

Ab230

Post Disaster Recovery Process: Aftermath of Aranayake Landslide

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It is customary that the any particular governments take actions to reduce the risk of the victims from the hazardous events and restoring communities. However, the complexity of situations and vulnerability of affected communities make the post-disaster interventions impassible. This study investigate the government of Sri Lanka intervention on the most recent disaster recovery process of Aranayake Landslide. Aranayaka disaster brought up significant damage to the people and property, displacing shelter families and leaving in refuge. Two GN divisions were selected purposively in the affected area in Kegall District as case studies and analyzed the post disaster situation using five recovery sectors model (FRSM).

The conventional disaster recovery process, encompassing five stages cycle was tested in the study applying multiple field survey techniques. In spite of the immediate recovery measures were taken at the event of disaster, subsequent steps were not proceeding so steadily and smoothly due to many hurdles like policy frame work and institutional arena. Approximately five months following the disaster the people have yet been highly vulnerable and desperate. In conclusion the study revealed in the post disaster management process of the government may cause to people vulnerable and the mechanism not in a satisfactory level.

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