

Abstract

Disaster management become an important issue globally. It helps to reduce the impact of disaster and save a lot of money – minimize the economical loss. Disaster risk reduction is a group of activities to reduce the impacts of disaster. Floods become a major issue worldwide due to climate changes, deforesting and unplanned land use.

In MOH Vavuniya division, there were 14 Grama Niladhari division were selected and 396 families were selected through probability proportional to size sampling technique. Most of the participants were men. Educational qualifications were less than A/L. their monthly total income was within 20,000.00 LKR. 50% of additional income flow in by livestock.

They have own land and living in semi permanent houses due to poor economical status and frequent floods.81% of families had an experience with floods more than one time during last 10 years period. 48% of families were living in the same place for more than 20 years.

Other than acute injuries, there was no major problem to health due to floods

94% of families have mobile phones and it could be use for issuing alert about disaster.

The knowledge and attitude about disaster was good but practice was low. It is because of negligence or due to myths.

Health care access was poor and institutional capacity also below for disaster management.

Key words: Disaster, Risk Reduction, Health Accessability.