

Realizing the National Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Name : K.W.A.M. Kokila

University of Tsukuba

Ministry of Disaster Management Sri Lanka

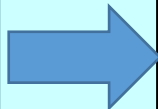
Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

PPP



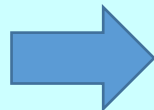
- A long-term contract between a private party and a government entity
- Providing a public asset or service
- Private party bears significant risk and management responsibility
(<http://ppp.worldbank.org>)

Government objectives of PPP



- Share certain tasks and risks, such as design, construction, operation and feasibility with the private sector;
- Obtain additional funding for infrastructure development (especially considering government's budgetary limit)

Private sector's objectives of PPP



- Improve the technical capacity of the private sector;
- Share government resources.

- PPPs are not widely practiced for disaster management in Sri Lanka
- Investigate what can make PPPs more adopted in Sri Lanka

Importance of Disaster Management

- Survive in the case of a natural or a major man-made disaster
- Organization and management of resources and responsibilities
- For dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, such as preparedness, response and recovery
- To lessen the impact of a sudden disaster.

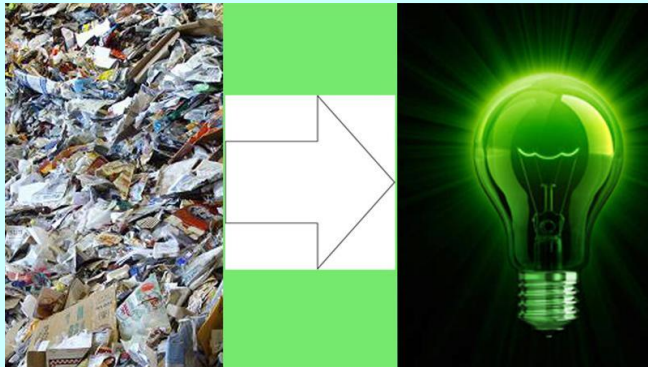


Objective

To identify the extent to which PPPs can attain the expected project/program outcomes that facilitate or expedite disaster management works in Sri Lanka

Current Disaster management PPPs in Sri Lanka

- **Karadiyana Waste to Energy Project** – Fairway waste management (Pvt) Ltd.
- **Disaster and emergency early warning network (DEWN) system** – Dialog Axiata PLC
- **Disaster Rescue operations** - “Pick-me” Taxi service company
- **Distribution of Disaster relief program** - Cargills Ceylon PLC



Source: <http://www.sundayobserver.lk>, <http://drrgateway.net>,
<http://colomboo.lk>, <http://bizenglish.adaderana.lk>

Analysis of the Perceptions of Stakeholders

- Questionnaire survey
- 15 respondents
 - public sector (6)/ private sector (5)/ NGOs (4)
- Have at least more than 1 year experience in disaster management activities

Analysis of the questionnaire Results

	Question	Analysis
Effectiveness	Did the monitoring mechanism during/after the project help achieve the outcomes?	Proper monitoring during the project helped achieve expected outcomes (86%)
Capacity	Did the project has enough technological, financial and management capacity to reach expected outcomes?	Agreed or Strongly agree (73%-86%)
Future improvement	Regarding the particular project above, which of the following sector/sectors should be improved ?	Funding procedure, monitoring mechanism and PPP law ,introduce business continuity plans
Insurance Scheme	Suggestions to improve the insurance scheme	Enhance people's awareness about insurance options

Identified gaps in Sri Lanka PPPs

Lack of a proper plan to share financial burdens with the private sector

Lack of effective communication between government and private organization

Lack of identifying recovery needs

Lack of formal agreements between private and public sectors

Lack of proper PPP law

Success factors of International PPPs

- Proper planning of the project;
- Mutual benefits to involves parties;
- Financial responsibility is shared;
- Community participation and effective communication in implementing disaster micro insurance programs;
- Good coordination between parties;
- Incorporating expertise knowledge and experience;

Recommendations for Policy improvements in Sri Lanka

- Establish an independent platform to coordinate private, public and Non-Governmental Organizations
- Prepare disaster readiness plans for the private sector
- Establish PPP law
- Establish a mechanism to identify the needs of victims in relief operations
- Introduce **business continuity plans**
- Establish a mechanism to incorporate updated expertise knowledge into **business continuity plans** and PPPs

Recommendations for Policy improvements in Sri Lanka

Respondents of the questionnaire survey suggested implementing business continuity plans.



What is Business continuity Plan (BCP)?

Collection of plans, policies and procedures to improve the ability of organization to continue its normal business operation under adverse or disastrous condition



Introducing BCP to Sri Lanka ?

The Sri Lankan government has identified BCP as a key issue in industry and commerce in Sri Lanka.

Table : Summary of damage, losses and recovery needs of the industry and commerce sector

Sector	Damages	Losses	Recovery Needs
Informal sector	692,514,151	1,247,712,333	41,000,000
Formal sector	1,927,799,731	977,505,733	
Total	2,620,313,882	2,225,218,067	41,000,000

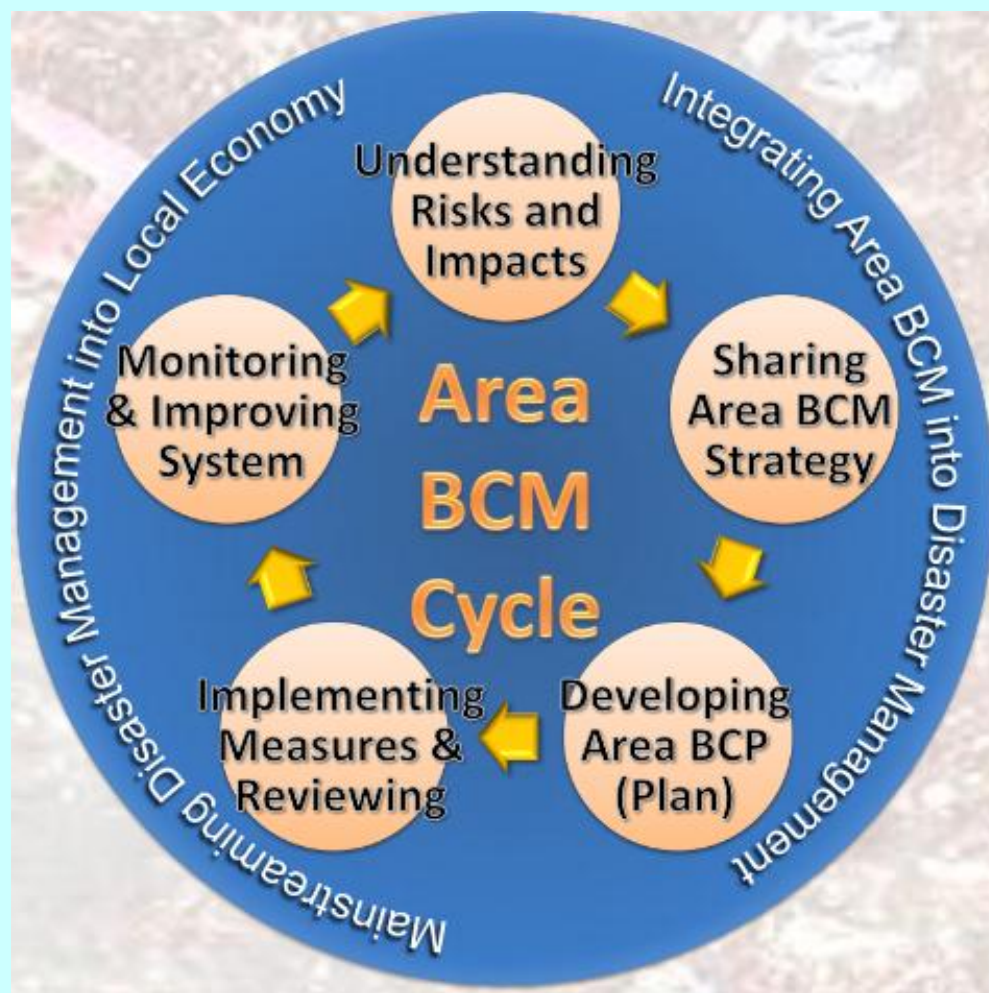
Possible outlook of BCP in Sri Lanka: Area Business Continuity Plan (BCP)

- Identify stakeholders and define roles
- Stakeholders including individual enterprises, industrial area managers, local authorities and administrator of the infrastructures in order for business continuation of a certain area as a whole.
- JICA proposed “Area BCP”, in 2013

Source: <https://www.hoshino-z.com>



Area Business Continuity Plans



Source: <https://www.jica.go.jp>

Case study for Area BCP

Example : Bekasi – Karawang Industry Area of Indonesia

- Flood inundation is the dominant hazard
- Conducted detail simulation
- Stakeholders understood the distribution of inundation, flood depth and its duration.

Source: <http://www.kiic.co.id/>



Case study for Area BCP

Identified Risks and Impacts

Based on the projected hazard and vulnerability analysis, the basic scenario was created as;

(1) Buildings in industrial park

- Karawang City and surrounding area is inundated more than 2 weeks.
- Industrial parks however are not inundated, facilities are not damaged.

(2) Electric power and Lifelines

- Two Substations in Karawang City are inundated over 2m depth and stop the operation for two weeks.
- Some of base stations of telephone and mobile phone stop their operation because of the shortage of electric power.

Case study for Area BCP

Identified risks and impacts

(3) Transportation infrastructure

- Freeway (Jakarta-Cikampek Toll Road) is closed both in west and east of more than 2 weeks.
- Primary Road in Karawang City is closed more than 2 weeks.

(4) Workers of Industrial Parks

- Many employee will be absent because of the inundation of their houses.
- The traffic condition becomes worse and induces the workers staying home.

BCP for Bekasi - Karawang industry area in Indonesia

Stakeholders are formulating BCP for ,

- Strengthening transportation networks
- Alternative port development
- Power sub stations protection
- Backup of business resources
- Environment of stranded workers

Challenges of implementing BCP

- Lack of awareness of the value of BCP use by SMEs;
- Lack clear policies for promoting/facilitating BCP use;
- Limited resources to promote/facilitate BCP use;
- Lack the expertise to support BCP development;
- Do not use private-sector support effectively for BCP promotion and facilitation;

How Sri Lanka can promote BCP?

- Develop clear policies to encourage BCPs;
- Develop regulations to ensure adoption of BCPs;
- Promote BCPs through industry associations and organizations;
- Conduct public campaigns to increase BCP awareness;
- Form public-private partnerships to better promote the use of BCPs;
- Support local authorities and communities in their efforts to promote BCPs;

An aerial photograph of a densely packed urban area. A large section of the city is filled with colorful shipping containers, primarily in shades of red, blue, and orange, arranged in a grid-like pattern. The surrounding area consists of numerous small, closely packed buildings with various roof colors, interspersed with green trees and vegetation. The overall scene depicts a high-density, possibly informal, settlement.

Thank you