



HELPING PEOPLES to STAND UP AGAINST DISASTERS

**A leading community – governed voice for protecting rights of
people in the Puttalam district towards dignified life for all**



VOICE' s efforts on Disaster Management in 4 Divisional secretariat Divisions in the Puttalam District



VOICE Area Federation, Kasisettibawuma, Sirambiadiya, Puttalam.



31st July 2017





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I.

ABBREVIATIONS :-

ADRA	<i>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</i>
CBO	<i>Community Based Organization</i>
CCS	<i>Child Centered Space</i>
CPDRM	<i>Child Protection & Disaster Risk Management</i>
DMC	<i>Disaster Management Center</i>
DDMC	<i>District Disaster Management Center</i>
DRM	<i>Disaster Risk Management</i>
DRR	<i>Disaster Risk Reduction</i>
DS	<i>Divisional Secretariat</i>
DSs	<i>Divisional Secretariats</i>
DSD	<i>Divisional Secretariat Divisions</i>
ECCD	<i>Early Childhood Care & Development</i>
GN	<i>Grama Niladari</i>
GND	<i>Grama Niladari Division</i>
GNDs	<i>Grama Niladari Divisions</i>
GPS	<i>Google Processing System</i>
NCDM	<i>National Council for Disaster Management</i>
NGO	<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>
PWDs	<i>Persons with Disabilities</i>
US\$	<i>United States Dollar</i>
VAF	<i>VOICE Area Federation</i>





II.

TABLES AND FIGURES

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III.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We, **VOICE** Area Federation thankfully acknowledge the commitment, suggestions, timely involvement and active participation of many organizations and individuals at different phases of disaster management interventions carried out right from the beginning in 2008.

A special gratitude goes to director board of **VOICE** whose consent in stimulating suggestions, encouragement and standing up with appropriate decision making for the betterment of affected peoples at hazard events and it helped lot to make productive changes in the context of **VOICE** perspective on DRM.

Our staff continues to be our greatest strength and asset as they serve with splendid loyalty and commitment in some of the most exciting and challenging environments. Their eminent support with continued manner in ensuring a successful operation that is making a difference to those who needed was remarkable. We, as an organization committed to change lives of the discriminated sector of the society, offer our sincere thanks to our lovely staff.

Our special thanks go to, with our deep sense of appreciation to the District Secretariat, Puttalam who gave the permission to carry out DRM projects and for providing the necessary guidance, information and contribution to make DRM interventions success. Further, we would like to extend our appreciation to District Disaster Management Center, Puttalam who has official expertise knowledge and relevant data /information on DRM and sharing those resources with us for generating productive outputs. We extend our appreciation to Divisional Secretariats of Anamaduwa, Karuwalagaswewa, Pallama and Mundel for being with us making valuable comments. We are deeply grateful to Divisional office of education, Medical Office of Health, Karuwlagaswewa, Department of Police, Puttalam & Karuwalagaswewa for their contribution in sharing technical know-how, particularly at awareness sessions and other occasions.

Furthermore, we a partnering body to Child Fund Sri Lanka would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role played by Child Fund Sri Lanka, Child Fund Korea, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Sri Lanka & China for granting fund to implement DRM interventions ,encouraging us through making visits to the affected areas.

However, it would not have been possible without the kind support and help of many individuals and organizations that provided enormous facilities making DRM interventions to be fruitful. **VOICE** would like to extend its sincere thanks to all of them.

*Chief Executive Officer,
VOICE Area Federation,
KasichettiBawuma,
Puttalam.*





IV.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Puttalam is affected by multiple hazards including flood, drought and cyclones which have severe consequences on the lives, properties and livelihoods of the people. Therefore disaster risk management will be a timely intervention in the area to minimize the adverse impacts of the disasters. There has been identified that flood & drought are the hazards frequently incur in 4 DSs of Voice operating area. During the hazards the children and their families faced with frustration and depressed that can leave a negative impact on the physical and psychological well-being of the children. Since **VOICE AREA FEDERATION**, being an organization focusing wellbeing of children and their families, and as rooted in the mission and vision statements, it has sole responsibility of protecting children and their families from the impact of disasters. Currently VOICE concentrates its programs in 4 DSs namely Karuwalagaswewa, Anamaduwa, Pallama and Mundel in the Puttalam district covering more than 3400 direct beneficiary families. Community participation and integrated approach by relevant stakeholders at every phase were taken into account in the adaptation capacity of the people to develop the resilience.

VOICE, with other stakeholders have implemented DRM activities in the forms of capacity building of the children & youth through awareness & training sessions, assisting affected community by facilitating safer places to be sheltered till the things become back to normal. Furthermore, affected communities and their children from flood and drought that are the hazards frequently prevailed in the area, have been treated and cared well to minimize impacts which brought from the hazards. Child Centred Space played a significant role in particular for the children keeping them free & fair mind during their stay there. Early warning equipment's and first aid materials given to the community help, to some extent to save their belongings before the hazards. Facilitating to access to quality drinking water during drought period was another activity which was appreciated by lot of peoples.

Disaster preparedness activities too carried out with school children, community and school development societies aiming to make risks reduction. Day to day risky activities & domestic level safety concerns also taken into account that was not paid attention significantly by the community. Hazard mapping in the GNDs and Schools brought attitudes changes with regards to important of preparedness for flooding & drought.

Decision making bodies in the district made aware of DRM actions carried out by **VOICE** and their consent & support to continue those was grown-up. It is essential that the national government works together with the local governments and non-governmental organizations with community leaders in building strategies for risk reduction and implementation. ChildFund Sri Lanka, ADRA China & Sri Lanka and government & NGO stakeholders provided necessary financial & resources provisions, guidance and backstopping to accomplish activities as per the plan.





CHAPTER- 1 Preamble

1.1 Hazards profile of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island country surrounded by the Indian Ocean with a population of nearly 21 million people (2012) within a total area of 65,000 sq. km. Since recent past Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to reoccurring climate shocks that severely impact the food security, loss of human & animal lives, destructions of human settlements, displacement of people and damaging properties. This year's severe drought – the worst in 40 years - was followed by the worst floods and landslides.. Natural hazards that frequently affect Sri Lanka are droughts, floods, landslides, cyclones, coastal erosion and lightening. In addition to these natural disasters, the country also incurs heavy losses on account of man-made disasters such as deforestation, indiscriminate coral, sand, soil and gem mining, and industrial hazards. Flooding that occurred in 2011 and 2014 resulted many deaths, while also displacing people and devastating crops, livelihoods, and habitats. Over the past 30 years floods have affected more than 10 million people while droughts have affected more than 6 million(*Hazard profile of Sri Lanka –ChildFund Sri Lanka*).

Table-1 –Flood affected population and houses impacted in 2013 & 2014.

Impact	2013	2014	Change %
Deaths/missing	140	154	10
Injured	225	80	-64.4
Affected population	574,130	25,700,254	270
Houses destroyed	741	5312	616.1
Houses damaged	10048	19495	94

Source-15 March 2016 - Partnership Meeting Global Centre for Disaster Statistics

It is clear from table-1 that impact of major disasters is becoming to be high in 2014 compared with 2013. It has seriously affected the economic growth, food security, public health, cultural heritage. As per World Bank report that annual average economic loss was 380 million US\$ while annual average deaths caused by Hydro-meteorological disasters was, approx. 125 in 2014.

Sri Lanka was severely affected by the tsunami in the year 2004 and left many people dead and displaced. This mournful incident emerged the need of productive approach to disaster management in the country. Hence, the Government of Sri Lanka has taken important steps towards strengthening legal and institutional arrangements for DRM in the country in May 2005

- a) The Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No.13 of 2005 was approved by the parliament. This provides the legal basis for a DRM system in the country.
- b) According to the Act, it establishes the National Council for Disaster Management (NCD M).This high-level body provides direction to DRM efforts in the country.
- c) The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) was established in July 2005, to implement the directives of the NCDM.
- d) The Disaster Management Policy of the country was developed and it mainly focusing Collective responsibility, equality, diversity and inclusion in building a safer nation for all

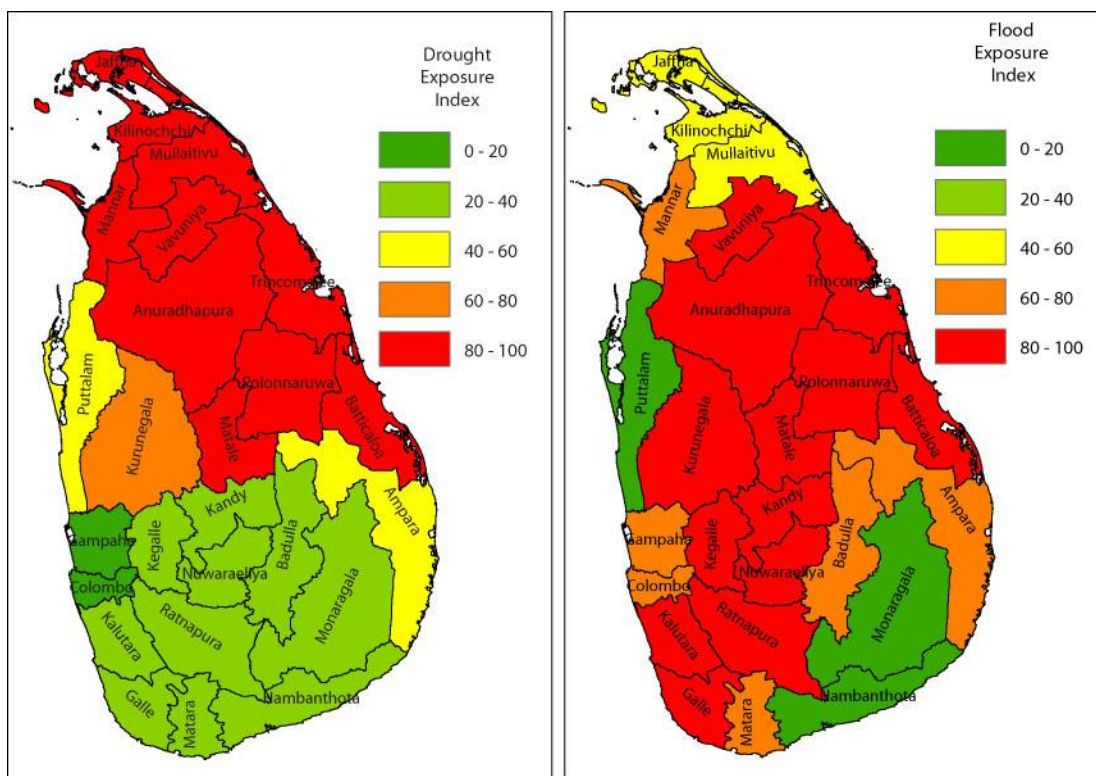


With increased resilience to disasters.

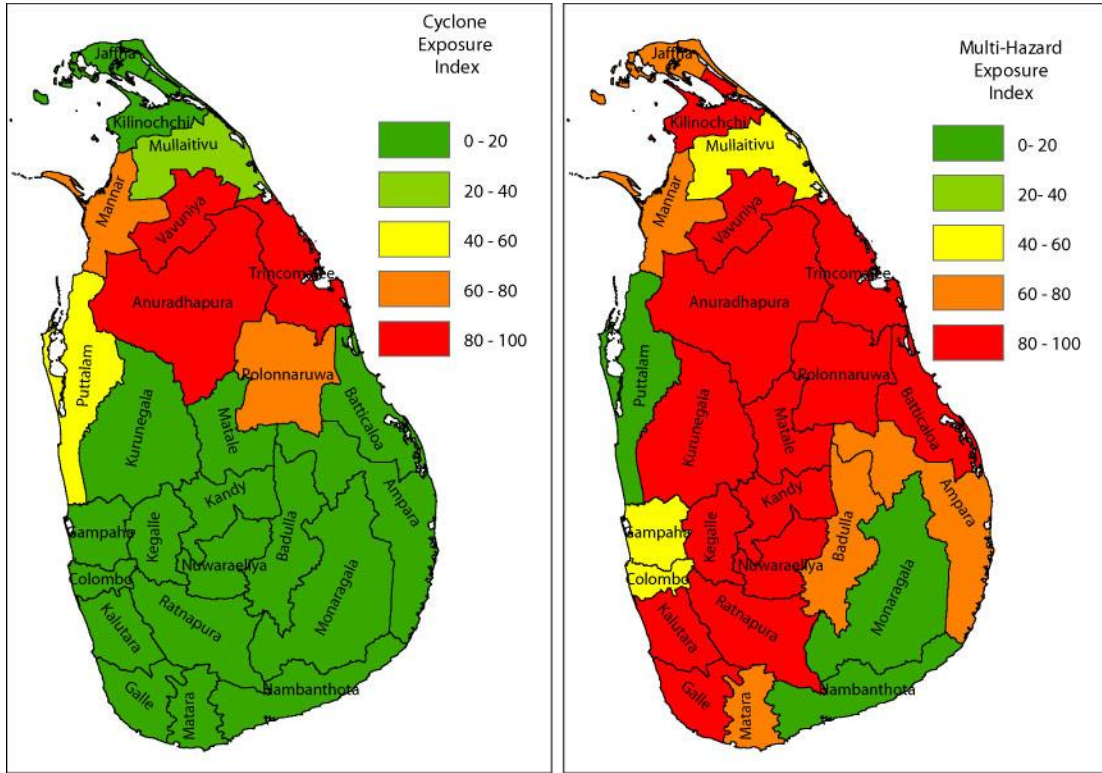
- e) Development of disaster management plans from national to local level, establishment of coordination for risk reduction, initiating mainstreaming DRR into other development sectors, knowledge building programs at various levels are some of key interventions in creating a culture of safety.

1.2 Hazards profile of the VOICE working area.

Puttalam is a district located bordering to the western coastal belt of Sri Lanka. It has an area of 3,072 km². Population of the district was numbered 760,778 while population density quantified 250/ km² in 2012. Puttalam is one district which formulates the North Western Province of Sri Lanka together with Kurunegala district. Puttalam district is affected by multiple hazards including flood, drought, cyclones and sea level rise which have all had severe consequences on the lives and livelihoods of the people. According to data of DMC, Puttalam district falls under the worst flood affected district numbering 33,788 people in 2016. Flooding in Puttalam is exacerbated due to the existing tanks especially north part of the district. Drought is the most significant hazard in the district in terms of people affected without having even drinking water for long period and relief provided. Drought occurs due to low rainfall during monsoons. North part of the district, consecutive years of drought had lasting impact on livelihood options. Since 2008 VOICE has been responding actively to both drought and flood emergencies in 4 divisional secretariats, Karuwalagaswewa, Anamaduwa, Pallama & Mundel where VOICE works on.



Disaster Vulnerability Map in Srilanka



Disaster Vulnerability Map in Srilanka

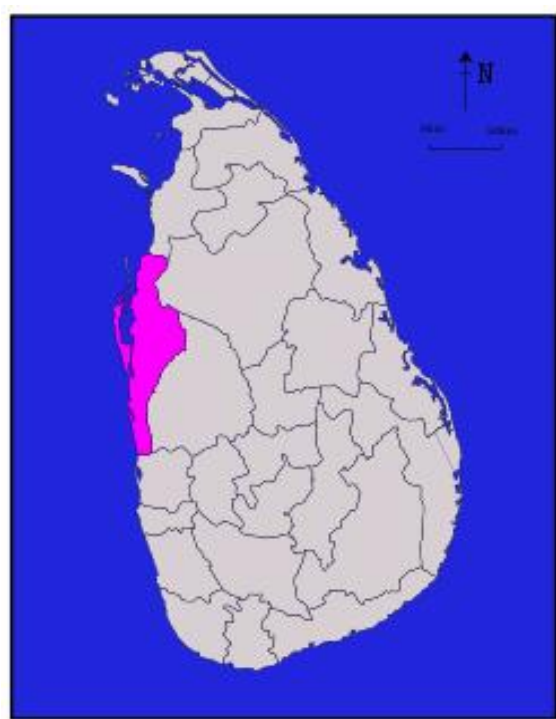


Figure-1 Sri Lanka Map highlighting Puttalam district



Figure-2- Areas in Puttalam district.



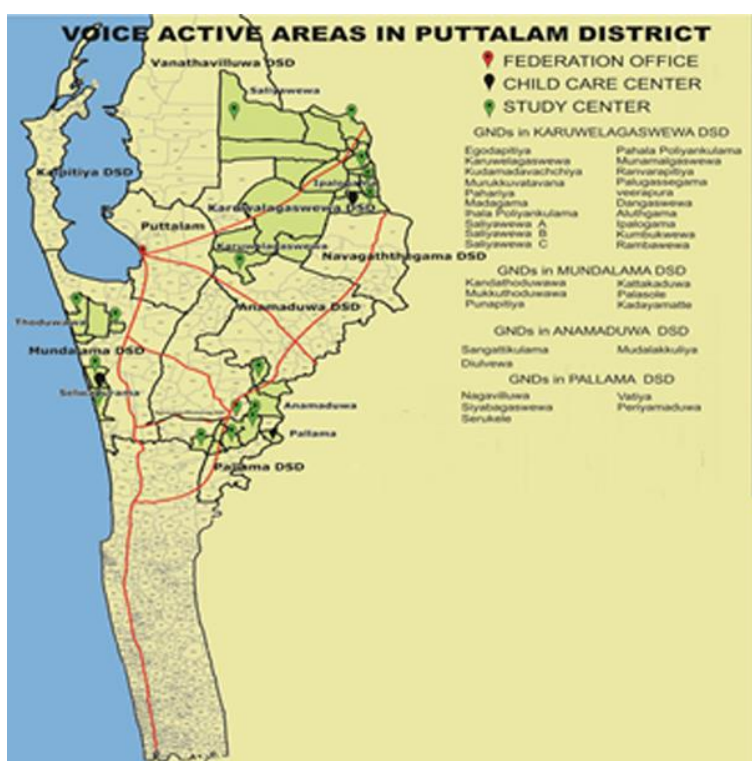
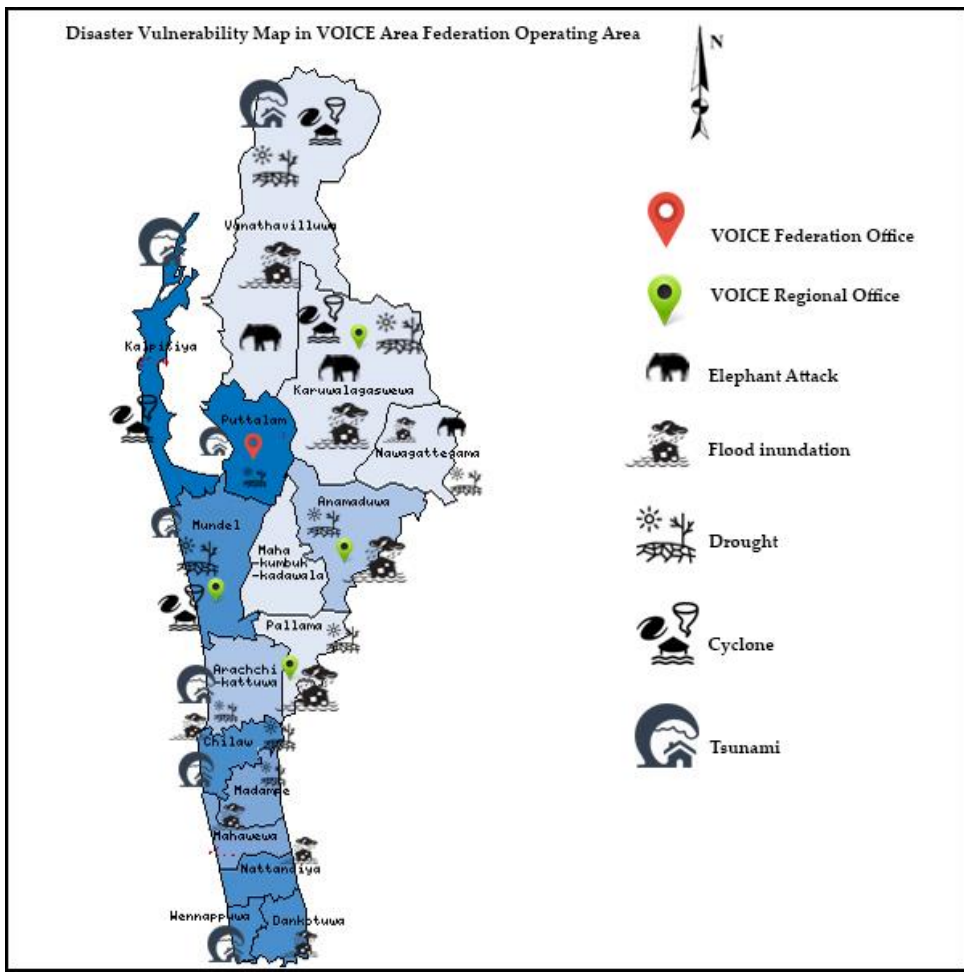
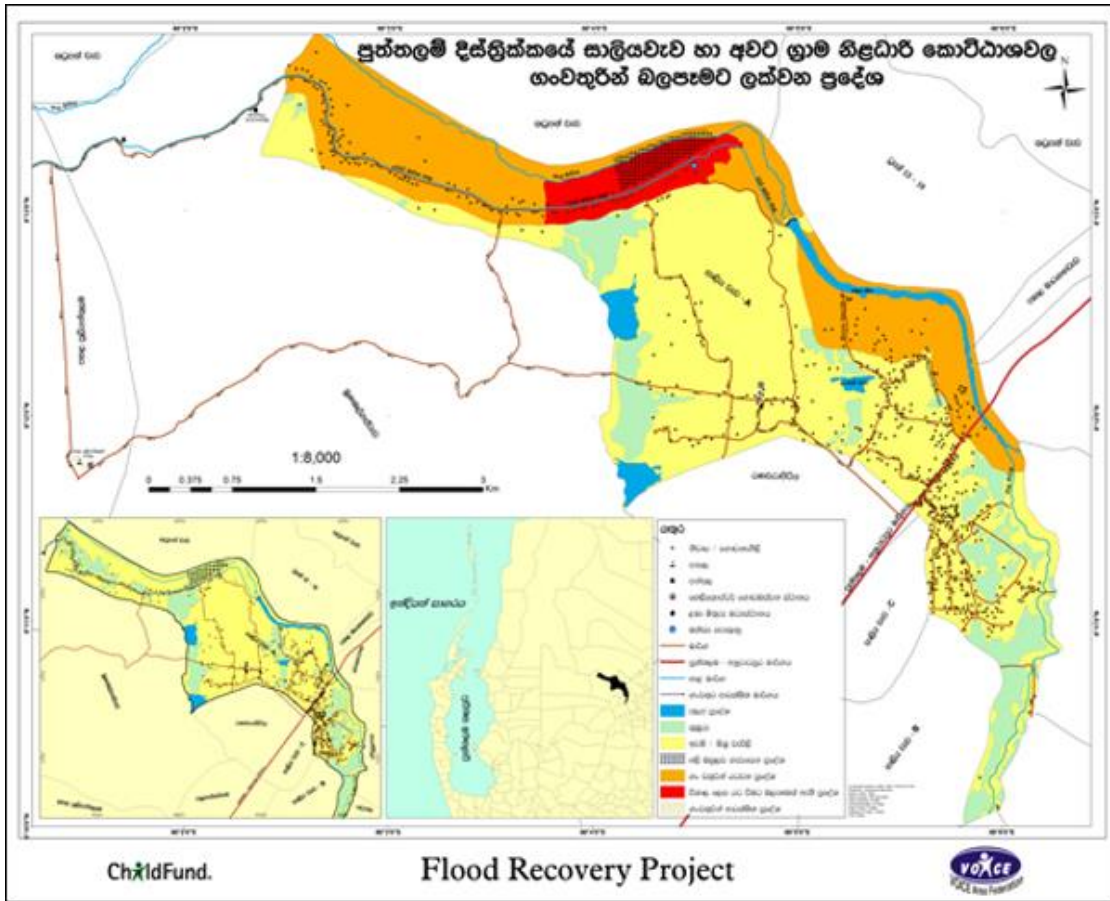


Figure-3-
VOICE
Operating
Areas in
Puttalam
District.

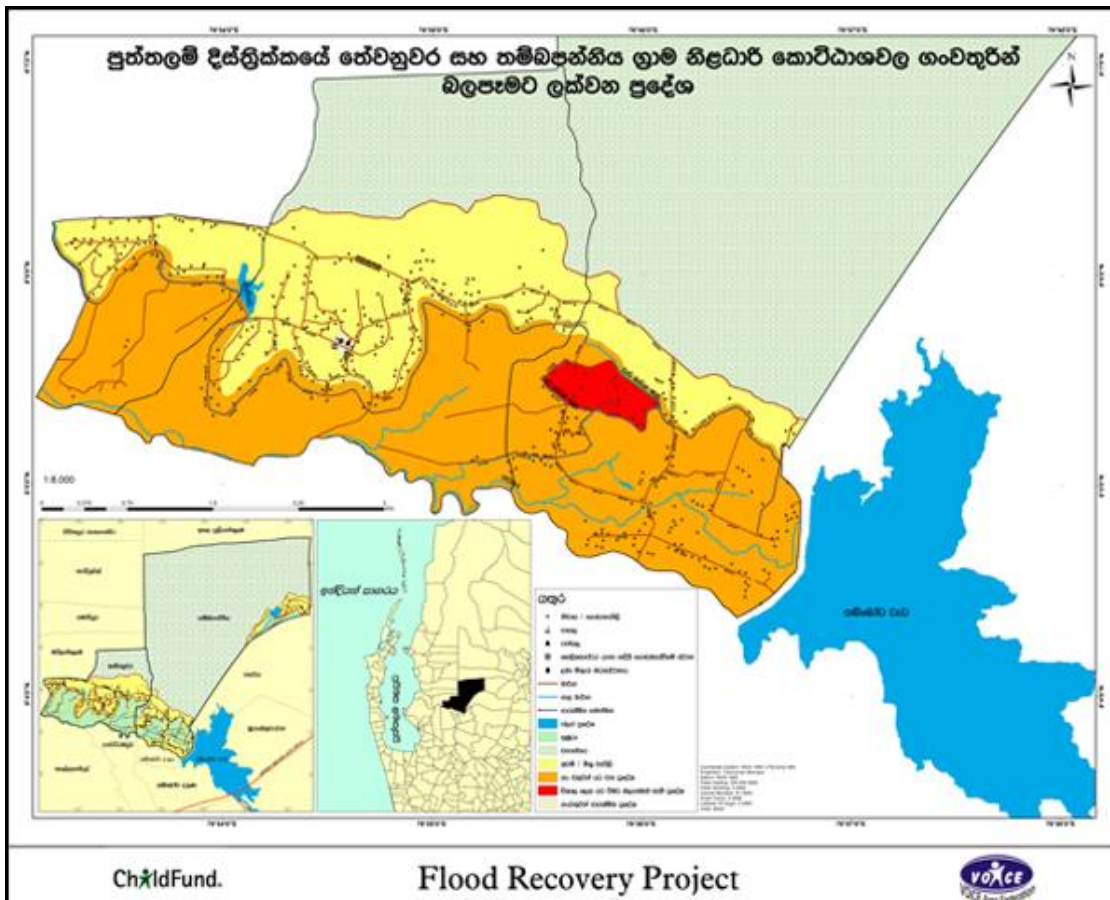


Disaster Vulnerability Map in VOICE Area Federation Operating Area

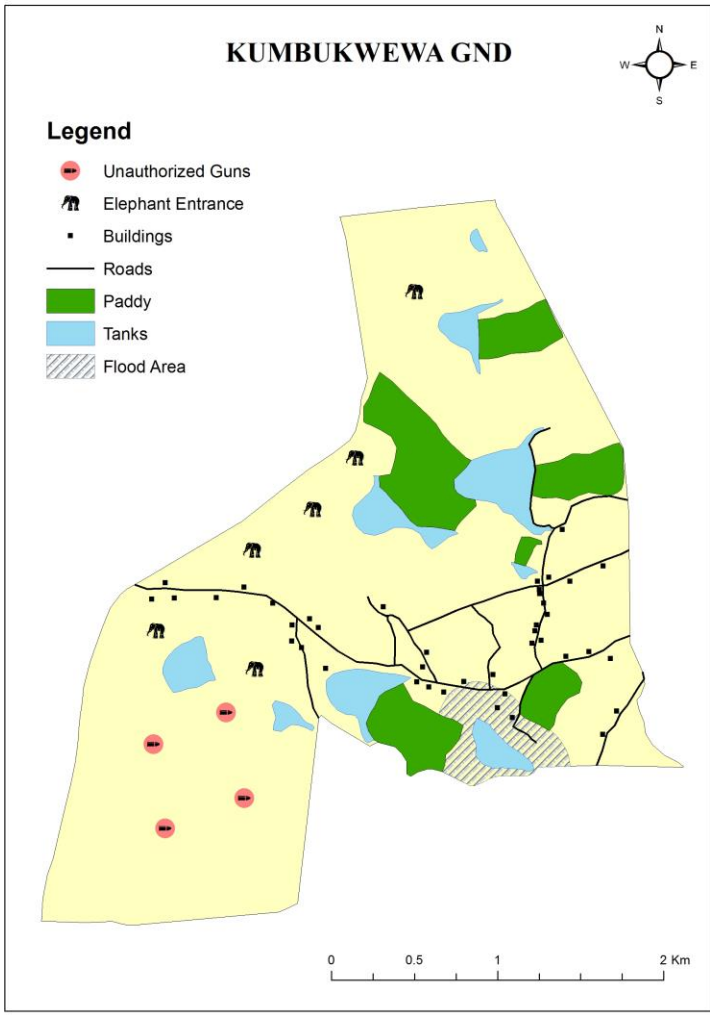




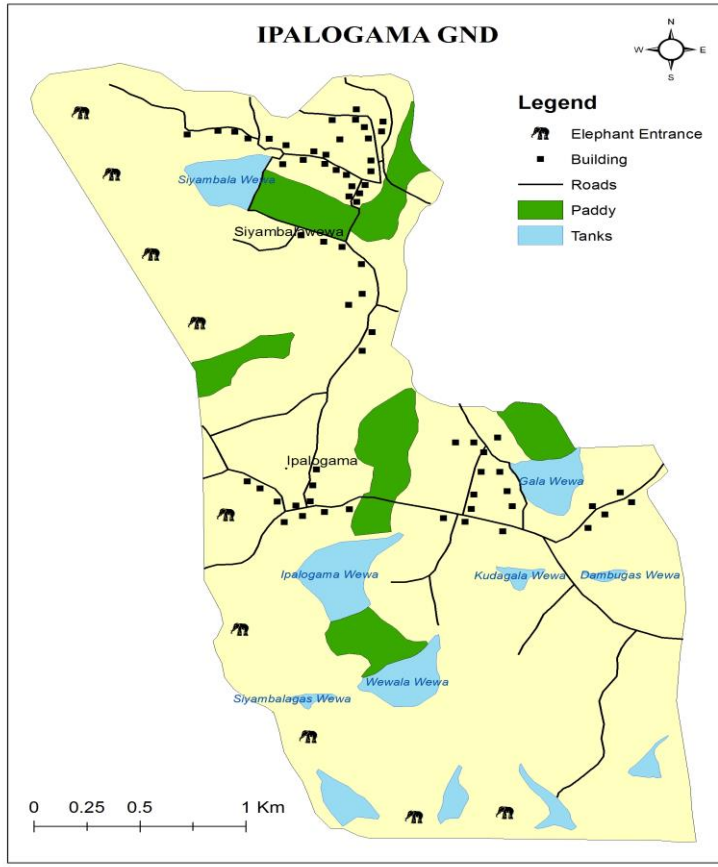
Flood Affected Area in Karuwalagas wawa DSD
(Saliya A, Saliya C, Munamalg aswawa GNDs)



Flood Affected Area in Karuwalagas wawa DSD
(Thewanuwara, Thambapanni GNDs)



*Flood Affected
Area in
Karuwalagaswawa
DSD
(KUMBUKWEWA
GND)*



*Flood Affected
Area in
Karuwalagaswawa
DSD
(IPALOGAMA
GND)*



There has been identified that flood & drought are the hazards frequently incur in 4 DSs of Voice operating area while Karuwalagaswewa is the worst DS out of four DSs. Elephant attack to human, crops and properties too reported significantly high in the DS of Karuwalagaswewa. Furthermore, flood waters in Pallama ,Mundel and Anamaduwa are not as devastating (rising to up max of 2 feet only) as those in Karuwalagaswewa where surging flood waters rose to up to 8 feet. Below table reveals the severity of hazard incidence due to drought & flooding over last few years in voice working areas.

Table 2- Drought affected population in VOICE active DSs in 2017 July

item	Karuwalgaswewa	Anamaduwa	Pallama	Mundel
Affected population	10500	13818	10604	3556
Affected GNs	12	18	8	6
Affected families	3121	4250	2345	1129

Source- Disaster management & Relief services Center, Puttalam

142,821 peoples have been experiencing severe drought since early this year and figure of table 2 says us that 30% of total affected population represented by these 4 DSs. It is estimated that more than half of those affected by the floods in the DS Division of Karuwlagaswewa are living below the poverty line and more than a third have qualified as families of enrolled children in the sponsorship and regular programs of VOICE. These children and their families continue to be vulnerable and conditions are aggravated in the aftermath of hazard events. As well these children and their families have faced with frustration and traumatic that can leave a negative impact on the physical and psychological well-being of the children.

1.3 VOICE Area Federation

The parents committee of 3 Community Based Organizations (CBO) operated in the Puttalam district decided to form an central body at aiming to building a safer & secure environment for the children through sharing its resources with more children. Leading community members of these CBOs execute as directors of the organization and play a steering role in governing VOICE Area Federation. The organization is totally governed by a Board of Directors elected from the community. VOICE Area Federation has taken its legal recognition from national level as well as from district level. Figure 3 shows core program areas that lead inclusive people in the society towards a dignified life by creating lasting solutions. VOICE Area Federation realizes that more interventions which target the children as well as needs of their families should be addressed to have total development of the children. So that, other than focusing directly the children, VOICE Area Federation started other initiatives such as, Micro credit to the beneficiary families, Social insurance scheme, consumer’s items delivery system, disability rehabilitation, providing quality drinking water and developing rural marketing channels. Currently VOICE concentrates its





programs in 4 DSs namely Karuwalagaswewa, Anamaduwa, Pallama and Mundel in the Puttalam district covering more than 3400 direct beneficiary families.

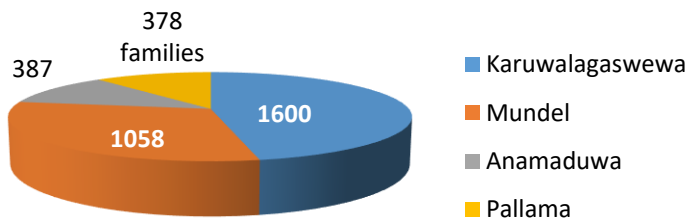


Figure:-3 – Quantitative coverage of VOICE’s service

Karuwalagaswewa & Mundel DSs cover more than 75 % families from its overall coverage as these two DSs are the most deserving areas in the district as per VOICE selection criteria’s.

Figure -4- VOICE core program



Since 2008, over the years, VOICE Area Federation has emerged as a trustworthy and well-known organization in the Puttalam district which has a wide reach, presence and serves children, youth, women and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) as most vulnerable segments of the community.

Health and nutrition, water and sanitation, family focused child protection and ECCD are the main services for children aged below 5 years. Education support for slow learners, providing resources for the most difficult schools that have not appropriate facilities , transport facilities for school children at remote areas, form children’s societies, and formation of child protection units in the schools and villages are some of the major services VOICE offers for the children in the range of aged 6-18 years. VOICE pays more emphasis for youth aged 19-26 years to access to vocational training, career guidance, self-employment counseling, skills and personality development training, job placements and job oriented training. Rehabilitation of peoples with disabilities with





special attention to the children is one intervention **VOICE** initiated recently giving them opportunity to enjoy equal rights as others do

CHAPTER- 2 VOICE's perspective on DRM

2.1 Situation:-

Puttalam district is one of the disaster prone districts in Sri Lanka which constantly face the devastating consequences of the increasing natural disasters annually. Therefore disaster risk management will be a timely intervention in the area to minimize the adverse impacts of the disasters. As per the strategic plan 'VAF 2020', the organization has prioritized their actions and laid more emphasis on the disaster management aspects. Since **VOICE**, being an organization especially working with & for the children and their families, and as rooted in the mission and vision statements, it has sole responsibility of protecting children, youth and their families from the impact of disasters. Community and stakeholder networks in the Voice areas are often not formed or operational until a disaster strikes. This results in poor coordination and management of disaster response efforts that ultimately increases casualties and recovery time. Moreover, the few functioning DRM networks do not take children's specific needs and vulnerabilities during emergencies into account. The most affected children and their families were evacuated to the government schools and temples and it was observed that children were left to roaming around as their parents were busy queuing up for relief goods and other priorities. In this sense **VOICE** understands that the community has vital role that has to be played in facing challenges of disaster management in the area. Subsequently, it is the organization's responsibility to strengthen community preparedness to cope with, manage and reduce impacts of disasters.

2.2 Goal:-

The goal of the Disaster Risk Management programs is to ensure children's protection and well-being through community engagement and participation. So that, it intend to offer opportunities to the youth & children of vulnerable families to getting involved in community based resilience on DRM in various forms.

2.3 Objective:-

The objective of overall DRM programs is to enhance the capacity of the children, youth & their families that have potentials for affecting into the hazard events occurring in the voice working areas and to cope up and recover from the impact of those hazards with improved resilient.

2.4 Intervention:-

VOICE has been covering 4 components from its interventions, Establishment of safer place for the victims especially for the children through Child Centered Space (CCS), Social assistance,





Support for livelihood improvement and enhancing community capacity inclusion of the children & youth through awareness creations and action plans for Disaster Risk management (DRM).

6

2.5 Approach:-

As other projects of **VOICE**, DRM related Projects will be implemented with collaboration & guidance of relevant government bodies those have human & physical resources to carry out DRM actions. When those expertise are not adequately available from those authorities, outsource actions will be taken with consent of government & donor agencies. Lessons from previous hazards happened within & outside the district will be taken into consideration when implementing activities with supportive & collaborative efforts of relevant parties in the district and outside. Capacity of community and related parties inclusion of children & youth in the divisions will be enhanced to ensure sustainability of the program. **VOICE** will provide supplementary financial supports in kind and grass-root level human resources when & where needed for ensuring smooth operation of DRM actions and long lasting impact. And results of each event are documented and disseminated among interested parties for their use on DRM. **VOICE's** efforts on DRM will be put into dialogue through workshops and field tours for other parties who are interested to make use the information /data for their use in future. As well this will be an opportunity for **VOICE** to improve its framework and strategies on DRM.



Youth Awareness on establishing safety live fence with Palmira trees to protect from elephants.





CHAPTER- 3. Actions & Achievements of DRM

During the period where there are no hazards, the priority goes to preparedness to protect lives and properties and mitigation activities which need to be mainstreamed to national development process for a long term sustainable development. During the event of disasters and immediately after the disaster events, priority goes to relief and

response activities, continuous supply of essential services and later on in the process, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the affected communities to build their aspirations back better. The following were the key actions implemented by VOICE together with different stakeholders and achievements accomplished from the actions.

3.1 Knowledge improvement

3.1.1 (a) action :-

Awareness creation sessions to community and youth on disaster management and resilience promoting strategies.

respective locations from the childhood and been able to lead disaster risk reduction projects. Mobilizing the children and youth will be an effective method to take the DRM concept forward in villages where they have a special recognition from the community.

Strengthening the civil society especially children and youth is an important aspect where they are sensitized on DRM in their

(b) achievement :-

Munamlagaswewa, Saliya “A”and Pahala Puliyankulam have been identified as frequent flood prone areas in The Divisional secretariat of Karuwalagaswea and series of

awareness creation were conducted to community and youth on disaster management and resilience promoting strategies.

GND Name	Participation- community		Participation- Youth		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Munamlagaswea	13	18	37	64	132
Saliya “A”	11	19	39	38	107
Pahala Puliyankulam	16	21	23	32	92
Total	40	58	99	134	331

Table -3-Participation for awareness sessions on disaster management in Karuwalagaswewa DS

All these awareness sessions were organized at filed level by VOICE while district disaster

management center, Puttalam contributed by presenting technical inputs on DRM. At





the end of the session's committee that commits to make early

Response on hazards events were formed for each GND. Altogether 331 participation was observed from both sexes for the sessions and they all contributed their views

at the session with enthusiasm. Pictures shows participants of awareness session conducted at Saliya "A"





3.1.2(a) action: - DRM awareness raising events for school children, school teachers and parent members of School Development Committees.

5 schools from Karuwalagaswewa DS were selected for this program. Selection was done together with the officials of Divisional Secretariat, Karuwalagaswewa and DDMC, Puttalam. This was done at aiming to improving understanding on DRM.

(b) achievement :- Sessions for 5 schools on safety measures need to be taken at the hazard events were conducted at the schools, The selected schools were Tabbowa Maha Vidyalaya , Saliyawewa Maha Vidyaaya, Neelabemma Vidyalaya , Munamakgaswewa Maha Vidyalaya & D.S Senannayake Maha Vidyalaya ,Karuwalagaswewa. Parents & teachers’ enthusiasm could be shaken positively through this session at hazard events on the situation of Scholl level.

School’s name	Participation			Total
	Parents	Teachers	School Children	
Munamlagaswewa Maha Vidyalaya	8	17	24	49
Saliya Model Vidyalaya	8	7	29	44
Neelabemma Primary School	12	6	-	18
Tabbowa Maha Vidyalaya	5	2	20	27
D.S Senannayake Maha Vidyalaya	8	4	21	33
Total	41	36	94	171

Table 4- Participation on safety measures at schools for school safety committees

Selected children from two schools were invited to the sessions and accordingly -171 individuals participated for the sessions. No School children were invited to participate for the session from Neelabemma Primary school. 5 committees namely First aid, identification of victims, relief delivery, coordination and supply of sanitary facility have been formed consisting of 5 members in each committee. This whole exercise was conducted by DDMC, Puttalam while VOICE officials done facilitation role.



Conducting awareness on safety measures in the schools





3.1.3 (a) action- Awareness creation sessions for youth on other prominent safety concerns and risky day to day activities at domestic level .

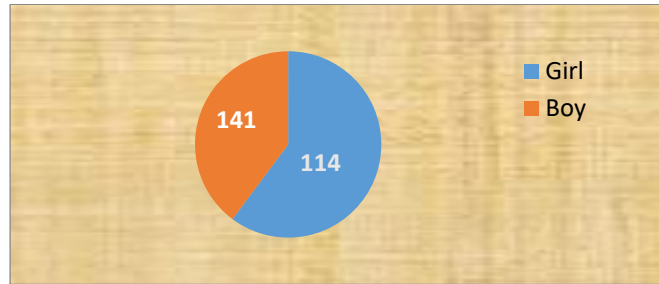


Figure 4 - Participation of Youth for the domestic level safety concerns

3.1.3 (b) achievements:- Youth were selected from the villages of Munamalgaswewa, Saliya “A” and Pahala Puliyankulam and 255 youths from both sexes (*figure 4*) have participated to the sessions. Intention of the session was to increase the understanding on domestic

level accidents that can be taken place at home. Officers of Divisional Medical office of Health carried out the sessions while facilitation role done by VOICE office together with grass-root level medical professionals. After the awareness, a field visit was arranged to observe potential accidents that can be occurred at domestic level .It was highlighted that, pesticides drinking, injuries due to sharp kitchen items (eg. coconut scraper, knife) oil lamp accidents and unprotected water wells, broken glassware scattered around homestead as common domestic level safety concerns. Latter on Street drama was performed by the youth highlighting what they have observed during the visit aiming to convince the community on ways & means of preventing from domestic level hazards.



Street drama on domestic level safety

I am fifteen years old school girl living in Karuwlagaswewa DS division. I was invited to take part to the awareness sessions on domestic level safety concerns. During the session I became to shock that there are many cases at my own place that can be harmful to my family members, especially to my youngest sister & brother. We simply have ignored that since long ago. I determined to keep all domestic materials in and around in safety mode to assure not to make any physical damage to my family members. This is of course a valuable training not only to me but to all regardless age .

Dinitthi Maheshika , Munammalgaswewa





Road accidents mapping with Police

3.1.4 (a) action- Youth , Parents and stakeholders map the vehicle accidents prone areas in Karuwalagaswewa DS.

It was pointed out at various awareness sessions that road accident as an increasingly high hazard in the division. Cross checking of this issue was done with Police department, after having few discussions with traffic branch, Police station, Karuwalagaswewa. Creating interest and get their active contribution of the participants on severity of road accident as growing threat to public , VOICE designed a workshop

with Officers of Police to put frequent road accident places in the division in to a map.

3.1.4 (b) achievements:- Police department have been invited to conduct the session on mapping traffic accidents prevalence and prone places in the division . Subsequently, training to youth and parents on first aid practices was given and first aid kits were handed over to the schools nearing to possible road accidents places identified at the workshop. It was much helpful sessions to build good rapport between community & Police department to making supportive actions at their other concerns to assure peace & harmony in the division. Altogether 130 participant from different community category, children, youth ect. from Karuwalagaswewa DS division took part to the session. 3 days first aid training was organized by VOICE while St Jones Ambulance Brigade and Red Cross Society provided technical inputs on theoretical & practical mode. Sign boards were put on the places where precaution actions should be taken while driving & riding.





3.1.5 (a) action –Provide training to volunteers on Child Centered Space operations including representatives from the District Education Department and Child Rights Promotion office.

The training was conducted based on the Child Centered Space Field Manual, 2008 of ChildFund International. The program was facilitated by the Emergence Response Focal Point Officer of ChildFund Sri Lanka and the program officer of Flood Recovery Project.

3.1.5 (b) achievement:- Childfund Sri Lanka with the field arrangement of VOICE Area Federation trained 28 Volunteers from GNDs of Munamalgaswewa, Pahala/Puliyankulam ,Saliya A ,Tambapanni and Tabbowa on CCS & its operational mechanism. Training was conducted as a three days residential training program and 16 females and 12 male volunteers were successfully completed this program.

I am Charuni Hansika at Munamalgaswewa . One day my mother encouraged me to take part volunteer training on Child Centered Space organized by VOICE. It is three days training and at the end of the training I became skillful volunteer with confidence on CCS. Later on, I was asked to provide my talents to CCS when there was a flooding at Neelabemma in 2016. .I, with my other colleagues made many attempts to keep kids at relaxed mood without fear & stress. Ultimately we became close friends and the kids felt happy during their stay at CCS. It was remarkable days in my life

S.A Charuni Hansika Munamalgaswewa

3.1.6 (a) action:- Awareness program on child protection and strengthen village child protection committees.

VOICE is committed to ensure child protection even from hazard events and this training, in particular is very applicable and equally significantly important to both parties, VOICE & child protection committees already established in GNDs.

3.1.6 (b) achievement:-

The child protection committees were overviewed by the child rights promotion and development officer of Karuwalgaswewa DSD who is the key

person to form and oversee village level child protection committees. Child protection committee at grass-root level consists of 15 members including GN (chairman), principal of the school, police officer, religious leader, and pre-school teacher, leader of farmer’s organization and other leaders of welfare societies functioning in the GND. 32 members of different category in the village took part to the awareness session. An opportunity was created to build sociable, as well as authorized linkages between CCS volunteer team and Child protection committees enabling them all to work together for child protection issues at hazard events.



Child rights promotion

officer, Karuwalagaswea DS describes protection of child rights to the youth



3.2 Field operations

The resilience is greatly caused by the reduction of varied vulnerabilities associated with people's lives; namely socio-economic, organizational & institutional, physical and material vulnerabilities etc. Moreover, it is also necessary to have concerns on that community development investments are inclusive, safer, resilient, and sustainable ensuring that it reduces the prevailing vulnerabilities and avoids the creation of

3.2.1 (a) action- Developing hazard mapping in potential schools & Grama Niladari Divisions,

The initiatives of the government and the civil societies in community-based DRM have in the past focused only on immediate life saving responses, and recovery from disasters. Preparedness for such disaster had less priority previously. Identifying

3.2.1 (b) achievements:-

Purpose of this activity was to identify possible hazards could be occurred in the GNDs and schools, so that early response could be taken easily at flooding or any hazards. Tabbowa ,Neelabemma ,Saliya A ,Munamalgaswewa junior school & D.S Senanayake Maha Vidyalaya were selected Person who has expertly on GPS and satellite map processing technology. Participants also get to know about this technology and information

sharing through active participation was remarkable observation at the awareness session. Elephant attack and unprotected of existing

new vulnerabilities in the communities. On the field operation aspect **VOICE** realizes that improving community capacity to face the challenges of any form of hazard is a must and so activity implementation need to be focused for minimizing impact of the hazard event through community participation & engagement towards ensuring long lasting outcomes.

impending places of hazards in the early hours is a significantly helpful to minimize the impact occurred from the events. In this sense community participation and engagement play a vital role in identifying process.

for this event as schools while Kumbukwewa & Galawewa ,Saliya "A" , Tambapanni were selected as GNDs. The hazard mapping workshops were conducted outsourced

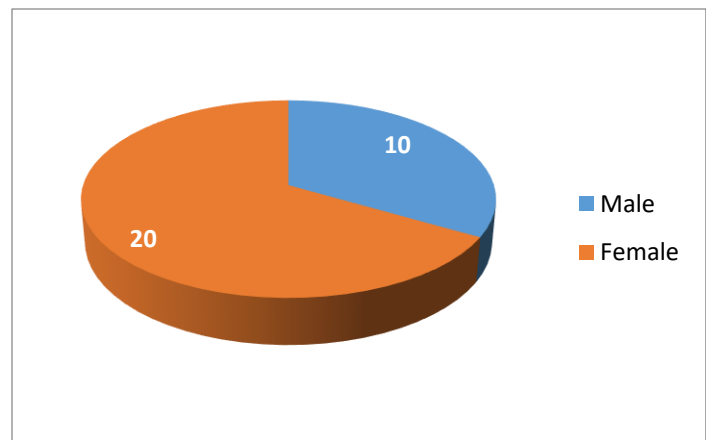


Figure -6 - Participation for hazard mapping





School children develop hazard map for Saliva "A" school

3.2.2 (a) action- Establishment of safer places for the children (Child Centered Spaces – CCS) and their families at emergency

The affected children and their families were evacuated to the government school compounds & temples and it was observed more often that children were left to roaming around. During & after disaster it was viewed that some children were having psychological disorders which could be impacted negatively to children well –being. This is of course proofed when their school materials get lost due to wash away along with flooding. Need of child friendly space at emergency is a must action in the area to turn away negative impact coming from the hazards.

3.2.2 (b) achievement:- 4 venues, Tabbowa temple, Neelabemma school, Munamalgaswewa Sarvodaya center and Pahala Puliyanqualm Temple were selected

Electrical systems have been identified as major hazard in both schools. Appendix 1 illustrates details of hazard mapping at Tabbowa Maha Vidyalaya. Drought & flooding were identified as frequently happen hazards in both villages. Drought of course a critical hazard in mid of every year due to low as well as unpredictable precipitation experienced since recent past.

and equipped with necessary materials to be used for the children at emergency. Materials which couldn't be easily find in surrounding environment were provided for CCS centers. Tools, stationeries, play materials, supplementary materials for CCS activities and items for ensuring the children's health & safety were most important among those provided materials. Some items which were provided to children for their individual usage such as stationeries, toys and sweets, were allowed to bring and keep their home as their private properties. Village volunteers did the facilitation in keeping children without fear and stress. In this sense children were able to enjoy playing, drawing, singing and other variety of recreation exercises set off by the facilitators. With this regards facilitator's role could be appraised immeasurable. They enjoyed very well with the children by using their skills & knowledge gained from the training. It was reported that A total of 170 males and 141 female children have been participated for CCS activities in 2016 flooding in Karuwalagaswea .





Establishment of safer places for the children (Child Centered Spaces – CCS)



3.2.3 (a) **action-** Provision of social assistance to the children & their families to recover from impact of flooding.

At any hazards community may lose, sometimes part or all of their properties and belongings including food stuffs and cooking items depending on kind & gravity of the hazards. In 2016 flooding in Neelabemema project, most of the victims lost their food stuffs, rice, paddy, millet etc.. that was stored for near future use. After returning home just after the hazards they are not able to purchase all materials urgently since they burdens to the family.

are lacking enough money. This is highly affected to lives of, in particular the children creating additional nutritional & health



House under flooding in Neelabemema, 2016

Name of GN Division	No. of Families Affected	Male and Female Composition	
		Female	Male
Saliya A	215	314	308
Munamalgaswewa	85	139	116
Pahala Puliyankulama	98	156	194
Aluthgama	26	55	50
Kubukwewa	26	48	40
Thambapanniya	90	157	96
Thevanuvara	30	51	62
Saliya C	8	11	11
Mahagama	2	6	5
Weerapura	7	9	8
Ipalogama	9	8	21
Pawattamaduwa	4	7	4
Total	600	961	915

Table-5:- No. of families affected at flooding in 2016 in North part of Karuwalagaswewa DSD

3.2.3 (b) **achievement:-**

The Government and local organizations quickly responded to this condition and did disaster management activities. 600 families were selected in consultation with DSD, Karuwalagaswewa and they all were provided materials needed urgently for daily living just after flooding eg. Cooking items- clay pots, sanitary items- soap, tooth brush, buckets, mosquito net. Victims were

selected from 10 Grama Niladari Divisions and the List of victims was confirmed by respective Grama Niladarai officers in the particular areas. Each family was received kitchen kit and hygiene kit worth more than Rs. 10,000.00 through this program. This was a joint effort of VOICE Area Federation, ChildFund Sri Lanka, ADRA Sri Lanka, and ADRA China in rehabilitating lives of affected peoples.





Handing over dry ration to flood affected families in 2016 By District Secretary & additional District Secretary, Puttalam

3.2.4 (a) Action- Support to re-build livelihood means of flood affected families in 2016.

Livelihoods can be placed at the centre of development endeavor in protecting communities from the adverse impacts of natural disasters. The main form of livelihood in the community is subsistence farming in Karuwalagaswewa DSD. Farming activities are largely dependent on monsoonal rain. More than 70% of the population is directly engaged in agriculture based livelihood activities. Poor precipitation during May to September in

each year resulted severe drought condition in the area at most occasions. Some of the main impacts of the drought include a decrease in crop yields which leads to food insecurity and a corresponding decrease of income especially from daily paid works accompanied by an increase in prices for many of the main food items. VOICE decided to assist in re-building their livelihood means to recover from the impact of flooding as well as drought.

Rapid assessment survey was done for 743 families making home visits by trained volunteers. Selection of total of 365 beneficiary families was done according to following criteria.

- **Low income**
- **Women headed**
- **Families with Disable persons**
- **Degree of damage to livelihoods**
- **Having more than 5 members in the family**
- **Having more than 60 years elders in the family**

Verification was completed by resurveying of 40 families (more than 10%) and final list was completed. Then the final list with 365 beneficiaries was approved by village level GNs of Karuwalagaswewa DS division

3.2.4 (b) achievements:-

365 families have been offered Rs. 30000.00 cash grant to re- start devastated livelihood activity or to start new activity to ensure household financial security. After selecting beneficiaries, they have been given awareness on selection of viable livelihood options in the

area. And then they were trained to write a simple project proposal. Based on project proposal cash grant was provided through Regional Rural Development bank. The bank agreed to open beneficiaries' bank accounts by visiting to their villages and they were expecting to assist and

Monitor the level of sustainability of this livelihood development program. Linkages with different stakeholders in getting assistance when operating livelihood means were made stronger anticipating close monitoring by the stakeholders..

3.2.5 (a) action- Identify and establish indigenous /modern methods of early warning system in disaster prone areas , Karuwalagaswewa.

The priority will be focused on institutional capacity building before disaster in order to improve the institutional preparedness for response and subsequently communities' preparedness for risk reduction will be addressed. Better coordination with DDMC and other institutions that



provides early warnings in the hazard prone area is a fundamental requirement. Ensure proper identification of early warning & delivering messages or signals through devices in timely manner and appropriate communication mechanism in place drives to minimize impact of such hazards.

Evacuation routes at emergencies

3.2.5 (b) achievements:- The purpose of this activity is to introduce indigenous as well as modern methods of early warning messages or devices to minimize possible damages could be happened at disaster. Saliya A & Tambapanni GNDs were selected since those GNDs have been more often affect from flooding. Sign boards which show evacuation routes established and provided ZYRON horns to those villages. Important thing was that a rehearsal done for each GND together with the community, so that they get used on how to react to specific level of warning. From this activity the disaster risk capacity of the children and their parents was enhanced so that child protection is ensured during the period of disaster.

3.2.5 (b) achievements:- The purpose of

3.2.6 (a) action:- Provision of basic safety equipments for potential schools frequently affecting disaster.

Through the disaster management process it was identified at hazard mapping, 3 schools which have high potential for affecting repeated flooding during wet season. Basic safety instruments, in particular early warning system was updated to make efficient warning.



Handing over a megaphone to Neelabemma primary school

3.2.6 (b) achievements:- Basic safety equipment's such as repairing announcing system of Saliya "A" Maha Vidyalaya and providing 2 megaphone to Munamalghaswewa Maha Vidyalaya & Neelabemma primary were done. Through this, early warning can be announced to school children. A rehearsal was performed to familiar about proper use of the instruments and appropriate response at flooding.

3.2.7 (a) action:- Children and youth implement youth-led micro projects on disaster mitigation.

Since VOICE is committed to enhance capacity of the children & youth in decent level, opportunities were given to them to develop micro projects which lead towards disasters mitigation in the area. Youth in Saliya "A" proposed that assuring quality drinking water is a need felt requirement to all the villagers during drought while youth in Neelabemma suggested that cleaning of main water streams running across Neelabemma village which is more often block the water flowing.

3.2.7 (b) achievements:- Youth were supported to initiate youth-led micro projects. One, a safe drinking water at Ottupallama. During dry spells access to drinking water in the area is scarce and from this initiative they are able to have easy accessibility to drinking water requirement of the family. Peoples there have been experiencing severe drought since early 2017 and this water system serves at present more than 200 families in the area. Certificate from MoH has been taken for ensuring purity & safety of the water system. Water filtration station to supply safe drinking water is established within the premises of public services providing location, health clinic, pre-school, community hall, safe camping location against flood, in Saliya "A" GND. 100 feet (30 meters) deep tube well was dug and water quality ensuring report (physical and chemical) was taken and certified as a drinkable one. The construction for holding purification facility is then completed. The negotiations have been conducted with the village society for sustainable operation and maintenance and there they agreed to take overall responsibility of operational matters. Other project that youth initiated was the cleaning of main watercourse under Neelabemma project which then made smooth running of water without any overflowing.

3.2.8 (a) action:- Form volunteering group from youth to make immediate response in recovery process at hazard events.

Whether a disaster is major or minor, general or local, it is the people who stand the impact from its adverse effects at various forms. Growing response of the obligation of community participation for sustainable disaster management is present aggravated issue all over the world. Building capacity of all categories in the community to cope up with any hazards play an immense role. Having realized this idea VOICE guided youth to establish a volunteering team who have genuine interest on saving lives & properties of the peoples at hazards. Since resources are limited in the wake of an emergency, it is increasingly recognized that resilience is critical to a community to get back to normal.

3.2.8 (a) achievement:- After an orientation discussion with youth, 40 from both sexes finally selected to form the volunteering group on DRM. They all deployed to assist peoples affected from flooding in 2016 in Karuwalagaswewa DSD.

GNDs name	Male	Female	Total
Saliya A	7	3	10
Pahala Puliyankulam	9	6	15
Munamalgaswewa	6	4	10
Aluthgama	2	1	3
Ihala Puliyankulam	1	1	2
Total	25	15	40

Table- 6:- Distribution of Youth volunteers on DRM ring in GNDs wise

Volunteers have assisted affected community on cleaning their houses through removing mud inside, cleaning water sources & treated them with hygienic procedures and restoration of Early Childhood Care & Development centers. In 2016, Volunteer team has assisted to clean 62 houses and 17 water sources 2 ECCD centers. Their efforts have been appreciated by all stakeholders, in particular donor agencies to VOICE. Moreover, these volunteers engaged in variety of community development activities just after the flooding. They themselves got organized and cleaned community hall, Neelabemma where peoples have close access to evacuate at emergencies.



Volunteers repair ECCD center, Neelabemma



Volunteers clean community hall premises, Neelabemma.

3.2.9 (a) action:- Develop a safer place to affected population to be gathered at emergencies.

Fetching a safer place to be stayed with family members is a crucial matter at emergencies. Relatives also are in upset mind with some sort of tension. To ensure protection of younger children in any forms makes burdens to the parents. With this regards a safer place to be deployed the affected population at hazards is a challenging task to the development agencies. A community hall, Neelabemma which was abandoned over the past few years has been renovated with necessary facilities enabling affected peoples to stay in..

3.2.9 (a) achievement:- The Community, Neelabemma was assisted in financially to make full repair of community hall with a colour wash. Toilet system with water availability which was not there was established. It is reported that there were more than 20 families have stayed there at the flooding in 2016. They hang on 4 nights there with their children with safe.



Our Volunteers YOUTH Team



I am married and having 3 children .We are more often vulnerable to flooding. I can remember that we had severe flood in 2015 due to overflowing of Neelabemma main canal. Fortunately we were directed to stay at community hall, Neelabemma. There we had facilities like electricity, waater & sanitation. My children did not feel fear & stress and enjoyed there as at home.

Mallika Piyaseeli, Neelabemma

3.2.10 (a) action:-Provide drinking water facilities to affected peoples during drought period.

It was revealed that drought is the most common and frequent hazard experienced by the hazard prone communities during the period of May to September. These communities have been experiencing the adverse consequences over and over again due to the repeated drought caused by scarcity of below average and uneven distribution of rainfall. Since mid-year in 2017 most part of the country, inclusion of VOICE working area, is facing severe drought in greater number of cultivation loss and scarcity of water even for domestic purpose than ever before. This situation has persisted almost every year between May to September. During said

period quality of water is salty with high level of minerals which carry on repulsive taste. So that daily intake of water is being becoming to be low by the recipients in particularly the children. Drought is a slow beginning of disaster that influences over a long period for livelihood security of the family. It is also one deep rooted cause for elephant human conflict and many more effects. This is pushing thousands of peoples to blink of starvation and this all the signs are pointing to a famine.

3.2.10 (a) achievement:- VOICE with different stakeholders, Police, Local governments, DDMC and water board were helping the communities, with limited resources possess, where water shortage seems to be reported acutely. The following water holding containers have been positioned on request of the clients in the area.

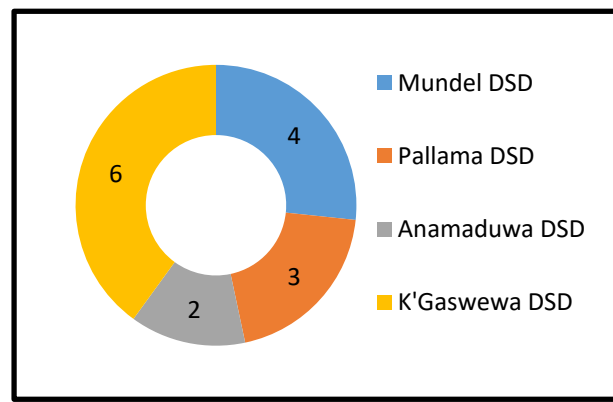


Figure:- 7 Spatial distribution of 1000 liter water holding containers in VOICE working areas..

Nearly about two months from July to September, water distribution was done at several locations within the community. Pradeesiya Sabaha & private personalities have born the expenses of water transportation. Roughly 350 families benefitted from this water distribution in VOICE working area.

We, peoples in Nagawila GND, Pallama was suffered from lack of drinking water since May 2014 due to prolonged drought in the area. Our children too had intake dirty and polluted water from water streams located far away. It was a time consuming effort too. Upon our request VOICE provided 2 water containers of 1000 liters and we put it houses where all have easy access to take water. VOICE Arranged transportation of water to designated locations. So we were able to have quality water during the dry spell in 2014.

Pradeepa Thejani, Nagawila

3.2.11 (a) action:- Emergency Response to Flood affected areas in 2016 May , Karuwalagaswewa According to the estimate of DS, over 880 families in 3 GNDs have been affected by flood. As a result, people were displaced and many of them were trapped in the flood. VOICE coordination with other stakeholders responded immediately to carry out the rescue mission aiming to save lives of the peoples.

3.2 .11 (b) achievement: -



Government authorities with facilitation of VOICE started to take the leading role in rescuing peoples affected from flood. On guidance of Divisional secretariat VOICE extended its fullest supports to Navy & Air force to take out peoples from risky areas. Simultaneously, safe locations were arranged temporarily to occupy victims at different places. They all were treated with meals & snacks during their stay at camps.



GND	# of affected families	# of Persons affected			Safe Location
		Male	Female	Children	
Moonamalgaswewa Saliya A PahalaPuliyankulama Thevanuwara Tambapanni	265	210	235	435	Neelabamma School/Pahala and Puliyankulama school
	115	95	125	220	Thabbowa Buddhist Temple

Table-7:- Families located in temporary camps at flooding in 2016:



Families located in temporary camps at flooding in 2016





3.3 Disaster preparedness

3.3.1(a) *activity*:- Advocacy campaign to other stakeholders on the disaster risk in the area

VOICE itself does not possess resources to cater with all needs of affected peoples at hazards. Supports and coordination with other relevant agencies is in this sense mark valuable efforts to be success of the event. Division of resource is the key to ensure equal treatment to all without any frustration.

3.3.1(a) *achievement*:-

This was organized by VOICE Area Federation with the collaboration of Child Fund to orient staff and GoSL stakeholders in the Puttalam District. The awareness session was 13 Males and 01 Females including government officers were participated with Government agent and Staff of DDMC.

VOICE facilitated district disaster management unit, Puttalam to conduct the workshop for district department heads on Disaster management to building a solid relationship among partners and their active response and commitment without delay at disasters.

3.3.2 (a) *activity*- Structuring of Village level DRM committee for better functioning at disasters.

Village level DRM committees at the moment are not functioning at expected level, to response immediately to any kind of emergency, due to various reasons. After informal discussion with members of the committees two re-structuring meeting were conducted with invitation of DDMC, Puttalam.

Community leaders share their views on DRM committees



3.3.2 (b) *achievements*:- GNDs of Galawewa & Kumbukwewa were selected for this restructuring process. Through conducting 2 workshops, village level DRM committees were

formed and identify & explained the clarity of their role & responsibilities before and after at disasters. As shown in table 7, 54 participants from both sexes took part to the sessions.





GND Name	Community participation		
	Male	Female	Total
Galawewa	19	05	24
Kumbukwewa	16	14	30
Total	35	19	54

Table- 8:- Community participation to sessions on re-structuring village DRM committees



**3.3.3 (a) activity-**

Solicit support and commitment from local government unit and agencies to the community CPDRM activities.

VOICE itself is not able to cater all needs of the affected peoples of disasters due to limited resource it possess. Therefore coordination & collaboration of other entities is vital in sharing resources and to avoid any duplication of activities.

3.3.3 (b) achievements:-

District secretariat of Puttalam district, additional secretariat of Puttalam district, assistant director of disaster management center (DMC) in Puttalam district, Irrigation engineer of Puttalam district, medical officer of health in Puttalam district, Karuwalagaswewa divisional secretariat, assistant director of planning (DSD), child

promotion and development officer (DSD), national disaster relief services officer (DSD), Social service officer (DSD) and five GN officers relevant GN divisions were aware about community CPDRM activities and they all were agreed to bestow their support and commitment whenever necessary.

3.3.4 (a) activity:-

.Facilitate the development of an emergency preparedness plan for children and their families to follow during hazard events.

enhancing community familiarity with possible emergency and proper response to those. Displacement of the children and /or separation from the family is common observation during a hazard. Including above all and other burning issues into preparedness plan sustain to minimize possible damages

Purpose of this activity lies down on different aspects. Improving preparedness & response, ensuring all are familiar with the procedures in place is the key one. Save life, properties & belongings is another one while

3.3.4 (a) achievement:-

The final plan was drafted and submitted to stakeholders and they agreed to knock up this plan to their strategic plans

3.3.4 (a) action:-

Develop a resilient frame work plan for Karuwalagaswea Divisional secretariat division The objective of this framework is to guide and facilitate local authorities (Including Divisional Secretariat and local governments) and the officials of Disaster Management Centre to have concentrations towards resilience building at local to divisional level. This entails development planning committees to assess risks and accordingly plan disaster preparedness to reduce community vulnerabilities.





3.3.5 (a) achievement:-

This Framework has been devised through five (05) strategic directions for sustainable resilience among the community;

1. Improve the physical environment of the division
2. Integrating Social and Economic Development with Disaster Management
3. Strengthen Environment and Natural Resource Management
4. Community Mobilization and Capacity Development
5. Improve Division Governance and Disaster Management



Fund recovers have develop their own entrepreneur, Neelabamma





CHAPTER- 4 Challenges

Usually a community is a group of people who shares a common physical environment, resources, and services, as well as risks and threats. It is also a collective body that has boundaries (often geographic), internal and external feedbacks. Because of this, a community is a complex physical and social system comprised of several sub-systems. To be resilient, the community must have both the resources available and the ability to apply or reorganize them in such a way to ensure essential functionality during and/or after a shock. So that working with community and for community is not an easy task as their demands more often lie within their specific aspirations, differs from family to family, in a narrow minded way.

4.1 There was a big resistance when beneficiary selection process going on for livelihood initiatives. Peoples more often provide biased information which is favorable to their desire. To avoid any dispute, help of GNs were taken to make final beneficiary list. Therefore, selection of beneficiaries has been taken time resulting delayed implementation of livelihood activities. It has been affected to final output of the program drastically in some villages.

4.2 Community attitude more often leads to seek tangible as well as individual benefits. When organizing awareness sessions they did not show that much of interest for participating awareness sessions. In particular, male participation revealed in poor level even though most of them holds decisions making power within the community and at home.

4.3 When conducting field events **VOICE** always make attempts to get Government officers; contribution to succeed the events. But Government officers support was not given in timely manner. Sometimes they feel that it is not their duty to take part or facilitate DRM events in the fields. Same thing happened when making hazard mapping in the schools. No appropriate support was given by the relevant officers.





Appendix-1 --Hazard map of Tabbowa Maha Vidyalaya

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පාසලේ මුළු ශිෂ්‍ය ගණන : 447 (පිරිමි 212 ගැහැණු 235)
 පාසලේ මුළු ගුරුවරුන් ගණන : 17
 අනධ්‍යයන කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය : 03
 පාසලේ පෝෂිත ප්‍රදේශය : නෙවනුවර, කොන්වැව, කුඩාවැව,
 තබ්බේව, බුද්ධි ධීවර
 ගම්මානය

ස්වභාවික උවදුරු දැක්වෙන කැලන්ඩරය

හදුනාගත් ආපදාවයන්	කාලය											
	ජන	පෙබ	මාර්තු	අප්‍රේල්	මැයි	ජූනි	ජූලි	අගෝ	සැප්	ඔක්	නොවැ	දෙසැ
ගං වතුර											x	x
අකුණු				x								
නියගය							x	x				
වන අලි තර්ජනය	x	x		x						x	x	x

පාසල තුළ සහ වටපිටාවේ අනිවියැහැකි අනතුරු

පාසලේ භූමිය තුළ අනතුරු හදුනාගැනීම

පාසලේ භූමියෙන් පිටත ඇති අවදානම් හදුනාගැනීම සහ තක්සේරුකරණය

අවදානම	සිදුවිය හැකි ස්ථානය	අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි සිසුන්	අවදානමේ ප්‍රමාණය			අවදානම අවම කිරීමට ගතහැකි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග
			අඩු	මධ්‍යස්	වැඩි	
පාසල පුරා අවිදිමත් ලෙස දමා ඇති කළුගල්	පාසලේ භූමිය පුරා	පාසලේ සිසුන්				කළුගල් ඉවත් කිරීම හෝ පිළිවෙලකට සකස් කිරීම
අනාරක්ෂිත විදුලි රැහැන් පද්ධතිය	ප්‍රධාන ශාලාව තුළ	පාසලේ සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				විදුලි බල පද්ධතිය පිළිසකර කිරීම





පාසල ඉදිරිපිටක හ ඉරක් නොමැති වීම	ප්‍රාථමික පාසල සහ ද්විතීක පාසල අතර	පාසල් සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				පාසල ඉදිරිපිට කහ ඉරක් සකස් කිරීම
පාපැදි මඩුවේ වහලය දිරාපත් වීම	පාපැදි මඩුව අසල	පාසල් සිසුන්ට				පාපැදි මඩුවේ වහලය ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම
සර්පයන් ගැවසිය හැකි තුඹස් තිබීම	ගුරු නිවාසය සහ වැසිකිළි අසල	පාසල් සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				තුඹස් ඉවත් කිරීම
වහලවල් මත කඩා වැටීමට ආසන්න උළු කැට තිබීම	ගුරු නිවාසය, පුස්තකාලය, විද්‍යාගාරය, කාර්යාලය	පාසල් සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				උළු කැට ඉවත්කර වහල ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම
ගස්වල දිරාගිය අතු තිබීම	ප්‍රාථමික අංශය	ප්‍රාථමික අංශය සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				ගස්වල දිරාගිය අතු ඉවත් කිරීම
මුල් වල හැප්පීම	පාසල් භූමිය පුරා	පාසල් සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				මුල් ගලවා ඉවත් කිරීම
අබලන් වී ඇති පාසල් වැට	ප්‍රාථමික අංශය	පාසල් සිසුන්ට				වැට ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම
බල්ලන් සපාකැමි	පාසල් භූමිය පුරා	පාසල් සිසුන්, ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සහ දෙමව්පියන්				බල්ලන් නිසි පරිදි එන්නත් කිරීම
කැඩී ගොස් ඇති කොන්ක්‍රීට් කණුවල කම්බි ඇතීම	කාර්යාලය අසල සහ 10 ශ්‍රේණිය අසල	පාසල් සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				කොන්ක්‍රීට් කණුවල කම්බි ඉවත් කිරීම





පිරිසිදු පානීය ජල පහසුකම නොමැති කම	පාසල් භූමිය පුරා	පාසල් සිසුන් සහ ආචාර්ය මණ්ඩලය				පිරිසිදු පානීය ජල පහසුකම ලබාදීම
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පාසල් භූමියෙන් පිටත ඇති අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම සහ තක්සේරුකරණය

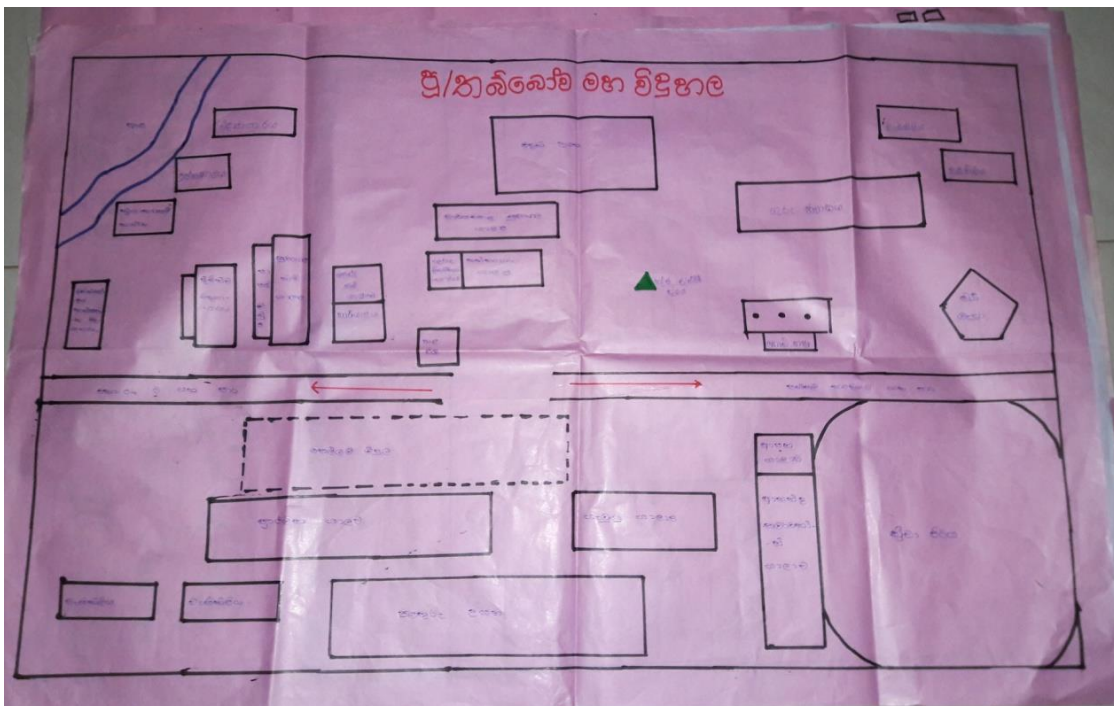
අවදානම	සිදුවිය හැකි ස්ථානය	අවදානමේ ප්‍රමාණය			විශේෂ අවධානයක් ලබා දිය යුතු කණ්ඩායම්	අවම කිරීමට ගත ගතහැකි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග
පිස්සු බල්ලන් සපාකැමෙන් සිදුවන අනතුරු	පාසලට පැමිණෙන සියලුම මාර්ග වල				කුඩා පාසල් සිසුන්	බල්ලන් එන්නත් කිරීම දැනුවත් කිරීම
වන අලි ප්‍රහාර	පාසලට පැමිණෙන මාර්ග වල				පාසල් සිසුන්, දෙමව්පියන්	දැනුවත් කිරීම, අලි වැටක් ඉදිකිරීම
ගං වතුර	තබ්බෝව, තෙවනුවර				පාසල් සිසුන්	ආරක්ෂිත ස්ථාන හඳුනාගැනීම
අකුණු	වැව් පිටිවල කුඹුරු ආශ්‍රිතව				පාසල් සිසුන්, දෙමව්පියන්	දැනුවත් කිරීම
දියේ ගිලීම	වැව් ආශ්‍රිතව				පාසල් සිසුන්	දැනුවත් කිරීම
වකුගඩු රෝගයට ගොදුරු වීම	පාසල් පෝෂිත ප්‍රදේශය				පාසල් සිසුන්, දෙමව්පියන්	දැනුවත් කිරීම, පිරිසිදු පානීය ජලය ලබාදීම
මාර්ග අනතුරු	පාසලට පැමිණෙන සියලුම මාර්ග වල				පාසල් සිසුන්	මාර්ග නීති පිළිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීම





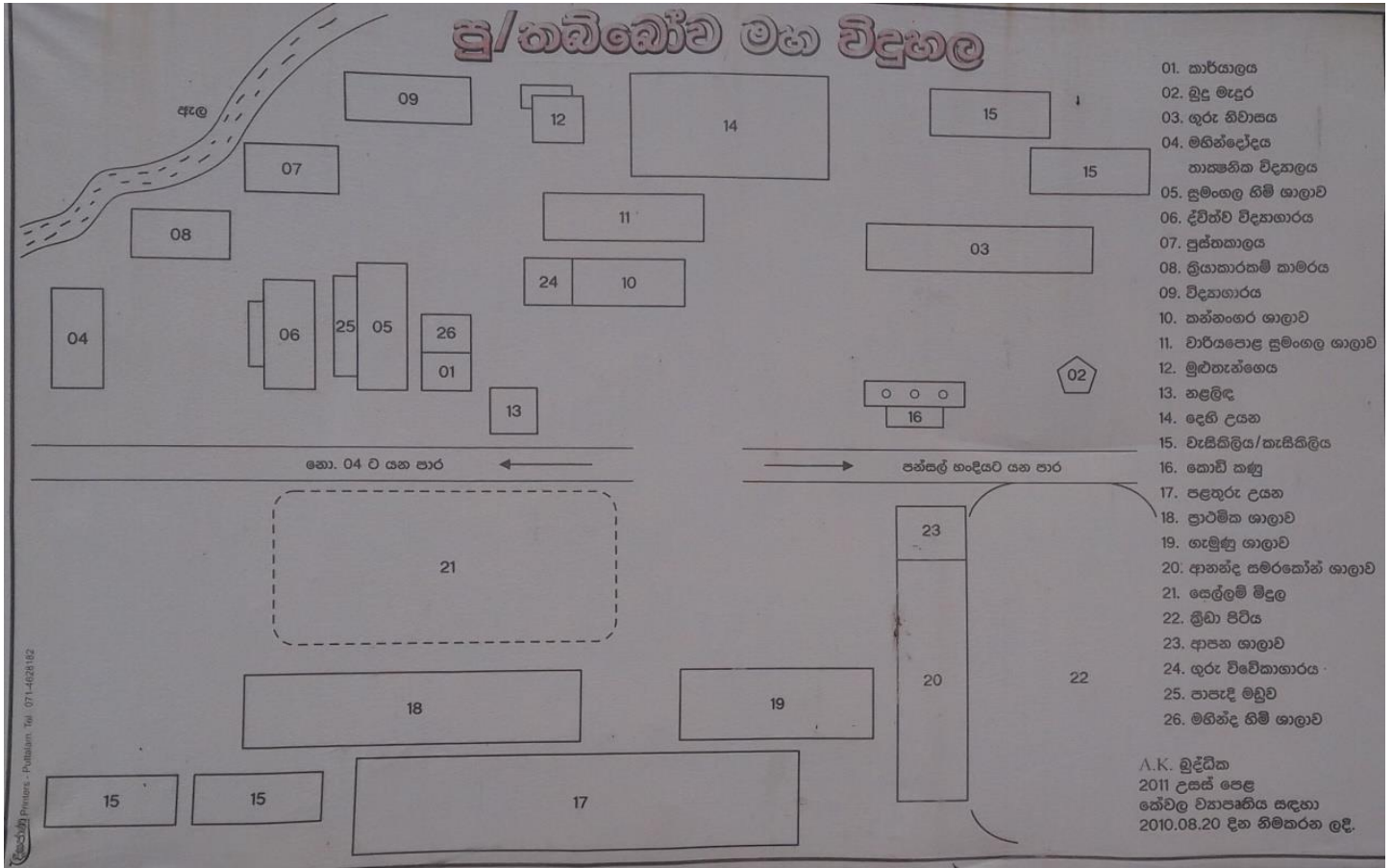
අවදානම් වලට මුහුණ දීමට පාසල සතුව ඇති මානව සහ භෞතික සම්පත්

සම්පත් මානව සහ භෞතික සම්පත්	ප්‍රමාණය	ලබාගතහැකි ස්ථානය	වෙනත්
ශබ්ද විකාශන යන්ත්‍ර	01	කාර්යාලය	
ගුරුවරුන්	17	පාසල තුළින්	
විදුලිය	සම්බන්ධතාවය පවතී	පාසල තුළින්	අනතරු දායකලෙසින් පවතී
ක්‍රීඩාපිටිය	01	පාසල තුළින්	
පාසල් සිනුව	01	පාසල තුළින්	
සිසුන්	415	පාසල තුළින්	
ජංගම දුරකථන	17	පාසල තුළින්	
ජල පහසුකම	පවතී	පාසල තුළින්	පිරිසිදු පානීය ජලය නොමැත





Appendix 2- Hazard map, Kumbukkalla GND





උවදුරු සහ සම්පත් හඳුනාගැනීම - කුඹුක්කල්ල ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම

හැඳින්වීම

කුඹුක්කල්ල අංක 622/B ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම කරුවලගස්වැව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාශයට අයත් ගම්මානයකි. මෙම වසමේ මුළු පවුල් ගණන 297 පමණ වන අතර එම පිරිස ගම්මානය තුළ පිහිටා ඇති වැව් කිහිපයක් කේන්ද්‍රව විසිරී පවතී. කෘෂි කර්මාන්තය ප්‍රධාන ජීවනෝපාය වන අතර රජයේ සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ රැකියාවන් වල සැලකිය යුතු පිරිසක් නියැලී සිටිති. ගංවතුර, නියගය සහ වන අලි උවදුර ප්‍රමුඛ ආපදාවන් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. **Child Fund Sri Lanka** ආයතනයේ මූල්‍ය අනුග්‍රාහකත්වය යටතේ **VOICE AREA FEDERATION** ආයතනය මෙම ගම්මානයේ ප්‍රජාව සමග ආපදා අවදානම් කළමනාකරණ වැඩසටහනක් ක්‍රියාවට නගමින් සිටිති. මෙම වැඩසටහනේ එක් පියවරක් ලෙස අවදානම් තක්සේරුකරනයක් ප්‍රජා සහභාගීත්ව ක්‍රමවේදය ඔස්සේ සිදුකල අතර එහි සාරාංශය මෙම වාර්තාවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කෙරේ.

වැඩසටහන පැවැත්වූ දිනය	2017 පෙබරවාරි 26
වැඩසටහන පැවැත්වූ ස්ථානය	කුඹුක්කල්ල ප්‍රජා ශාලාව
සහභාගී වූවන්	ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී තුමිය ඇතුළු ගම්වැසියන් 12 දෙනෙකු පමණ මෙම වැඩසටහනට සහභාගී විය.
වැඩසටහන පැවැත්වූ ක්‍රමවේදය	ප්‍රජා සහභාගීත්ව ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිතා කල අතර seasonal calendar, participatory mapping, ranking, group discussion යන සරල මෙවලම් තොරතුරු රැස් කිරීම සඳහා භාවිතා කෙරින.

රැස්කර ගත් දත්ත හා තොරතුරු

භූගෝලීය පසුබිම	කරුවලගස්වැව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාශය තුළ කුඹුක්කල්ල ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම තුළ පිහිට ඇති අතර වසමේ පිවිසුම් මාර්ගයට සමාන්තරව වන රක්ෂිතයක් පිහිටා ඇත. මෙම ගම්මානය තුළ කුඩා ප්‍රමාණයේ වැව් සහ ඇළ මාර්ග කිහිපයක්ම පවතින අතර වී වගාවට වැඩි ඉඩක් ලබාදී ඇත.
සමාජ ආර්ථික පසුබිම	මෙම ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසම තුළ පවුල් 297 පමණ ජීවත් වන අතර කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය ප්‍රධාන ජීවනෝපාය ලෙස





	<p>හඳුනාගත හැක. එම ආදායම් මාර්ග පහත ආකාරයට තවදුරටත් විශ්ලේෂණය කොට දැක්විය හැක.</p> <p>01 හේන් ගොවිතැන පවුල් 280 02 කුඹුරු ගොවිතැන පවුල් 280 03 රජයේ රැකියා පවුල් 115 04 පුද්ගලික අංශය පවුල් 50 05 සුළු ව්‍යාපාර පවුල් 09</p> <p>කුඹුක්කල්ල ග්‍රාමයේ විශාල පිරිසක් කෘෂි කර්මාන්තයේ නියලී ඇති බව පැහැදිලිව දක්නට ඇති තත්වයක් වන අතර එහෙයින්ම ස්වභාවික ආපදා තත්වයකදී ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවනෝපාය දැඩි අවධානම් තත්වයක පවතින බව හඳුනාගත හැක.</p>
<p>ඉපලෝගම ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමේ පෘතුමය දත්ත</p>	<p>නිරිත සහ ඊසාන මෝසම් මගින් වර්ෂාව මෙම ප්‍රදේශයට ලැබෙන අතර ඊට සමගාමීව යල සහ මහ කන්නය වගා කිරීම සිදු කරයි. නොවැම්බර් සිට ජනවාරි දක්වා විශාල වර්ෂාපතනයක් ලැබෙන අතර වී ගොවිතැන ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් එම කාල වලට සිදු කරයි. ඊට අමතරව හේන් ගොවිතැන ප්‍රජාවේ වැඩි පිරිසක් නිරතව සිටිති.</p>

	ජන	පෙබ	මර්	අප්‍රේ	මැ	ජූ	ජූලි	අගෝ	සැප්	ඔක්	නො	දෙ
වර්ෂාව	xx		xx	xx	x					xx	xxx	xx

<p>ආපදා අවදානම් තත්වය</p>	<p>ප්‍රජාව විසින් ගංවතුර, වනඅලි තර්ජනය, නියගය, වන සතුන්ගෙන් සිදුවන අනතුරු (උෞරන්, මුවන්, මොනරුන්, දඩුලේනන්), අකුණු, සර්ප අනතුරු, වකුගඩු රෝගය (දැනට හඳුනාගෙන ඇති රෝගීන් ගණන 06 කී), ඩෙංගු රෝගය, කදන් බැදීම, බෝ නොවන රෝග, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය හා මත්පැන්, වාහන නිසා සිදුවන අනතුරු සහ පිස්සු බල්ලන් නිසා සිදුවන අනතුරු නිසා සිදුවන අනතුරු අවදානම් හඳුනා ගන්න ලදී. සන්සන්දනාත්මක විග්‍රහයක් තුලින් පහත සඳහන්</p>
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<p>ප්‍රධාන ආපදා අවදානම් ප්‍රජාව විසින් ප්‍රමුකලා ගත කරන ලදී. මෙම බර තැබීමේ නිර්ණායක ලෙස ජීවිත වලට ඇති තර්ජනය, දේපල වලට ඇති තර්ජනය මෙන්ම තම ජීවනෝපාය ඇති තර්ජන සලක බලන ලදී.</p>	
බර තැබීම	ප්‍රජාව සමග පැවැත්වූ සාකච්චාවෙන් පසු ප්‍රමුඛතාගත වූ ආපදා සහ අනතුරු
01	<p>ගංවතුර</p> <p>වනඅලි තර්ජනය</p> <p>නියගය</p> <p>වන සතුන්ගෙන් සිදුවන අනතුරු (උරුන්, මුවන්, මොනරුන්, දඬුලේනන්)</p>
02	<p>කදන් බැඳීම</p> <p>බෝ නොවන රෝග</p>
03	<p>වකුගඩු රෝගය</p> <p>වාහන නිසා සිදුවන අනතුරු</p> <p>අකුණු</p>
04	<p>පිස්සු බල්ලන් නිසා සිදුවන අනතුරු</p> <p>ඩෙංගු රෝගය</p>





ආපදා සහ අනතුරු සම්බන්ධයෙන් වසමේ ඉතිහාසගත තොරතුරු

2017	නියගය නිසා කුඹුරු සහ හෙත් විනාශ වීම
2015	ගංවතුර නිසා දේපල හානි සහ වගා භානි සිදුවීම ගෙවල් 30-40 පමණ කුඹුරු අක්කර 50 පමණ විනාශ වීම.
2014	2014 සිට වකුගඩු රෝගයට ප්‍රජාව ගොදුරු වීම
2006	2006 වර්ෂයේ සිට වන සතුන්ගෙන් සිදුවන හානිය වැඩිවීම එමගින් වගා භානි සිදුවීම.
2000	වන අලි නිසා 2000 පසු ජීවිත 05 පමණ අහිමි වීම. වගාවන් බොහෝ ප්‍රමාණයක් විනාශ වීම
2000	ගංවතුර නිසා කුඹුක්කල්ල වැව කැඩී යාම එමගින් දේපල හානි සහ වගා භානි සිදුවීම.
1987 - 1989	සිවිල් අරගලය
1981	දැඩි සුළිසුලං තත්වයකට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවී ඇති අතර එමගින් දේපල හානි සිදුව ඇත.
1990	කදන් බැදීම නිසා ජීවිත 7-8 පමණ අහිමි වීම
1978	ගංවතුර නිසා දේපල හානි සහ වගා භානි සිදුවීම.
1971	දැඩි නියග තත්වයකට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවී ඇත. එම අවස්ථාවේදී ප්‍රජාවට අත්විදීමට සිදුවූ කොළරා, වසංගත තත්වය නිසා පුද්ගලයන් 03 මිය ගොස් ඇත. මීට අමතරව වගා භානි ද සිදුව ඇත.
1950	





Hazard map, Munamalgaswewa



'Towards Dignified Life for All'



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