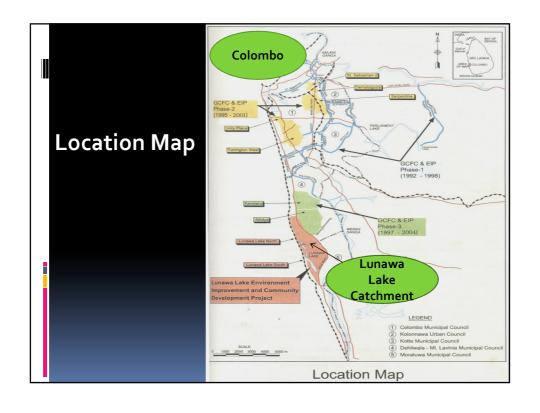
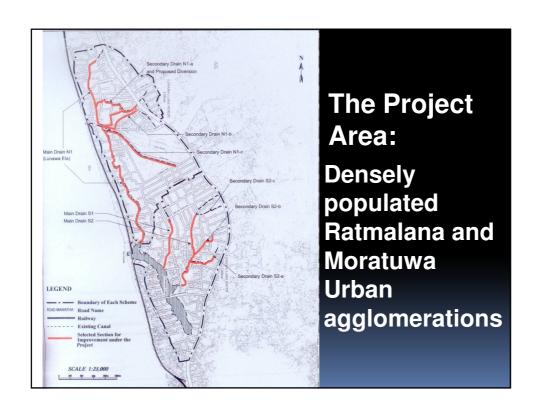
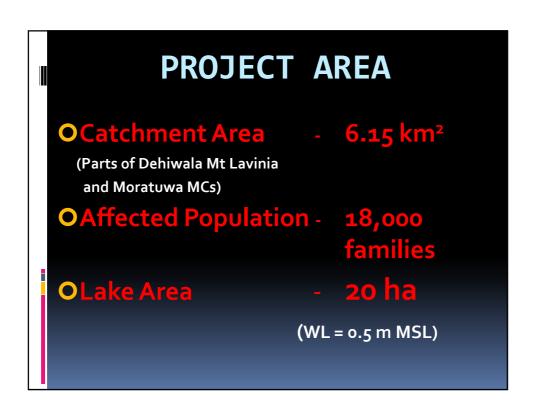
COMMUNITY AS PARTNERS TO IMPROVE DISASTER RESILIENCE: THE "LUNAWA" EXPERIENCE Anura Dassanayake Project Director Lunawa Environment Improvement and Community Development Project Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage 15 June 2011.





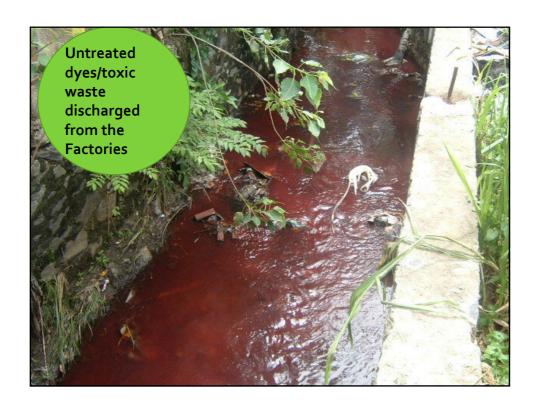


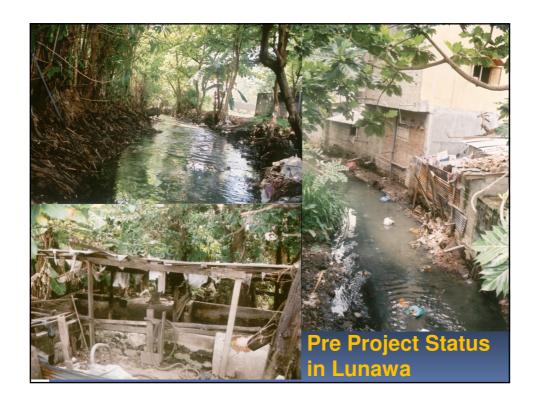
Lunawa Catchment: Status prior to 2002

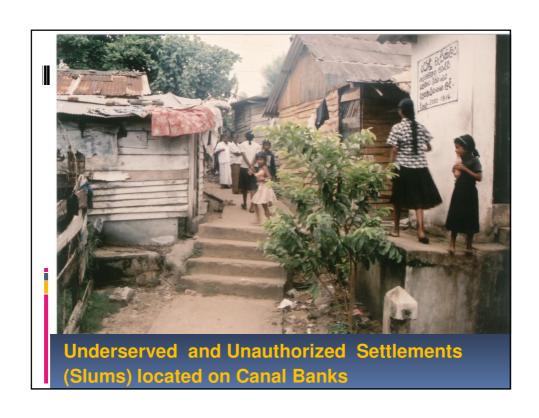
'Biologically Dead' Lake-Environmentally Degraded Area-Habitual flooding- 4 to 6 times annually-Contaminated with 'Toxic Waste'-Directly affected around 18,000HHs-Unhygienic surroundings with Water stagnation, polluted water & Mosquitoes-in Canals and the Lake-A "health hazard"

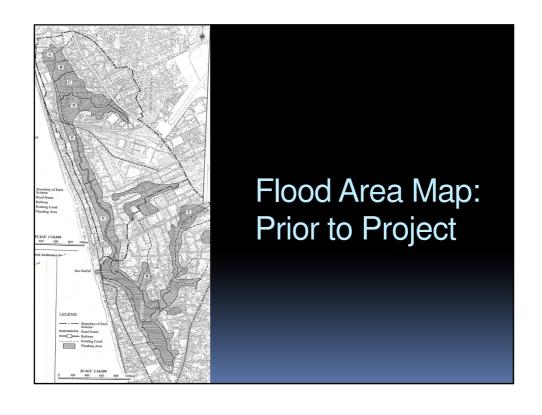
Due to indiscriminate human activities (Industrial & Domestic Pollution) that had taken place during last 3 decades



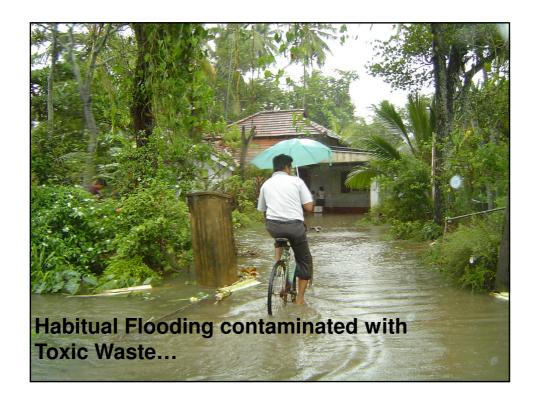
















- Consequently, It was necessary for the Government to intervene and arrest further Environmental Degradation and prevent Flash Flood Damages and rescue one of the finest Residential and Economically Vibrant urban area just south of the Colombo City.
- The Government through a Credit Facility from the Govt of Japan (JICA) implemented Lunawa Lake Project (2003-2010)

LEI&CDP MAIN OBJECTIVE:

to Improve the Living Conditions/ Quality of Life of people in Lunawa catchment by mitigating flood damage through an integrated programme of improvement of urban drainage and canal systems, including Social and Community Development within the catchment on a sustainable manner.

Technical Performance:

Length of Canals:

Main Canals - 6.8km
Secondary - 7.4 km
Tertiary Drains - 50.4 km
O&M Side Drains - 20.0km

Length of Roads:

Canal Bank Roads - 15.7kmPeripheral Roads - 4.0km

No of Bridges - 06
 Culverts - 105
 Road Reinstatements - 40.9km

Lake Dredging - 36,500 cu.M

Resettlement Performance:

- Has successfully implemented a participatory Resettlement programme for around 900 PAPs as per the Principles of NIRP.
- Acquired around 25 Acres of Private Lands in the Catchment for the Canal & Road works and for other ancillary development activities.
- More than 2000 land parcels had to be acquired.
- 99% of the PAPs Voluntarily participated in the Development Programme and established a 'win-win' situation.

What is so special of Lunawa Project?

- The Project was designed as a 'social' and 'Technical' Integrated Initiative.
- It was 'planned' and 'implemented' through participatory and partnership approaches with all relevant Stakeholders (MMC/DMMC/Communities/Govt. Institutions)
- It was a 'Community Based' Development Exercise from the inception.
- The Community(both Project Affected and Benefitted) have been in the centre of the decision making process.



Lunawa...

- There was a strong Community Development Focus which is key to the sustainability of the Project.
- 'Active' participation of people (on one-to-one basis) with equal rights as against the 'passive' participation of people in a Technocratically driven conventional development programmes.
- Regular Consultations and Dialouge have refined the development process to eventually achieve the required comprehensiveness.

Guidelines adopted in new development initiative...

Overall Planning:

- The new settlement Planning was done as per the Special Project Guidelines of the UDA Act.
- They are high density G+1 Town Houses.
- UDA Planning Committee approvals have been obtained for all new resettlement and Community Upgrading sites.

Guidelines adopted...

- The Sites have been prepared to the best Engineering Standards as per the Guidelines set forth by the SLLRDC- (the State Agency responsible for regulating the reclamation and Land development activities in Low lying areas).
- The Houses were designed through a Community Housing Information & Advisory Service with the assistance of Community Architects.
- Every House is at least slightly different from the other.

Guidelines adopted...

- Variations to the houses that came up on a 50M2 plots were accommodated/incorporated as per the aspirations of the Beneficiaries
- The National Level Technical Guidelines for Disaster free Housing was prepared by the NHDA after the Tsunami devastation.
- The structural designs for all the buildings, Houses and other Infrastructure Components were done by the NHDA professionals as per those Guidelines.

Lunawa...

- The current focus is on 'consolidation' of development activities with continuous attention on Operation and Maintenance through NDFs, of the services installed and facilities provided.
- It was a Social Engineering project
- A Meaningful Investment in Environmental Management and Disaster Resilience.
- A Hazard free and Disaster mitigated Lunawa Catchment

What Happened in Lunawa during Laila Cyclone?

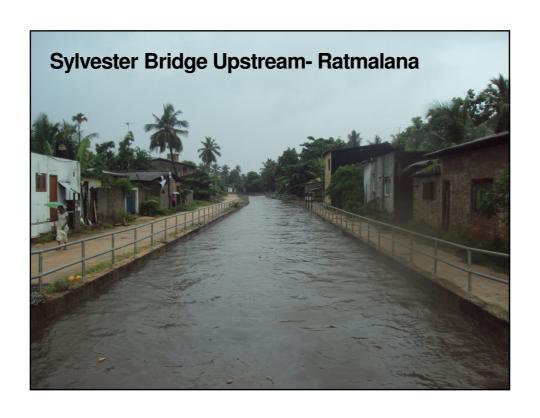
With the highest rainfall data (177mm) recorded for the month of May 2010, the Project area was safe and spared of flooding.

What happened during the months of November 2010...

- Highest Rainfall ever recorded (382mm) in the Catchment Area (Ratmalana)
- Yet No Flooding in Lunawa

A FEW BEFORE AND AFTER SCENARIOS

















O& M Works:

Contracts have been given to Communities for small O&M of the canals

How to Sustain Flood free Catchment with Improved Environmental Quality ???

An Effective, easy to manage Community based Operation & Maintenance Strategy is being tested with Specific roles of Stakeholders clearly spelled out

