assistance from Treasury to Implement programmes and plans for disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction activities as per DM Plan and release funds to same organization

Functions of the DMC cont....

- Monitor and evaluate implementation of such activities
- Issuing instructions and guidelines to appropriate organizations, non-governmental organizations, district secretaries and divisional secretaries on activities related to disaster management
- Promote research & development programs
- Setup and maintain Data base on DM

Data Bases

- Information of disaster from 1974 up to date - www.disinventar.lk
- Information of resources available for response - www.sldrn.lk

Hazards identified in the Act

- Cyclone
- Floods
- Drought
- Tornadoes, Lightening Strikes and Severe Thunder Storms
- Landslides
- Tsunami (Seismic Wave)
- Earthquakes
- Air Hazards
- Industrial Hazards
- Chemical Accidents
- Explosions
- Air Raids
- Civil or Internal Strife
- Radiological Emergency
- Nuclear Disaster
- Oil Spills including inland and Maritime oil spills
- Maritime Hazard
- Coastal Erosion
- Urban and Forest Fire
- Epidemics

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE (DMC)

Vision:

Disaster Risk Management for safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka

The Broad Mission:

To create a culture of safety among communities and the nation at large through systematic management of natural, technological and man-made disaster risks

Main Activities of the DMC

DMC will be directing, issuing guidelines, facilitating, coordinating, monitoring, where necessary directly implementing or enforcing activities related to:

1. Disaster Management Technology, Long-term Mitigation & DRR

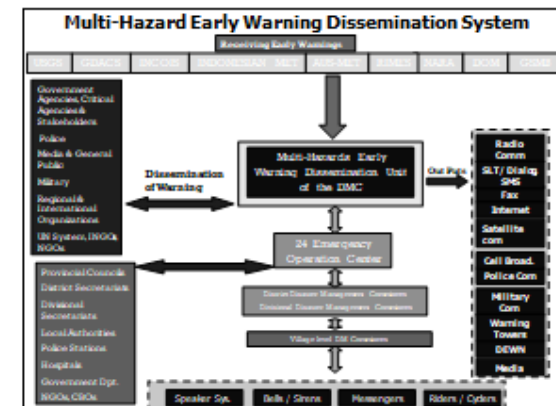
- Hazard Mapping and Risk Assessment
- Information and Data Collection
- Research and Analysis
- Building Technology
- DMC Website
- Long term Disaster Risk Reduction
- Specific risk reduction projects to reduce specific identified risks that can cause future disasters
- DRR integration in Development
- Long-term action planning

Early Warning Dissemination

- Identify institutions responsible for forecasting and issuing warning
- Have systems in place for receiving and dissemination of early warning messages
- Make arrangements for forecasting of impending disasters where there is no focal point identified
- Early warning Dissemination

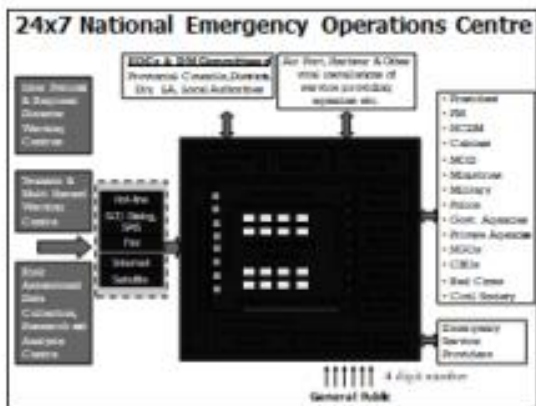
Stakeholder agencies responsible for Issuing Early Warning.

- Adverse weather and rainfall, cyclones, high winds, storm surges, lightning, thunder storms – Meteorological Department.
- Landslides - NBRO
- Tsunami - Committee Chaired by the Secretary M/DM&HR
- Sea Surges - NARA
- Flooding - Irrigation Dept.
- Drought - Met. Dept. ID, WRB, Agriculture Dept
- Epidemics – Epidemiology Unit of Health Dept.





- ### Emergency Operations
- Establishment of National Emergency Operation Centre 24/7 basis
 - Establishment of Emergency Operation Rooms at provincial, district and divisional levels
 - Carrying out Emergency Operations, coordinating with armed forces, police and other related agencies at national and all sub levels



SUB COMMITTEES AT GN LEVEL

- Early Warning.
- Medical / Health
- Search & Rescue
- Camp Management
- Village Security



Preparedness Planning (National and other levels)

- Preparation of **National Disaster Management Plan and Emergency Operation Plans**
- Facilitating, issuing guidelines, coordinating, directing and monitoring of preparation of disaster preparedness and response plans at provincial, district, local authority, divisional and village levels
- Preparedness for timely and effective response, equitable relief distribution, speedy recovery, timely rehabilitation and reconstruction at national level and all sub levels

Road Map for DRM in Sri Lanka

Road Map towards building a 'Safer Sri Lanka' for the next 10 years, identifying specific projects in coordination with multiple stakeholders through a holistic strategy



Seven Thematic Areas of the Roadmap

- Policy, Institutional Mandates & Institutional Development
- Hazard, Vulnerability & Risk Assessment
- Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems
- Disaster Preparedness Planning and Response
- Disaster Mitigation and Integration into Development Planning
- Community based Disaster Management, and
- Training, Education and Public Awareness

Training, Education & Public Awareness

- Training – Disaster risk reduction related training at all levels
- Education – integration of disaster risk reduction in school curricula and in university curricula as appropriate
- Social Marketing (Public Awareness) – Programmes for officials at all levels, school children and community level



School Disaster Safety



- School disaster safety plans will be prepared for all vulnerable schools

GUIDELINES FOR BUILDINGS AT RISK FROM NATURAL DISASTERS



Awareness and Education Material Categories

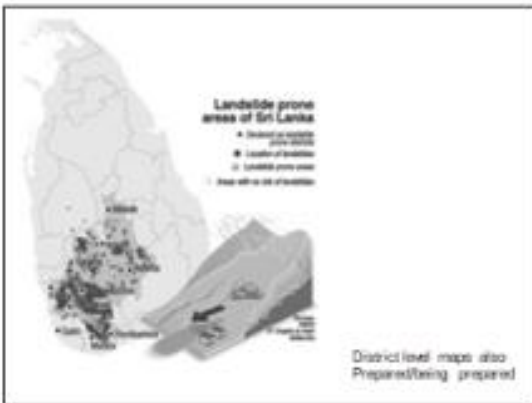
- Books (Cartoon, Story, Education, School)
- Leaflets/ Handouts
- Sign boards
- Posters / Calendars
- Teaching Materials (guidelines)
- Videos
- Dramas
- Presentations, Games and Computer Quiz program
- Mobile Training Vehicle
- Tsunami Malls.





Hazard Mapping

- Flood- Irrigation Department
- Cyclones- Meteorological Department
- Landslides – NBRO
- Tsunami- CCD
- Drought – Agricultural Dept, Met Dept, and Water Resources Board



Mitigation and Integration in Development

- Strengthen the EIA process to consider disaster concerns make specific recommendation for minimizing disaster risks which could generated by new development projects
- Include disaster risk reduction activities in the new project and provide funds

Responsibility of CCD towards DRM

- Prepare DM Plan for the institution
- Identify projects included in the Road Map which will lead to minimize coastal hazards
- Implement awareness programmes for coastal communities to improve their capacity to cope with disasters

**LETS WORK FOR A
SAFER SRI LANKA**

Thank you