

Tsunami Recovery in Sri Lanka

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AREAS COVERED IN THE PRESENTATION

- ❖ Intensity of the Disaster
- ❖ Strategies Adopted by the State
- ❖ Achievements
- ❖ Lessons Learned



Intensity of the DISASTER

Fourteen districts in the coastal belt in Sri Lanka were severely affected by the Tsunami on Sunday December 26th, 2004.


Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Ampara, Hambantota, Matara, Galle, Kalutara, and Colombo districts were among them.



Human Aspect

- 23,275 Persons dead and about 5000 missing
- 193,765 families and about one million persons were affected in relation to the total population of 20 million people. Percentage-wise the highest among the Tsunami affected countries.
- Resulted in a substantial increase of vulnerable groups disabled, widows, widowers & orphans. A large number of families are left with only a single member.





1000 children are left without parents and more than 3000 children have lost one parent.

Housing

➤ Damages to Housing Section

- Completely Damage / Partly Damage
119,562

EDUCATION

- Damaged schools – 182, Relocations – 98, IDP schools – 282,
- universities – 4, technical – 5, vocational – 15

➤ **Total Damage to the Sector**

- US\$. 263.085Mn

Health

- Total 72 hospitals , 149 Peripheral Units and 363 Other Facilities (Dental, Mental, Child Clinics, central dispensaries) The Total cost of the Damage To Health sector USD 100.00 Million.

Livelihood

- Loss of Employment : 275,000 numbers

ROADS AND BRIDGES

- Total Damage – US \$ 210 Million



Railway

- Total rebuilding estimates – US \$ 497.2 Million

Telecommunication

- Damages: US \$ 18 million

POWER

- The need assessment done by the CEB and JBC for the Phase I and Phase II tallied at US \$ 67 million.

TOURISM



- Total Damaged Caused US \$ 58 Million (Does not include Private Sector)

Water Supply and Sanitation

- Total Damage**
- US \$ 150 Million

Fisheries

- Damage**
- Number of Boats Destroyed:** 18,048
- Number of Boats Damaged:** 4,241


Strategies Adopted by the State


- High Level Political Committee**
A high level All Party Political Forum was established under the aegis of Her Excellency, The President. This Forum comprises of representatives of the political parties represented in Parliament. This Forum initially met daily during the first two weeks and thereafter thrice a week.
- Appointment of 3 Task Forces**
Three task forces were established to spearhead the disaster management effort.
- Appointment of Government Agents (GAs) as Competent Authorities**
Government Agents of the Tsunami affected districts were appointed as Competent Authorities with funds and the power to provide relief.





Appointment of three Task Forces

TAFRER – Rescue and Relief
CENTRE FOR NATIONAL OPERATIONS
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TAFREN
Rebuild the Nation



TAFLOL
Logistics, Law and Order

28th December 2004

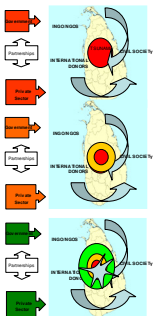



Strategy - Phases of Development




Phase 1 Humanitarian- Rescue & Relief (TAFRER) - CNO
Soon after the Tsunami struck significant progress had been made to coordinate and facilitate relief measures to mitigate the effects of the crisis. All vulnerable groups and key sectors had been addressed in cooperation with the government, private, international and civil society.

Phase 2 Rehabilitation/Reconstruction
Task force to rebuild the nation (TAFREN) has initiated work on reconstruction plans

Phase 3 Sustainable Economic Development
With the successful completion of phase 1, and 2, the overall objective of the government is to ensure sustainable economic development with special focus on linkages between macro micro sectors, role of the private sector, donors and civil society - where all partners contribute to rebuilding Sri Lanka based on their comparative and competitive advantages.



- Internally Displaced Persons**
Week 1 - 429,689 displaced people, 98,899 families affected, 816 camps
Week 2 - 553,287 displaced people, 193,765 families affected, 315 camps
- Search & Rescue**
- Water Supply & Sanitation**
- Child Care**
- Psycho-social Support**
- Infrastructure**

- Civil society**
- Private Sector Coordination**
- NGO's & International Organizations**
- Logistics**





Food distribution with the assistance of international organizations and countries—organized by M/RRR and M/Social Welfare



Temporary Shelters

- Transitional shelters were provided to 30000 families .



• Livelihood sector

- Loss of Employment : 275,000 numbers
- Government offers two kind of relief measures:
 - US\$ 50 per family per month for four months
 - US\$ 3.75 per person affected per week for 26 weeks
- Major donors: ADB, World Bank, International Red Cross
- Plans to implement Rapid Income Recovery Programme.

Programs comprised of

- Temporary cash grants
- Cash for work
- Rebuilding economic activities



- **The total value of these relief packages**
- Funeral benefits – Rs. 600 million
- Kitchen utensils – Rs. 580 million
- Relief ration cards – Rs. 8550 million
- Resettlement allowance – Rs. 3800 million

Total – Rs.13530 million



Establishment of RADA

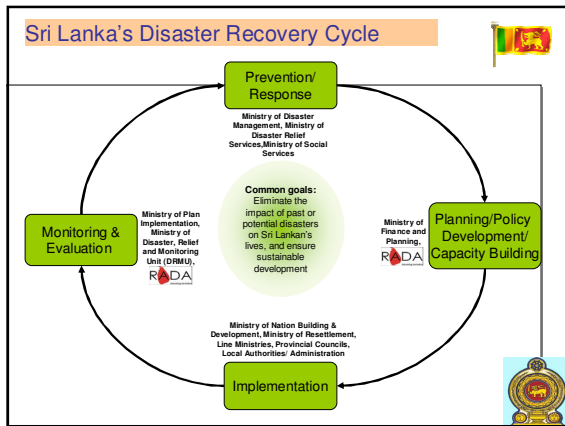
- A Presidential vision to create a single government agency to focus on reconstruction and development issues across all sectors and stakeholders in affected areas, placed under the Presidential Secretariat and given statutory authority by an Act of Parliament
- Mandated to;
 - Manage all projects in affected areas to reduce overlap, optimize benefits and remove bottlenecks
 - Centralize information gathering, analyzing and disseminating to all stakeholders
 - Coordinate funding gap identification and resource-mobilizing efforts across all sectors



RADA's Objectives

- Accelerate sustainable reconstruction and development through information gathering, programme monitoring and project coordination
- Optimize utilisation of resources, strengthen existing government structures and provide policy leadership
- Improve long-term well-being of affected people through social and economic development
- Ensure short and long-term social protection for vulnerable groups, women and children
- Reduce future vulnerability through improved social infrastructure
- Empower local communities to foster local economic development
 - Ensure compliance to core guiding principles





Achievements

RESCUE AND RELIEF PHASE

- ❖ Carried out successfully by the government with assistance from local authorities, the international community and agencies, local organizations and the general population
- ❖ No outbreak of disease
- ❖ No malnutrition
- ❖ Law and order maintained
- ❖ Immediate restoration of vital infrastructure like roads, railways, electricity, water supply and sanitation etc.

Reconstruction Area

- Construction of houses have been completed 94%
 - ❖ Houses were constructed both on donor driven basis and owner driven basis
 - ❖ Shown very good progress under the owner driven houses.

Number of houses were built by the Governmental and non-Governmental institutions

	Puttalam	Gampaha	Colombo	Kalutara	Galle	Matara	Hambantota	Ampara	Ratnapura	Trincomealee	Mutthalive	Kilinochchi	Jaffna	Total
GOV	-	219	1413	7912	11827	0	4069	20457	18271	1152	3345	100	49	68814
Non GOV	57	322	1028	643	3981	8359	2322	7449	5691	8369	-	308	5200	43729
														Total 112,543

Reconstruction Area

Infrastructure facilities such as road, railway, water and sanitation, electricity etc. were restored with in a very short period.

- Railway – Completely Restored
- Hospitals – Completely Restored
- Education – Completely Restored
- Livelihood – 95% Restored

- Roads - More than 80% completed

Lessons Learned

- Need to have a properly developed disaster management system network for the country.
- A coordinating mechanism for the donor community, INGO's and NGO's. In particular mechanisms are required to prevent duplication of work and to ensure that all programmes are in accordance with GOSL policies and priorities
- Strengthening administrative capacity at the provincial-district levels, and reporting mechanisms
- Participatory approach for the community level projects.
- Maintaining a desirable balance between macro level economic development and reconstruction.

THANKYOU