



Annual Performance Report & Accounts 2019

Ministry of Public Administration
&
Disaster Management

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Disaster Management Division

Introduction

The major factor that contributed for the subject of Disaster Management to become so important was the Tsunami Disaster which occurred on 26th of December, 2004 making more than 35000 people lose their lives, and it was an experience never encountered by Sri Lankans. Around 500,000 people were internally displaced due to this disaster.

The loss of human lives and the economic and social impact caused by this disaster highlighted the necessity of a formal methodology and a legal framework for disaster management, which remained as a social welfare activity until then. Accordingly, a Parliamentary Select Committee was established in order to define an institutional and legal structure which is required to face this type of disasters with resilience. Upon the recommendations of the aforesaid Select Committee, the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 was passed by the Parliament.

Subsequently, the National Council for Disaster Management and Disaster Management Centre were established as per the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. In order to further strengthen the aforesaid institutions, a Cabinet Ministry was set up for the subject of Disaster Management and Human Rights as per the Extraordinary Gazette Notification issued on 20th of February, 2006. The Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Disaster Management by the Gazette Extraordinary dated 30th of April, 2010 and the National Disaster Relief Services Centre was brought under the purview of the Ministry. The name of the Ministry was revised again as the Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources and Disaster Management by the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2069/17 dated 01.05.2018. Subsequently, the Ministry was renamed as the Ministry of Public Administration and Disaster Management by the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2103/33 dated 28.12.2018.

National Disaster Relief Services Center, Department of Meteorology, National Building Research Organization and Disaster Management Center, the institutions, which are under the purview of this Ministry, fulfill a great service prior to, during and after a disaster implementing the assigned tasks and policies of the Ministry. Protecting the human lives, properties and services from disasters, ensuring the

safety of the community to establish a resilient society and facilitating the implementation of the post disaster programs are performed accordingly.

The following tasks were carried out by the National Disaster Relief Services Centre throughout the year under the direct supervision and guidance of the Ministry.

- ✓ **Providing relief assistance for the people affected by disasters.**
- ✓ **Identifying, planning and implementing projects for the people affected by disasters (construction of disaster - resilient houses etc.)**
- ✓ **Implementing rehabilitation programmes for the purpose of bringing the livelihoods and economy of people affected by natural as well as man-made disasters back to the normal state.**
- ✓ **Implementing water supply and Drought Relief Assistance Schemes in order to mitigate the difficulties faced by people due to droughts.**
- ✓ **Collecting data on disasters and disseminating information.**
- ✓ **Conducting programmes to make the public officers and people aware on how to face disaster situations and relief assistance mechanism.**
- ✓ **Coordinating Emergency Relief Assistance**
- ✓ **Providing logistic services.**

Vision

“Safer Sri Lanka”

Mission

To facilitate the prosperity and dignity of human life through effective prevention and mitigation of disaster caused by natural and human induced hazards in Sri Lanka.

Objectives

- **Formulate and implement National Disaster Management Policies**
- **Implement real time early warning and dissemination mechanism**
- **Develop and implement Disaster Management Plans at all levels**
- **Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning process**
- **Integrate Disaster Impact Assessment into development planning process**
- **Minimize the risk of disasters in disaster- prone areas through
Implementation of disaster mitigation measures**
- **Conduct landslide risk assessment and clearance**
- **Provide relief assistance to victims of disasters**
- **Conduct research and development activities in the field of disaster
management**
- **Implement post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction**

Functions

The following functions have been assigned to the Ministry by the Gazette Extraordinary issued on 21st of September, 2015 in order to achieve these objectives.

- Formulation, follow up and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects with regard to the subject of disaster Management and the subjects of the related departments and statutory boards .
- Coordination and management of activities in relation to mitigation, response, recovery and relief in natural and man- made disasters.
- Formulation of the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Emergency Operation Plan based on national policies.
- Initiation and co-ordination of foreign aided projects for disaster mitigation, response and recovery.
- Liaison with Ministries, Government institutions and local and foreign non – governmental organizations to ensure timely execution of above activities.
- Promotion of housing construction with technological standards to withstand environmental hazards.
- Encouraging research and development into appropriate technology for housing and construction sectors.
- Carrying out meteorological surveys and researches.
- Forecasting of natural disasters and sensitizing relevant sectors regarding them.
- Co-ordination of the awareness programmes on natural and man - made disasters.
- Implementation of measures for rescue operations during natural and man - made disaster.
- Co-ordination of international humanitarian relief service programmes.
- Monitoring of matters in connection to all subjects assigned to departments and statutory boards related to the subject of disaster management.

01. Administrative Affairs

1.1 Transfers/ Retirements

07 employees in the Ministry got transfers to other service stations and 03 employees have been transferred to the Ministry from January to December 2019. 01 new appointment for the post of Information and Communication Technological Assistant was made and three graduate trainees also joined the Ministry.

1.2. Formulation of Disaster Management and National Building Research Acts

The draft of Sri Lanka Disaster Management (Amendment) Act No. 13 Of 2005 prepared by the Ministry has been referred to the legal draftsman. The draft of the National Building Research Organization Act is due to be submitted for the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers once the draft of the same made by the legal draftsman is approved by the Attorney General.

1.3. Public Complaints

The public, who seek service from the Ministry and institutions functioning under the Ministry, make complaints regarding their issues and coordination of the task of providing solutions to those issues is carried out by the Ministry by way of referring such complaints to the relevant institutions. Ministry has received 380 public complaints in 2019. Those complaints have been referred to the relevant institutions.

1.4. Matters related to Cabinet Memorandums

20 Cabinet Memorandums have been submitted to the Cabinet Office in 2019 and Cabinet decisions have been received to 18 out of them. Action is being taken to re-submit the rest of the 02 Cabinet Memorandums to the Cabinet office.

1.5. Training Programmes

1.5.1 Local Trainings

Allocation of Rs.800, 000.00 has been made for capacity development of individuals for the year 2019, out of which Rs.598.454 has been spent as at 31.12.2019.

20 officers have been directed for short and long term trainings at institutions affiliated to the government such as MILODA, Skills Development Institute and National Institute of Labour Studies with the purpose of developing skills of the officers of the Ministry.

A training workshop on stress management was conducted on 25, 26, and 27th of October 2019 at the National Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Training Institute (Kalaweve) with the participation of the officers of the Disaster Management Division and National Disaster Relief Services Centre, which is functioning under it, with the objective of improving their productivity and efficiency.

Initial work is being carried out by the Ministry to get a course of 50 hours for Second Language (Tamil) - Level IV conducted by an instructor from the Department of Official Languages, as in the previous year, and issue certificates to those who complete the course. Arrangements have been made to conduct these classes from January 2020.

1.5.2. Foreign Trainings

11 officers of the Ministry have gone abroad for foreign trainings from 01.01.2019 to 31.12.2019.

1.6. Productivity/ Management Programme

A workshop was conducted for all the officers in the Ministry on 30/08/2019 for the purpose of further strengthening the implementation of productivity concepts. Productivity circles were established and leaders were appointed for them. A meeting of the leaders of the productivity circles was held on 23.12.2019 where they were informed about the work that should be done. Further, a committee has been appointed to take decisions on the old documents to be disposed and kept in the record room.

1.7 Progress on implementation of Advisory Committees

Two sessions of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry have been held on 19.03.2019 and 23.05.2019.

1.8. Progress of the Parliamentary questions

23 parliamentary questions have been received during the period from 01.01.2019 up to 31.12.2019 and replies have been made to all of them.

02 Planning and Development Activities

Planning Division

2.1. Annual Performance Report for the year 2018 was prepared as per 241 of Public Accounts Circular 402 and submitted to the Parliament. Office of the Chief Whip of the Parliament has informed that sectorial supervisions on sustainable development, environment and natural resources to the Committee on 28.06.2019.

2.2. In line with the Annual Action Plan prepared for the year 2019, 03 monthly progress review meetings were held under the auspices of Hon. Secretary. 02 Quarterly Progress Review Meetings have been held. Discussion were held on the issues arising when implementing other development programmes and of affiliated institutions and follow ups were helpful to reach the expected objectives.

2.3. During the submission of project proposals to Department of National Planning to be implemented under budget 2020, Disaster Management Center submitted 14 new projects and National Building Research Organization submitted 07 projects. A concept paper was also submitted to implement a Sendai Framework for disaster management.

2.4. Prepare the progress of the development projects which are functioning under the Ministry and the institutions of the Ministry quarterly and send to the President's Secretariat

2.5. Prepare and required information to Central bank for their annual and bi annual reports

2.6. Collect all the information of all the institutions of the Ministries and prepare the action plan of the ministry in line with the relevant format and the allocated estimate.

2.7. Prepare the quarterly progress of implemented projects/ programmes/ activities/ procurement and other activities of all the institutions under the Ministry in line with the action plan and forward the reports to Department of Government Audit.

2.8. Prepare quarterly progress and submit them in line with the formats given by the Department of Project Management and Supervision

2.9. Monthly progress of large scale mega projects with the value of Rs. 1000 Mn and above to the Department of Project Management and Supervision.

2.10. According to the Memorandum of Understanding signed by us on 16th May 2016 under United Nations Food Programme /Technical Cooperation for Emergency Precautions national emergency action plan of Disaster Management Center was completed in year 2019, technical assistance was given to Department of Meteorology to improve a monitoring system on the impact of droughts and regional level of National Disaster Relief Service Center o develop a plan for uncertain events. Rs. 13.27 million was spent on this.

2.2 Sendai Framework - 2015-2030

Considering the weaknesses of Hugo Action Plan implemented during 2005-2015 and the lessons learned Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction-SFDRR was introduced to mitigate the risk of disasters for 2015-2030 and it is being implemented. This is an international treaty comprised of four priorities, seven global goals and 32 criteria to measure the goals. Accordingly, the progress of the actions taken to reach the goals in 2020 should be reported.

The focal point of implementing this framework in Sri Lanka is the Ministry in charge of the subject of Disaster Management. Accordingly, Disaster Management Division is taking necessary actions with stakeholder institutions and the operating system of the institution is being updated. Information of goal A and B out of the 7 goals of Sendai (Number of persons dies due to disasters and number of persons impacted by the disaster) for the period between 2000-2019 has been completed.

National Disaster Relief Service Centre

1. Introduction

National Disaster Relief Service Centre (NDRSC) was established in 1996 as the National Disaster Management Centre under the Ministry of Social Services and Welfare. It came under the Ministry of Disaster and Relief Services by the gazette notification no. 1422/22 and dated 08.12.2005 to plan and implement relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. It was named as the National Disaster Relief Service Centre by the gazette notification no. 1482/9 and dated 09.01.2007 and it was assigned to the Ministry of Resettlement and Disaster Relief Services. As per the gazette notification no. 1651/220 and dated 30.04.2010 it functions under the Ministry of Disaster Management.

National Disaster Relief Services Centre is located in Colombo 07, Vidya Mawatha and functions under the advice and guidance of the Minister and the Secretary to the Ministry purview of Disaster Management subject. Its projects and programmes are implemented through the relevant District Secretariats and Divisional Secretariats according to the advice given by the Ministry purview of Disaster Management subject.

The relief operations are monitored and coordinated by the Disaster relief service officers (Development Officers) under the supervision of the District and divisional Secretaries.

1.4. The Priorities identified by the National Disaster Relief Services Center

1. Implementation and execution of disaster relief services, rehabilitation and reconstruction operations.
2. Strengthening and developing a disaster relief information infrastructure.
3. Implementation of public awareness programmes.
4. Assurance of good governance.

1.5 The Staff of the National Disaster Relief Service Centre

Serial No.	Designation	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies
Senior Level				
1	Director	1	1	0
2	Deputy Director/ Assistant Director (SLAS)	6	3	3
3	Deputy Director/ Assistant Director (SLMS)	1	0	1
4	Accountant (SLAS)	1	1	0
	Total	9	5	4
Tertiary Level				
1	Administrative Officer	1	1	0
	Information and Communication Technical Officer (Grade II)	2	1	1
	Total	3	2	1
Secondary Level				
1	Development Assistant / Development Officer (Disaster management / disaster relief services)	364	347	17
2	Management Assistant	8	6	2
3	Project Officer	1	0	1
4	Information and Communication Technical Assistant (Grade III) (data entry operator)	1	1	0
	Total	376	353	20
Primary Level				
1	Driver	7	5	2
2	KKS	4	2	2
3	Lorry Driver Assistant	5	4	1
	Sub total	16	11	5
	Total	402	372	30

2. Funding for the Relief operations.

The government provided allocations under two main categories to provide relief to the victims of Natural and Man-made disasters.

1. Allocations provided via the Treasury (Table 01)
2. Allocations provided via the National Insurance Trust Fund (NITF) under the National Natural Disaster Insurance Scheme (NNIDS).

Table 01: Allocations provided by the Treasury- 2019

No	Description	Allocation (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
01	Recurrent Expenditure	998,343,000.00	708,796,603.72
02	Capital expenditure	3,979,252,000.00	2,231,582,191.06
	Total	4,977,595,000.00	4,977,595,000.00

Source: NDRSC

3. The Programmes implemented by the National Disaster Relief Services Center (NDRSC) and their progress under the identified Priorities - 2019.

3.1. Disaster relief, response, rehabilitation and reconstruction operations.

- 3.1.1 Provide immediate relief to the disaster-affected communities by implementing efficient and effective disaster relief service.
- 3.1.2 Provide compensation for the houses and small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) damaged by Disasters.
- 3.1.3 Resettle families whose houses were damaged by the landslides and the families living in landslide high-risk areas, identified by the National Building Research Organization (Identify the disaster risks and resettle those families in a safer location within a year, since the occurrence of the disaster).
- 3.1.4 Providing drinking water to the people affected by extreme dry weather conditions and implement special relief programs for the affected people.
- 3.1.5 Improve and develop the basic facilities of the safety centers.
- 3.1.6 Implement capacity building programs and awareness programs to equip the relief officers active in post-disaster relief and response services in order to ensure the quality of the services provided.

3.1.1. Provide immediate relief to the disaster-affected communities by implementing efficient and effective disaster relief service.

National Disaster Relief Service center responds immediately after the occurrence of a disaster. Cooked food is given to the affected people from the very moment of the disaster strikes and if the disaster situation continues to develop, the victims are directed to the safety centers. The disaster Victims will be retained in the safety centers until the disaster situation is over and during their stay in the safety centers their basic needs are provided.

- **Provision of emergency relief and compensation under the National Natural Disaster Insurance Scheme (NNDIS)**

The NNDIS was implemented island-wide, since 1st April 2016. The government has contributed an annual premium of Rs. 1,500 million in 2019. The annual Insurance coverage is Rs. 15 billion and out of that Rs. 2.5 billion is appropriated for immediate relief and Rs. 12.5 billion is appropriated for compensation for the house damages and SMEs damages caused by natural disasters. People affected by natural disasters such as tsunamis, earthquakes, floods, landslides, lightning and cyclones are covered by NNDIS, but NNDIS does not cover drought, fire and man-made disasters.

Table 02: Provision of emergency relief and compensation under NNDIS

Cooked meals (per day)	Rs. 300.00				
Dry Ration (per family)	Rs.900 (one person)	Rs.12000 (Two members)	Rs.1400 (three members)	Rs.1600 (four members)	Rs.1800 (more than five members)
Deaths / Disabled	Rs. 250,000.00 (Max)				
House Damages	Rs. 2,500,000.00 (Max)				
House equipment	Rs. 25000.00 (Max)				
SMEs Damages	Rs. 2,500,000.00 (Max)				
SMEs contents	Rs. 100000.00 (Max)				

Source: NDRSC

- **Provision of Emergency Relief services**

In 2019, from January to December, the total number of people affected by natural disasters are 1821152 in 510476 families and out of the total number 105914 people in 28003 families were retained in 475 safety centers. The number of deaths recorded was 96; The total number of fully damaged houses is 562 and the number of partially damaged houses is 29799; and the total number of SMEs damaged is 1140.

Emergency relief funds allocated under NNDIS are utilized to provide cooked meals, drinking water, dry rations and basic needs of the people retained in the safety centers until the disaster situation is back to normalcy; for the disasters that does not covered by NNDIS, afore mentioned services are funded by the Treasury Allocations(details are given in **Table 03**).

Table 03: Emergency Relief and Response Services – Expenditure (2019)

Description	NNDIS (Rs.)	Treasury Funds (Rs)
Immediate relief	120,006,862.62	1,185,300.00
Death Compensation	6,950,000.00	N/A
Emergency Response	N/A	30,088,433.00
Total	126,956,862.62	31,273,733.00

Source: NDRSC

3.1.2. Provision of compensation for House and SMEs damages under NNDIS

The maximum compensation for house and house equipment damages is Rs. 2.5 million (Based on the Technical Committee Damage Assessment). The maximum compensation granted for house and house equipment damages is Rs. 25,000.00 and SMEs with annual turnover less than Rs. 10 million are entitled to maximum compensation of LKR 2.5 million (depending on the damage assessment by the Technical Committee). The maximum compensation for the loss of stocks and damages to the machineries is LKR 100,000.00. An advance payment of Rs. 10,000.00 will be paid immediately for the owners of damaged houses, caused over Rs. 10,000.00; if the damage is less than Rs. 10,000.00, the entitled particular amounts will be paid to the owner.

Table 04: Compensation for House and SMEs damages under NNDIS

Description		2018		Up to 25.11.2019	
		No. of claims	Allocation (Rs.)	No. of Claims	Allocation (Rs.)
Advance payment (up to Rs. 10,000.00)		23,130	298,651,700.00	24,059	226,669,254.19
Compensation for house and SMEs damages	Houses	5,564	215,125,212.50	4,602	179,358,389.00
	House equipment	134	997,919.00		
	SMEs - buildings	189	5,555,607.20		
	SMEs contents	334	9,127,470.00		
Total		29,351	529,457,899.70	28,661	406,027,644.14

Source: NDRSC

3.1.3. Resettle families whose houses were damaged by the landslides and the families living in landslide high-risk areas, identified by the National Building Research Organization (Identify the disaster risks and resettle those families in a safer location within a year since the occurrence of the disaster).

In response to the landslides occurred in 2016 in Kegalle and few more other districts in 2017, NBRO identified the families affected by the landslides and the families residing in Landslide high- risk areas. Subsequently Resettlement Programme was initiated to resettle the respective families in safe locations. The programmes is currently in operation in 14 districts.

As per the cabinet decisions taken to resettle the families affected and families residing in Landslide high- risk areas, 15,025 families are currently been identified by NBRO as the beneficiaries residing in 121 Divisional Secretariats in Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kegalle, Kandy, Matale, Kalutara, Matara, Rathnapura, Hambantota, Colombo, Gampaha, Kurunegala and Monaragala districts. The programme is currently in progress under the supervision of the respective District and Divisional Secretaries.

In this context, NDRSC is funding and coordinating the Resettlement programme to resettle the 11, 517 respective beneficiary families in safe locations, identified by NBRO; and with its technical guidance and assistance.

As per the cabinet decisions, three options are available for the beneficiaries eligible for resettlement Programme;

Option 1: Rs. 1.6 million will be provided to purchase a suitable land with a house.

Option 02: If the State land is not available, additional amount of 0.4 million will be provided to purchase a suitable land in addition to the 1.2 million given for the construction of the house.

Option 03: If a plot of land (approximately 10 perches) is provided by the Government, the beneficiaries were granted Rs. 1.2 Mn for the construction of the house, in four (04) installments, based on the stages of completion.

Furthermore, the infrastructure of the state-owned land selected for relocation (identified by NBRO) is also been developed under this Programme.

Under the Resettlement operations carried out since 2016 in Kegalle district ,1647 number of families, out of 1689 were resettled in safer locations; the total expenditure is Rs. 1,949.41 million. The total expenditure of the resettlement programme since 2017 and hitherto is Rs. 3,040.22 billion; specific details are given in the **Table: 05** below.

Table 05: The progress of the Resettlement programme commenced in 2017.

No.	District	No. of families eligible for Resettlement	No. of families with a plot of land (state given / own land)	No. of Houses under construction	No. of completed Houses
1	Hambantota	106	87	28	59
2	Galle	353	265	119	144
3	Matara	419	294	84	206
4	Rathnapura	2,277	984	435	223
5	Kegalle	183	131	20	57
6	Kalutara	1,694	690	242	446
7	Kandy	1,278	290	272	9
8	Badulla	3,608	538	43	3
9	Matale	472	153	82	1
10	N' Eliya	1,088	818	109	0
11	Kurunegala	8	3	0	3
12	Gampaha	9	3	0	3
13	Monaragala	7	4	4	0
14	Colombo	16	2	0	2
Total		11,518	4,262	1,438	1,156

Source: NDRSC



Resettlement of families displaced due to Floods, Landslides and Landslide high – risk (Location Map - Nivithigala Resettlement site)



Source: NDRSC

3.1.4. Provision of drinking water and other facilities to minimize the adverse impact caused by extreme dry weather conditions.

Due to the extreme dry weather conditions in several regions of the Island in the recent past, a significant number of people were not able to fulfill their daily drinking water needs. The total number of families affected is 1,1,13858 in 2017. In 2018 it was 567,987 and 312,383 in 2019. To facilitate the distribution of drinking water to the affected communities, 133 lorry bowsers, 364 tractor bowsers and 11936 water tanks were been provided to the respective affected districts. In 2019 a total of Rs. 124.33 million was allocated and released to the District secretariats for the drinking water distribution.

3.1.5. Improve and develop the facilities of the safety centers.

In 2018, in order to fulfill the basic needs of the affected people retained in the safety centers and to create a safe and comfortable environment in the safety centers during disaster periods, attentions was given to improve and develop the infrastructure and the sanitary facilities of the 325 safety centers. The estimated expenditure for the initiative was Rs. 325.25 million and out of that, Rs. 102 million has been utilized for the purpose in 2018; Rs. 92.47 million was spent to improve 164 safety centers located in 106 divisional secretariats (in 20 districts). The number of safety centers that have been planned to develop in 2019 was 99 and Rs. 100 million was been allocated in total for the initiative; and construction of 99 centers has been completed hitherto, spending Rs. 78.23 million.

3.1.6. Implement capacity building programs and awareness programs to equip the relief officers active in post-disaster relief and response services in order to ensure the quality of the services provided (Strengthening of Disaster Relief Services Information Infrastructure).

Disaster Relief operation Plan introduced in 2013 was reconsidered and further improved in 2017 as a 'Relief and Response Preparedness Plan' (Contingency Plan) to facilitate the efficient provision of disaster relief and response services with the generous technical assistance extended by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). Online system was developed to feed the details of the Contingency Plan. It will facilitate and communicate the stakeholders and concerned parties to identify the required relief needs of the relevant divisions and to response effectively. The respective online system is well developed and all the

information required for disaster related operations are fed in to the system via the access to the website <http://contingency-planning.ndrsc.lk> . The contingency plan is updated annually, and it has contributed significantly to improve the relief operations. Further development of the operationalization of the Contingency Planning is executed by initiating regular training and drills given to the respective officers who are active in the disaster related operations both at district and divisional levels. Number of such training programmes and workshops were held in 2019 funded by WFP.

The information recorded in the online system is detailed below.

- Communication details of the officers who directly involved in relief activities during a disaster.
- Communication details of the relevant Grama Niladaries.
- Vulnerable area mapping, up to GN Division level.
- The number of families could be affected by a disaster in GN divisions.
- Potential Impact Scenario (Affected Data) based on historical data analysis
- Details of the safety centers that could be used to accommodate vulnerable families in the area.
- Information and contact details of the coordinating committees of the safety centers.
- Information of the safety centers proposed to be developed in the future.
- Information of the persons who supply services to the safety centers.
- Details of the projected food, non-food items and basic needs, required during the disasters.

Public can access this information via NDRSC official web site <http://www.ndrsc.lk/>.



4. The projects and programmes projected for 2020.

Table 06: The projects and programmes projected for 2020

Project Description	Estimated expenditure (Rs.)	Expected expenditure (Rs.)
Construction of houses in Kegalle District	2,838 million	30 million
Resettlement of families reside live in high-risk areas	21,050 million	200 million
Facility improvement in Safety Centers	325 million	30 million
Reconstruction of roads damaged, caused by floods and landslides	2,108 million	No allocations are available

5. Future Plans

1. Attach an additional relief officer to the most Disaster-prone Districts and Divisional secretariats.
2. Pay a communication allowance or issue an official mobile Simcard, rental paid by the organization to NDRSC officers, to facilitate effective and efficient communication.

3. Technical training on the damage assessment procedures, for the officers who are engaged in damage assessments under NNDIS.
4. Strengthening and further development of Disaster Relief Services Online Information system and capacity building of the officers who are engaged in information management.
5. Introducing the Precast Housing Construction project, which is already in operation in Kalutara and Rathnapura Districts as pilot projects, to other districts where the Resettlement programme is already in operation.