






Last Mile Hazard Warning Pilot Project



Why with Sarvodaya ?

- Largest Community Based development organization in Sri Lanka
- intervene nearly 15,000 villages island-wide; covering conflict areas
- Goal is to strengthen communities with economic and decision making power
- Sarvodaya volunteers could reach villages and organizing is feasible through Sarvodaya District Centers



Methodology

- Selecting 32 Tsunami effected villages where active Sarvodaya Village Societies functioning
- Training 16 villages among 32 to respond and evacuate in a Disaster
- Installing ICTs among 28 randomly selected villages from project areas.
- Four Villages were used as control villages from trained/Non-trained groups
- Implementing simulations in the villages.
- Evaluation of effectiveness of ICTs in local conditions and writing a final report with recommendations.

Training



- All 28 ICT Guardians received training
- Only 16 of 32 Community ERP Coordinators received ERP Training
- ICT Guardians were coached during Live-Exercises; random events over longer period would show different results
- ERP Coordinators were also coached there fore results are biased but still prove to be below required level



From 3 to 9 April 2006, a residential training program was conducted for 24 youth leaders drawn from the Sarvodaya Shanti Sena (Peace Brigade) -- a countrywide youth force consisting over 100,000 persons dedicated to peace building and community development.

Training District Coordinators



Training Community level



Community Involvement



Training "Shanthi Sena" Volunteers as Trainers to train communities

Sarvodaya villages in level 4 and 5 were Communities empowered to be organized and could plan for an evacuation drill.

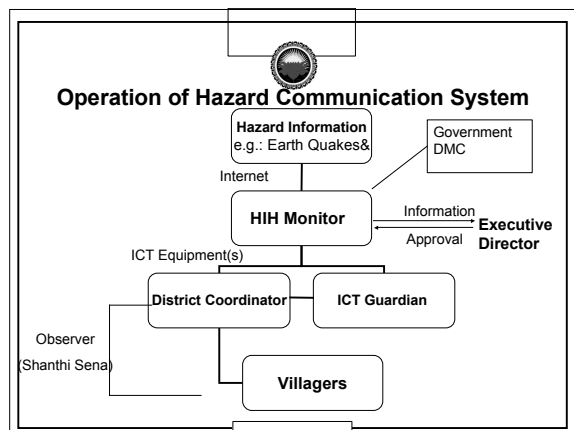
Trained volunteers trained 16 communities of Sarvodaya Level 4 and 5 villages. Training involved mapping the villages and identifying escape routes and gathering points

ICT Guardians Trained in Moratuwa - Sarvodaya Head office

Installed ICTs among 25 villages. Villages, Saturkondang (Batticaloa), Munnai and Thondamanar (Jaffna) could not be trained due to security situation.


Project Progress









Trained				Non- Trained			
Urwatte Galle	Nindaur Kalmunai	Thirukadalar Trincomalee	Moratuwella Colombo	Madihe Matara	Thambiluvil Kalmunai	Oluvil Kalmunai	Maggona Kalutara
Kirinda/Modarapessa Hambantota	Wattagama South Matara	Palamunnai Batticaloa	Control Village Abeyasinghepuram Ampara	Tondamannar Jaffna	Sittandikuppuram Kalmunai	Munnai Jaffna	Control Village Modara Colombo
Modaragama Hambantota	Diyalgoda Kalutara	Periyakallar Batticaloa	Panama North Ampara	Saturkoddan Batticaloa	Samodagama Hambantota	Indivinna Hambantota	n'dyauKj; a; .d.a.
Kalmunai - 2 Kalmunai	Samudragama Trincomalee	Velhengoda Galle	Control Village Mirissa South Matara	Venamulla Galle	Kottegoda Matara	Thalalla South Matara	Control Village Thalpitiya Kalutara


- When the signals passed from the Hazard Information Hub of the Sarvodaya Community Disaster Management Center, ICT guardians received messages in peripheral centers (villages)
- ICT guardians fill a formal format (CAP)
- They inform village informing committee members
- ICT guardian could verify with HIH using communication devices
- Committee members involved different unique methodologies to convey the message to own communities
- With alarms from the village informing committee villages move to their pre-identified gathering points/safe houses



Project Progress


Selected 04 Control Villages from each category.
The simulations have been done in nine (9) districts



Constraints

- Misunderstanding of the Intention by the communities.
- Conflict situation restricted project implementations in several districts eg: Jaffna, Batticaloa
- Misunderstandings about disaster stimulations.
- ICT technological problems have observed in several simulations.



Lesson Learned for Future Work

- ✓ Having contacts developed with government institutes
- ✓ Strengthening prevailing community groups/structures
- ✓ Awareness about Disaster Early Warning among the community should be improved.
- ✓ Periodical training and Periodical updating of information on disaster response among community members
- ✓ Improved understanding between each stakeholders about each activity is important.
- ✓ Need of community based plans for pre and post incident response