



# **Annual Report**

## **2018**

**Disaster Management Centre**



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**Disaster Management Centre**

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# **1. Executive Summary**

## **1.1. Introduction**

Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is the leading agency for disaster management in Sri Lanka. It is mandated with the responsibility of implementing and coordinating national and sub-national level programs for reducing the risk of disasters with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.

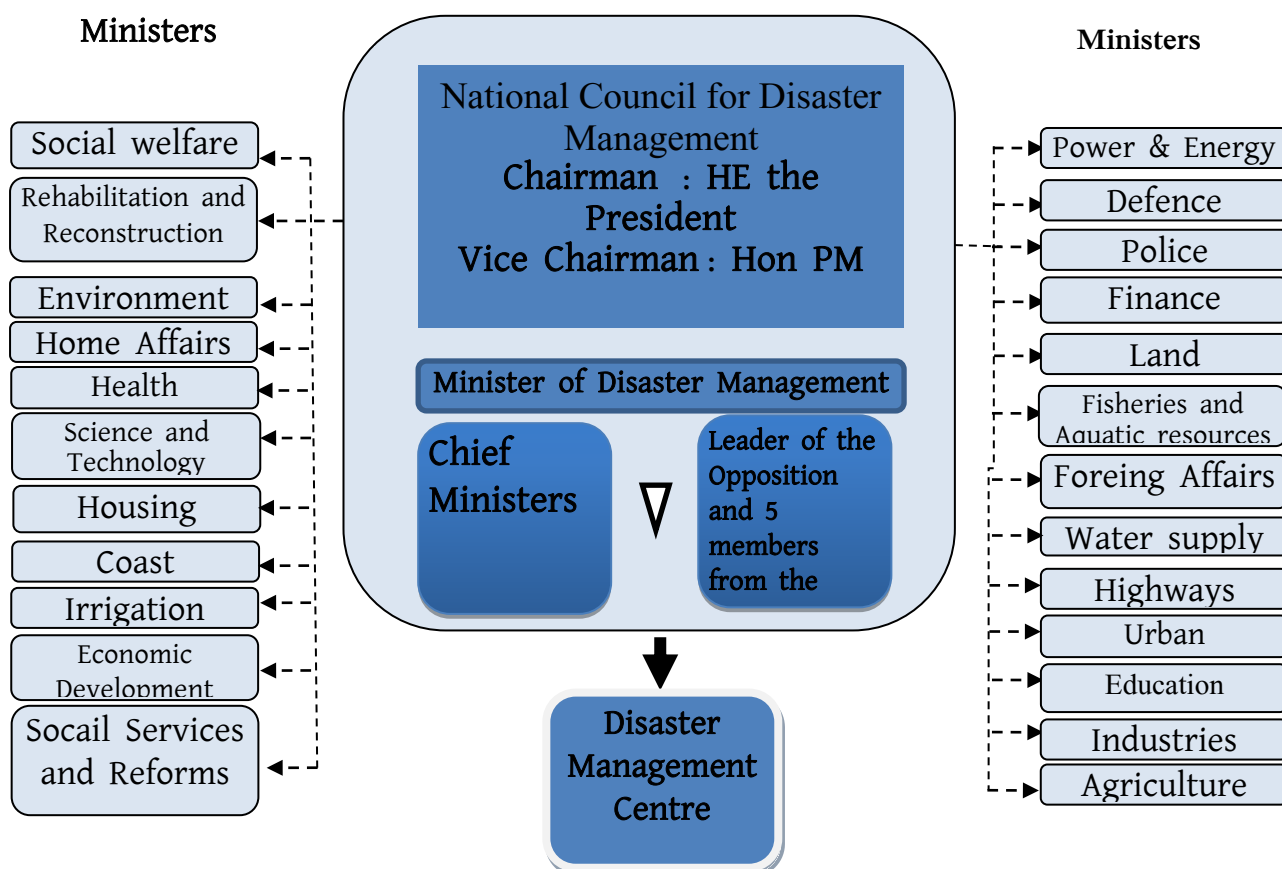
DMC was established as per the provisions of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 as the executing agency of the National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM). The National Council is mandated to formulate the national policy and to give strategic direction while the Ministry of Disaster Management guides and administers the activities of the Disaster Management Centre. The Act 13 of 2005 became the framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives in Sri Lanka addressing Disaster Management holistically, leading to a policy shift from a response based mechanism to a proactive approach.

The main activities of the DMC are disaster mitigation, preparedness, and public awareness, dissemination of early warning to vulnerable populations, emergency operations, and coordination of relief and post disaster activities in collaboration with other key agencies. District Disaster Management Coordination Units (DDMCUs) have been established in all districts to coordinate and carry out Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities at the sub national levels.

## **1.2 National Council for Disaster Management**

The National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) was established in July 2005 as mandated by the Disaster Management Act 13 of 2005. This is the apex body for Disaster Management and is a high-level inter-ministerial body chaired by H.E. the President and vice-chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister. Other members of NCDM are Ministers in charge of selected subject areas specified in the Act, Provincial Council Chief Ministers (in the absence of Chief Ministers the Governors of such Provincial Councils) and five members of the Opposition. (Fig. 1-1.)

## Composition of the National Council for Disaster Management



Figur 1.1: Composition of the National Council

### 1.3 Hazards under the purview of Disaster Management

Hazards that come under the purview of DM as per the Act No. 13 of 2005 are,

- a landslide
- a cyclone
- a flood
- a drought
- an industrial hazard
- a tsunami (seismic wave)
- an earthquake
- an air hazard
- a maritime hazard
- a fire
- an epidemic
- an explosion
- air raids
- civil or internal strife
- chemical accident
- radiological emergency
- oil spills including inland and marine oil spills
- nuclear disaster
- urban and forest fire
- coastal erosion and
- tornados, lightning strikes and severe thunder storms

## **2. Brief Profile of the Disaster Management Centre**

The national responsibility that has been assigned to the DMC is to implement the disaster management mechanism in Sri Lanka under the leadership of the Director General with the support of the six divisions. The main divisions are as follows.

1. Mitigation Research and Development.
2. Preparedness and Planning.
3. Training and Awareness.
4. Emergency Operations and Early Warning Dissemination.
5. Human Resources
6. Finance

To implement this national policy island wide, there are District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) established at district level and the disaster management mechanism is implemented within the country efficiently and effectively.

### **2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives**

#### **Vision**

Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka.

#### **Mission**

To create a culture of safety among communities and the nation at large through systematic management of natural, technological, and manmade disaster risks.

#### **Objectives**

Through the countrywide administrative structure consisting of ministries, departments, public corporations, provincial councils, local governments, district, divisional, and Grama Niladhari (GN) administration, to coordinate, implement and monitor all DRM related activities in the country.

### **2.2 Functions of the DMC**

Accordingly, the following functions have been entrusted to the DMC:

- Formulation of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP) based on the National Policy
- Hazard mapping and risk assessment
- Coordinating and conducting training and awareness programs

- Preparedness to respond to disasters including assisting government agencies to develop Preparedness Plans
- Early warning and dissemination
- Emergency operations management and coordination of search & rescue operations
- Coordination of post disaster activities including relief
- Disaster mitigation
- Research and Development (R&D)
- Mainstreaming DRR (MDRR) into development
- Coordination of climate change adaptation programmes
- Liaising with Ministries, government authorities / agencies, private sector agencies, NGOs, INGOs and other relevant agencies on DRR matters to ensure timely execution of the responsibilities
- Initiate and coordinate foreign aided projects for disaster mitigation, response and recovery.

### 2.3 Organisation Structure of the DMC

The organisation structure has been finalised taking the various activities of the DMC into consideration, which is shown in **Fig. 2-1**.

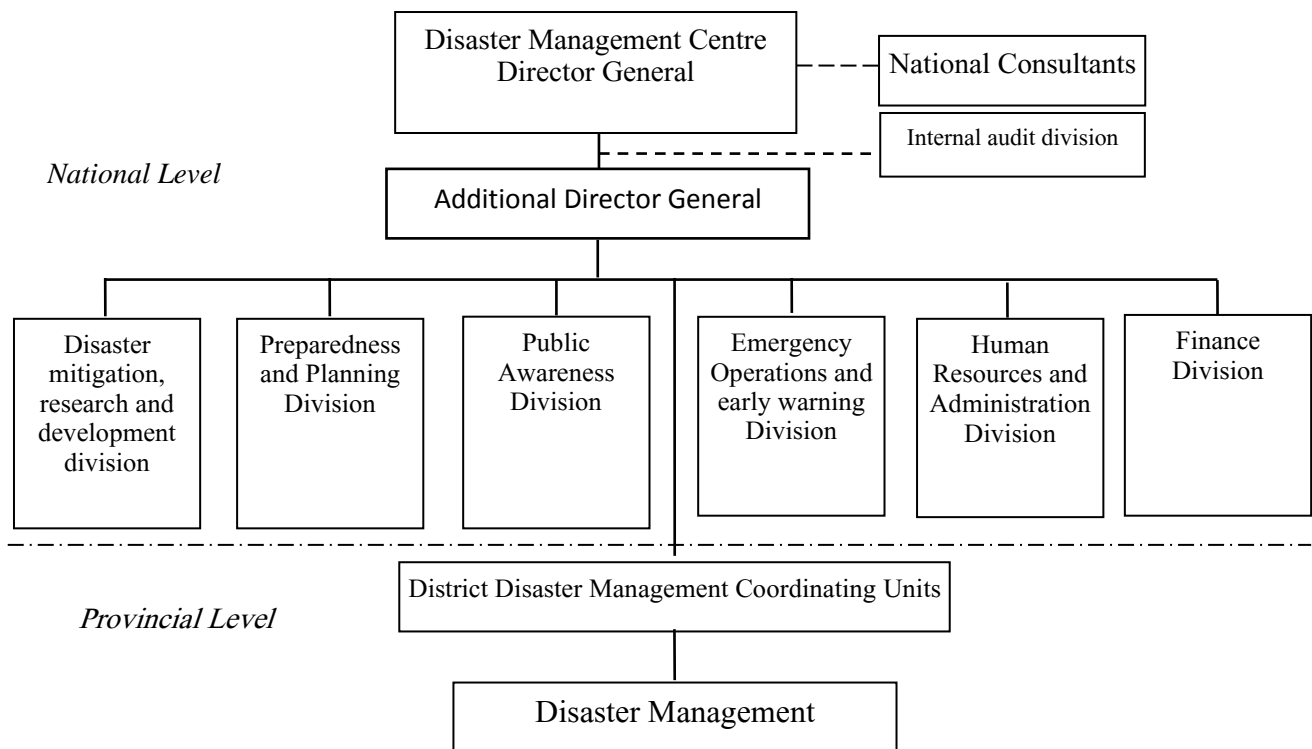


Figure 2.1: Organization Structure of the DMC

## 2.4 Cadre Positions of DMC and Recruitment of Staff

### 2.4.1 Recruitment of staff

Recruitment of staff has been carried out as per the new SOR (Scheme of Recruitment) approved by the Department of Management Services, and by the end of the year 35.1% of the vacancies at the head office and districts have been filled.

#### Disaster Management Centre Cadre Position as at 31-12-2018

Position	Approved Cadre	Filled Cadre	Vacant
Director General	1	1	0
Additional Director General	1	1	0
Director	6	3	3
Internal Auditor	1	1	0
Deputy Director	18	0	18
Assistant Director	15	14	1
Assistant Director (District)	25	25	0
Accounting Officer	1	1	0
Administrative Officer	1	0	1
Personal Assistant	1	0	1
Investigating officer	1	0	1
Geo information data system analyst	1	0	1
System analyst	1	1	0
IT officer	1	0	1
Web Administrator	1	0	1
Librarian	1	1	0
Development Officer	101	1	100
Translator	2	0	2
IT Assistant	6	6	0
Video & Still Cameraman	1	1	0
Communication Technician	3	3	0
Radio Operator	1	1	0
Management Assistant / Disaster Management Assistant	201	201	0
Driver	39	38	1
KKS	35	35	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>131</b>

**Table 2.1: Disaster Management Centre Cadre Position as at 31-12-2018**

➤ New recruitments as at 31.12.2018

Post	Number
Assistant Director ( Mitigation)	1
Assistant Director (District)	6
Investigating Officer	1
Administrative Officer	1
Librarian	1
Management Assistant ( Non-technical)	28
Management Assistant (Technical)	1
Driver	2
KKS	5

Table2.2: Progress of recruitment as at 31.12.2018

➤ Calling of Applications as at

Post	Number
Director (Human Resources)	1
Director (Finance)	1
Deputy Director	15
Librarian	1
Geo information system analyst	1
Management Assistant (technical)	1
Management Assistant (Non technical)	25

Table 2.3: Calling of applications as at 31.12.2018

Out of the three vacancies in the Centre for the post of Director an Officer of the Sri Lanka Army was appointed for a period of 02 years for the post of Director (Emergency Operations) and two officers from the consolidated Administrative service have been appointed to cover the duties of the posts of Director (Human Resources and Administration) and Director (Finance).

100 posts of developmental officers have been approved in 2017 and accordingly the recruitment procedures have been prepared and after the approval was obtained necessary action is being taken by now to fill those vacancies. It has been planned to fill the existing vacancies as at 31.12.2018 by the end of 2019 once the necessary approval is obtained for that.

#### **2.4.2 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs)**

DDMCUs have been established in all the 25 districts. Each DDMCU is staffed with an Assistant Director (District) and District Disaster Management Assistants, Management Assistants, KKS and a Driver. The number of Disaster Management Assistants varies from district to district depending on the vulnerability of the district to disasters. DDMCUs consist of 25 Assistant Directors (district) and 100 District Disaster Management Assistants.

Army and Air force personnel are attached to Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara Hambantota DDMCUs. All DDMCUs are established in the District Secretariat, except for the districts of Kalutara.

The District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism is shown in below in figure 2.2.

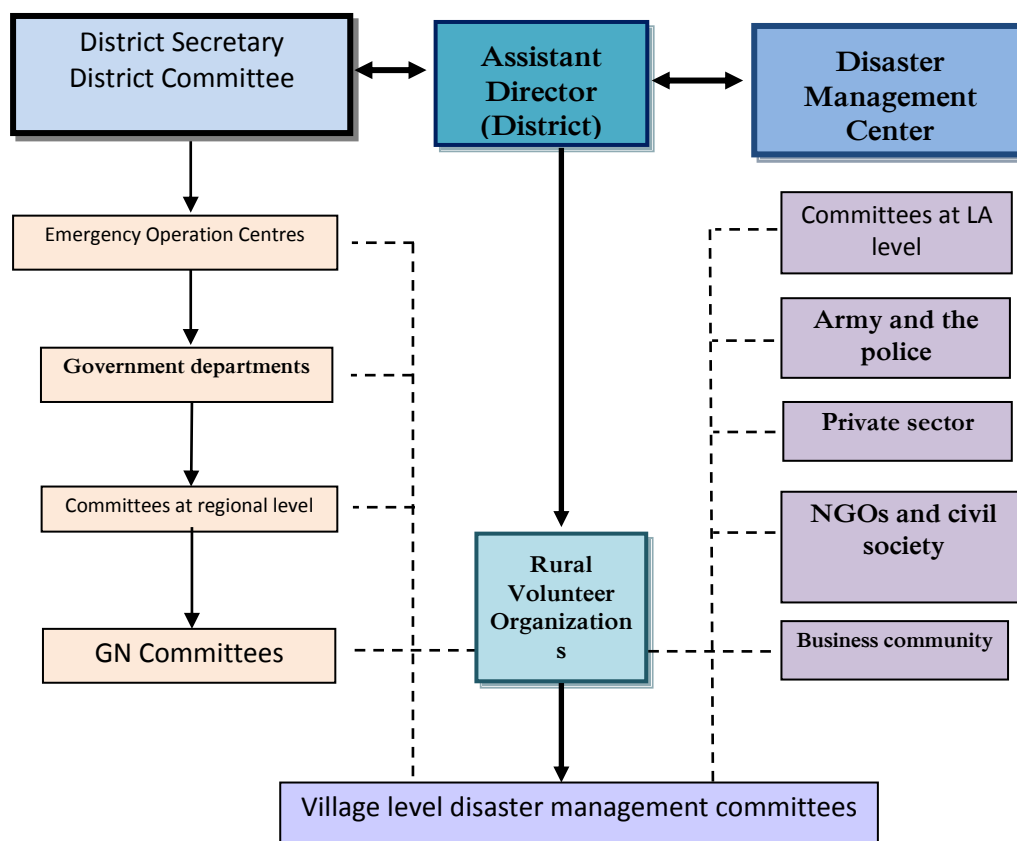


Figure 2.2: District Disaster Management Coordinating Mechanism

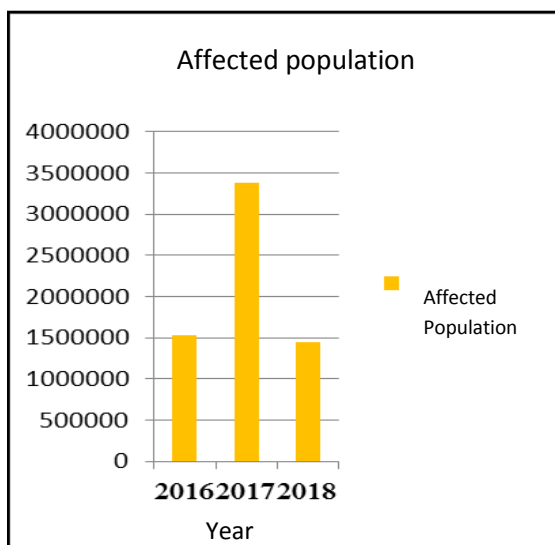
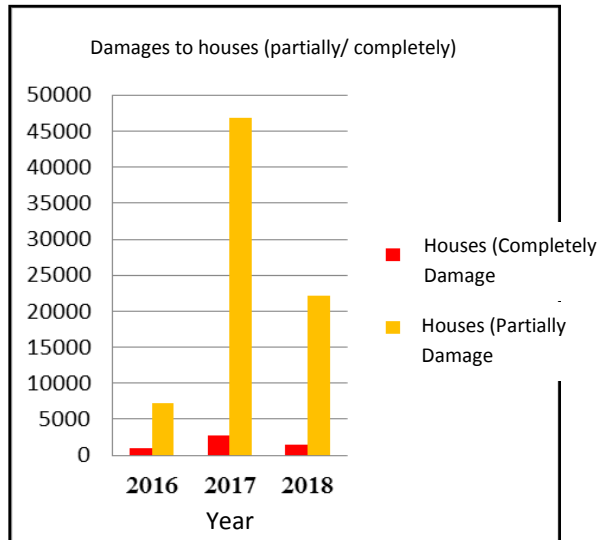
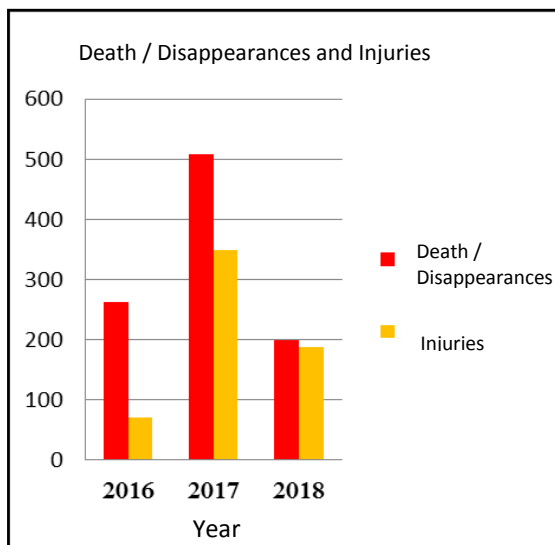
## 2.5 Comments on the Disasters occurred in 2018

### 2.5.1 Analysis of Impacts of Disasters – 2018

#### i. Overview of impacts - 2018

Total affected population in 2018 by floods, landslides, high winds, fire and lightning are approximately 492,852. Number of people affected by drought is 925,947. Compared to 2017 there is a decrease in the number of people affected. The death and injuries reported are 62 and 110 respectively.

Compared to 2017 there is a considerable decrease in the number of houses that have been damaged and destroyed.



Note: When the statistics of the disaster victims are presented the accumulated total has been used.

Eg :- If one person got affected twice during one year the total is considered as two.

Note:- According to the above note drought affected people have not been included here.

## ii House Damages -2018

Maximum number of houses were damaged in May. The maximum harm was reported due to heavy winds and floods and it was 5,364 houses. The maximum number of houses out of that were reported from Colombo. That is 2,271 houses have been damaged from the floods.

Considerable damages were reported from Kegalle, Puttalam and Ratnapura districts.

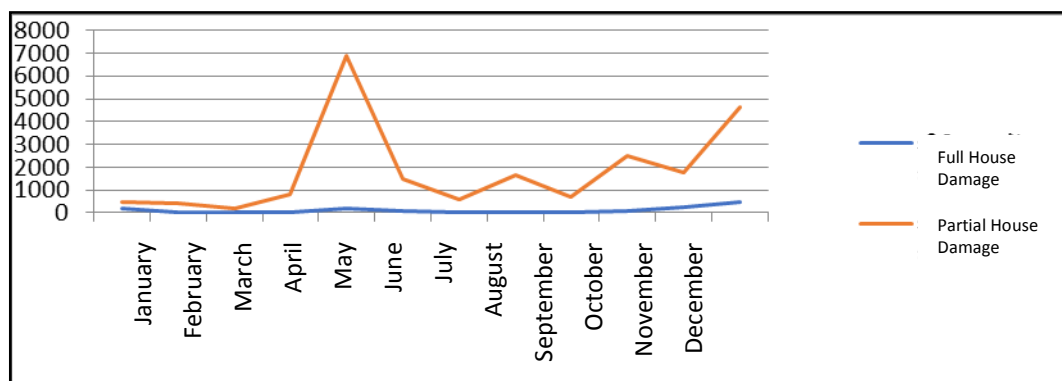
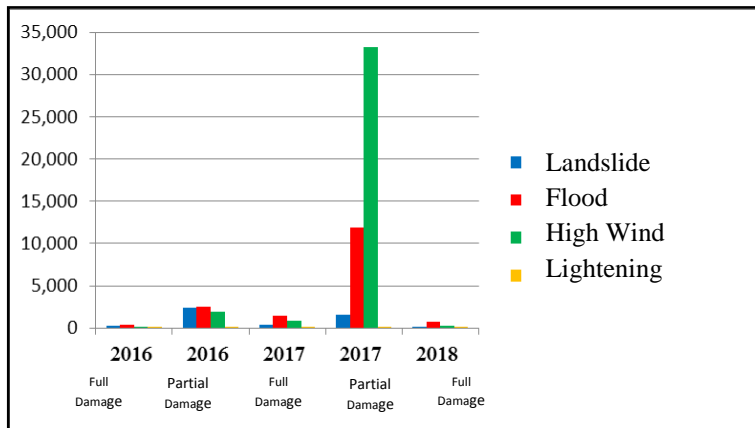


Chart 2.3 No. of houses dam Deaths and Disappearances

iii. Number of houses damaged from each disaster – 2018



Approximately 2,679 houses were damaged and more than 46,908 were destroyed. The maximum damage was due to the floods.

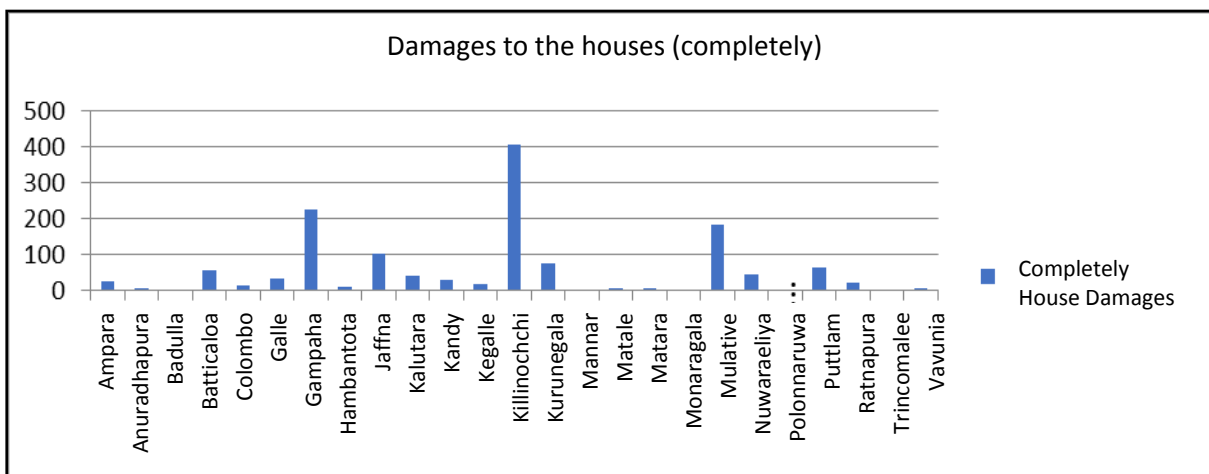


chart 2.4: completely damaged houses

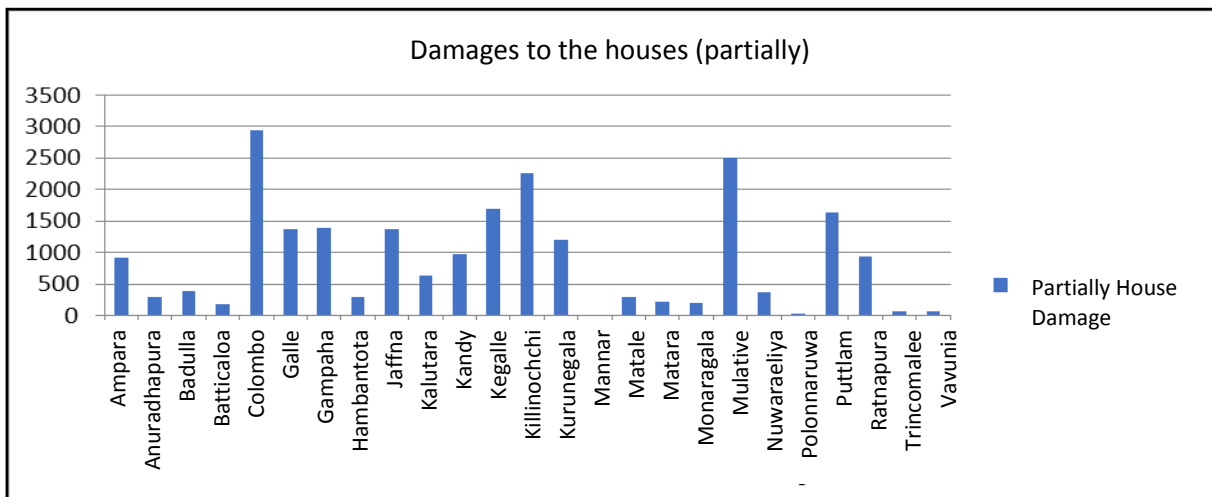


chart 2.5: partially damaged houses

iv. Deaths / disappearances and injuries

The highest number of deaths and disappearances have been reported in May due to the floods. The highest number of deaths from lightning were reported from Polonnaruwa and highest number of deaths and disappearances due to the disasters have been reported from

Kurunegala, Puttalam and Gampaha. Highest number of injuries were reported from Hambantota due to high winds.

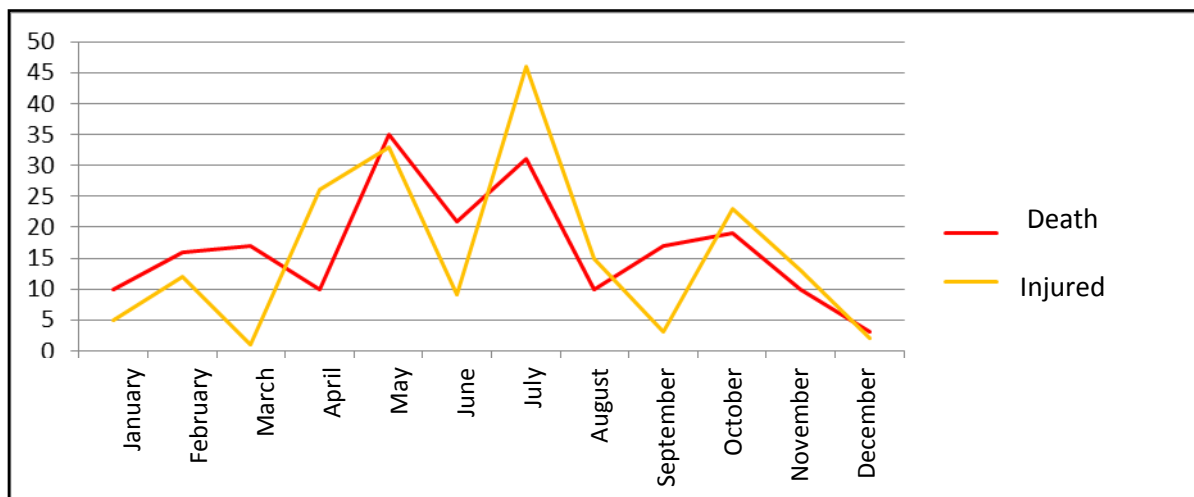


Chart 2.6: Deaths/ disappearances and injuries

The number of deaths and disappearances in 2018 was 199 and 39% was due to drowning. The second highest number of deaths were due to the floods. It was 19/5. And deaths due to lightning and animal attack are 12% and 10% respectively.

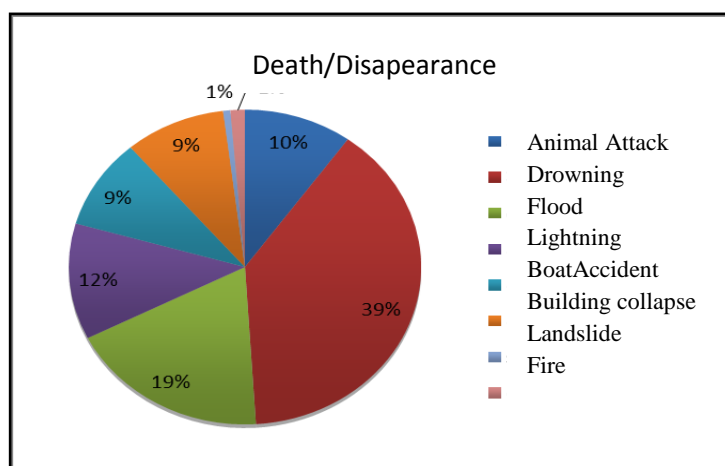


Chart 2.7 : deaths and disappearances due to various

#### v. Summary of the disaster impact based on Deinventra data -2018

- Puttalam, Kilinochchi, Batticaloe, Jaffna and Kurunegala can be named as the districts that affected most in 2018.
- The other districts in which people were severely affected were Mannar, Gampaha and Mulative.
- Overall impact of disasters in the country in 2018 is 23 districts and 18 districts were affected with drought.
- North and Eastern province in Sri Lanka were affected by drought and North and Western parts are affected by floods.

### **3. Main Activities at the National Level**

#### **3.1 Revision of the DMC Act**

Disaster Management Center has finalized the revision of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. The document has been submitted to the Legal Draftsman for approval.

#### **3.2 National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP)**

The need to formulate a national emergency operation plan is explained in the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and national emergency operation plan explains the situations that are prone to disasters and it covers disaster response mechanism for meteorological, hydraulic, biological, technical and man-made disasters. The National Emergency Operation Plan is prepared in two volumes in three languages making it easier to use. The Volume I of the National Emergency Operation Plan includes the facilitation of the assignment of duties to the institutions and persons, activate the early warning mechanism and emergency operation coordination in an emergency where the feasibility of an institution cannot cope with the disaster and Volume II includes the institutional responsibilities and duties.

Until the approval of the National Council for Disaster Management was obtained for the NEOP prepared in all three languages the consent of the interim management committee has been given for the activities perform by emergency operation unit based on the Volume I.

#### **3.3 Integrated Disaster Management Programme (IDMP)**

According to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 guidelines have been prepared for IDMP and those guidelines were prepared with the National Building Research Organization, Department of Meteorology and National Disaster Relief Service Center. Before those guidelines are implemented a residential workshop was organized for the first 10 main stakeholder institutions and observations were obtained at the institutional level on the functioning of those guidelines and the final guidelines were submitted for the approval of the interim management committee and again submitted for above institutions and Ceylon Electricity Board, Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulation Board, Ministry of Health, Police and Department of immigration and emigration and accordingly the Ministry of Health, Ceylon Electricity Board, and Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulation Board have prepared guidelines and the other institutions are on that process. It has been planned to revise the plan if there are weaknesses and problems.

### **3.4 Interim Management Committee (IMC)**

Interim Management Committee is the operative part that function to take decisions pertaining to management of DMC. It has met on 08 occasions during the year 2018. The composition of the Interim Management Committee of DMC is as follows.

- 1) Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management - Chairperson
- 2) Representative, Ministry of Finance and Policy Panning - Member
- 3) Representative, Ministry of Defense and Urban Development - Member
- 4) Representative, Ministry of Local Govt. and Provincial Councils - Member
- 5) Director General, NBRO - Member
- 6) Chief Accountant, Ministry of Disaster Management - Member
- 7) Director General, DMC - Secretary

### **3.5 Audit and Management Committee**

The Committee that audits the activities of the DMCV is the Audit and Management Committee. The Audit and Management Committee (AMC) of the DMC comprises the following members as at 31 December 2018:

Mr. A. V. Janadhara (Chairman)	-Director, Department of Budget Treasury General Treasury
Dr. S. Amalanadan( Chairman)	-Director General, Ministry of Disaster Management
H. U. R. Fonseka (member)	-Chief Accountant, Ministry of Disaster Management
Mrs. K. A. Subadra Walpola (member)	-Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils
Mrs. A. B. R. Amarakoon (Observer)	- Audit Superintendent, Department of Auditor General
Mr. K. A. Nishantha ( member)	- Deputy Director – Finance ( ... ) DMC
Mr. J. H. P. Jayalath ( member)	- Internal Auditor, (DMC)

Observations arise from audit queries issued from the National Audit Office and the internal audit section of the Centre are discussed at the meetings of this committee. Accordingly necessary guidance have been given to rectify certain errors after discussing it in the audit and management committee as per the tasks shown in FR 133 and 134 , and advice shown in the circulars issued in Audit and Management Department and regulations in the National Audit Act.

Further, the quality and quantity of the corrections done to audit queries and observations made in audit queries and reports and recommendations of the Audit and Management Committee are also discussed.

Disaster Management Center had 03 Audit and Management Committee meetings in 2018 and necessary guidance has been given to the internal management system to function properly and correctly. But the fourth Audit and Management Committee for the year couldn't meet.

The tasks assigned to the Audit and Management Committee were to certify that the projects, programmes and tasks assigned to the DMC has been carried out giving priority to the national resources with a view to achieve the specific objectives and whether the resources have been used thriftily and efficiently and to review each section of the DMC and whether they have achieved the expected objectives within the specific period of time using the allocated funds and whether the completed projects or programmes are implemented as expected from the plans. The Committee expects to fulfill that duty properly in the coming year.

### **3.6 National Safety Day**

A number of programmes were implemented island wide to commemorate the national safety day on 26 December 2018. In all district offices religious observances were given priority and mainly programmes were held to raise awareness among the people and the district programmes were implemented through District Disaster Management Coordinating Units. The national programmes were conducted at the Peraliya Tsunami memorial

### **3.7 Emergency Response Committee (ERC)**

Emergency Response Committee consists of senior members of essential services and stakeholder agencies directly involved in emergency response activities, who could liaise with their respective organisations and mobilise resources in case of a natural disasters.

### **3.8 DMC Website ([www.dmc.gov.lk](http://www.dmc.gov.lk))**

Updating and maintaining the official website of the DMC, [www.dmc.gov.lk](http://www.dmc.gov.lk), is the responsibility of this Division and information related to all the major events of the Centre that took place during year 2018 has been uploaded to the website while status reports related to all the disasters are uploaded to the website on daily basis.

### **3.9 Desinventor Database**

Research is essential to mitigate disaster and carry out developmental activities and these developmental activities should be implemented step by step for a long period of time within a wide range. In that process a correct and updated database to use as a base to mitigate disaster is

essential and this need was identified by the Mitigation, Research and Development Division and it maintained the “Desinventra Database” since 2008. All these data are open to the internet and any person can obtain these data free of charge.

The data bank which includes all the details related to past disasters has been released to the internet through the website [www.disinventra.lk](http://www.disinventra.lk) and this database includes information related to the number of deaths, number of victims and about the property damaged in relation to the time period based on the district, divisional secretary’s division and the nature of disaster with regard to each of the past disasters. This database also includes the status reports issued by the Emergency Operation Unit and information obtain from the Police Reports on health, wildlife, irrigation and vehicle accidents. This database is actively updated and it will be implemented in the future to turn this into a more accurate database with identification of new data sources.

## 4. Mitigation, Research and Development Division

### 4.1 Introduction

Disaster Management Centre is established under the Disaster Management Act No. 13o of 2005 and Disaster Management Centre consists of Disaster preparedness, Training, Mitigation/Research and Development and Emergency Response units. The each section performs the functions assigned to them separately.

The Treasury has allocated the following amounts of money to the Mitigation, Research and Development Division and the financial and physical progress for the year is as follows

Summary of the allocations made for 2018 and the physical and financial progress.

<b>Expenditure Head</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Allocations made for 2018 (Rs. M)</b>	<b>Financial Progress (%)</b>	<b>Physical Progress (%)</b>
<b>3-2509</b>	Disaster mitigation projects	<b>480</b>	<b>75.13</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>10-2509</b>	Integrating the disaster mitigation methodology to the mainstream of development.	<b>15</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>7-2509</b>	Disaster risk assessment.	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>

Table 4:1 Allocations made for 2018 and financial and physical progress for 2018

In addition to that the following programmes are also implemented through this section.

➤ **Updating the Desinventra data base.**

[www.desinventra.lk](http://www.desinventra.lk) is released to the internet as the database that includes all the data related to disasters. This database is updated actively and this is maintained with the identification of new data to turn this into a more accurate database.

➤ **“Riskinfo” web portal**

Geospatial data is uploaded to this website. This data is used by local and foreign researchers studies on disaster prone areas, decision making and preparation of future plans are done with this help.

The previous year reported 27 requests to obtain data in 2018 by state, private and non governmental organizations and the relevant persons have been provided with necessary data and maps.

➤ **Revealing disaster struck areas and information using satellite images.**

During the disaster occurred in May 2018 satellite images were obtained from International Charter and in May and December satellite images were obtained from Central Asia after making a request in this regard.

➤ **Respond to district level public complaints, requests, proposals, and inquiries.**

This section respond to the complaints, requests, proposals and inquiries made by the public and the response is decided according to the request made in this regard and in 2018 271 such letters have been received and responses have been made to all the requests.

## **4.2 Functions and responsibilities of the division**

➤ **Preparation and implementation of the national and district level disaster mitigation and strategic plans.**

Preparation and presentation of the disaster risk reduction strategic plans at national and district level. Provide the guidance and coordination through the District Assistant Directors to implement the projects at district level to mitigate disaster using the allocations made by the Disaster Management Centre.

Implementation and coordination of disaster risk reduction programmes implemented under the other ministries and institutions to mitigate disasters at national level by giving necessary contribution when necessary. Report the progress in this regard.

➤ **Take necessary action to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream development process.**

Identify the fields through coordinating public and private sector, mitigate national level disasters by preparing guidelines to minimize disaster in each sector and by preparing guidelines to mitigate disaster integrate disaster risk reduction to the mainstream of development and conduct follow up to implement those guidelines practically.

➤ **Implement the activities related to climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation and coordinate it with other institutions.**

➤ **Loss and damage assessment based on the advice given by the Ministry. Coordinate the programmes to establish normalcy, post disaster reforms by coordinating with the stake holder organizations.**

➤ **Research and Development on Disaster Risk Reduction.**

- Maintain and update data base related to disasters.
- Provide disaster risk management guidelines to perform tasks related to disaster risk assessment by coordinating with disaster prone districts.

### **4.3 Functions of the section**

#### **01. Preparation and Implementation of strategic plans to mitigate national and district level disaster risk reduction.**

##### Implementation of district level disaster risk reduction.

- Select district level disaster mitigation activities through the District Assistant Directors for the next year and with the relevant recommendations at the district level (according to the guidance given by the Director General to the districts) get the basic project proposals.
- Certify whether basic qualifications have been accomplished to implement the project proposals submitted at district level for the next year and preparation of reports in this regard and submit feedback to the districts.
- Take action to get project proposals at district level according to the allocations made to the Mitigation Division to implement mitigation programmes.
- Update the district level project proposal summary for the next year and preparation of documents needed to submit for the national committee to select projects.
- After the projects are selected at national level ( according to the guidance given by the Director General to implement the projects in districts) implementation , monitoring and reporting the selected projects.
- Check the accuracy of the estimates and other documents and monitor and update the relevant files related to that.
- Intervene into solve the practical problems arise in the implementation of selected projects and make necessary interventions to accelerate the progress of the projects.
- Once the project is completed get the final reports and finalize the financial reporting.
- Report the progress of the disaster mitigation projects. (physical and financial)

##### Programmes and projects implemented under other ministries and institutions to mitigate disaster at national level.

- Provide intervention and necessary support in the implementation of disaster risk mitigation programmes through Ministries and institutions with various expertise.
- Coordinates disaster mitigation programmes through the relevant technological institute and the line ministry.

- Monitoring and reporting the disaster mitigation projects implemented by other ministries and institutions.

## **02. Take necessary action to integrate disaster risk mitigation into the mainstream of development.**

- Coordinates with public and private sector about absorbing disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development.
- Preparation and implementation of plans through the technical recommendations of the technical active group.
- Create guidelines for disaster mitigation in various fields and support to select a consultative service for that.
- Take action to get a quality service from the consultative service selected for guidance and provide necessary support for that.
- Preparation of guidelines, translation and take action to print that.
- Organize meetings awareness programmes and workshops.
- Reporting.
- Monitoring the projects.
- Carry out follow up to implement the guidelines practically.

## **03. Implement the activities related to climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation and coordinate it with other institutions.**

- Take necessary action with regard to the project proposals for climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation.
- Represent the climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation programmes, training, workshops representation and do necessary action with regard to those programmes.
- preparation of reports for climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation.

## **04. Assessment of loss and damages due to disasters**

- Assess the loss and damages due to disasters based on the instructions from the Ministry.
- Coordinates partnership institutions to coordinate post disaster reform and programmes to bring the situation back to normalcy.

## **05. Research and Development on Disaster Risk Management**

- Monitor and update the data base related to disasters.
- Provide guidance to disaster risk management to perform tasks related to disaster risk assessment by coordinating with the disaster prone districts.
- Prepare and implement activities related to disaster risk profile.

- Take action to provide disaster related data to the relevant sections and institutions.
- Prepare information reports and maps based on the needs.
- Reporting.

#### 4.4 General Activities of the Division

- Take necessary action with regard to the disaster mitigation, research and development subjects directed at national and district level.
- Provide answers to audit queries.
- Prepare reports requested by the Ministry.
- Participate in disaster mitigation, committees representing research and development division, meetings and workshops/ provide information/ prepare reports.
- Prepare progress reports of the division. (Financial and Physical)
- Prepare plans for annual programmes.
- Maintenance and monitoring of files.
- Resource Management. ( Human, physical and financial)

#### 4.5 Progress of 2018

Action plans and mitigation plans are prepared based on the project proposals submitted at district level by the mitigation, research and development division after studying the disasters that occurred in the past and the disasters that can happen in the future. Research on the subject of disaster management, disaster risk reduction and activities with regard to the integrating disaster risk reduction in to the mainstream of development are implemented after preparing through the technical committees.

The General Treasury allocated the following provisions for the year 2018 for the Mitigation, Research and Development Division.

<b>Expenditure Head</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Allocations made for 2018 (Rs. Million)</b>
<b>3-2509</b>	Disaster Mitigation Projects	480
<b>10-2509</b>	Integrate the disaster risk mitigation methodology into the mainstream of development.	15
<b>7-2509</b>	Disaster risk assessment.	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>545</b>

Table 4.2: Allocations made to the mitigation division in 2018

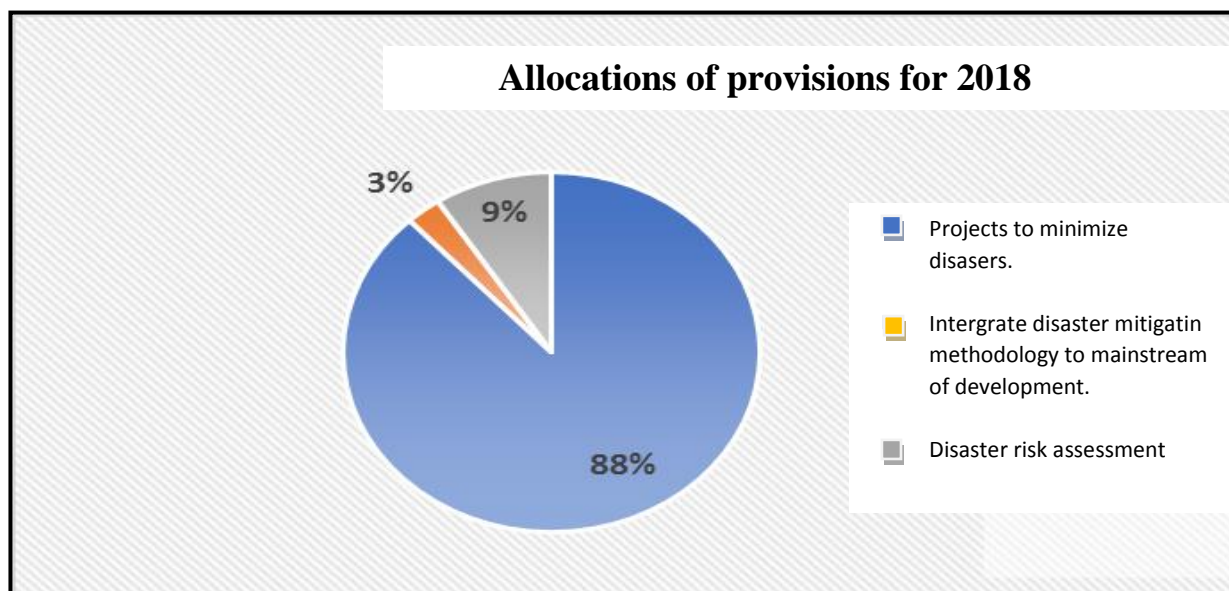


chart 4.1: Allocations of provision in 2018

Mitigation, Research and Development Division implements the disaster mitigation projects, identification of disasters and create district level risk profile, provide research contribution for disaster management activities, and integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development by giving priority to those programmes and by doing so it helps the Disaster Management Centre to perform its duties.

Summary of the financial and physical progress in 2018 is as follows.

<b>Expenditure Head</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Financial progress in 2018 (Rs. Million)</b>	<b>Financial Progress (%)</b>	<b>Physical progress (%)</b>
<b>3-2509</b>	Disaster Mitigation Projects	480	73.13	98
<b>10-2509</b>	Integrate the disaster risk mitigation methodology into the mainstream of development.	15	87	87
<b>7-2509</b>	Disaster risk assessment.	50	45	45

Table 4:3 Physical and financial progress in 2018

#### **4.6 Implementation of Disaster Mitigation Programmes**

One of the main duties of this section is to implement disaster mitigation programmes in Sri Lanka and managing the allocations made by the Treasury for each year so that the projects are implemented on priority basis. Various disaster mitigation programmes are implemented through the relevant line ministry using the allocations of that Ministry and the rest of the disaster mitigation programmes are implemented by the Disaster Management Centre on priority basis.

The disaster mitigation projects were selected by a national level committee by taking into consideration the disaster mitigation project proposals that have been called at district level. After that the detailed assessment reports and other related technical reports are taken into consideration to release allocations to the District Secretaries by the Disaster Management Centre and this will be done through the Ministry of Disaster Management. Implementation of projects are under the direct supervision of the district disaster management assistant director. Various technical support needed for each project are obtained from the relevant technical institutions and financial transactions are done through the DS and DSD. Once the project is completed a proper field test is done it was reported to the Disaster Management Center with the relevant technical recommendations through the district disaster management assistant director.

The Treasury has approved Rs. 480 million for 2018 to implement mitigation projects presented based on the proposals submitted at district level and information on disasters.

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. million)
2011	114
2012	122
2013	274
2014	500
2015	500
2016	500
2017	480
2018	480

Table 4.4: 2018 Allocations provided for disaster mitigation projects

278 disaster mitigation projects were implemented and as at 31 December 2018, 271 projects have been completed physically and 07 projects are still ongoing by now. The total physical progress of those projects was 98% and financial progress was 75.13% as at 31 December 2018.

The distribution of projects were shown in this table on project wise and action has been taken to direct the mitigation programmes related to other disasters to the relevant line ministry.

Disaster	No. of projects	Allocations (Rs)
<b>Floods</b>	213	336,564,987.80
<b>Landslides and slope failure stabilization</b>	41	76,555,513.34
<b>Drought</b>	21	39,465,391.74
<b>Tsunami</b>	03	4,499,469.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>457,085,362.30</b>

Table 4.5 –Distribution of projects on disaster wise.

- In addition to that Rs. 22,137,935.91 has been paid for projects in 2018.

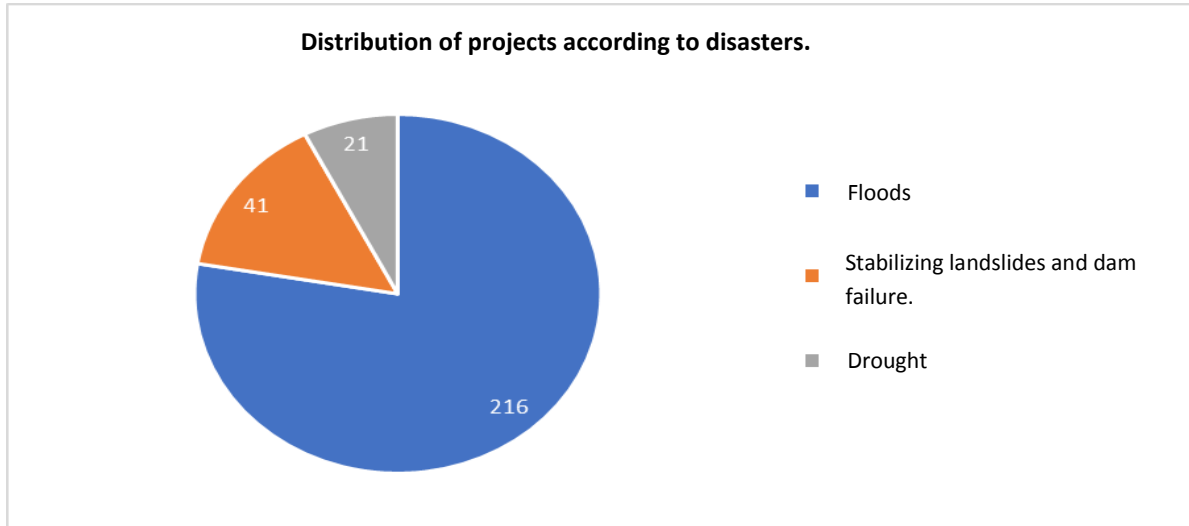


chart 4.2: district wise distribution of projects

#	District	No. of Projects	No. of completed projects	Amounts that have been allocated	Financial progress(%)	Physical progress (%)
01	Ampara	03	03	14,312,145.13	100	100
02	Anuradhapura	93	93	105,222,290.27	48	100
03	Badulla	6	6	17,562,571.31	100	100
04	Batticaloe	2	2	16,361,782.08	96	100
05	Colombo	2	2	5,662,827.31	96	100
06	Galle	3	3	7,105,887.73	74	100
07	Gampaha	8	8	5,743,149.66	98	100
08	Hambantota	5	4	19,297,966.84	83	100
09	Jaffna	18	18	22,665,034.57	81	100
10	Kalutara	8	8	18,034,878.60	30	100
11	Kandy	16	16	27,886,900.13	94	100
12	Kegalle	15	15	21,892,474.07	97	100
13	Kilinochci	11	11	9,722,073.85	100	100
14	Kurunegala	3	3	5,445,227.44	0	100
15	Mannar	4	4	10,350,194.05	69	100
16	Matale	7	7	15,978,686.28	94	100
17	Matara	3	2	2,939,178.62	80	100
18	Moneragala	3	3	9,931,307.00	80	100
19	Mulative	3	3	6,830,000.00	19	100
20	Nuwara Eliya	6	2	9,468,191.77	74	70
21	Polonnaruwa	7	6	25,379,981.78	57	90
22	Puttalama	18	18	26,726,069.44	80	100
23	Ratnapura	21	21	16,322,831.52	98	100
24	Trincomalee	5	5	15,780,400.00	99	100

25	Vavuniya	7	7	19,667,687.96	94	100
Providing allocations to Vavuniya, Polonnaruwa and Puttalam districts for flood emergency response projects.				795,625.00		
<b>Total</b>		<b>278</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>457,085,362.30</b>	<b>75.13</b>	<b>98</b>

Table 4.6 District wise progress of the projects.

**Photos of the projects that have been implemented**



Drainage system to prevent flooding in Galthambarawa in Polonnaruwa



Construction of a safety dam in Nawalapitya Kadireshan Vidyalaya to mitigate landslide risk.



Cleaning of Canals in Gampaha district to prevent floods.

**4.7 Integrate disaster risk management into the mainstream of development**

Subject of disaster management should be a collective activity and the contribution from all the sections is essential. Natural and man-made disasters are likely to happen in any part of the country and therefore disaster risk reduction should be connected to the activities in every field like water, land and air. The project to integrate disaster risk management in to the mainstream of development is implemented in 4 fields in 10 identified areas after taken into consideration the practical issues.

This project is implemented with the participation of public and private sector and by paying full attention to mitigate disasters and the main objective is to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development. The tendency of occurring disasters can be minimized rapidly through this and by developing human, physical and financial resources through that the country can be lead to sustainable development.

A technical committee has been established to implement the project to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development and veterans in many fields represent this technical committee. This committee meets to prepare plans and monitor the activities.

In 2018 Technical Active Group conducted two meetings and in those meetings the facts like getting the contribution of the private sector to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development, preparation of guidelines for each sector for disaster management and getting consultancy services for that, and organizing national level workshops were discussed at length and decisions have been taken and implemented. The group meetings of the technical activists were conducted on the following days.

01. 19/07/2018

02. 27/09/2018

A national level workshop was conducted to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development on 06.09.2018 and the recommendations of the Technical Active Group was also taken into consideration. This workshop was conducted at the BMICH and 52 officers in the higher management in multinational and national level businesses participate in this programme representing the private sector. There was an important dialogue about as to how the disasters affect the private sector and how the activities of the private sector affects the disaster risks and the workshop was finished after entering into consensus on the activities of the private sector to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development.

The following fields were identified to integrate disaster risk management into the mainstream of development through the workshops conducted at national level in previous years and through the discussions had in the Technical Active Group.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. National Planning  | 6. Private Sector                   |
| 2. Urban Development  | 7. Health                           |
| 3. National and provincial highway construction and development | 8. Water and Sanitary               |
| 4. Local Government   | 9. Studies in Developmental studies |

## 5. Tourism Strategy

## 10. Local Disaster Management

Accordingly, to carry out procurement process to take consultancy services in preparation of guidelines to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development was started in this year. As a result of that a suitable consultancy service institution has been identified and agreements have been signed to provide consultancy services. Initial discussions have now been started with the consultancy services about preparing guidelines. Even at this point most of the guidelines related to the health sector has been prepared by the Ministry of Health all those guidelines are being translated into Sinhala and Tamil to be printed by the Disaster Management Centre.

NIBM conducted a two-day computer training programme on MS – Office for one management assistant from each district and selected management assistants serving in the National Head Office. These officers were given a proper training on MS – Office including preparation of database and updating it. Through this by implementing the computer work for mitigation, research and development in a technically correct manner human resources were expected to be developed productively.

A workshop on national level contribution to implement disaster risk reduction programmes by achieving sustainable developmental goals based on SENDAI Framework was conducted in BMICH on 17 December 2018. A national level workshop is being organized to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development and this will be held in 2019.



**The workshop conducted for the private sector on 06/09/2018 at BMICH.**

## **4.8 Disaster Risk Assessment**

There is the possibility to have forecasts on certain risk situations based on the facts that trigger disasters, meteorological and climatic patterns, physical relief and economic, social and physical background and various research and reports from various technical institutions support this task. It is very important to prepare information on risk areas, safe places using proper modern technology to facilitate the officers who are engaged in disaster management activities. The information related to disaster risk assessment facilitates the decision taking and planning related to disaster management.

Another project of this section is to conduct disaster risk reduction and prepare the district level disaster management profile to achieve the above-mentioned goals.

A five day training programme on GIS was conducted from 26.03.2018 to 30.03.2018 in the Post Graduate institute at the University of Peradeniya. 40 people participated in this training that was conducted using modern technical equipment and mapping related to flooding, rainfall data analysis, disaster risk assessment, vulnerability and assessment were covered in this training which was of very high in quality. Directors, Assistant Directors, District Assistant Directors in the DMC, and other officers related to this field, officers from the NBRO and NDRSC participated in this programme. This training programme was facilitated by a committee that consists of lecturers in the post graduate institute for MSSC, Directors from the DMC, representatives from the IWMI, representatives from ADPC and UN- SPIDER/ UNOOSA- UNSPIDER.

The main objective of this training is to prepare disaster risk profile using the knowledge on GIS, analyzing data to forecast disasters, preparation of geological data that supports the activities related to disaster management and develop the human resources in this regard.

42 officers in the National Headquarters of the DMC and district assistant coordinators participated in the programme to develop district level disaster profile in Polgolla Cooperative Training Centre in Polgolla on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> August 2018. The main objective of this programme is to create a methodology to create district level disaster profile.

As per the consensus achieved action was taken to collect data at district level to assess the disaster risk and trainees were recruited on temporary basis to collect data and computerize data at district level. Awareness raising was done at district level for the stakeholders and data was collected at Grama Niladhari Level through Divisional Secretariat Divisions and secondary data sources like resource profile were used for that. The support of the field officers were obtained to collect data.

Trainees were recruited at national level on temporary basis for that using data collected at district level district risk profile is created in the national headquarters.

#### **4.9 Deinventra data base**

Research is essential to mitigate disaster and carry out developmental activities and these developmental activities should be implemented step by step for a long period of time within a wide range. In that process a correct and updated database to use as a base to mitigate disaster is essential and this need was identified by the Mitigation, Research and Development Division and it maintained the “Desinventra Database” since 2008 and update the ‘riskinfo’ web page. All these data are open to the internet and any person can obtain these data free of charge.

The data bank which includes all the details related to past disasters has been released to the internet through the website [www.disinventra.lk](http://www.disinventra.lk) and this database includes information related to the number of deaths, number of victims and about the property damaged in relation to the time period based on the district, divisional secretary’s division and the nature of disaster with regard to each of the past disasters. This database also includes the status reports issued by the Emergency Operation Unit and information obtain from the Police Reports on health, wildlife, irrigation and police reports on vehicle accidents ([www.police.lk](http://www.police.lk)) . This database is actively updated and it will be implemented in the future to turn this into a more accurate database with identification of new data sources.

#### **4.10 Riskinfo” web portal**

Geospatial data is uploaded to this website. This data is used by local and foreign researchers studies on disaster prone areas, decision making and preparation of future plans are done with this help.

This data can be obtained from the internet free of charge and this supports the institutions and persons who work on disaster management and they were encouraged to conduct research. Through this the Mitigation, Research and Development Division provide training opportunities for the university students, and it help to develop new human resources in the field of disaster management.

Year 2018 reported 27 requests to obtain data by state, private and non-governmental organizations and the relevant persons have been provided with necessary data and maps.

#### **4.11 Reveal information about the areas affected from disaster using satellite images.**

Data on disaster prone areas, disaster struck areas and victims are very important for preparedness, planning and emergency responses. Mitigation, Research and Development section takes action to reveal necessary information using modern technology. Meteorological forecasts are used to obtain satellite images on pre and post disaster situations and by analyzing those images, the above data is obtained based on the secondary data.

International Satellite Technological Institution obtained that data and the DMC has been given an special opportunity by the International Charter and Central Asia that by informing these institutions following a proper procedure prior to a disaster images of those disaster prone areas will be taken and images on pre and post disasters will be given to the DMC. These images will be analyzed using technical instruments.

#### **4.12 Responses for people's complaints, requests, proposals and inquiries at district level.**

This section responds to the complaints, requests, proposals and inquiries made by the people with regard to disaster mitigation and the response is decided according to the request made. The objective of the Mitigation, Research and Development division is to contribute to fulfill the people's expectations by considering the technical recommendations and laws and regulations and the capacity of the institution and attention was focused to provide answers to the requests made through letters.

The requests that were within the sphere of the DMC were addressed following the proper procedure by conducting necessary checks through national level and district disaster management units. For each reason the above request is directed to the relevant technical institution and the line Ministry and in each letter transaction the applicant is made aware by sending a copy to the applicant.

Each letter was addressed in writing and DMC has provided direct guidance and technical guidance to the applicant.

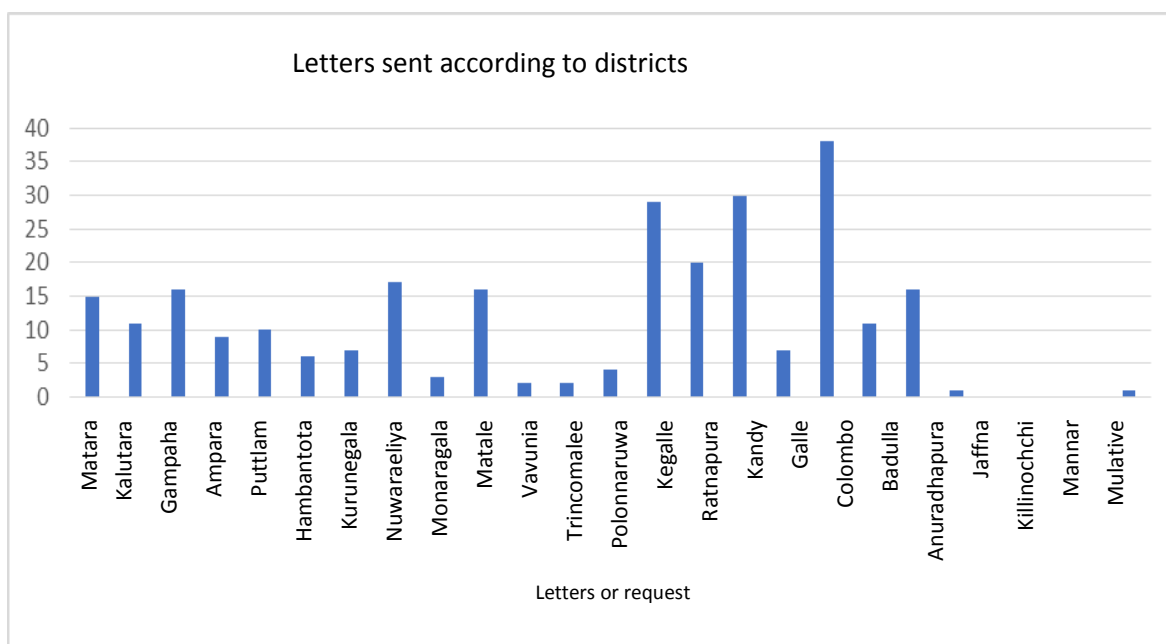


Chart 4.3: Distribution of letters - district wise

### Summary of the letters sent at district level

Serial No.	District	Request letters												
		Month												Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Matara	2		4	1	2	2	1	1	2				15
2	Kalutara		1		2	1	1		4			1	1	11
3	Gampaha	3					2	5	2	1	1	1	1	16
4	Ampara						4	1	1	1	2			9
5	Puttalam		1	1	1			1	2	3	1			10
6	Hambantota		1					1	1	2	1			6
7	Kurunegala						1	1	2	2	1			7
8	Nuwara Eliya	1	2	2		1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	17
9	Moneragala			1									2	3
10	Matale	2	1		2		2		2		6	1		16
11	Vavuniya					2								2
12	Trincomalee				1	1								2
13	Polonnaruwa	1	1			1			1					4
14	Kegalle	2	3	3	1	2		3	2	4	5	2	2	29
15	Ratnapura	1	1			2	3	2	5		2	2	2	20
16	Kandy	1	1		1	2	4	6	2	5	4	2	2	30
17	Galle	1				1	1	2		1		1		7
18	Colombo	4	1		1	2	3	3	4	5	4	8	3	38
19	Badulla						1	4	2	1		3		11
20	Anuradhapura	2		1				2	3	3	4	1		16

21	Jaffna								1						1
22	Kilinochchi														0
23	Mannar														0
24	Mulative														0
25	Batticaloe	1													1
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>271</b>

Table 4.7: summary of the letters sent at district level.

### 4.13 Challenges

The subject area of disaster management is in a very broad range and there is a possibility to have sudden disasters that goes beyond the ability to forecast disasters and this has become a challenge in that field.

When we struggle with natural disasters that we cannot overcome with the technology we have to expect similar situations in the future as we had in the past. When the programmes are prepared and implemented by the Mitigation/ Research and Development Division such challenges exist.

- When the disaster mitigation plans are prepared for various fields, programmes are identified at district level but sometimes the expected progress cannot be achieved due to the public protests when those programmes are tried to be implemented.
- Time frame to implement disaster mitigation projects are usually prepared based on the normal annual meteorological and climatic condition of the country but since these projects are implemented in disaster risk areas unexpected climatic changes sometimes obstruct the implementation of the projects.
- When mitigation projects are planned and implemented at various fields the disruptions from the relevant technological institutions when the necessary technological support is obtained also affect the implementation of the disaster mitigation projects.
- Since the subject of disaster covers a wide range, the projects that were planned to work with various types of stakeholders to mitigate disasters exceed the expected time frame.
- When the identified disaster mitigation programmes are implemented a feasibility report should be prepared to ascertain its productivity and when the feasibility report is prepared sometimes a range of unidentified disaster mitigation programmes have to be implemented.

- As far as the programme to integrate disaster mitigation into the mainstream of development is concerned, it has become a challenge to adjust this with the annual action plans prepared in various fields.
- When the district disaster risk profile is prepared it takes some time to collect quality data at the grass root level and computerize that data using correct forms and to get that information to the national headquarters. Due to various practical difficulties all the expected data cannot be completed and until it is completed the final product cannot be completed.
- DMC works with minimum human and physical resources at national and district level and it creates various challenges in project planning, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation.

Mitigation, Research and Development Division contributes at its maximum level to create a safer Sri Lanka by overcoming challenges and as we did in the previous year we are ready to safeguard the human, physical and financial resources through proper coordination with the stakeholders using the existing resources to minimize disasters.

## **5. Preparedness and Planning Division**

### **5.1 Introduction**

As defined by the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 one of the main tasks assigned to the preparedness and planning division of the DMC is to prepare disaster management plans for districts, divisional secretariat divisions, disaster prone GN divisions and institutions in the public sector. One of the planning activities implemented by the preparedness division of the DMC is to plan preparedness programmes for disasters like floods, landslides, tsunami and cyclones that occur frequently in Sri Lanka.

Disaster preparedness plan can be considered as a working register that supports to create a district level mechanism to respond to the disasters. District Disaster Management Unit is the apex body within the district to respond to the disasters. In this plan it has been documented the membership of the committee, sub committees and their duties and responsibilities. Information on administrative districts, existing hazards, results of risks, and the risk evaluations, information on main centres, human and physical resources within the area and information about the responsibilities of the stakeholders connected to the disaster responses.

## 5.2 District Level preparedness planning

District level programmes were implemented through district disaster management units using the Rs. 25 million received for 2018, and its financial progress is 99.73% and physical progress is 100%.

Rs. 25 million was allocated in 2018 for preparedness and planning and progress review in 25 districts. Allocations were released to the districts by taking into consideration the economic situation of the country and the impact of disasters on the people. The distribution of allocations among districts and its physical and financial progress is shown below.

Year	Allocations approved by the Treasury	Expenditure
2016	12.50	11.11
2017	19.8	19.5
2018	25.0	24.93

Table 5.1: Allocation made in previous years for preparedness and planning

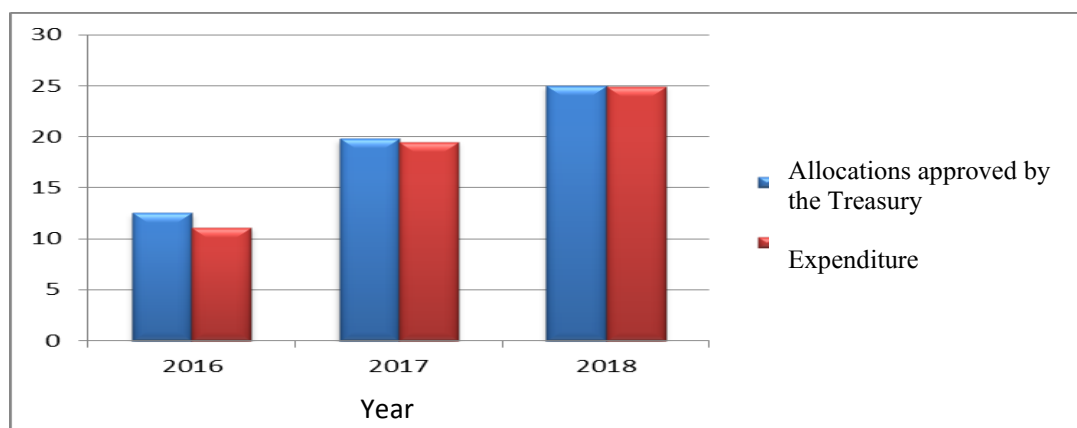


Chart 5.1: Allocations made in previous years for preparedness and planning.

Preparedness and planning division of DMC allocated provisions in 2018 to plan various preparedness activities to strengthen the disaster management capacity at district, divisional secretariat and GN division levels. Allocations were provided at District and Divisional Secretariat Division levels in order to conduct workshops, meetings of the stakeholders to prepare / review disaster management plans and to print the aforesaid disaster management plans. This Division also provides assistance for the activities of conducting Tsunami, flood and land slide simulation programmes, hazard mapping, analyzing disaster situations, carrying out disaster response programmes such as establishment of village level disaster management committees and preparation of preparedness plans for emergency response activities with

community participation for the people who live below the dams of reservoirs as a precaution of facing the breakage of the dams of reservoirs.

### **5.3 Preparation of community preparedness response plans at regional level.**

Various types of hazards in villages were taken into consideration when community disaster preparedness response plans were prepared. Main activities of the regional level planning process is to community participation and community level hazard mapping. Further training was given on preparation of hazard maps, identification of safe roads and safe places, first aid, establishment of camps for internally displaced persons and camp management. In 2018, 05 community preparedness response plans were prepared in Gampaha, Kalutara, Nuwara Eliya, Anuradhapura and Kilinochchi districts and its physical progress is 100%.

### **5.4 National /District/Divisional Level Simulation Programmes**

These simulation programs are conducted at national , district and divisional levels with the participation of the officers who directly involve with disaster management in order to identify their duties in pre-disaster situations , disaster situations and post disaster situations.

- International Simulation Programmes
- International Tsunami simulation programmes were conducted in 03 disaster prone districts i.e., Galle, Ampara and Mulative out of the 14 disaster prone districts to commemorate the international Tsunami awareness day which falls on 05 November 2018 and awareness raising programmes were conducted in other districts. ( The cost is Rs1,888,529.58 (Rs. 1.88million) and 8318 people in 14 districts participated in this programme.)
- The district secretaries in the 14 districts which have the threat of Tsunami i.e., Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Puttalam, Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mulative, Trincomalee, Batticloe and Ampara, and the all the divisional secretariat division in which Tsunami towers have been established and Grama Niladharis and all the stakeholders related to disaster management participated in this programme. All the people in the areas covered by this programme were made aware through mass media, hand bills, banners. National and international level supervisors participated to supervise this programme. According to the advice given by the supervisors it was observed that this programme is very important to rectify disaster communication activities.

#### 5.4.1 Regional and National Tsunami Simulation programme ( 05.09.2018) (IOWAVE – 2018)

- Districts in which simulations programmes were conducted.

District	DSD	GN division
Galle	Hikkaduwa	03
Ampara	Ninthavur	06
Mulativ	Maritimepaththu	06

Table 5.2: Districts in which simulation programmes were conducted.

- Simulation programme was created by reporting 9.3 in the Richter scale.
- This was used mainly for
  1. To raise awareness at the ministerial level
  2. District unit discussions.
  3. Raise awareness among the stake holders.
  4. Table Top simulation
  5. GN Division level

77 Tsunami towers in 77 districts were checked.

- 332 from Galle, 930 from Ampara and 372 from Mulativ were removed to safe places. As a whole 4147 people from 15 GN divisions in this 03 districts were removed.



International Tsunami simulation programme conducted in Galle.

#### ➤ District Disaster simulation programmes.

Rs.5,485,437.40 was given for flood and landslide simulation programmes conducted at flood and landslide prone districts. 38266 people participated in that programme.

	<b>District</b>	<b>Amount Spent (Rs.)</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>
1	Kalutara	755,146.40	4600
2	Galle	471,219.00	3425
3	Ratnapura	701,545.00	3379
4	Badulla	747,000.00	3643
5	Nuwara Eliya	281,510.00	2420
6	Matale	559,110.00	6200
7	Batticaloe	478,046.00	5789
8	Vavuniya	297,147.00	1033
9	Mannar	110,577.00	1709
10	Kegalle	699,257.00	3318
11	Kilinochchi	384,880.00	2750
		<b>5,485,437.40</b>	<b>38266</b>

Table 5.3: Summary of simulation programmes conducted at district level.

The objectives of this simulation programme are to identify stakeholders engaged in disaster response activities, enlighten the disaster response stakeholders about their duties, ensure the coordination between disaster response stakeholders, identify the strengths and weaknesses of the districts in disaster response activities, check the previously prepared simulation programme and mechanism, the connection between the district secretariat mechanism and provincial council mechanism and direct the political intervention to the disaster response activities, increase the efficiency of disaster responses for the people live in hazard prone areas, establish an efficient and effective disaster response mechanism among all the stakeholders and community, and establish a disaster preparedness culture and a safe culture within the society.



Images of the simulation programme conducted at Badulla

## 5.5 Preparedness programmes at village level.

This programme was implemented covering flood and landslide prone GN divisions in 2018. 13 programmes were implemented in Hambantota and 20 programmes were implemented in Colombo. 2018 people participated in this programme.

## 5.6 Preparedness Activities in regard to Disasters Related to Dams of Large Reservoirs

Programmes were conducted to enhance the preparedness capacity of the people who live below the dams of rivers during a disaster like cyclone or an earthquake. 20 awareness and preparedness programmes were conducted in the year 2018 in Hambantota, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Batticaloe, Ampara, Kilinochchi, Kandy and Nuware Eliya districts. These awareness programmes included items such as search and rescue operations, first aid camp management, establishing sub committees for the protection of villages, creation of mechanism for the dissemination of pre-warnings, displaying sign boards and evacuation of people to safety places.

## 5.7 Reducing the Number of Deaths that Occur in the Country due to Drowning

A tendency of the increase in the number of deaths that are said to have occurred due to drowning was observed during the last few years. The objective of this programme is to install sign boards near risky areas to warn people not to bathe in dangerous ponds, rivers and tanks. 225 sign boards were installed in Kandy, Matale, Jaffna, Ratnapura, Polonnaruwa, Galle, Hambantota, Kegalle and Mannar districts.

District	No. of name boards
Kandy	04
Matale	24
Jaffna	53
Ratnapura	20
Polonnaruwa	25
Galle	10
Hambantota	22
Kegalle	34
Mannar	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>

Tabel 5.4: No. of sign boards installed in each district.

At the same time a special programme was conducted in Anradhapura , Polonnaruwa areas to prevent the drownings that occur in those areas during the festive seasons.

### **5.8 Formulation of Emergency Preparedness Planning Programmes for Hospitals**

The objective of formulating an emergency preparedness plan for hospitals is to ensure the safety of patients and hospital staff and also to prepare a plan to provide treatment to the patients who are brought to a hospital in a sudden disaster situation. The natural disaster situations that may occur in and around the hospital are identified and mapped under this plan and necessary courses of action, awareness programmes and preparedness programmes are planned to minimize the aforesaid impacts of the aforesaid disasters. These programs have been implemented in 19 districts.

### **5.9 School Disaster Protection Programmes**

These programmes are conducted jointly by the Ministry of education and the Disaster Management Centre to ensure the safety of the school children in the schools which are located at disaster prone areas. 93 programmes were conducted in the 25 districts in the year 2018. The objective of this programme is to prepare hazard risk maps with the participation of school children and school teachers, provide awareness regarding disasters and conduct preparedness programmes.

### **5.10 Training of Trainers Programme at Regional Level**

A methodology is prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Social Empowerment, welfare and up country heritage to warn the rural people about emergency situations by identifying safe places and by preparing hazard zone mapping under the training of trainers programme to strengthen the disaster management mechanism from the district level to the village level.

168 regional level programmes have been implemented. Rs. 6,280,772.49 was given to the districts for this programme.

	<b>District</b>	<b>No. of programmes</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>
01	Gampaha	18	2132
02	Kalutara	12	1337
03	Galle	10	1803
04	Matara	12	960
05	Hambantota	12	790
06	Badulla	11	900

07	Kurunegala	15	2001
08	Anuradhapura	10	1198
09	Polonnaruwa	7	453
10	Mannar	5	424
11	Puttalam	10	840
12	Trincomallee	6	542
13	Batticaloe	4	321
14	Moneragala	3	120
15	Ampara	2	135
16	Jaffna	15	1512
17	Kilinochchi	4	210
18	Vavuniya	4	336
19	Mulativ	8	507

Table 5.5: 2018 No. of training of trainers programmes in 2018 and the number of participants.

### **5.11 Monsoon preparedness – National, district and regional**

Early warning methodology, emergency placements, group placements, relief activities and camp management are discussed as preparedness activities with the District Secretaries in the districts affected by the North – Western and South- Eastern monsoons. Through such discussions, it is expected to minimize the loss of lives and property. Based on the forecasts given by the Meteorological Department on heavy rain and cyclones, NBRO on landslides and Department of Irrigation on floods, initial discussions are held with stakeholder institutions and response teams like three forces, police and the civil security department with a view to minimize the loss of lives and property and the problems faced by the public officers in district, regional and village level.

The intention of this programme is to summon the district disaster management committees in the districts affected by heavy rain and heavy winds during the period of north- western and south –eastern monsoons.

In 2018 monsoon preparedness programme consists of 128 programmes conducted in 25 districts as national, district and regional level programmes.



Hambantota district



Colombo district

## **5.12 National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)**

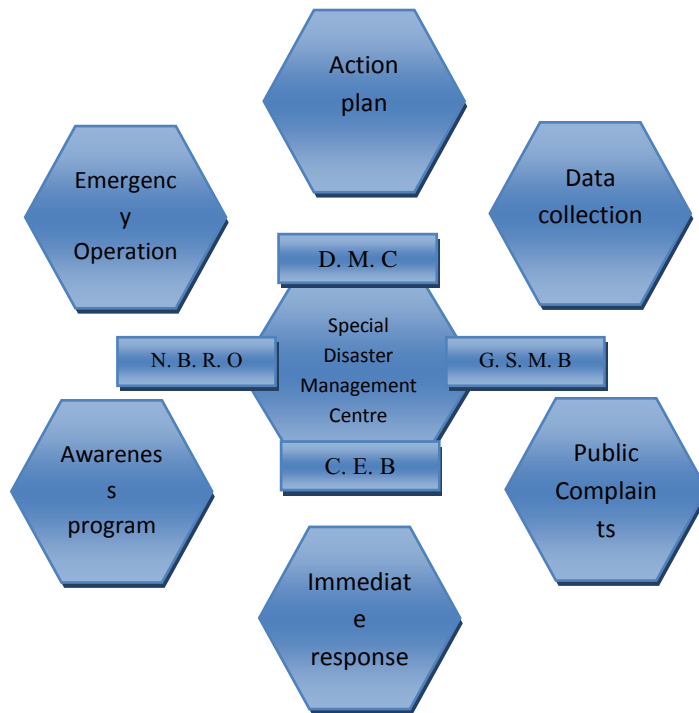
National Emergency Operation Plan explains the incidents where disasters can occur in the country and it covers a response mechanism for meteorological, hydro, biological, technical and man-made disasters. In an emergency where the feasibility and the responsibility of the institution cannot cope with the disaster the facilitation to assign duties to institutions and persons, activating the early warning mechanism and coordinating the emergency operations and duties and responsibilities of the institution have been described in this plan. This plan has prepared in all three languages and the Cabinet of Ministers approved the cabinet paper no. අමප/17/2130/715/032it on 22 August 2017 but another amendment is being done to that again.

## **5.13 Special Disaster Management Plan for the area affected by the Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project. (Special Disaster Management Operation Center (SDMOC – UMA OYA)**

- This special unit was established by the Secretary to the Ministry on special instruction given by the President to facilitate the disaster management activities.

The main functions are

1. Prepare a disaster management plan.
  2. Monsoon preparation and identify the effects of landslides.
  3. Conduct training and awareness to related parties.
  4. Immediate response to the emergency situations that occur during monsoons.
- This operation was running in 03 Divisional Secretariats for three months. The special objective is impending landslide management. ( Bandarawela DS, Ella DS, Welimada DS)
  - The functioning of this operation is as follows.



D. M. C	Disaster Management Center
G. S. M. B	Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
C. E. B	Ceylon Electricity Board
N. B. R. O	National Building Research Organization

24 GN divisions in 03 Divisional Secretariat Divisions were identified as affected areas.

- The main benefit is the capacity to evacuate people immediately in sudden floods and landslides.
- Rs. 05 million has been allocated for this project.
- One of the most important benefit is that a format to write complaints and a disaster response plan can be given to the people.

## 5.14 Programmes implemented in collaboration with the stakeholder institutions.

### 5.14.1 Climatic Resilient Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWM)

- This programme was implemented under the United Nations Development Plan and the project was launched enhancing its resilience to the climate enabling it to supply water during a dry climate and Malwathu Oya, Mee Oya and Yan Oya were used as the base for this project. The intention was to identify the impact of drought and the floods and

Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Kurunegala, and Puttalam district became the districts that got the benefit.

<b>River – Malwathu Oya</b>				
<b>N0</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>DSD</b>	<b>Name of the Ellnaga System</b>	<b>Name of the GN division</b>
1	Anuradhapura	Palugaswewa	Palugaswewa	601 - Palugaswewa 603 - Horiwila
2	Anuradhapura	Galenbindunuwewa	Sivalakulama	182 – Sivalakulama 160 - Tammannagama 187 – Ihala Galkulama 181 - Muriyakadawala
3	Vavuniya	Wengalacheddikulam/Vauniya South (Sinhala)	Mathavuvalthakulama	Unit 9 Pawathkulama - 211C Periyapuliankulama - 211 Acre 400-209G Periya Ulukulama- 209
4	Vavunia	Vengalacheddikulama Vavuniya (South)	Thudduwakai Kulama	Neriyakulama - 209 B  Sinna Sippikulama - 210 A
	Anuradhapura	Medawachchiya		Periyapulinakulama- 211 Mutheliekulama - 210 Mutheliekulama - 211 Muthaliarkulama - 212 Maradanmaduwa- C 209 c Periyakulama- 49
<b>River – Mee Oya</b>				
5	Kurunegala	Polpithigama	Mamunugama	Ihala Thimbiriyaya - 344 Mamunugama - 345
6	Kurunegala	Ahatuwewa	Anguruwella	Hangallewa - 128
7	Puttalam	Nawagaththegama	Madde Rambewa/ Rambewa	Maha Meddawa - 643/1 Moraghawewa 643
<b>River – Yan Oya</b>				
8	Anuradhapura	Horowpathana	Bandarakumbukwewa	Diyathiththa - 151 Parangiyawadiya- 149

Table 5.6: Preparation for disaster preparedness and response plans for ellanga systems in selected GN divisions.

#### 5.14.2 School Tsunami simulation programmes

The tsunami catastrophe that struck Sri Lanka on 26 December 2004 affected 14 districts and 35000 lives were lost. Similarly the houses, highways, hotels, hospitals, harbors, electricity and water supply was also affected.

183 schools, 18 vocational training centres and 4 universities were damaged in this disaster and approximately 100,000 students were affected. School disaster preparedness programme expects

to raise awareness in principal, teachers and students to take decisions in a disaster. The objective is to evacuate school children and teachers to a safe place during a disaster.

05 schools in disaster prone district like Galle, Jaffna, Ampara and Batticaloe were selected for the school disaster preparedness programme.

- Vidyaloka Vidyalaya – Galle
- Periyakallar Central College – Batticaloe
- Methodist Ladies College – Jaffna
- Hartley College – Jaffna
- Zahira College – Ampara

## **6. Training and Awareness Division**

### **6.1 Introduction**

Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 assigned the Disaster Management Centre the responsibility to implement the necessary coordinating programmes to facilitate the efficient and effective implementation of the disaster management activities in Sri Lanka. The intensity of natural disaster has been increased due to the facts like global warming, meteorological and climatic changes, urbanization, human settlements in river valleys, informal developmental activities and lack of knowledge among the people on disaster management. This situation can be clarified by studying the disasters that occur during the last few years.

To face the challenges of disaster management and to face that as a country the people of this country should be given theoretical and practical knowledge to raise awareness on disasters and the disaster management process. Knowledge given to the people in this regard increase the skills and capacities of the people and they will be able face disasters and direct those disasters to achieve victory. If the disaster management mechanism is operative in efficiently and effectively it will minimize the loss of lives and property and it will help to achieve sustainable developmental goals in this country.

Accordingly the training and awareness division of the DMC provides training and raise awareness among the people about disaster risks. Therefore, in 2018 the disaster risks in relevant districts were taken into consideration at the national level, district level, divisional secretariat division level and up to the rural level training and awareness programmes were conducted extensively. 27171 participated in those programmes and 62450 participated in exhibitions. Rs. 25 million received from the General Treasury to implement those programmes. These programmes were conducted by the Awareness division of the DMC and district level, DSD

level and rural level programmes were conducted by the district disaster management coordinating units.

Accordingly, Rs. 25 million given for the year 2018 was utilized and its financial progress is 97% and its physical progress is 100%. Financial allocations received for training and awareness programmes for 2013 – 2018 are as follows.

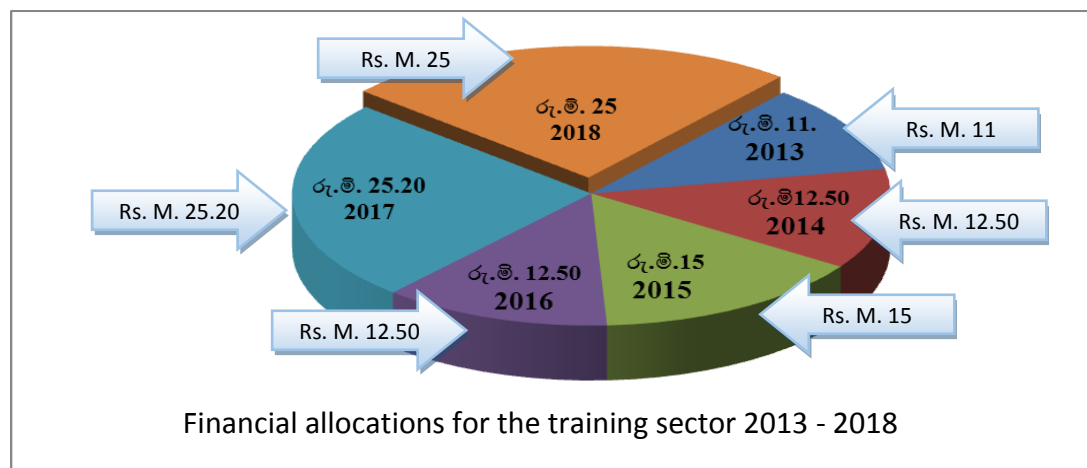


Chart 6.1: Financial allocations for the training section 2013 - 2018

## 6.2 National Level Training Programmes

### 6.2.1 Combined awareness programme to implement the disaster management mechanism in Sri Lanka efficiently and effectively in collaboration with the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and Disaster Management and the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Social Welfare.

Disaster Management in a country cannot be accomplished alone by a single institution or a ministry. This task should be accomplished with the participation of all the stakeholder institutions and organizations and with the contribution of the people in a country and the Disaster Management Centre is the pioneer in the coordination of such activities. One such programme started by the DMC in 2017 was the awareness and training programme conducted for the officers in the Ministry of Social Welfare and it was organized with the Ministry of Disaster Management and the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Social Welfare for the district level to the rural level, and it was implemented in 2018.

Therefore the chief officers selected at district level were trained as trainers and awareness was raised among other officers and the community through them. This programme which was implemented at district level includes the preparation and coordination and monitoring of plans related to the programmes implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management and the Ministry of Social Welfare and this programme was implemented as a responsibility of the officers in the two ministries.

All the participants were given a hand book and a DVD under this training of trainers programme.

This programme was implemented in the following districts in 2018. The districts that carry out their activities in Tamil were given Tamil translations of the handbook and the DVD.

Serial No.	District	No. of Participants
01	Polonnaruwa district	55
02	Mannar district	70
03	Kurunegala district	96
04	Jaffna district	97
05	Kilinochchi district	74
06	Trincomalee district	80
07	Mulativ district	47
08	Moneragala district	60
09	Ampara district	88
10	Vavuniya district	60
11	Batticaloe district	170



Tamil module

DVD



Training of Trainers programme in Vavuniya



**Training of trainers programme in Jaffna**



**Training of Trainers programme in Polonnaruwa**



**Training of Trainers programme in Kurunegala**



**Training of Trainers programme in Batticaloe**

**6.2.2 The programme to establish disaster management youth volunteers implemented together with the DMC and the National Youth Corpse.**

Trained human resource is an essential part in the disaster management process. We need more trained youth in disaster situations, in search and rescue operations, evacuation of people into camps, and to evacuated disabled persons, patients, elders and pregnant women and in camp management.

This programme is implemented with a view to use the youth who get the 03 day training in 28 training centres functioning under the nation youth corpse as a special group that supports disaster management in the country from the district level to rural level. DMC and the National Youth Corpse together implement this. This 03-day training programme includes providing theoretical and practical knowledge on search and rescue, first aid, camp management, evacuation of people.

### Training programmes for volunteer groups implemented in 2018

No.	District	Programme	No. of participants
01	Gampaha	Programme to establish young volunteer groups (Youth Corpse centres at Divulapitiya, Attanagalla, Yakkala and Katunayaka)	370
02	Kegalle	Programme to establish young volunteer groups (Youth Corpse centres at Galigamuwa and Kegalle)	140
03	Kandy	Programme to establish young volunteer groups (Youth Corpse centres at Gampola, Senkadagala and Yatinuwara)	260
04	Nuwara Eliya	Programme to establish young volunteer groups (Youth Corpse centres at Walapane, Hanguranketha and Nuwara Eliya)	195
05	Galle	Programme to establish young volunteer groups (Youth Corpse centres at Galle, Akmeemana and Neluwa)	150
06	Matara	Programme to establish young volunteer groups.	90
<b>Total</b>			<b>1205</b>

Table 6.2: Training programmes for volunteer groups implemented in 2018

### Gampaha district young volunteer group training programme



Gampaha district young volunteer group training programme - Divulapitiya

### 6.2.3 National Programme to raise awareness on disaster management among school teachers.

As far as the disaster risk faced by Sri Lanka and the disasters we face annually are concerned special attention should be focused on the safety of the school community. An organized programme is essential to ensure the safety of students, teachers and the staff and the safety of the physical resources. Disaster Management Centre and the Ministry of Education jointly started a disaster risk management programme in 2018 to provide a formal training to the school teachers.

The teachers selected at the school level will be given theoretical and practical knowledge on disasters and disaster risk management and such teachers raise awareness on disaster management in the school community and with the active participation of school teachers and students programmes will be implemented in those schools.

No	District	Programme	No. of teachers participated
01	Colombo	Raise awareness in zonal education coordinating officers- Meepe Faculty of Education, Leadership Development and Management .	50
02	Galle	Programme to raise awareness among school teachers. (Caritas institute)	105
03	Gampaha	Awareness programme for school children. Nittambuwa faculty of education	80
<b>Total</b>			<b>235</b>

Table 6.3: Awareness programmes implemented in 2018



Awareness programme for zonal education coordinating officers – Meepe Faculty of Education, Leadership Development and Management.

### 6.2.4 Awareness programs on disaster management to the public and school children through exhibitions

Awareness programs on disaster management to the public and school children through exhibitions. The main objective of this program is to educate the general public and school children on disaster management through national and district level exhibitions. Accordingly, nine sets of exhibits have been prepared using the financial provisions for the year 2017 and 2018 and the responsibility of the relevant exhibits has been assigned to the Central District Coordinating Units for the nine selected districts covering nine provinces. Accordingly, in the

year 2018, national and district level programs were conducted to educate the public and school children through exhibitions.

No.	Programme	District	No. of participants
01	Programme for district management assistants	25 districts	50
02	Yowun Pura exhibition	Kurunegala	1700
03	Educational exhibition	Ratnapura	700
04	Soba Prathirawa exhibition	Gampaha	2000
05	World children's day exhibition	Kegalle	15000
06	Educational exhibition – Aloysius Vidyalaya	Ratnapura	10000
07	Educational exhibition – Sulaimania Vidyalaya	Kegalle	8000
08	X- Ban educational exhibition	Gampaha	15000
09	Educational exhibition – Kolonnawa Balika Vidyalaya	Colombo	2000
10	Educational exhibition- Kegalle Balika Vidyalaya	Kegalle	8000
<b>Total</b>			<b>62450</b>

Table 6.4: {Programme to raise awareness through exhibitions among people and the school children



Awareness programme conducted for district disaster management assistants on conducting of exhibitions and use of exhibits.



Educational Exhibition in Kegalle

### **6.2.5 National programme to train the scouts in Sri Lanka scouts association as a volunteer group in the field of disaster management.**

Scouts over the age of 18 in the Sri Lanka Scouts Association will be given a training on disaster management activities and they will be trained as a volunteer group attached to each district disaster coordinating units who supports the public sector in any emergency situation to manage the situation immediately. A three day disaster risk management training programme was conducted for 400 scouts in Dharmaraja College- Kandy



Disaster Management Training Programme conducted for the scouts in Kandy district

### **6.3 Search and Rescue Programmes.**

As per the responsibilities assigned to the DMC search and rescues in emergency situations are carried out by the three forces, police and the civil security forces. The three forces and the police perform the main task. Therefore the search and rescue groups should possess a wide knowledge about disaster management and therefore using the allocations received in 2018 search and rescue training programmes were prepared.

The Disaster Management Centre provided a training on how to handle boats and canoes to a selected group of officers from the army and the police and this programme was done under 08 programmes covering 25 districts and 184 officers were given theoretical and practical knowledge in Kalutara Navy Regiment and theoretical and practical knowledge were given for 186 officers through 03 training programmes in Maduru Oya Training School for the STF.



Search and rescue programme conducted at Maduru Oya Training School on STF

## 6.4 Programme to raise awareness among regional media personal at district level to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the disaster management policy of Sri Lanka.

The district level media workshop conducted for regional correspondents to implement the disaster management mechanism efficiently and effectively is being implemented island wide. The workshop raise awareness among regional correspondents about their duties and responsibilities in the event of a disaster and as to how they can inform people in an emergency. These workshops raise awareness on as to how the contribution of the correspondents can be given and the importance of information communication in providing accurate data as fast as possible to the people in an emergency to protect their lives and property.

These workshops were conducted with the complete guidance of the DMC and the officers in the Department of Meteorology, National Disaster Relief Service Centre and National Building Research Organization provided knowledge on the relevant fields. Accordingly, a collection of photographs and a short description of the programme to raise awareness among regional media personal conducted in 2018 are shown below.

### Programme to raise awareness among district media men in 2018

District	Regional Media men participated
Galle	70
Moneragala	34
Matale	37
Kandy	45
Hambantota	27
Vavuniya	41
Mulative	
Mannar	
Batticloa	23
Kegalle	40
Ratnapura	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>

Table 6.5: Programmes conducted for journalists at district level.



Programme for district journalists - Ratnapura



Programme for district journalists - Kandy



## 6.5 Organizing media briefings

Disaster Management Centre organizes the media briefings in emergency situations connecting the relevant technical institution. In 2018 10 media discussions were conducted to inform people about the drought situation and the disaster preparedness programmes.



Media briefing on the current disaster situation

## 6.6 Hand Bills and Printings with regard to awareness

Raising awareness among the people using attractive handbills with simple information on technically important fact is an effective method of raising awareness among the people. When people are made aware of the disaster management process handouts on various subjects are distributed among the people. The following handouts were distributed in Sinhala, Tamil and English languages by the awareness division.

Handouts	Medium		
	Sinhala	Tamil	English
Awareness raising on South – Eastern monsoon	√	√	-
Disaster Management Centre	√	√	√
Earthquakes and Tsunami	√	√	√
Earthquakes	√	√	-
For awareness raising programmes	√	-	-

Table 6.6: Handouts prepared for each disaster

## Handouts distributed among the people.



### 6.7 District Level Training and Awareness programme

In 2018, 392 disaster risk management training and awareness programmes were conducted in 25 districts at district, regional and village level programmes through the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units. Rs. 6.3 million was allocated for that.

The programmes were organized for the identified hazards and disasters in districts as follows.

Serial No.	Name of the Programme	No. of programmes
01	Awareness programmes for three forces, the Police and the civil security officers.	34
02	Awareness for public officers	57
03	Awareness for rural community	67
04	Awareness for fisheries sector	33
05	Awareness for women's organizations	03
06	Awareness for education sector	03
07	Lifesaving programmes	22
08	Awareness for provincial council officers	04
09	Awareness for search and rescue	03
10	Fire rescue programmes	21
11	Awareness programme for drought and flood management	02
12	Awareness programmes for young groups	01
13	Awareness programmes for district level media persons	02
14	Dengue control programmes	03
15	Awareness for estate sector on landslides	07
16	First aid and camp management programmes.	70
		<b>392</b>

Table 6.7: District level Training & Awareness Program

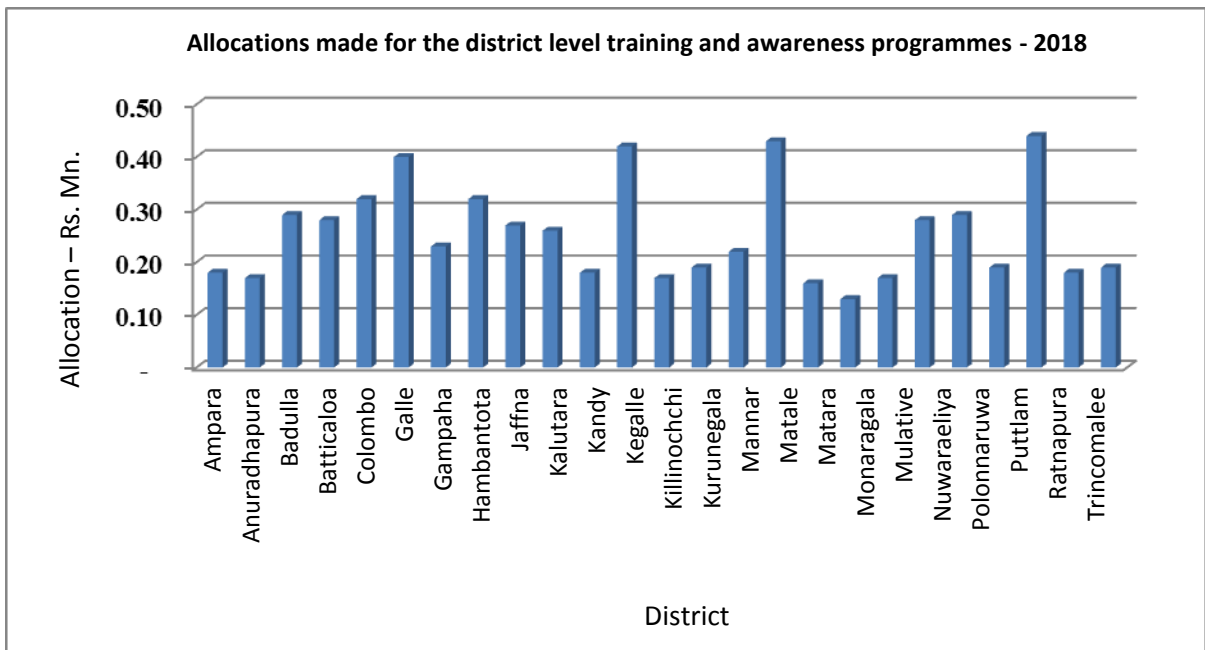


Chart 6.2: Expenditure for district level training and awareness programmes - 2018

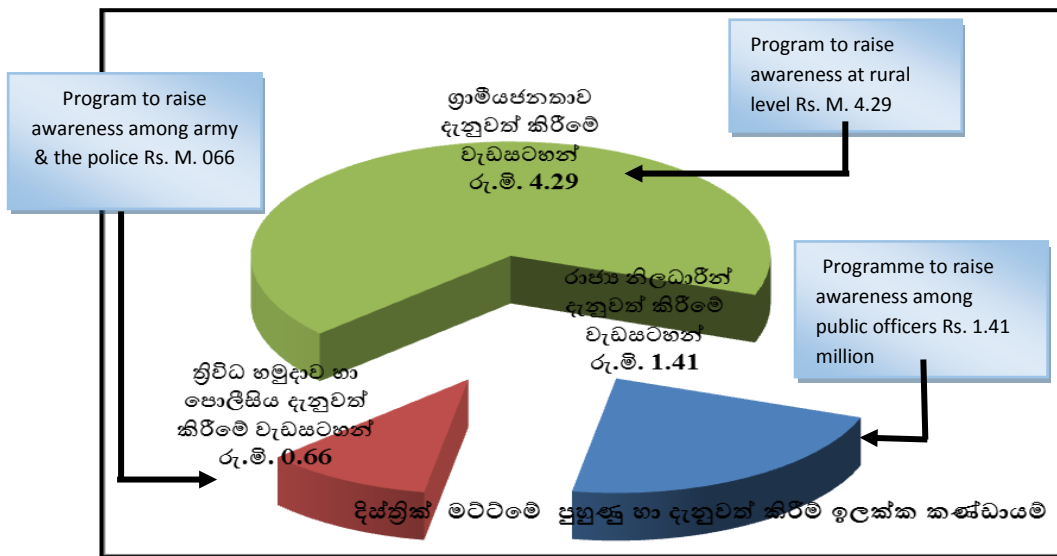


Chart 6.3: Expenditure for Training & Awareness Program - 2018

Photographs of the programmes conducted in various districts in 2018 are shown below.



Programme to raise awareness for officers in the security service on disaster management- 122 regiment



Awareness raising programme for women on disaster management. Jaffna



Awareness programme on disaster management for public officers - Polonnaruwa



Three day workshop for youth societies- Polonnaruwa



Awareness programme for rural disaster committees on disaster management - Thalawa



Awareness programme for three forces and the police officers on disaster management



Camp management training programme



First aid programme for Vilgamuwa rural disaster management committee members.



Awareness programme for the fisheries sector on disaster risk management.



Awareness programme for the technical officers in the Putalam district on disaster management.

## 6.8 Capacity building programme for the officers in the Disaster Management Centre.

Training and Awareness section receives Rs. 03 million to provide new technical knowledge and field experience to the staff of the DMC to equip them to work more efficiently and effectively to carry out the disaster management mechanism throughout the country.

Financial allocations were given for a two week training programme for 38 new management assistants who were recruited in 2018 and for 20 courses that has a direct connection to the duties of the staff in the disaster management centre. Financial allocations were given to two officers for their post graduate courses in disaster assessment and sociology.

02 motivation programmes were conducted for the officers in district disaster management coordinating units and management assistant in the headquarters. A two day motivation programme was conducted in Maduru Oya Sri Lanka Army Special Force Training School for the drivers and KKS in DMC.



Two day motivation programme conducted for drivers and KKS in DMC in Maduru Oya Sri Lanka Army Special Force Training School.

#	Classification of courses	No. of courses	No. of officers who were given courses	Cost Rs. (Mn)
01	Subject bound and short term courses and training programmes ( accounts/ human resources and administration)	22	108	1.12
02	Financial allocations for post graduate courses.	02	02	0.31
03	Internal training given for new management assistants.	01	28	0.27
04	Motivational training programmes	03	112	1.30
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3.00</b>

Table 6.8: capacity-building programme given for the officers in the DMC



**Two day training programme for newly appointed management assistants**



**Two-day training programme for Board of Survey and Inventory management.**



**Three day training programme conducted in Tamil medium on stock management and motivation and leadership development for management assistants in North East provinces .**



**Two day motivation and leadership development programme was conducted under two phases for the management assistant in the DMC and distric managemtn assistants.**

## 6.9 National Safety Day Programme

Action was taken to conduct religious observances, shramadhana and awareness programmes on 26 December to commemorate the people killed in the Tsunami catastrophe on 26 December 2004. Rs. 1 million has been allocated for 2018 for that.

Religious observance were made on 26 December, the national safety day to commemorate the people who were killed and injured due to various disasters like Tsunami, floods, landslides and heavy winds. And a preparedness shramadhana was conducted with the participation of people.

The national safety day programme was conducted at the Peraliya Tsunami memorial where more than 1700 people died due to the train accident that took place due to the Tsunami catastrophe and this was done with the participation of people, three forces, police and public officers.



National Safety Day National Programme – at Hikkaduwa Tsunami memorial



Disaster preparedness shramadhana campaign Okewela and Tissamaharama - Hambantota

## 7. Emergency Operation Unit

### 7.1 Emergency Operation Centre

Emergency Operation Centre established in the Disaster Management Centre as per the Disaster Management Act No.13 of 2011 functions 24 hrs X 7 continuously assess the development of disasters and the extent to which response should be given. When the magnitude of the disaster

exceeds the limit that can be controlled by the institutions at sub national level national level emergency operation unit coordinates with the emergency response committee and coordinates the search, rescue and evacuation of vulnerable people.

A special attention has been given to the emergency operation centre by increasing the necessary resources to function the emergency operation centre with 117 and 24 hrs X 7 days to continue with its “ preparedness situation”

Emergency operation centre assess the impact of disasters and decide the response methodology accordingly and based on that, plans are prepare to face future disasters and various early warning methods are used in this regard.



**Emergency Operation Centre 24 X 7**

## 7.2 Responses to disasters

Emergency operation centre coordinates the continuous responses for various types of disasters that occur in Sri Lanka. It assess the impact of disasters and takes decisions on the methodology that should be adopted to response to the disasters and see that community is always informed.

Emergency operation unit respond to the following minor and major disasters that occurred in the island from 01 January 2018 to 31 December.

The Emergency Operation Unit works 24 hrs X 7 days to minimize the damages caused by disasters by informing people through various early warning methods based on the information issued by technical institutes.

Disasters that occur due to the activation of South –West monsoon and North – East monsoon and during the heavy winds mentioned below action was taken to minimize the disaster risk.

At the same time the Emergency Operation Unit is getting prepared to respond to the upcoming monsoons in 2019.

Major and minor disasters that occurred from January to December 2018 are mentioned below.

Disaster	No. of disasters reported at DSD level	Injuries	Deaths	Disappearan ces	Damages to houses ( completely)	Damages to houses (Partially)	No. of people affected
Vehicle accidents	78	97	75	0	0	0	176

Animal attack	25	23	15	0	0	9	89
Capsizing	5	4	7	7	0	0	20
Chemical hazard	1	19	5	0	0	0	0
Collapse of buildings	2	4	14	0	0	0	0
Dam failure	128	12	1	0	28	709	4618
Cyclones	16	0	0	0	89	978	5626
Drought	127	0	0	0	0	0	925947
Drowning	44	1	58	1	0	0	69
Electrification	3	1	3	0	0	0	1
Fire	79	5	2	0	56	31	444
Floods	374	26	36	1	1008	12738	475240
Landslides	148	18	2	0	38	806	6864
Lightning	125	18	18	0	6	199	1109
Rock falling	29	3	0	0	0	40	572
Heavy winds	703	65	14	15	200	7340	30654
Caving in	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Falling of Trees	18	0	1	0	1	34	123
Falling of walls	10	1	0	0	0	12	63
Total	1788	250	285	24	1398	22188	144700
							0

Table 7.1: Major and minor disasters that occurred from January to December 2018

Source : www.desinventar.lk

Special incidents are shown below

Disaster	Date	District	DSD	Affected		No. of deaths	No. of persons injured	No. of houses damaged		Other
				families	Persons			Completely	Partially	
Heavy winds	2018.01.13	Gampaha	Divulapitiya and Attanagalle	671	3025			208	463	
	2018.06.09	Kurunegala	Maspotha, Udubaddawa, Wariyapola, Ganewatta, Alawwa, Kobeigane	263	842			05	258	

	<b>2018.06.19</b>	Kurunegala	Panduwasnuwara west and Kuliyaipitiya West	81	275				81	
	<b>2018.07.11</b>	Colombo	Homagama, Kesbewa, Moratuwa, Padukka, Ratmalana and Dehiwala	263	849				262	
	<b>2018.08.02</b>	Ampara	Ampara and Samanturai	263	1085			13	248	
	<b>2018.08.15</b>	Kurunegala	Polgahawela, Alawwa, Weerambgedara, Maspotha, Narammala, Kurunegala, Panduwasnuwara – East, Kuliyaipitiya – East, Panduwasnuwara West, and Kuliyaipitiya West	279	1054			10	269	
	<b>2018.10.01</b>	Puttalam	Mahakumbukkadawala, Pallama, Nawagathena, Karuwalagaswewa, Arachchikattuwa, Chilaw	623	2258			01	6154	
Collapse of buildings	<b>2018.02.14</b>	Colombo	Granspass			07	02			
Floods and landslides due to the activation of monsoons.	<b>2018.05.20</b>	Kalutara, Matara, Ratnapura, Galle, Kegalle, Gampaha, Hambantota, Colombo, Matale, Kandy, Vavuniya. Mulative,		44974	171687	24	13	121	5205	Action was taken to evacuate 75013 persons in 19519 families to 339

Landslides.		Trincomalee, Nuwara Eliya, Puttalam, Batticaloe, Badulla, Kurunegala, Moneragala, Polonnaruwa and Jaffna								safe places.
Floods, heavy winds, lightning and landslides occurred due to the rain	<b>2018.10.03</b>	Kalutara, Galle, Colombo, Kegalle, Kandy, Puttalam, Nuwara Eliya, Gampaha, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, Mannar, Badulla, Matale, Moneragala		18840	75689	12	18	50	2653	
	<b>2018.12.21 &amp; 22</b>	Kilonochchi Mulative		111079	35599			474	4522	

Table 7.2: Special incidents that took place in 2018

In all those disaster events emergency operation centre functioned to provide emergency responses for the disasters that occurred due to the activation of monsoons and the technical institutes were summoned and discussions were held on monsoon preparedness and action that should be taken and the disaster prone districts were informed using the multifaceted early warning methods. Further the three forces, the Police and Civil Security Forces were coordinated and they were deployed in the relevant districts on time to minimize the impact of disasters.



Winds in Gampaha on 13.01.2018



Collapse of building in Colombo on 14.02.2018



Heavy winds occurred in Kurunegala on 19 and 09.06.2018



Landslides and floods due the activation of monsoon on 20.05.2018



Floods, heavy winds, lightning and landslides occurred due to the rain on 03.10.2018



Floods, heavy winds, lightning and landslides that occur due to the rain in Kilinochchi, Mulative on 22 and 21.12.2018

The following incidents of fire were reported from January to December 2018 in Sri Lanka and using the efficient communication system of the DMC fire extinguishing was done in most places with the help of the Police, Air Force and the Army.

District		No. of	No. of DSD Divisions Affected
<b>01</b>	Colombo	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>02</b>	Kegalle	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>03</b>	Ratnapura	<b>06</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>04</b>	Nuwara Eliya	<b>07</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>05</b>	Kurunegala	<b>10</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>06</b>	Moneragala	<b>25</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>07</b>	Kandy	<b>11</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>08</b>	Puttalam	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>09</b>	Badulla	<b>15</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>10</b>	Kalutara	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>11</b>	Matale	<b>13</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>12</b>	Gampaha	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>13</b>	Mannar	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>14</b>	Galle	<b>10</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>15</b>	Jaffna	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>16</b>	Matara	<b>04</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>17</b>	Batticaloa	<b>06</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>18</b>	Anuradhapura	<b>06</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>19</b>	Mulative	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>20</b>	Plonnaruwa	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>21</b>	Ampara	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>
<b>22</b>	Hambantota	<b>10</b>	<b>04</b>

Chart 7.3 All the incidents of fire that occurred in Sri Lanka from January 2018 to December  
Source: DMC- Emergency Operation Unit.

### 7.3 Purchasing of equipment required for emergency Responses in disasters like floods and etc.,

Emergency Operation center purchases and distributes the equipment needed for disaster response activities throughout the country. These purchases are done based on the district level requirements and problems and experiences faced during the past events of disasters. Purchasing and distribution of various equipment is done on annual basis.

During the period from 01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018 124 boats and 100 canoes were distributed among the army. At the same time 77 canoes out of 80 canoes that purchased in 2018 were distributed in Colombo, Gampaha, Ratnapura, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Batticaloa and Ampara districts and the Police and Navy Divisions. 33 boat engines were given to the three forces and the Police. Further 49 chain saws that have been purchased were distributed in other 24 districts except Kurunegala.



Further, action was taken to purchase 90 boats, 200 canoes, 75 boat engines, 85 chain saws, 75 lifesaving ropes (200 m), 100 handsaws, 1000 manna katty with galvanized handle and 10 rubber boats.

### 7.4 Disaster Management Residential Training Programme for Search and Rescue

Certificates were awarded with the Hon. Minister as the Chief Guest, to 194 officers in the Police and Civil Security Department and 21 officers in the DMC who followed the search and rescue course in 2017. The Minister stated that one hundred thousand volunteers would be trained for island wide disaster response activities.



Certificate awarding ceremony with the Minister as the Chief Guest

- With the technical support of World Health Organization a 10 day training programme on search and rescue was conducted at Maduruoya Army Special Force, Kuda Oya Commando and Katukurunda Police STF Training Schools for 138 officers from the Army, Air Force, Navy, the Police, Coast Guard Department, Civil Security Department and the Disaster Management Centre.



Training at Kuda Oya and Kautkurunda

- 600 scouts were trained as volunteer emergency responders. The Emergency Operation Unit prepared the practical work and organizing and providing of resource persons were also done by them.



Training of the scouts and volunteer responders.

- 03 , 12 day training programmes were conducted in Maduru Oya Army Special Force School for 177 officers in the Army, Air Force, Navy, the Police, Coast Guard Department, Civil Security Department and the Disaster Management Centre.



Training at Maduru Oya Army Special Force School.

## 7.5 Media Coordination in emergencies.

All print and electronic media are used to give early warning to the people during a disaster throughout 24 hours. In 2018, media issued early warnings well in advance about the floods that occurred.

Warnings and awareness were done using media and it was used in local and international media. The people in local and international level were continuously made aware of the situation using social media.

## 7.6 Coordination of three forces in emergencies.

The three forces provided their contribution for disaster management activities in 2018 and to develop 24-hour operation system and to continue with the “alertness” in the EOC.

The three forces had extended their continuous support in the fields of search and rescue, relief services and emergency response activities. The Army in 82 occasions, the Navy in 52 occasions and the Air Force in 28 occasions had provided their active service throughout 24 hours in search and response activities in disasters that occurred in the country.

The details of the members of three forces who have been deployed in disaster response activities from January to December 2018 are as follows. In addition to that three forces have extended their support at district level with their members and equipment to respond to various types to disasters.

Month	Army	Navy	Air Force	Civil Security Force	Police
January	60				
February	120		15		
March	120				
April	90	12	12		
May	2560	288	12	389	210
June	1588	180	10		
July	1450	90			
August	270	30	13		
September	360	18			
October	1080	62			
November	760	200	15		
December	1190	250			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9648</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>210</b>

Table 7.4: The details reported to the EOC of the members of three forces who have been deployed in disaster response activities from January to December 2018

## **7.7 National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)**

National Emergency Operation Plan explains the incidents where disasters can occur in the country and it covers a response mechanism for meteorological, hydro, biological, technical and man-made disasters. In an emergency where the feasibility and the responsibility of the institution cannot cope with the disaster the facilitation to assign duties to institutions and persons, activating the early warning mechanism and coordinating the emergency operations and duties and responsibilities of the institution have been described in this plan. This plan has prepared in all three languages and the Cabinet of Ministers approved the cabinet paper no. අමප/17/2130/715/032it on 22 August 2017 but another amendment is being done to that again.

## **7.8 information technology and communication/ other types of communication**

Action was taken to update and maintain the early warning Tsunami towers around the country as per the agreement. Action is being taken to activate HF/ VHF radio communication system at district level. As an alternative in an emergency, district units were given CDMA 4G LTE telephones and 350 CDMA telephones were distributed in disaster prone districts by the Sri Lanka Telecom. To improve the efficiency of the EOC electronic fax system was installed in the Emergency Operation Centre. To familiarize 117 call centre a new common number '2117117' was introduced for each district unit and only the regional number is different in that number.

Necessary action was taken with the approval of the Telecommunication Regulation Commission to connect DEWN system ,that is used to inform people and other technical institutions through SMS , with all network providing institutions . Further support was given in collection of data for hazard mapping and situation reports.

## **7.9 Call Centre**

This emergency centre is operating round the clock at the moment by obtaining communication facilities from Sri Lanka Telecom after installing new software.

The employees were recruited to the Call Centre and a basic training was given to them.

A new administration methodology was introduced to update a data base of telephone numbers required in a disaster to communicate and to achieve the objectives of the call centre during their 24 hrs X7 days service and to improve the efficiency.



Call Centre

## 7.10 Other tasks assigned to the Emergency Operation Unit in the year

- About 30 awareness programmes were conducted using the video conference hall and the emergency operation centre on emergency operations, early warning and disaster management for local / foreign groups of students, officers in the security sector, stakeholder and public officers.
- Full contribution was made to successfully complete the tasks of Uma Oya Special Disaster Management Centre and the officers in the Emergency Operation Unit were attached as officers in charge.
- To improve the efficiency of the 24 hrs X 7 day duty human resources were developed by recruiting employees into the emergency operation center.
- Relief services were provided to the 18 districts affected by the drought from January 2018 to December and the relief was provided in coordination with the District Coordination Units and National Disaster Relief Service Centre.
- Under the patronage of World Food Programme a training programme on '72 hrs' emergency disaster assessment software was conducted at the University of Colombo (GIS LAB) with the participation of 20 officers.
- A capacity development programme on the climatic changes related to El Nino was conducted on 27 December 2018 under the patronage of World Food Programme for 75 participants.

## 8. Finance and Accounts Division

### 8.1 Financial Progress – 31 December 2018

The General Treasury has allocated Rs. 1,006 million for the DMC in 2018 out of that amount Rs. 290 million has been allocated for recurrent expenditure in the DMC and Rs. 716 million has been allocated for capital expenditure. Out of the total provisions Rs. 272.75 million were spent as at 31 December 2018.

Expenditure Item No.	Project/ Programme/ Activities	Total provisions amended 2018 (Rs, million)	Total Cost 2018 (Rs. million)	Progress %	
				Financial	Physical
106-2-3-2-1503	Recurrent expenditure	290	282.5	97	97
106-2-3-2-2201 (I)	Training and capacity building	3	3.00	100	100
106-2-3-2-2201 (II)	Purchasing office equipment and constructing a hybrid home	5	5.00	100	100
106-2-3-3-2509	Emergency responses and implement small and medium scale risk reduction programmes to mitigate disaster risk in districts.	480	360.8	75	90
106-2-3-5-2509 (1)	Raising awareness among people on disaster preparedness and management. (Disaster awareness programmes)	25	23.9	96	98
106-2-3-5-2509 (11)	Raising awareness among people on disaster preparedness and management. (Disaster awareness programmes)	25	24.97	100	100
106-2-3-7-2509	Develop multifaceted disaster risk profile for Sri Lanka.	50	20.37	39.4	40
106-2-3-8-2103	Capacity building of response to landslides, sudden floods and droughts.	78	75.37	97	97
106-2-3-9-2101	Purchasing of boats for flood responses and purchasing of floods for tractor bowsers for the drought.	20	20.00	100	100
106-2-3-10-2509	Minimizing losses and integrate into the mainstream of development	15	13.05	87	87
	<b>Total cost- Recurrent and Capital</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>829.1</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>90</b>

Table 8.1: Financial Progress – 31 December 2018

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 Rs. '000	2017 Rs. '000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	03	1,069,617	1,285,380
<b>Intangible Assets</b>		8,556	-
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Flood and Landslide Spe. Loan Advance		209	329
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	04	49,987	42,570
Inventories	05	11,167	7,939
Prepayment & Advances	06	5,717	2,650
Deposits & Other Receivables	07	1,629	1,613
Cash & Cash Equivalents	08	38,471	10,225
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>107,180</b>	<b>65,326</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,185,353</b>	<b>1,350,706</b>
<b>FUNDS, RESERVES &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NET ASSETS/ EQUITY</b>			
Accumulated Fund		(142,062)	(108,742)
<b>RESERVES</b>			
Revaluation Reserve – M/V		206,436	206,436
Capital Grant from Treasury		869,847	812,597
Capital Grant of Assets - Treasury		2,552	5,264
Capital Grant of Assets - ICET		655,599	865,413
Investment on Capital Grant	09	(533,979)	(504,037)
<b>Total Net Assets/Equity</b>		<b>1,058,393</b>	<b>1,276,930</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Grant from Other organizations	10	16,020	10,108
Retirement Benefits Obligations	11	33,686	28,429
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payable	12	77,048	35,033
Other Provisions	13	206	206
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>77,254</b>	<b>35,239</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>126,960</b>	<b>73,776</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,185,353</b>	<b>1,350,706</b>

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 17 attached form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements have been prepared and presented in compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

The Directors are responsible for the Preparation and Presentation of these Financial Statements.

K.A.Nishantha  
Dy. Director Finance (C.D.)

G.S.K.Samarathunga  
Director Finance – Acting

Dr. S. Amalanathan  
Director General

Signed for and on behalf of the Interim Management Committee.

H.U.R.Fonseka  
Member-IMC

J.J.Rathnasiri  
Chairman-IMC

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	<b>2018</b>	2017
		<b>Rs. '000</b>	Rs. '000
<b>Income</b>	14	287,125	237,700
Other Income	15	227,662	222,452
		<b>514,787</b>	460,152
Administrative Expenses	16	(534,668)	(515,800)
Other Expenses	17	(13,439)	(7,316)
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) From Operations</b>		<b>(33,320)</b>	(62,963)
Finance Expenses		-	-
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation</b>		<b>(33,320)</b>	(62,963)
Taxation		-	-
<b>Total Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>		<b>(33,320)</b>	(62,963)

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 17 attached form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	Treasury Capital Grant	Capital Grant Assets - Treasury	Capital Grant Assets - ICET	Capital Reserve Revaluation M/V	Accumulated Fund	Total Amount of Net Assets
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
<b>Balance as at 1st January 2017</b>	<b>194,617</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>1,075,227</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(51,438)</b>	<b>1,229,145</b>
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	5,659	5,659
Amortization of the year 2017	-	(5,477)	(209,814)	-	-	(215,291)
Capital Grant Received During the year 2017	617,980	-	-	-	-	617,980
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2017	(504,037)	-	-	-	-	(504,037)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2017	-	-	-	-	(62,963)	(62,963)
Revaluation Reserve M/V the Year 2017	-	-	-	206,436	-	206,436
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2017</b>	<b>308,560</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>865,413</b>	<b>206,436</b>	<b>(108,742)</b>	<b>1,276,930</b>
<b>Balance as at 1st January 2018</b>	<b>308,560</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>865,413</b>	<b>206,436</b>	<b>(108,742)</b>	<b>1,276,930</b>
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of the year 2018	-	(2,711)	(209,814)	-	-	(212,525)
Capital Grant Received During the year 2018	561,287	-	-	-	-	561,287
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2018	(533,979)	-	-	-	-	(533,979)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2018	-	-	-	-	(33,320)	(33,320)
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2018</b>	<b>335,868</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>655,599</b>	<b>206,436</b>	<b>(142,062)</b>	<b>1,058,393</b>

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 17 attached form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation</b>	<b>(33,320)</b>	<b>(62,963)</b>
<b>Adjustments</b>		
Depreciation	252,826	231,572
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(212,525)	(215,290)
Payment of Gratuity	(203)	(155)
Non Cash Grant Received treated as other income	(96)	-
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	5,556	5,175
<b>Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>12,237</b>	<b>(41,662)</b>
<b>Changes in Working Capital</b>		
(Increase)/Decrease in Staff Flood and Landslide Spe. Loan	120	(329)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	(15)	40
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(3,228)	(3,558)
(Increase)/Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	(7,417)	8,879
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	(3,067)	6,656
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	42,015	29,583
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Provisions	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Capital WIP Projects	-	22,708
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>	<b>40,645</b>	<b>22,318</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(37,063)	(158,044)
Purchase of Intangible assets	(8,556)	-
<b>Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(45,619)</b>	<b>(158,044)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Capital Grant -Receipt	561,287	617,980
Capital Grant -Payments	(533,979)	(504,037)
Net Grants from NGO/INGO	5,912	1,653
<b>Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>	<b>33,220</b>	<b>115,596</b>
<b>Net Changes in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>28,246</b>	<b>(20,129)</b>
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	10,225	30,354
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (Note A)</b>	<b>38,471</b>	<b>10,225</b>
<b>NOTE A - CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>
Cash at Bank	38,471	10,225
Cash in Hand	-	-
	<b>38,471</b>	<b>10,225</b>

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

## **DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### **1.1 LEGAL AND DOMICILE & FORM**

The Disaster Management Centre of Sri Lanka (the Institute) is a statutory body incorporated by Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No.13 of 2005 (The Act), and domiciled in Sri Lanka, situated at Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 7.

The act provides for the establishment of the National Council for Disaster Management, which shall be establish Disaster Management Centre (DMC) for assisting the National Council for Disaster Management in implementing disaster risk management activities of Sri Lanka. Interim Management Committee has established to make decision for smooth functioning of the institute with the chairmanship of the secretary to the line ministry. And further, at the present The Disaster Management Centre is operating under the Ministry of Public Administration and Disaster Management.

#### **1.2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

The functions of the Centre established under subsection (1) of the Act shall be as assigned by the council, and shall include the following:

- Assisting the council in the preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Emergency Operation Plan and proposals for upgrading the same when it becomes necessary.
- Taking responsibility for the implementation of the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Emergency Operation Plan, and upon the Declaration of a state of disaster to direct and coordinate the implementation of the National Emergency Operation Plan.
- Ensuring that the various Disaster Management Plans prepared by Ministries, Government Departments or public corporations conforms to the National Disaster Management Plan.
- Based on Disaster Management Plans prepared by various ministries, Government Departments and Public Corporations under section 10 of the Act, preparing and implementing programs and plans for disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities and coordinating of organizations which implement such programmes and plans and obtain financial assistance from the Treasury for such activities and release the same to the relevant regions and monitor and evaluate these activities.
- Issuing instructions and guidelines to appropriate organizations, non-government organizations, district secretaries and divisional secretaries on activities relating to disaster management and initiating and implementing work programmes in coordination with such organizations and secretaries.
- Promoting research and development programmes in relation to disaster management and setting up and maintaining a data base on disaster management and
- Submitting reports to the Council/Interim Management Committee from time to time and whenever required by the council in regard to its activities.

#### **1.3 PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OPERATION**

Head office of the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) has located at Vidya mawatha Colombo 7. And 25 nos of district coordinating units have been established in each kachcheri.

#### **1.4 GOING CONCERN**

Financial Statements have been prepared on the assumption that the institute is a going concern. The Management have made an assessment of the institute's ability to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the institute's ability to continue as a going concern and they do not intend either to liquidate or to cease operations of the institute. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be operated on the going concern basis.

#### **1.5 FINANCIAL PERIOD**

The Financial period of the institute represents a twelve month period 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018.

## **1.6 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **1.6.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

The financial statements of the institute have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS) and other Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

### **1.6.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT**

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost basis, except where appropriate disclosures are made with regard to fair value under relevant notes.

### **1.6.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

Each Material class of similar items is Presented Separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately, unless they are immaterial.

### **1.6.4 MATERIALITY & AGGREGATION**

Each Material class of similar items is Presented Separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately, unless they are immaterial.

### **1.6.5 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY**

The financial statements are presenter in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the institute's functional and presentation currency, in the primary economics environment in which the institute operates. All financial information presented in Sri Lankan rupees have been rounded to the nearest thousand unless stated otherwise.

## **1.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS**

The Preparation and Presentation of financial statements, in conformity with Sri Lanka public sector accounting standards required management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgments used.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on or ongoing basis revisions To accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future period if the revision affect both current & future periods.

Information about Significant areas of estimates, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

### **1. DEFINED BENEFITS PLANS**

The cost of the post-employment benefits plan of employee is determined using protected future cash outflow method. Such method involves use of assumptions concerning the average monthly salary and the no of years Completed at the end of the year. Due to the long – term nature of the plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

### **2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS**

Any changes in accounting estimates and critical judgments are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2.1 ASSETS AND THE BASES OF THEIR VALUATION

#### 2.1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

##### 1. BASIS OF RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENTS

Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the institute and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

All property, plant and equipment are stated initially at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciated and any impairment losses. Repair and maintenance cost are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred the carrying value of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying value may not be recoverable.

##### 2. DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is calculated by using a straight line method on the cost of all property, plant and equipment, in order to write off such amounts over the estimated useful life of such assets. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

<b>Assets Category</b>	<b>Useful life years</b>
Furniture	10
Tsunami and early warning tower	20
Telecommunication equipment	5 -20
Motor Vehicles	5-10
Computers	10
Office Equipment's	10

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and cases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is recognized.

Significant items of property, plants and equipment with different useful lives are separately identified and depreciated.

##### 3. DERECOGNITION

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de recognition of the asset is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount and included in the statement of comprehensive income in the year, the asset is derecognized.

#### 2.1.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Intangible assets that are acquired by the institute are measured cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

#### 2.1.3 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. The cost of inventories is based on purchase price. The cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

#### **2.1.4 LOANS AND RECEIVABLE**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Initially, loans and receivables are recognized on the date that they are originated. Loans and receivables comprise employee loans and advances, deposits and other receivables.

#### **2.1.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The institute considers cash in hand as amounts due from banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less to be “cash and cash equivalents”. Bank borrowings that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the institute’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank, deposits at bank.

#### **2.1.6 LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS**

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; held primarily for the purpose of services, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The institute classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

#### **2.1.7 PROVISIONS**

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position, when institute has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of assets will be required to settle the obligation and the obligation can be measured reliably.

#### **2.1.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

##### **1. EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GRATUITY**

Provision has been made in the accounts for retirement gratuities payable under the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983 to employees calculated at half month salary as of the last month of the financial year for each year of service with the DMC. This item is grouped under differed liabilities. The provision is neither externally funded nor has it been actuarially valued

##### **2. EFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS- EMPLOYEES’ PROVIDENT FUND AND EMPLOYEES’ TRUST FUND**

Employees are eligible for employees’ provident fund contributions and employees’ trust fund contributions in line with respective statutes and regulations. These are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. The institute contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of the employees to employees’ provident fund and employees’ trust fund respectively.

#### **2.1.9 TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS**

Transactions in currencies other than Sri Lankan Rupees are converted in to Sri Lankan Rupees at rates which approximate the actual rates at the transaction date.

#### **2.1.10 ACCOUNTING FOR THE RECEIPT AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS, GRANTS AND RESERVES**

The institute received various grants for specific development activities and programs and it has recognized as income and expenditure of the year of funds utilized and grant received.

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2018**

**NOTE 03 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT**

	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Additions/</b>	<b>Transfers/</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Written</b>
	<b>as at</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>Disposal</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Down</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>01.01.2018</b>	<b>of the Year</b>	<b>of the</b>	<b>as at</b>	<b>Value as</b>
	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>31.12.2018</b>	<b>at</b>
			<b>of the</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>01.01.2018</b>
			<b>Year</b>		<b>Rs. '000</b>
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	427,322	-	-	427,322	272,276
Office equipment	52,039	19,295	-	71,334	28,627
Furniture & Fittings	12,838	2,273	-	15,110	7,288
Computers & Accessories	96,529	14,509	-	111,037	32,395
Motor Vehicles	366,235	-	5,475	360,760	347,261
Telecommunication & Server equipment	1,561,750	986	-	1,562,736	591,974
Software	6,657	-	-	6,657	5,559
	<b>2,523,369</b>	<b>37,063</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>2,554,957</b>	<b>1,285,380</b>
	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>Provisions/</b>	<b>Dep. On</b>	<b>Accu. Dep.</b>	<b>Written</b>
	<b>Balance as</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>as at</b>	<b>Down</b>
	<b>at</b>	<b>of the Year</b>	<b>of the Year</b>	<b>31.12.2018</b>	<b>Value as</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>01.01.2018</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>at</b>
	<b>Rs. '000</b>				<b>31.12.2018</b>
					<b>Rs. '000</b>
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	155,045	21,366	-	176,412	250,910
Office equipment	23,412	3,384	-	26,796	44,538
Furniture & Fittings	5,550	1,101	-	6,651	8,460
Computers	64,134	7,944	-	72,077	38,960
Vehicles	18,974	35,569	(5,475)	49,068	311,692
Telecommunication equipment	969,776	182,445	-	1,152,221	410,516
Software	1,098	1,017	-	2,116	4,541
	<b>1,237,989</b>	<b>252,826</b>	<b>(5,475)</b>	<b>1,485,341</b>	<b>1,069,617</b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2018**

**NOTE 04 - DISASTER RESPON EQUIPMENT AT STOCK**

ITEM	Qty	2018		2017	
		Total Value	Qty	Total Value	Qty
		Rs. '000		Rs. '000	
Chain Saw	67	3,704	13	964	
Life Saving Jackets	402	1,407	47	165	
Boat Engine	45	18,225	30	13,200	
Boats (Hull)	1	195	38	7,078	
DMC Identification Jackets	1023	506	2286	1,132	
Manual Sirens	2	49	2	49	
Rain Guages	452	1,213	371	1,020	
Tractor Mounted Browsers	-	-	-	-	
Mana Kethi	1001	966	10	6	
Search & Rescue Ropes	88	5,522	16	1,350	
Search Light	57	106	57	106	
Boat Carrying Trailers Modl Nu-SH 718 BT	-	-	-	-	
Catamarans	43	5,332	10	1,240	
PA System UNHABITAT	-	-	-	-	
PA system UNHABITAT	-	-	-	-	
Gum Boot purchase from vote -7	13	17	21	27	
Generator	1	38	1	38	
DMC Identification Jackets - UNDP	1350	668	2000	990	
Rescue Bag	580	957	1192	1,967	
Water Tank 1000 l	46	373	46	373	
Rubber Glouse	236	41	236	41	
Face Mask	780	116	1030	153	
Axes STC	100	89	-	-	
Steel Shovel STC	-	-	-	-	
Rain Coats	174	268	374	576	
Manual Saws	-	-	-	-	
Water Pump BGVSP 2 SP	5	155	5	155	
Boat (Hull) Other	-	-	24	11,940	
Tarpolin - NDRSC	167	501	-	-	
Emergency Rescue Boat	12	9,540	-	-	
<b>Total Value</b>		<b>49,987</b>		<b>42,570</b>	

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2018**

**NOTE 05 - INVENTORIES**

	2018	2017
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Stationery Items	2,647	346
Computer Toner & Cartriger	3,300	4,448
Leaflets	1,384	756
Booklets	2,157	1,529
Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	1,415	783
Others	263	77
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,167</b>	<b>7,939</b>

**NOTE 06 - PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES**

	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Advances - Festival	185	107
Advances - UNDP	535	-
Prepayment on Early Warning Towers & Others	4,392	2,252
Advance for DMC Uma Oya Project office	-	100
Advances - Cash Head Office	4	48
Advances - Service and Maintenance Head Office	12	12
Advances - Cash Districts	344	-
Advances - Preparedness & Planning in Districts	185	8
Advances - Training & Awareness in Districts	20	6
Advances - Fuel Districts	40	118
	<b>5,717</b>	<b>2,650</b>

**NOTE 07 - DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES**

	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Deposits on Dongles	3	3
Deposits - Ceylon Electricity Board	1,109	1,109
Deposits - National Water Supply & Drainage Board	52	52
Other Receivables	466	451
	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,614</b>

**NOTE 08 - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Bank of Ceylon - 2744646	38,471	10,225
Petty Cash	-	-
	<b>38,471</b>	<b>10,225</b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2018****NOTE 09 - INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT****Capital Expenditure**

	2018	2017
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Disaster Management Centre Capacity Building - Staff Training	3,000	2,127
Medium Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in district	394,258	370,894
Small Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Districts	-	-
Safe Evacuation in Emergency	-	-
Purchase of Equipment for Flood Emergency (DMC)	85,590	51,812
Assisting State Agencies to prepare Preparedness Plans (DMC)	24,968	19,422
Capacity Building Disaster Risk Management of Sri Lanka -UNDP (DMC)	-	-
Flood Mitigation in Panadura,Kalutara DS Division	-	-
Flood Mitigation in Dambulla DS Division	-	-
Flood Mitigation in Jaffna Districts	-	-
Awareness and Building on Disaster Preparedness and Management	19,496	12,017
Capacity Building of the Early Warning System - UNHABITAT	-	-
Capacity Building of The Early Warning System - UNHABITAT Phase II	-	-
Flood Mitigation Programs	-	47,160
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	3,603	205
Disaster Management Centre-Acquisitions and others	-	-
Building & Structures - Training Centre	-	-
Purchase of Tractor Bowsers and Boats	31	401
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	3,032	-
<b>Net Investment on Capital Grant</b>	<b>533,979</b>	<b>504,037</b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2018**

	2018	2017
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
<b>NOTE 10 - GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS</b>		
Oxfam	688	-
UNDP	645	966
World Vision Lanka	28	-
ADPC	265	265
CSE	234	234
IT Related Items Purchasing A/C	38	38
World Health Organization- WHO	355	168
Ministry of DM for Deyata Kirula	121	121
UNHABITAT PHASE II	86	86
UNDP FOR NEOP	-	5
ADPC Safety Day	33	33
SAARC FOR Workshop	1,756	1,756
UNDP FOR IDMP	1,104	1,104
UNDP FOR RSSDP	160	160
UNDP FOR SFDRR	981	981
UNDP FOR DOSEG	668	668
UNDP for Mainstreaming DRR into LGS	1,000	1,000
UNDP for NDMP	5	5
Uma Oya DMC Project Office	1,001	2,518
1% Admin cost - Projects completed	3,386	-
Grant From NDRSC	1,908	-
Ministry of DM Funds for CRIWMP	647	-
UNDP for School Tsunami Programme	913	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,020</b>	<b>10,108</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2018**

**NOTE 11 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION**

	2018	2017
	<u>Rs. '000</u>	<u>Rs. '000</u>
Balance as at 1st January 2018	<u>28,429</u>	<u>23,409</u>
Provision for the year	<u>5,556</u>	<u>5,175</u>
Payments of the year	<u>298</u>	<u>155</u>
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2018</b>	<b><u><u>33,686</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>28,429</u></u></b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -**  
**2018**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>
<b>NOTE 12 - OTHER PAYABLES</b>		
EPF Payable	2,478	2,243
ETF Payable	-	337
PAYE & SRL	7	10
Salaries & Wages Payable	29	-
Overtime Payable	1,185	1,924
Travelling Expenses Payable	598	917
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites Payable	-	63
Fuel Expenses Payable	176	159
Vehicle Maintenance Payable	660	1,896
Plant, Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance Payable	-	146
Rent & Local Taxes Payable	50	75
Postal & Communication	1,336	2,975
Electricity & Water Payable	840	1,045
Other Services Payable	18	-
Mitigation Projects Payable	68,367	22,123
Insurance Payable	-	342
Advertising Payable	-	203
Security Services Payable	127	448
Janitorial Services Payable	112	122
Gratuity Payable	50	-
Sri Lanka State Trading (Gen) Corporation Ltd. Somarathne Dissanayake	-	5
	1,017	-
	<b>77,048</b>	<b>35,033</b>
<b>NOTE 13 - OTHER PROVISIONS</b>		
	<b>Rs. '000</b>	<b>Rs. '000</b>
Provision for Loss of Stock	206	206
	<b>206</b>	<b>206</b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2018**

	2018	2017
	Rs.'000	Rs. '000
<b>NOTE 14 - INCOME</b>		
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	287,125	237,700
	<b>287,125</b>	<b>237,700</b>
<b>NOTE 15- OTHER INCOME</b>		
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Assistance from Oxfam	-	-
Assistance from UNDP	322	-
Tender Deposits - Non Refundable	136	147
Miscellaneous Income	5	16
Amortization on Capital Grants	212,525	215,290
Assistance for Deyata Kirula from MDM	-	-
Assistance from UN Spider	-	-
Assistance For Sign Board	-	-
Assistance From WHO	1,078	1,334
Assistance from UNDP for NEOP	5	-
Assistance from ADPC Safety Day	-	-
Assistance from SAARC for Workshop	-	-
Assistance from NDMC	-	-
Insurance Claim	51	158
Assistance from SAARC Need Assessment Programme	-	-
Assistance From China CAMC Eng. Co. Ltd for Meeriyabedda Housing Project	-	1,000
Assistance from UNDP for NDMP	-	2,003
Assistance from Uma Oya for DMC Project office	2,766	2,504
	<b>216,888</b>	<b>222,452</b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2018**

**SUB NOTE - 15:01 AMORTIZATION OF CAPITAL GRANT OF ASSETS**

<u>Assets Granted</u>	Total Cost as at 01.01.2018 RS. '000	Additions/Invest. of the Year RS. '000	Prior Year Adjustments RS. '000	Total Cost as at 31.12.2018 RS. '000
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	426,287			426,287
Office Equipment	5,916			5,916
Furniture & Fittings	559			559
Motor Vehicles	259,413			259,413
Telecommunication Equipment	1,547,757			1,547,757
Computers & Accessories	66,763			66,763
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	31,675			31,675
	<b>2,338,370</b>	-	-	<b>2,338,370</b>
<u>Amortization</u>	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2018	Amortization for the Year	Prior Year Adjustments	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2018
Motor Vehicles ICET	259,413	-	-	259,413
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	133,214	21,314	-	133,214
Computers & Accessories ICET	36,934	6,676	-	36,934
Office equipment ICET	5,366	183	-	5,366
Telecommunication equipment ICET	967,895	181,584	-	967,895
Furniture & Fittings ICET	391	56	-	391
Motor Vehicles Treasury Other	26,412	2,711	-	26,412
	<b>1,429,623</b>	<b>212,525</b>	-	<b>1,429,623</b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2018**

	2018	2017
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
<b>NOTE 16 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Depreciation</b>		
Vehicle	35,569	13,908
Furniture & Fittings	1,101	1,226
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	21,366	21,366
Telecommunication equipment	182,445	182,445
Computers	7,944	8,515
Office Equipment	3,384	3,302
Software	1,017	810
<b>Maintenance Expenses</b>		
Vehicle Maintenance	15,814	10,094
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance	14,526	57,644
Building Maintenance	481	-
<b>Personal Emoluments</b>		
Salaries & Wages Expense Account	99,737	74,505
Uniform Allowances to Drivers	152	144
Overtime Expense	12,995	11,481
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)	17,302	14,362
Other Allowances	45,940	48,412
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)	4,325	3,691
<b>Recurrent Expenditure</b>		
Provision for Retirement Gratuity Payables	5,556	5,175
<b>Services</b>		
AMC Payments	131	164
Other Expenses	626	166
Electricity & Water	11,924	11,932
Security Service	1,556	1,733
Legal Fees	85	-
Transport Charges	18	19
Janitorial Service	1,208	1,096
Inquiry Charges	221	-
Rent and Local Taxes	2,041	892
IMC Payments	376	480
Interviews Related Expenses	114	257
Post & Telecommunication	18,346	17,266
Advertisement	931	338
Translation Fee	164	188
<b>Supplies</b>		
Refreshment Expenses	1,266	867
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	7,055	4,212
Newspapers and Other	195	93
Fuel Expenses	9,302	8,791
<b>Traveling and Subsistence Expenses</b>		
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses - Foreign	3,687	5,346
Traveling & Subsistence Expenses- Domestic	5,766	4,882
	<b>534,668</b>	<b>515,800</b>

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2018**

**NOTE 17 - OTHER EXPENSES**

	2018	2017
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Expenditure from UNDP Assistance	322	-
Other	-	474
Expenditure of Deyata Kirula	-	-
Expenditure from WHO	1,078	1,334
Expenditure from CHA	-	-
Expenditure from NEOP	5	-
Expenditure from China CAMC Eng. Co. Ltd for Meeriyabadda Housing Project	-	1,000
Expenditure From IDMP	-	-
Expenditure from NDMP Assistance from UNDP	-	2,003
Expenditure from UmaOya For DMC Project Office	1,517	2,504
Expenditure From UNDP for DATA Project	-	-
Expenditure From NDRSC	7,667	-
Expenditure of CRIWMP, Funded by Min of DM	272	-
Expenditure of School Tsunami Programme funded by UNDP	2,163	-
Expenditure Donation from DS Hambantota	415	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,439</b>	<b>7,316</b>

Director General

Disaster Management Centre

**Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended in 31 December 2018 in terms of section 12 of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018**

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 including the summary of the financial statement ended 31 December 2018 and financial progress statement ended the same day, statement of change of equity, cash flow statement, important accounting standards and other clarifications were audited under my direction in pursuance of provisions in section 12 of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018 read in conjunction with Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. My report will be tabled in Parliament in pursuance of Article 154 (6) of the Constitution.

I am of opinion that the financial status of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2018 and financial results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs apart from the effect of the details in the part which is the base for qualified opinion in this report.

**1.2 Basis for the qualified opinion**

(a) Rs. 1.82 million charged by the Centre as demurrages for the delay in supplying boat engines were set-off for the cost of the relevant assets and the value for the assets showed a lesser amount.

(b) 29 Loud Speakers that cost Rs. 4.49 and 25 headsets that cost Rs. 975,000/ that were not physically received to the Centre as at 31 December 2018 have been entered under office equipment as assets. Procurement activities for 17 Loud Speakers that cost Rs. 2.80 has been cancelled on 30 January 2019.

**1.3 Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statement**

Management is responsible for maintaining internal control enabling the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to prepare those statements according to accounting policies of public sector of Sri Lanka.

When the financial statements are made, the management is responsible for the perpetual succession of the Disaster Management Centre and it is responsible to keep accounts and reveal facts to help the perpetual succession of the institution unless the management decides to liquidate the Centre or stop the operations when there is no other alternative.

The administration bears the responsibilities with regard to the financial reporting of the Disaster Management Centre.

Reports and books on its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities should be kept to support the preparation of the annual and current financial statements of the Disaster Management Center in pursuance of the sub section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 2018.

### **1.3 Responsibility of the Auditor**

My intention is to issue the report of the auditor's opinion and to give a reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements due to fraud or errors. Though the reasonable assurance is at a high level it does not always assure that auditing conducted according to the Sri Lanka auditing standards always reveals material misstatements. Fraud and errors can have single or collective impact and can cause material misstatements and it is expected that it have an impact on the economic decisions taken by the users based on those financial statements.

I have audited this with professional skepticism and professional judgement in pursuance of Sri Lanka Auditing standards.

The basis for my opinion is to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to avoid the risks due to fraud or errors by planning audit procedures suitable to the situation when the risk of a material misstatement due to fraud or errors is identified and assessed,. The impact of a fraud is high than the impact of material misstatements and collusion, preparation of forged documents, intentional omission or omission of internal administration can cause frauds.

- I have obtained sufficient knowledge about the internal administration of the Disaster Management Centre to prepare appropriate auditing procedures to suit the situation; I do not intend to express an opinion on the productivity of the internal administration.
- Fairness of the adopted accounting policies and accounting estimates and the appropriateness of the revelations made by the management is appreciated.
- The relevance of using the basis of perpetual succession for accounting is based on the audit evidence obtained to see whether there is sufficient uncertainty of the perpetual succession of the Disaster Management Centre due to incidents or situations. If my opinion is that, there is a sufficient uncertainty, I should focus my attention to the revelations in this regard in financial statements and if such revelations are not sufficient, my opinion should be modified. However, perpetual succession can end in future incidents or situations.
- The presentation, structure and the content of the revealed financial statements were appreciated and inclusion of transactions and incidents in financial statements in an appropriate and fair manner was praised.

The administration was made aware of the important findings in auditing, weaknesses in the internal administration and other facts.

## **2. Report on other legal and regulatory needs.**

National Audit Report No. 19 of 2018 includes special provisions with regard to the following requirements.

- I obtained all the information and clarifications needed for auditing and apart from the impact of the facts described in the part which describes the basis for the opinion in my report and my

investigation shows that Disaster Management Centre has maintained proper financial reports as per the requirements of the section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

- As per the section 6 (1) (c) (iii) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 the financial statements of the Disaster Management Center is in accordance with the previous year.
- As per the section 6 (1) (c) (IV) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 the recommendations made by me previous year have been included in the financial statements.

I did not see anything that make me saying the following statements based on the procedures that have been followed and the evidence obtained and limiting to sufficient facts.

- As per the requirement in section 12 (c ) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 that a member of the Board of Directors of the Disaster Management Center has no direct or indirect connection with regard to any of the agreements related to the Disaster Management Centre apart from the normal business condition.
- As per the section 12 (e) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 no action inconsistent to the general or special provisions issued by the Board of Directors of the Disaster Management Centre or any other relevant written law has been reported except for the following observations.

Reference to Laws and Regulations

Non- compliancy

- (a) Paragraph 05 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005
- (b) Paragraph (3) of the internal circular issued on 21 February 2017 and No. 2017/01 by the Centre.

As per the provisions of the Act, at least 04 Board meetings should be conducted per year but for the year under review, only 01 board meeting had been conducted.

When the projects were selected the intention was to select projects with less community resistance and projects that would not be subject to amendments from time to time but the 47 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 171.91million were cancelled on various reasons.

- As per the section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 acting inconsistent with the powers and functions of the Disaster Management Centre.
- As per the section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 the resources in the Disaster Management Centre has not been used thrifty, efficiently and effectively according to the relevant laws and regulations within the time period given.

**(a) Utilizing money for disaster mitigation projects.**

1. Rs. 480 million has been allocated to implement disaster mitigation projects in the year under review and the details about the reports that should be implemented in each district has not been mentioned in the action plans of the Disaster Management Centre. It included Rs. 20 million to settle the overdue bills in 15 projects implemented in 2017 and as at 31 December 2018 overdue bills to the tune of Rs. 22.14 have been settled. However, as per the progress report of the Centre Rs. 486.56 million has been released to the District Secretaries to implement 278 projects for 2018. Only Rs. 361.49 has been utilized out of those provisions as at 31 December 2018.

2. It was observed that the allocation of provisions among districts were not equal because Rs. 104.97 billion that is 22% of the total allocations has been allocated for 93 projects in Anuradhapura. It was observed that Rs. 10 million allocated to develop Aluthwatata Road land that was selected for resettlement in Galle was not a task that comes under disaster mitigation.
3. Only Rs. 20.31 has been spent from Rs. 50 million allocated to develop multifaceted disaster profile and 59 % from the total allocation has not been utilized.
4. The relevant district technical officers should present the certificate of completion of work but reports of completion on 202 projects to the tune of Rs. 333.92 million have not been submitted as at 31 December 2018.

**(b) Procurements**

- i. Though the Centre has sent invitations for bids to 06 institutions to get 80 canoes 02 institutions that did not register themselves as suppliers have been selected for that. As per the report of the Technical evaluation, Committee 06 instances have been identified where the specifications presented by the selected institution do not match with the requirements of the institution. As per the paragraph, 5.4.8 of the Procurement guidelines action has not been taken to obtain performance assurance from the canoe suppliers and agreement has not been entered with them. As per the procurement documents canoes should be supplied to the places name by the Centre and the agreed cost was Rs. 9.92 million including the transport cost but an additional amount of Rs. 675,155 has been spent as transportation fees.
- ii. A Cheque to the tune of Rs. 12 million has been prepared to pay on 28 December 2018 based on a forged supply order in a situation where the procurement committee in the ministry did not give approval to procure a video screen. These equipment were detained in the stores without entering in to the documents as at 30 April 2019.
- iii. As per the paragraph 8.9.3 of the procurement guidelines, a written agreement has not been signed with regard to the procurement of 149 loud speakers for which the estimated cost was Rs. 13.95 million and instead of obtaining a performance assurance 29 loud speakers that had been supplied inconsistent to the specifications had been retained as a security in the stores. Though Rs. 9.10 million has been paid with the speculation that they would receive the relevant equipment but they have not received the relevant equipment as at 01 March 2019.

**(c) Other audit observations.**

**(a) Preparation and implementation of disaster management plans.**

- (i) Amendments to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 have been made from 2008 but the relevant amendments have not been submitted for the approval of Parliament as of 31 December 2018.
- (ii) As per the section 2 (a) of the paragraph 8 of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 Disaster Management Centre must prepare the disaster management plan and UNDP has granted Rs. 02 million for that in 2017. Accordingly, preparation of a new plan for the period of 2018 – 2030 was started on 07 March 2017 but it has not yet been completed as at 31 December 2018.
- (iii) United Nations Development Plan has donated Rs. 1.30 million in 2015 to prepare a disaster mitigation plan in pursuance to the SENDAI international framework but such a plan has not been prepared as at 31 December 2018. The Disaster Management Center has informed that task should be performed by the line Ministry.

**(b) Achieving sustainable developmental goals.**

Every public institution should adhere to the “Agenda 2030” of sustainable development of the United Nations but the Disaster Management Centre has not implemented that task with regard to the functions that come under their purview.

**(c) Tabling the annual reports.**

The Centre has not tabled the annual reports from 2014 to 2017 as at 30 April 2019.

**(d) Underutilized funds**

Rs. 3.99 million donated by the United Nations Development Plan in 2015 for 06 projects and Rs. 1.75 million received as an advance from the SAARC in 2015 have not been utilized for the required purpose.

**(e) Unsolved legal problems**

- (i) The supplier from whom the two vehicles were obtained for a period of 05 years under the operating lease system sued the Centre for the unilateral breach of the agreement, entered into on 11 December 2017, to get a compensation of Rs. 15,000,000. In addition to that, there were 07 cases in various courts against the Centre but such things have not been revealed in financial statements.
- (ii) Although the head office of the Centre was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.34 million in a land owned by Department of Meteorology, action has not been taken at the end of the year under review to transfer the land and the building legally to the Centre.

W. P. C. Wickramarathna

Auditor General

Auditor General  
Department of Auditor General,  
306 /72,  
Polduwa Rd,  
Battaramulla.

**Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2017 in terms of section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 12 of 2018**

Reference your letter dated 22 May 2019 and same number DMG/A/FS/ 2018 with regard to the above matter. The explanations in that regard are as follows.

**2. Report on other legal and regulatory needs.**

**Reference to laws, regulations and provisions.**

- (a) Paragraph (5) of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005.

Disagree.

Disaster Management Centre has not been assigned with the power to summon National Council for Disaster Management. As per section, 3.2 of the Disaster Management Act the Secretary to National Disaster Management Council should be a member of the Council.

In the second meeting conducted for disaster management on 30 July 2007 the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management has been appointed as the Secretary to the National Council for Disaster Management. Accordingly, the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management acts as the Secretary to the National Council for Disaster Management. However, you are kindly informed that necessary action will be taken to regularize the activities of the National Council for Disaster Management after having a discussion with the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management.

- (b) **Paragraph 03 of the internal circular issued on 21 February 2017 and No. 01/2017 issued by the Centre.**

Agree.

District Assistant Director, Divisional Secretary and the District Secretary have certified that the projects have been selected to minimize public protest but the projects have been cancelled after that. You are kindly informed that this situation will be minimized in the future.

- (c) **Financial utilization of the projects to mitigate disasters.**

- i. Agree.

There were Rs. 22,137,936.00 as overdue bills in 2017. A request was made to the Treasury requesting an additional allocation and on the verbal instructions given by the Treasury Rs. 20,000,000.00 was obtained from the allocations for 2018 and the balance of the money utilized for the projects that have been implemented at district

level in 2017 were also sent back to the Disaster Management Centre. Using that amount, the overdue of Rs. 2,137,936.00 was paid.

- ii. Agree.  
Allocations made to the district of Anuradhapura increased due to the allocation of Rs. 34 million to reconstruct drinking water wells and agrarian wells with the approval of the cabinet of ministers.

Since the District Secretary – Galle informed at a meeting held with the participation of the Minister of Disaster Management and the Secretary, that they have faced a severe social problem due to the unavailability of an access road to a land selected for resettlement, this Rs. 10,000,000.00 was directed to District Secretary – Galle as per the instructions given by the Ministry of Disaster Management in that meeting.

- iii. Agree.
- iv. Agree.  
Districts have been informed to send the reports of completion of work, reports of completion have been received for about 125 projects, and action has been taken to obtain the reports from other projects as well.

(d)

- i. Disagree.  
A decision was taken to purchase a large number of canoes and distribute them to the relevant places in a meeting held with the participation of the Hon. Minister, Secretary and the relevant District Secretaries during an observation made on the flash floods that occurred in Ratnapura and Kalutara districts due to the activation of southwest monsoon in May 2018. Since there are only a limited number of institutions that produce canoes, prices were called from those institutions and prices were called from registered and unregistered competitive institutions. The specifications were the specifications related to the previous year. This supplier has supplied 90 canoes to this institution in the previous year and since he has supplied that properly, a performance assurance has not been obtained. This was done according to the 5:4:8 of the procurement guideline (a) with related to goods. There is a very small number of canoe producers in this country and they are small-scale industries. There is a small delay in production when they were assigned with such a huge order. Transportation was a separate job and prices were called separately for that and institutions were selected to distribute canoes.
- ii. Agree.  
Purchasing of a video screen was an essential requirement and action was taken to purchase it with the consent of the relevant authorities but due to various shortcomings procurement process was not completed. Accordingly, no payments have been made and there was no financial loss. You are kindly informed that action will be taken to prevent such things in the future.
- iii. Disagree.  
There were 03 requirements to purchase 03 loud speakers for the Disaster Management Centre and procurement was done using the allocations made for that and the loud speakers were purchased according to the specifications relevant to that need. The requirements are shown below.

- 12 Loud Speakers ( Portable) for Training and Awareness Unit
- 17 Loud Speakers for district units
- 120 Loud Speakers for the Emergency Operation Unit

Since these purchases could be done within the procurement limit of the Department, procurement procedures have been followed according to that limit. A purchasing order has been issued though there was not a formal agreement as per the 8: 9: 3: of the Procurement Guidelines. A Performance assurance with regard to the entity was not taken based on the credibility that the supplier would supply it within the given period. The supplier who supplied 120 loudspeakers and did not respond accordingly has paid demurrages as per 5:4:13 of the Procurement Guidelines. Further procurements with regard to the portable 17 loudspeakers were cancelled later due to the inability to supply within the given period of time.

**(e) Other audit observations**

- i. Agree.  
The Ministry of Disaster Management is engaged with the activities to amend the relevant act.
- ii. Agree.  
The National Disaster Management Plan, which is completed at present, has been sent to the Ministry for further corrections.
- iii. The strategic plan prepared according to SENDAI Framework agreement has been presented to the United Nations Organization by the Ministry. These allocations were used to translate the SENDAI Framework agreement into Sinhala and Tamil in 2018.

**(b) Achieving sustainable developmental goals.**

Agree.

These goals have been identified at present and strategies are being prepared by now. You are kindly informed that we had a discussion with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and once the strategies were identified, it will be directed to the Ministry of Sustainable Development and action will be taken to implement the relevant programmes up to 2030.

**(c) Tabling of Annual Reports.**

The present state of the Annual Reports of the Disaster Management Centre for 2014 – 2017.

2014	Books and CDs have been handed over to the Ministry of Disaster Management. ( 24.05.2019)
2015	Books and CDs have been handed over to the Ministry of Disaster Management. (11.03.2019 and this report has been submitted for the signature of the Hon. Minister.)
2016	Given for printing. ( 16.05.2019)
2017	This will be given to print after corrections were made in three languages.

(e) Underutilized funds.

You are kindly informed that this money will be used to complete the relevant tasks in the future.

(f) Unsolved legal problems.

- Details of those court cases have been presented to you. We are of the view that such details do not have a crucial impact on the decisions taken by those who use financial statements.
- Out of the 07 cases the decision is pending for the case no. 1153/ m.
- Department of Attorney General informed that the Case No. M/43/14 was withdrawn from the plaintiff.
- Other cases are still going on.

W. A. Dharmasiri  
Director General  
Disaster Management Centre.