



ANNUAL REPORT

2016

Disaster Management Centre

Disaster Management Centre



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Content

1	Introduction	1
1.1	National Council for Disaster Management	1
1.2	Disaster Coming under the subject of Disaster Management	2
2	A short Description of the Disaster Management Center	3
2.1	Vision, Mission and Objectives	3
2.2	Activities of the Disaster Management Center	3
2.3	Institutional Structure of the Disaster Management Center	4
2.4	The cadre of the Disaster Management Center and the Recruitment of staff	5
2.4.1	Recruitment of Staff	5
2.4.2	District Disaster Management coordination Unit	6
2.5	Statement of the Director General in regard to the Disaster Situations that occurred in the year 2016	7
2.5.1	Analysis of the Impact of Disasters - 2016	7
3	Main Activities carried out at National Level	11
3.1	Amending the Disaster Management Act	11
3.2	National Emergency Operation Plan	11
3.3	Institutional Disaster Preparedness Plan	11
3.4	Interim Management Committee	11
3.5	Audit and Management Committee	12
3.6	National Safety Day - 2016	12
3.7	National Disaster Management Coordination Committee	13
3.8	Emergency Response Committee	13
3.9	The official web site of the Disaster Management Center	13
3.10	Desinventor Data Base	14
4	Disaster Mitigation, Research and Development Division	14
4.1	Disaster Mitigation at District level	14
4.2	Flood Mitigation project is Dambulla	19
4.3	Official web site of the Disaster Management Center	19
4.4	Desinventor Data Base	19
4.5	Integration of Disaster Mitigation into Mainstream Development	20
5	Preparedness & Planning Division	20
5.1	Introduction	20
5.2	Developing Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response plan at	23

	District and Divisional level	
5.3	Developing community preparedness and Emergency Response plan at Gram Niladhari Level	24
5.4	National / District / Divisional level simulation program	25
5.5	Tsunami Simulation programs at Grama Niladhari Division level	25
5.6	Preparedness Activities in regard to Disasters Related to Dams of large reservoirs	26
5.7	Reducing the Number of Deaths that occur in the country due to drowning	26
5.8	Monsoon Preparedness Activities	27
5.9	Formulation of Emergency Preparedness Programs for Hospitals	27
5.10	School Disaster Protection programs	28
5.11	Other preparedness activities carried out in the year 2016	28
5.11.1	Formulation of the Badulla District Disaster Risk Maps and the five year strategic plan	28
5.11.2	Nippon Exchange program - 2016	28
6	Training and Awareness Division	29
6.1	National Level Program	29
6.2	District Level Program	30
7	Emergency Operation Center	33
7.1	Early warning	37
8	Financial Progress – 31st December 2016	40
9	Auditor General's Report	62
10	Comments on Auditor General's Report	80

Annual Report

1. Introduction

The main institution which functions for Disaster Management in Sri Lanka is the Disaster Management Centre. The responsibility of coordinating and implementing the national and divisional level programmes for the Mitigation of Disasters with assistance of all the relevant stakeholders is vested on this institution.

This institution was established under section 13 of Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 as the operational organ of the National Council for Disaster Management. The task of formulating national policies and providing strategic guidance has been assigned to the National Council for Disaster Management and the Ministry of Disaster Management issues necessary directives for it. The Act No. 13 of 2005 was converted into a framework of programmes of disaster mitigation which covers Disaster Management in Sri Lanka in a comprehensive manner having adopted a policy change in order to have a progressive approach deviating from the disaster response mechanism.

The main functions of the Disaster Management Centre are mitigation of disasters, preparation of preparedness programmes, conducting public awareness programmes , issuing early warnings to the people at the risk of disasters , conducting emergency operations and the coordination of relief and post disaster activities under the patronage of the other main institutions. District Disaster Management Coordination Units have been established to implement divisional level disaster mitigation activities in all the districts.

1.1 National Council for Disaster management

The National Council for Disaster Management was established in the year 2005 as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. This is the highest institution which bears the responsibility of disaster management and it is comprised of a higher level inter – ministerial representation of which the chairman is His Excellency the President and the Hon. Prime Minister is its vice chairman. The ministers bearing the portfolios which are specifically mentioned in the Act, the Chief Ministers of the Provincial Councils (the Governor of the Provincial Council when the Chief Minister is unable to participate) and five Members of Parliament who represent the opposition are the other members of the National Council for Disaster Management. (Diagram 1.1)

Composition of the National Council for Disaster Management

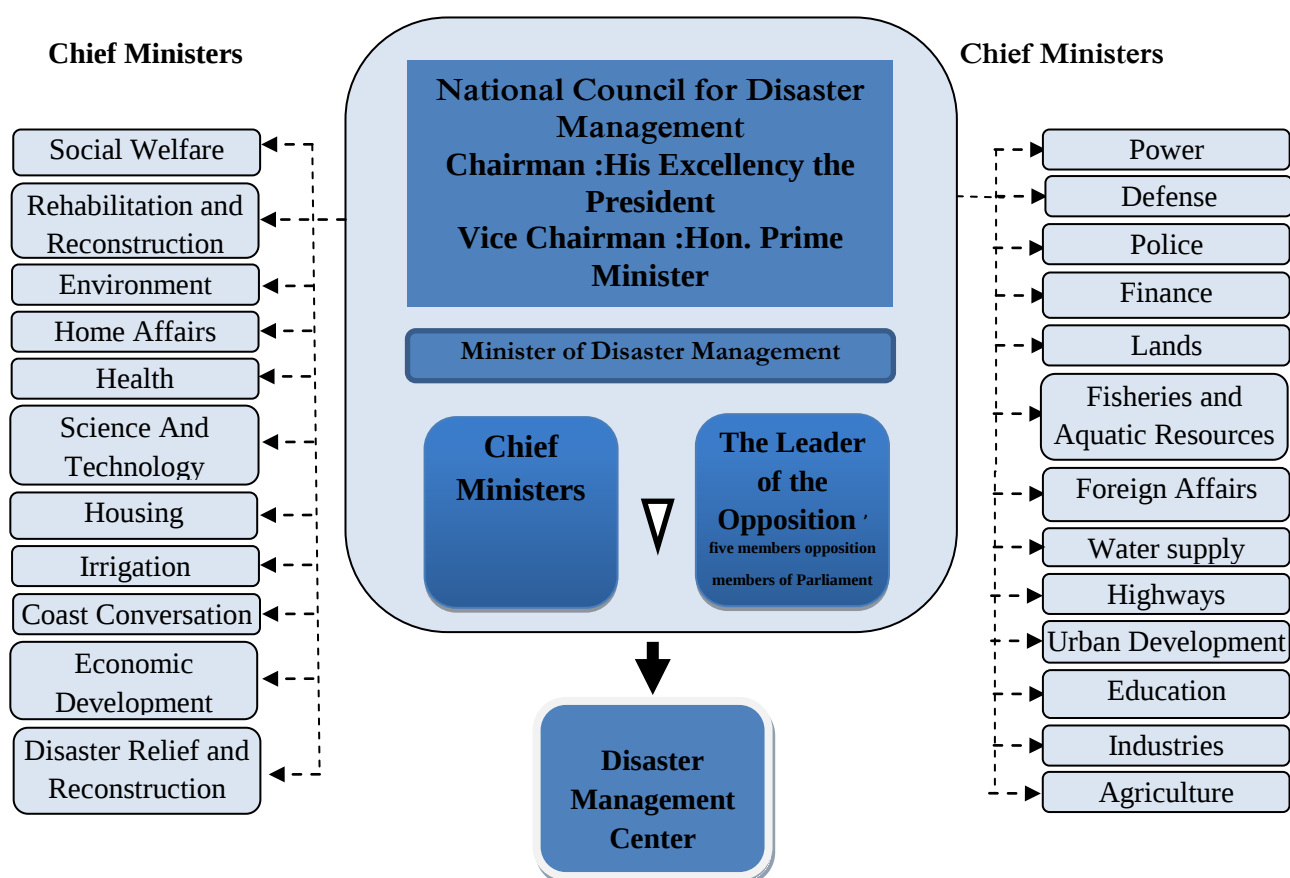


Diagram 1.1: Composition of the National Council for Disaster Management

1.2 Disasters Coming under the Subject of Disaster Management

The following disasters are included into the scope of the disaster management as per Act No 13 of 2005

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landslides ▪ Cyclones ▪ Floods ▪ Droughts ▪ Industrial Disasters ▪ Tsunamis ▪ Earth Quakes ▪ Aerial Disasters ▪ Marine Disasters ▪ Fire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Epidemics ▪ Explosion ▪ Aerial Attack ▪ Civil or Internal Crisis ▪ Chemical Accidents ▪ Emergency Situations caused by radiation ▪ Internal and sea erosions ▪ Nuclear Disasters ▪ Urban and forest fires ▪ Coastal erosion ▪ Tornados, lightning , thunder storms |
|--|--|

2. A Short Description of the Disaster Management Centre

The national responsibility vested on the Disaster Management Centre is to implement the disaster management mechanism under five sections which are under the purview of the Director General. The aforesaid five sections are mentioned below.

1. Disaster Mitigation , Research and Development Section
2. Preparedness and Planning Section
3. Training and Awareness Section
4. Emergency Operations and Early Warnings Section
5. Human Resource Section
6. Finance Section

The disaster management mechanism is implemented in the country in a productive and efficient manner through the district disaster management coordination units that have been established in each district under the purview of the disaster management centre in order to perform the national responsibility pertaining to disaster management.

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 the following activities in the country.

2.2 Activities of the Disaster Management Centre

The following tasks have been assigned to the Disaster Management Centre.

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 of information
- 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 Institutional Structure of the Disaster Management Centre

This institutional structure has been prepared taking into consideration the various programmes implemented by the Disaster Management Centre , as is mentioned below.

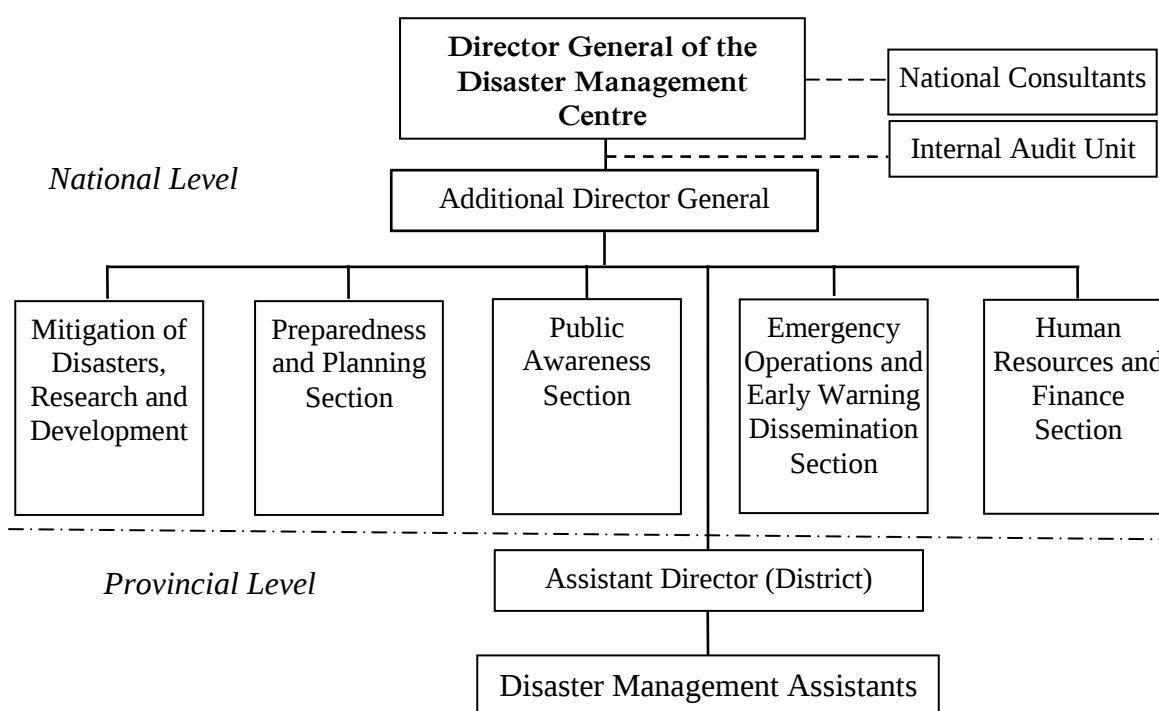


Diagram 2.1: Organizational Structure of the Disaster Management Centre

2.4 The Cadre of the Disaster Management Centre and the Recruitment of Staff

2.4.1 Recruitment of Staff

Staff is recruited in accordance with the new scheme of recruitment approved by the Management Services Department and 8.7% of the vacancies that existed in the head office and at regional level were completed by the end of the year. Some vacancies have not been able to be filled due to the problems regarding the basic qualifications mentioned in the Scheme of Recruitment. These problems were referred to the attention of the Management Services Department. The 2.1 table mentioned below indicates the number of vacancies that existed in the year 2016 and the table 2.2 indicates the number of approved cadre and the number of vacancies that was filled along with the number of vacancies that remained unfilled as at 31-12-2016.

Position	Number
Accounts Officer	01
Management Assistant	03
Driver	02
Office Assistant	04

Table 2.1: The vacancies filled in the year 2016

Employee Category	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	No. of vacancies
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	13	2
Assistant Director (District)	25	18	7
Accounts officer	1	1	0
Administrative officer	1	1	0
Personal Assistant	1	0	1
Inquiry officer	1	0	1
Distance surveying / Geo data system analyst	1	0	1
Data system analyst	1	0	1
Librarian	1	0	1
Development Assistant	1	1	0
Translator	2	0	2
Information Technology Assistant	6	0	6
Video and Still cameraman	1	0	1
Communication Technician	3	0	3
Radio operator	1	0	1
Management Assistant / Disaster Management Assistant	182	145	37
Driver	39	35	4
Office Assistant	35	10	25
Total	344	230	114

Table 2.2: Cadre of the Disaster management Centre as at 31-12-2016

2.4.2 District Disaster Management Coordination Units

District Disaster Management Coordination Units have been established within the 25 districts. Every District Disaster Management Coordination Unit is comprised of an Assistant Director (District) and a Disaster Management Assistant. The number of Disaster Management Assistants deployed in a District Disaster Management Coordination Unit is changed from district to district based on the susceptibility of that district being affected by a disaster. Twenty five Assistant Directors (District) and one hundred Disaster Management Assistants are deployed in these District Disaster Management Coordination Units.

132 personnel of the Army and the Air Force have been attached to the District Disaster Management Coordination Units of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambanthota and Puttalam. District Disaster Management Coordination Units of all the other districts except that of Kalutara district are housed in District Secretariats. The mechanism of the District Disaster Management Coordination Units is indicated in diagram 2.2 below.

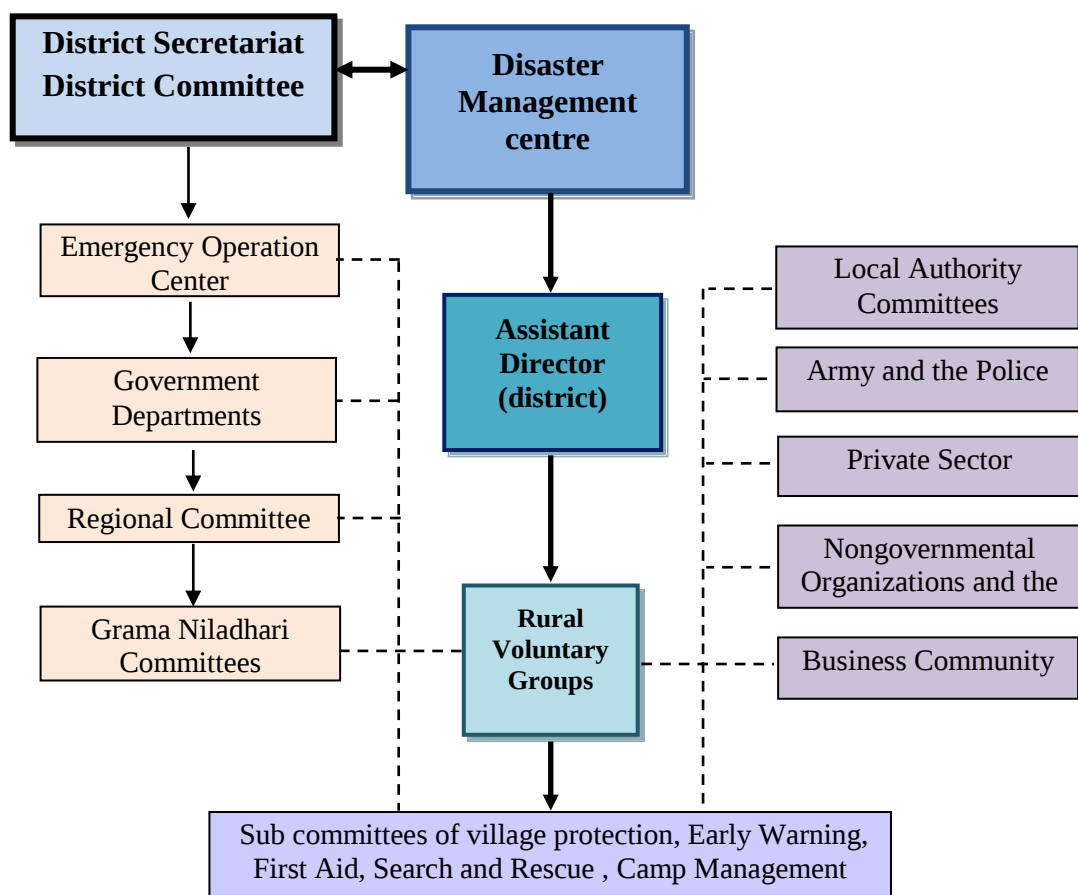


Diagram 2.2: District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism

2.5 Statement of the Director General in regard to the Disaster Situations that Occurred in the Year 2016

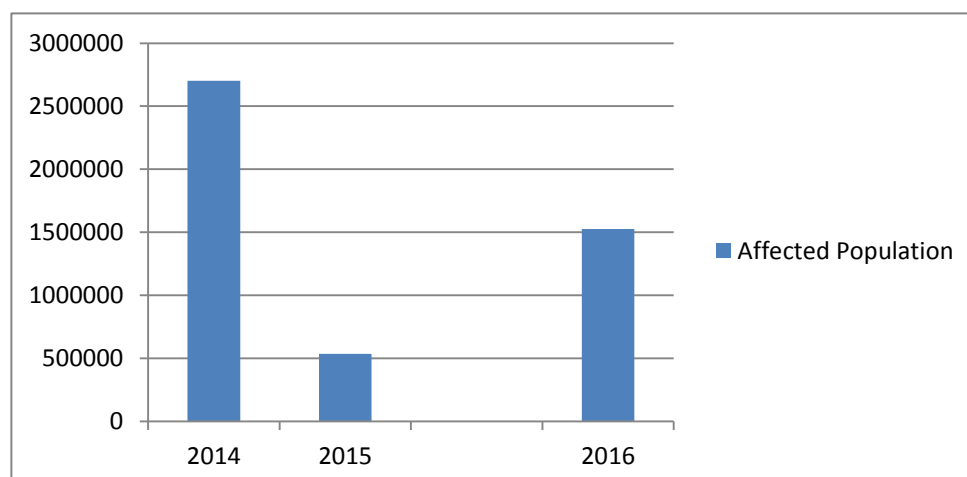
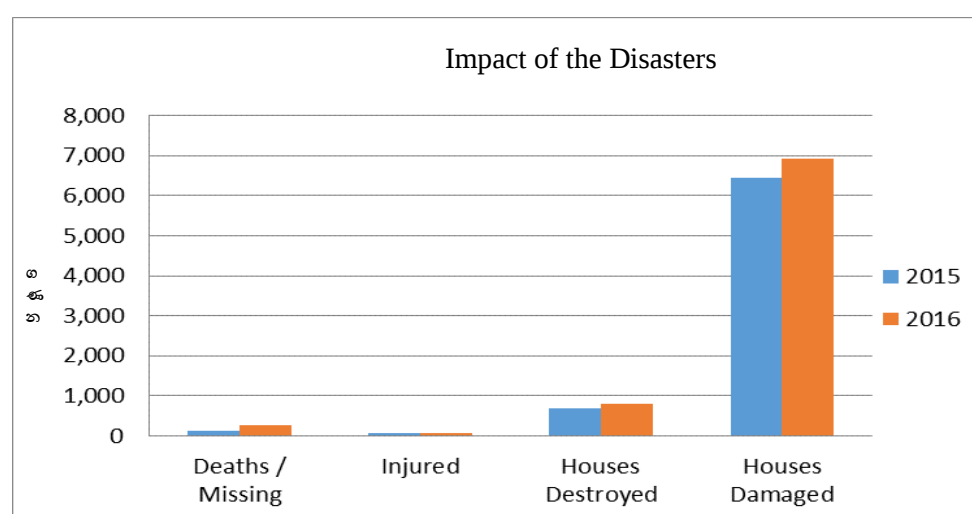
2.5.1 Analysis of the Impact of Disasters -2016

i. Overall Impact- 2016

The total population affected by floods, landslides, strong winds and lightning was approximately 1,525,196. This indicates an increase in comparison with the year 2015. The number of people that died and were injured due to these disasters was 104 and 70 respectively. There was a slight increase in the number of houses that were damaged or destroyed when compared with the year 2015.

Disaster	Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Deaths / Disappearances	154	123	262
Injured	80	69	70
Affected by disasters	2,702,545	535,744	1,525,196
Houses (completely damaged)	5,312	685	791
Houses (partially damaged)	19,495	6,438	6,934

Table 2.3: Impact of Disasters

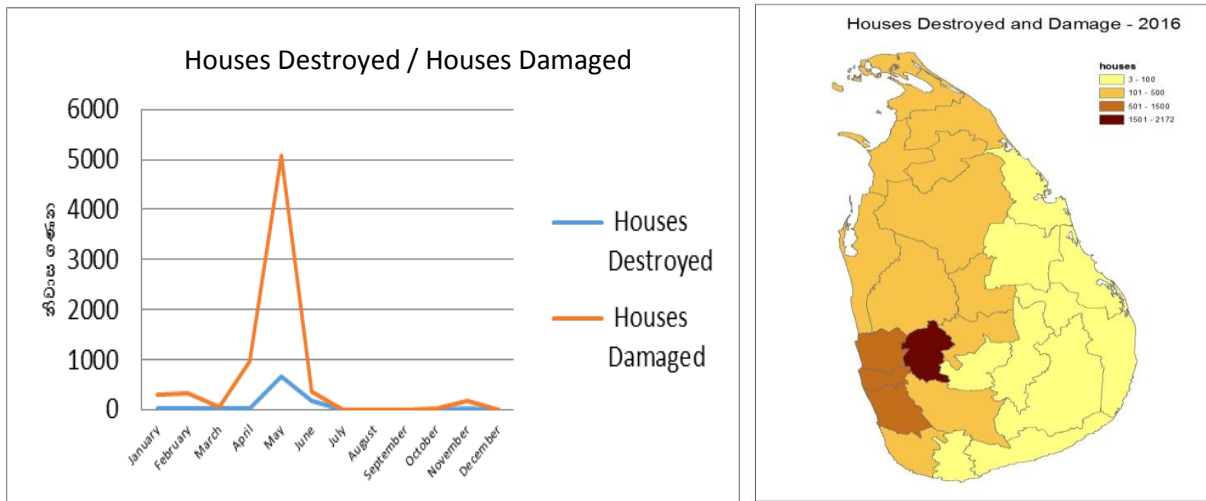


ii. House Damaged

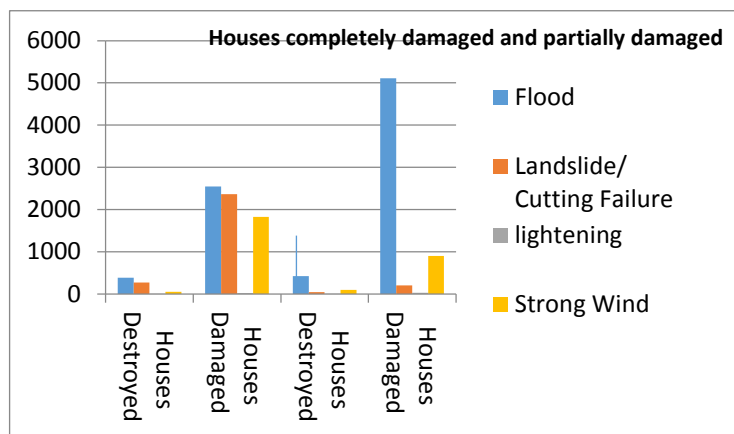
Year 2016 was recorded as the most number of houses damage and that was 5776.

Those houses damaged due to landslide and flood, also highest number of houses damaged reported in kegalle district and it was 1900.

Other significant damage reported in Colombo, Kalutara, Gampaha districts.



iii. The number of houses destroyed/damaged by each disaster -2016

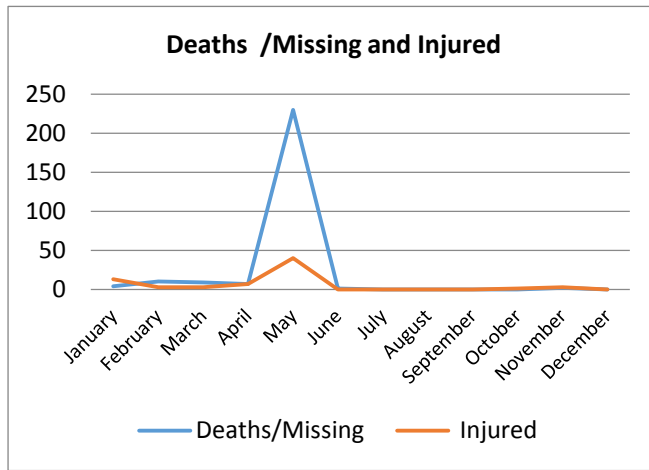


791 houses were totally damage and 6934 houses were parsley damage. Most number of houses damaged due to flood also houses damage due to landslide is relatively increase in 2016.

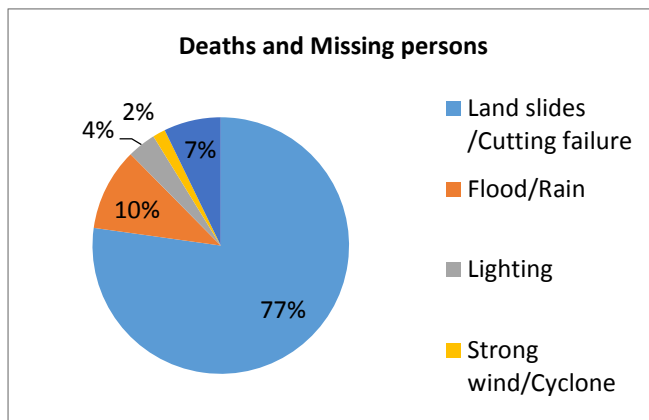
Disaster	2015		2016	
	Completely damaged	Partially Damaged	Completely Damaged	Partially Damaged
Land Slides/Hillock falls	44	207	274	2367
Floods	431	5112	385	2549
Lightning	1	31	6	25
Strong Winds/ Storms	99	925	59	1838

Table 2.4: Houses completely damaged and partially damaged

iv. Deaths/Disappearances and the injured

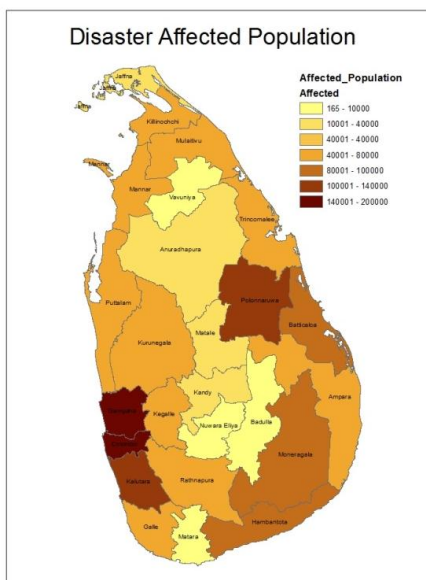


Month of may recorded as a most number of death and missing, that was due to flood and landslide. Highest number of death & missing reported in Kegalle district along with highest number of missing reported due to flood in Gampaha, Colombo, Puttlam, Kurunegala.



The number of persons that died and disappeared in the year 2016 is 140 and 77% of aforesaid incidents occurred due to landslides. The second highest number of deaths was caused by floods. About 13% of the total number of deaths was caused by lightning , cyclones and this was a decrease in comparison with the previous year.

v. District wise impact of disaster situations – 2016



The highest number of people affected by the floods that occurred in May 2016 was reported in Colombo and Gampaha districts. At the same time even Polonnaruwa and Kalutara districts were affected.

A several number of districts were strictly affected by the floods and the drought in the year 2016 and a considerable impact was made by forest fires, landslides and strong winds too.

Disaster	2015	2016	Difference
Landslides/Hillock Falls	9	193	184
Floods	16	26	10
Lightning	23	9	-14
Strong winds /Storms	0	4	4

Drowning	42	18	-24
Total	90	250	160

Table 2.5: Impact of year 2016 on relative to the year 2015

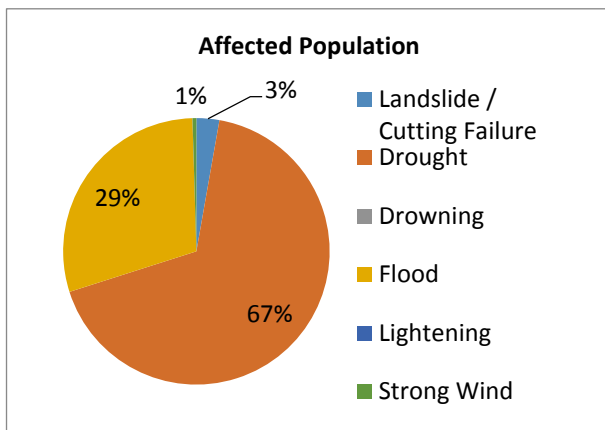
a. The number of people that were affected - 2016

Disaster	2015	2016	Difference
Landslides/ Hillock Falls	1,469	42,311	40,842
Drought	258,096	1,025,839	767,743
Drowning	42	14	-28
Floods	270,840	448,833	177,993
Lightning	188	15	-34
Strong winds /Storms	3,987	7,076	3,089
Total	536,637	1,526,104	989,605

Table 2.6: The number of people that were affected - 2016

69% of the total population affected by disasters was affected by the drought while 29% was affected by floods. The highest number of population affected by the drought was reported from Polonnaruwa and Monaragala districts and the highest number of population affected by floods was reported from Colombo and Gampaha districts.

The damage caused to people by other disasters is relatively inconsiderable. The number of people affected by floods, landslides, drought and strong winds has increased in comparison with that of the year 2015. However, The number of population affected by lightning and drowning has decreased.



vi. Summary of the Impacts Made by Disasters - 2016

- Colombo , Gampaha and Polonnaruwa are the districts in which the highest number of people was affected in the year 2016.
- Kegalle, Kalutara and Ratnapura are the other districts in which a considerable impact was made to the people.
- As a whole 22 districts were affected by floods and 23 districts were affected by the drought in the year 2016.

3. Main Activities Carried out at National Level

3.1 Amending the Disaster Management Act

The task of amending the Disaster Management Act No.13 of 2005 has been completed by the Disaster Management Centre and the aforesaid amended bill has been referred to the Attorney General for his approval.

3.2 National Emergency Operations Plan

The necessity of formulating a National Emergency Operations Plan is emphasized by the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and the aforesaid plan explains the occasions on which disaster situations may occur in the country and it also covers response mechanisms for meteorological, hydrological, biological, technological and man - made disasters that occur in Sri Lanka. The national emergency operation plan was formulated in two volumes in all three languages as volume –I and volume -2 for the convenience of reference. The volume -1 of the National Emergency Operation Plan explains the manner in which emergency operations are coordinated , early warning mechanism is activated and responsibilities are assigned and facilities are provided to persons and institutions in an emergency which exceeds the capacity and the regular responsibility of an institution and the volume -2 of the national emergency operation plan explains the institutional roles and responsibilities.

The Interim Management Committee has given its approval to the Volume -1 of the National Emergency Operation Plan in order to carry out the activities of the Emergency Operation Room until the approval of the National Council for Disaster Management is given to the National Emergency Operations Plan , which is formulated in all three languages.

3.3 Institutional Disaster Preparedness Plan

The guidelines for formulating the Institutional Preparedness Plan have been prepared in accordance with the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. It has been planned to identify the problems and weaknesses that emerge once these guidelines are activated in institutions and introduce necessary amendments accordingly.

3.4 Interim Management Committee

Ten meetings were held in the year 2016 under the patronage of the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management in order to take decisions on the matters related to the management of the Disaster Management Centre. The composition of the Interim management Committee of the Disaster Management Centre is as follows.

- 1) Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management-Chairman
- 2) Ministry of Finance and Planning –Representative -Member

- 3) Ministry of Defense and Urban Development-Representative - Member
- 4) Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government-Representative -Member
- 5) Director General, National Building Research Organization-Member
- 6) Chief Accountant , Ministry of Disaster Management-Member
- 7) Director General, Disaster Management Centre-Secretary

3.5 Audit and Management Committee

The composition of the Audit Management Committee of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31st December 2016 is indicated below.

Mr. A.V. Janadara (Chairman)	- Director , Treasury Budget Department , Treasury
Mr. Mr.G.I.S. Senadheera (Member)	- Director General ,Disaster Management Centre
Mr.H.U.R. Fonseka (Member)	- Chief Accountant , Ministry of Disaster Management
Mrs. K.A. Subadra Walpola (Member)	- Senior Assistant Secretary ,Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government
Mrs. A.B.R. Amarakoon (Observer)	- Audit Superintendent , Auditor General's Department
Mr. K.A Nishantha (Member)	- Deputy Director (Finance) D.M.C
Mr. J.H.P. Jayalath (Member)	- Internal Auditor , D.M.C.

Matters related to the internal control system and to the observations made by the audit queries raised by the Auditor General's Department and the Internal Audit Division of the of Disaster Management Centre are discussed here. It is further reviewed here whether the rectifications made by the Disaster Management Centre in regard to the observations made by the Audit queries and the reports are sufficient and qualitative. The progress related to these matters is discussed again in the staff meetings held under the patronage of the Director General of the Disaster Management Centre. Four of the Audit and Management Committee were held in the year 2016 and necessary guidance was provided to maintain the internal control system of the Centre in a proper and systematic manner.

3.6 National Safety Day -2016

Awareness programmes and training programmes were conducted for people in the 25 districts in the year 2016 to mark the national safety day. These programmes were conducted from October to December in the year 2016 with the participation of the technical institutions which have expertise of disaster management giving priority to the disaster prone communities in the

25 districts. In addition to that religious programmes of all religions were conducted to commemorate the people that died in the 25 districts with the participation of the general public and the public officials of all the districts.

3.7 National Disaster Management Coordination Committee

This Committee has been established by the Ministry of Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Centre. This Committee is chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management and the representatives of the Ministry, Departments, Public Institutions, the three Forces, and International Non - governmental Organizations, local non-governmental organizations and the representatives of the Private Sector participate in the meetings of this committee. The objective of the National Disaster Management Coordination Committee is to reduce the effects of disasters and to make an effort at national level to create a disaster resilient society.

In addition to that this committee has been established to achieve the following objectives as well.

- To create an active institution of disaster management in order to exchange and disseminate information
- To facilitate to make use of the lessons learnt in regard to the methodologies and strategies for the reduction of disasters.
- To keep coordination among the actors of disaster management in order to carry out the disaster management activities in a successful manner.

This Committee was established in the year 2007 with 14 members who represented 6 institutions and it is comprised of representatives of 80 institutions at present.

3.8 Emergency Response Committee

The Emergency Response Committee is comprised of the senior officers of essential services, emergency response groups, stake holder institutions that can provide facilities and make responses in case of an emergency in coordination with the relevant institutions. The Emergency Response Committee provided the necessary assistance in two disaster situations that occurred at national level in the year 2016. Accordingly necessary assistance was provided in the huge landslide that occurred in Kegalle district in the year 2016 and the victims of that disaster were provided with relief for a number of days continuously.

3.9 The official web site of the Disaster Management Centre

The role of this division is to maintain and update the official web site of the Disaster Management Centre, www.dmc.gov.lk , and all the incidents that occurred in the year 2016 were

included into the web site. At the same time reports related to all incidents are also included into this web site on a daily basis.

3.10 Desinventor Data Base

The data base which includes all the information related to the previous disasters namely www.desinventar.lk has been released to the internet and the information of the deaths , affected persons ,the property damaged in each disaster is included into this data base on district and divisional secretariat division basis along with the period of time in which each disaster occurred. The information received from the daily situation reports issued by the Emergency Operations Division of the Disaster Management Centre is included into this data base. The basic information related to the disasters that occurred during the period 1974- 2016 has been included into this by now. The incidents and the data related to the period 2012-2016 are indicated in the table given below.

Year	Disaster incidents	Amount of data
2012	16	512
2013	16	456
2014	13	456
2015	19	727
2016	12	686

Table 3.1: Desinventor Data

04. Disaster Mitigation , Research and Development Division

Disaster Management Centre was established in the year 2004 after the terrible Tsunami disaster in order to give priority for pre-disaster management deviating from the response mechanism and the main duty of the Disaster Mitigation, Research and Development Division is to assess disaster risks ,identify and implement disaster mitigation projects, create a secure Sri Lanka and also to achieve a sustainable development through the integration of disaster mitigation methodologies into the development process.

4.1 Disaster Mitigation at District Level

When the statistical data of the disasters that occurred in the year 2015 is analyzed it is clear that though the loss of lives is at a lower level the damage caused to infrastructure facilities by disasters has increased day by day. (Table 4.1)

Desinventor Data

Disasters (incidents)	No. of incidents (2015)	Deaths	Damages caused to houses
Floods	285	15	5543
Drought	45	0	No. of persons affected - 258,096

Strong winds	98	0	999
Landslides	35	7	161

Table 4.1: Information on the numerical damage caused by disasters occurred in 2015

The Treasury has approved an amount of 500 million rupees for the year 2016 taking into consideration the project reports that were submitted based on the aforesaid matters. (Table 4.2)

Year	The amount of money allocated
2011	114
2012	122
2013	274
2014	500
2015	500
2016	500

Table 4.2: Provisions allocated by the treasury to the Disaster Mitigation Unit

The amount of money allocated to this division taking into consideration the damages caused by the disasters that occurred in the year 2016 was apportioned among the disaster mitigation projects as is mentioned in the table 3 given below.

Disaster	District	Amount of allocation (Rs. Millions)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Floods	Kalutara	-	3	7	10	24
	Galle	1	10	8	6.5	9.5
	Matara	-	1	-	0.685	-
	Hambanthota	2	96	121	14.6	-
	Puttalam	-	2	17	17.6	35.174
	Ratnapura	30	3	1	2.6	52.811
	Kurunegala	-	13	9	-	127.561
	Nuwaraeliya	-	3	4	1.9	12.978
	Matale	-	10	1	10.1	42
	Killinochchi	6	1	23	-	7.8
	Mullativu	-	7	-	-	23.5
	Kegalle	-	13	1	8.8	16.3
	Anuradhapura	4	-	1	8	16.7
	Colombo	-	-	11	-	-
	Gampaha	-	-	8	60.2	-
	Trincomalee	-	-	17	5	2.2
	Polonnaruwa	-	-	14	34.3	33.4
	Badulla	-	-	10	-	8.1
	Bataloa	-	-	4	4.4	5.6
	Mannar	11	-	26	-	-
	Kandy	7	-	23	50	-
	Moneragala	-	-	10	-	3
	Vavunitha	-	-	6	6	17.7

	Jaffna	14	-	-	-	19.9
	Amapara	-	-	-	6.6	-
Total		75	162	322	247	458
Drought	Hambanthota	2	25	41	20.8	-
	Puttalam	-	3	3	-	-
	Kandy	-	4	-	-	-
	Moneragala	-	2	9	4.4	8.5
	Vavuniya	19	7	10	4	3.5
	Kurunegala	-	-	4	78	-
	Trincomalee	-	-	1	2	-
	Polonnaruwa	-	-	7	-	-
	Ampara	-	-	5	-	-
	Mullativu	-	6	-	6.2	-
	Kilinochchi	3	-	-	4.7	-
	Anuradhapura	-	-	-	4.2	-
	Badulla	-	-	-	0.9	-
	Jaffna	-	-	-	30	-
Total		23	47	80	155	12
Animal attacks	Matara	-	-	6	-	-
	Hambanthota	-	-	-	0.6	-
Total		0	0	6	0.6	0
Stabilization of unstable slopes	Kandy	0.8	1	-	-	7
	Badulla	1	1	6	-	3.9
	Nuwaraeliya	93	6	0.2	-	-
	Matale	-	37	-	-	-
	Kegalle	-	-	6	3.8	-
	Ratnapura	-	-	2	3.4	17.688
	Galle	-	-	-	1.5	-
	Hambathota	-	-	-	3	-
Total		94.8	45	14.2	11.7	28.5

Table 4.3: Cash given to the District by the Mitigation Division taking into consideration the number of damages caused by natural disasters

The overall physical progress of these projects by 31st December 2016 was 100% and the total amount committed for making payments having commenced procurement activities was 421,584 million rupees. Therefore the overall financial progress is 84%. The bills related to payments and the reports regarding the completion of the projects are being received now.



Construction of the Mahawewa Vaan Ela- Trincomalee



Reconstruction of the water drainage system from Uthuru Mirissan Kotuwa, Nawa Kotuwa up to Kulama wewa- Puttalam



Before



After

An amount of 50 million rupees was allocated for the implementation of the short term disaster mitigation projects and the aforesaid funds were utilized for the activities of removing unstable rocks , removing the stones that have fallen on to the roads obstructing the access to houses and infrastructure facilities , removing the trees and the earth fallen on to the roads , repairing small bridges to make room for transportation, hiring machines and committing funds for fuel in order to recover from destruction caused by sudden disasters ,taking action to protect the dams of tanks and canals from the risks of sudden disasters , evacuating the victims of disasters to safer places ,purchasing the equipment (hoes, knives etc.) required for mitigating the effects of disasters ,hiring waters pumps to clean the water in wells and developing the infrastructure facilities that have been damaged by disasters. Allocations to the tune of 50 million rupees have been received by the Centre by now and an amount of 15.5 million rupees has been utilized district wise to mitigate sudden disasters as indicated by the table given below. In addition to that 5 million rupees has been utilized to purchase boats.

District	Allocations Granted (Rs.)
Gampaha	54,310.00
Kurunegala	551,300.00

Colombo	60,000.00
Kegalle	1,222,672.30
Rathnapura	2,020,876.50
Puttalam	603,000.00
Kandy	1,806,648.10
Kalutara	100,875.00
Galle	327,500.00
Matara	50,000.00
Matale	529,950.00
Mullativu	100,000.00
Nuwaraeliya	941,600.00
Killinochchi	870,335.70
Mannar	500,000.00
Hambanthota	500,000.00
Vavuniya	264,838.50
Total	10,532,406.10

Table 4.4: Investing in Disaster Mitigation at district level



Emergency Responses -Vavuniya



Emergency Responses-Galle



Emergency Responses – Matale



Emergency Responses- Matara

4.2 Flood Mitigation Project in Dambulla

An amount of 42 million rupees was allocated for the Dambulla district flood mitigation project and out of that amount 37 million rupees has been provided to the District Secretary of Matale. Eight phases of the Dambulla district flood mitigation project have been successfully completed and the flood situation which affected Dambulla town, bus-station, Economic Centre and the hospital was brought under control completely through it. However Gamudawa, Galwatiya and Palwehera areas were affected by floods due to the rain that occurred in the year 2015. This project was carried out in several identified places in the Thamamanna canal, which brings a big volume of water from the upper catchment areas in the town, in order to completely mitigate the disaster situation. This project has contributed both to enhance the gross domestic product of the country and also to protect the resources of the country due to the facts such as that that this project prevents disasters; does not create necessity for allocating funds for providing relief; helps keep the social , economic and mental conditions of the general public and creates an environment which makes tourist attraction.

4.3 Official Web site of the Disaster Management Centre

The role of this division is to maintain and update the official web site of the Disaster Management Centre, www.dmc.gov.lk , and all the incidents that occurred in the year 2016 were included into the web site. At the same time reports related to all incidents are also included into this web site on a daily basis. In addition to that all the information related to projects is released to the internet through the web link of www.drr.dmc.gov.lk and about 12 news items have been fed into the official web site within this year.

4.4 Desinventor Data Base

The data bank which includes all the information related to disasters has been connected to the internet through the link of www.desinventor.lk and the information related to each incident has been fed into the internet under the categories of deaths, affected people and properties damaged during the period of time concerned on district, divisional secretariat division basis. The situation reports issued by the Emergency Operations Center of the Disaster Management Centre and the information received from the sectors such as wildlife and health has been fed into this data system.

The basic information related to the disasters that happened during the period 1974- 2016 has been included into this data system and the incidents that happened in the years 2012,2013,2014,2015and 2016 are mentioned in the following table along the amount of data concerned.

Year	Incidents (Disaster)	Amount of Data
2012	16	512
2013	16	456
2014	13	456
2015	16	719
2016	12	617

Table 4.5: Disaster events and data

4.5 Integration of Disaster Mitigation into Mainstream Development

Disaster situations are bound with various subject areas and it is essential to mitigate disasters to achieve a sustainable development. An awareness programme is being conducted under the patronage of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center with the assistance of the relevant stakeholder institutions to educate the officers of the National Housing Development Authority and the technical officers of the Local Authorities, paying attention to the aforesaid fact. Action has been taken with the assistance of Sri Lanka Local Authorities and Training Institution to educate 650 officers of about 300 Local Authorities regarding the construction of disaster resilient houses.

Action was also taken to provide guidelines to Local Authorities under this project.

At the same a guideline has been prepared for urban development under the project of creating secure cities, which is implemented under the auspices of United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

5. Preparedness Division

5.1 Introduction

Preparedness Division is one of the main divisions of the Disaster Management Centre , which bears the responsibility of issuing guidelines for the preparation of the disaster management plan stipulated by the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 , preparation of the aforesaid disaster management plan ,coordination of the activities of the preparation of it and assisting the public institutions to prepare the said plan.

Furthermore this division also provides the necessary assistance to the District and Divisional Secretaries to prepare preparedness and emergency response plans for disasters and also to conduct and coordinate simulation programmes on rescue operations.

Preparedness exercises are carried out by the Preparedness Division before the commencement of the monsoon weather conditions with the assistance of the District and Divisional Secretaries to ensure the preparedness of the institution to face any disaster situation.

Allocations to the tune of 10 million rupees , 12 million rupees and 12.5 million rupees were provided for preparedness programmes for the years 2014,2015 and 2016 respectively in response to the project proposals submitted to the National Planning Department. The comparison between the amounts allocated and the manner in which the said amounts were utilized is indicated in the table No.5.1 and the diagram No. 5.1 given below.

Year	Allocations approved by the Treasury (Rs. Millions)	Expenditure
2014	10.00	9.20
2015	12.00	9.94
2016	12.50	11.11

Table 5.1: Allocations made in the previous years for disaster preparedness activities and the utilization of the aforesaid allocations.

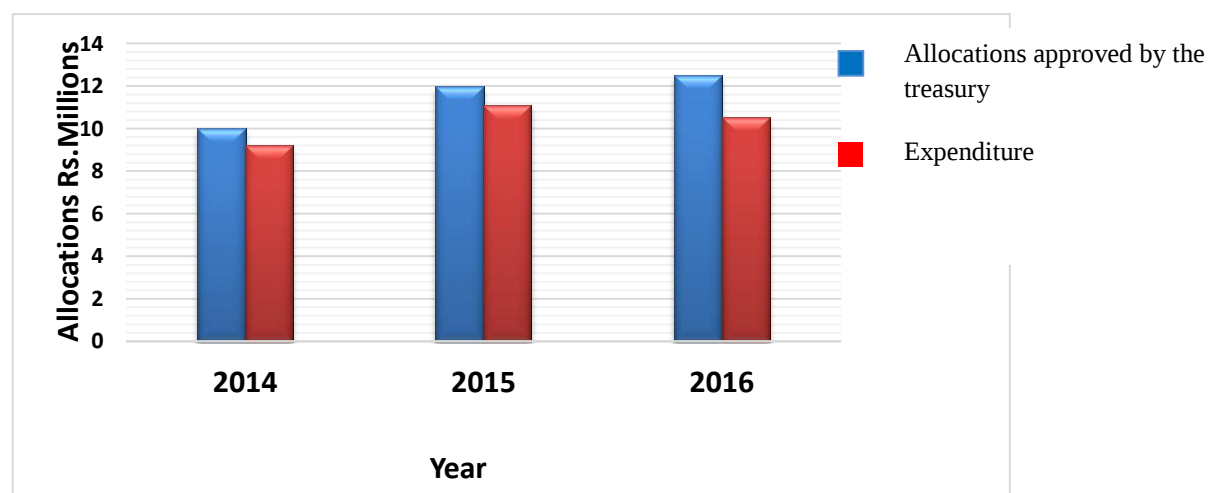


Diagram 5.1: Allocations and expenditures made in the previous years for disaster preparedness

An amount of 12.5 million rupees was allocated in the year 2016 for planning disaster preparedness activities and making reviews in that regard for the 25 districts. Allocations were provided to the districts in the country based on the facts of the economic situation of the country and effects made by disasters to the community. The manner in which allocations were distributed among the districts (Diagram 5.2) and the financial and physical progress of it (Diagram 5.3) are indicated below.

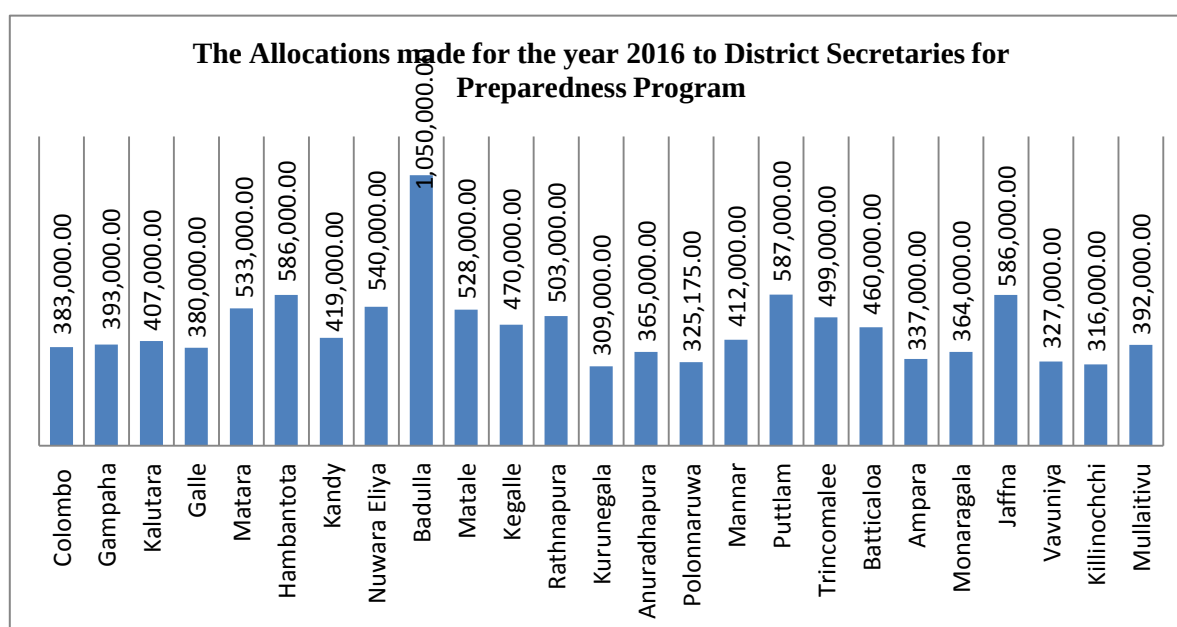


Diagram 5.2: Apportioning the total amount of allocation among districts

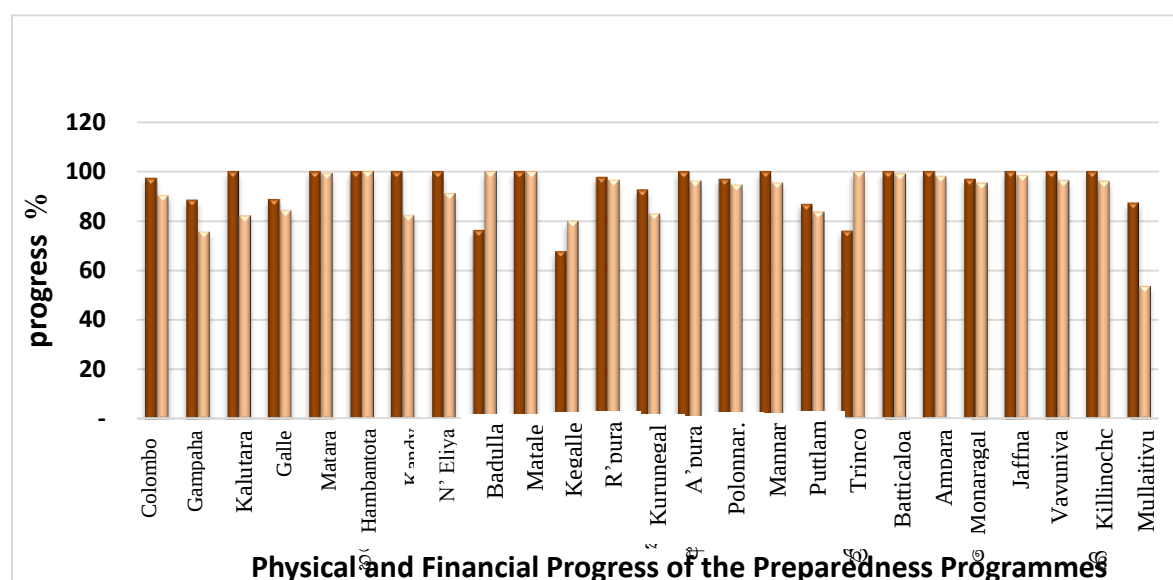


Diagram 5.3: Financial and Physical Progress of Preparedness Programmes

Allocations were provided by the Preparedness Division in the year 2016 for various preparedness activities in order to strengthen the capacity of disaster management at District, Divisional Secretariat and Grama Niladhari Division levels. Allocations were provided at District and Divisional Secretariat Division levels in order to conduct workshops, meetings of the stake holders to prepare / review disaster management plans and also to print the aforesaid disaster management plans. This Division provides assistance to conduct the Disaster Resilient Town Programme in selected Local Authority areas. This Division also provides assistance for the activities of conducting Tsunami, flood and land slide simulation programmes, mapping hazards, 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.

5.2. Developing Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans at District and Divisional Level

District Disaster Preparedness Emergency Response Plans can be introduced as a performance document which assists in formulating district level mechanism for making responses if or when a disaster occurs. District Disaster Management Coordination Committees can be introduced as the highest managerial level institution which makes responses for disasters that occur in a district. The members of this Committee and Sub Committees and their duties and responsibilities are listed in this plan. The information related to the facts such as the administrative area , existing hazards , effects of the prevailing risks and the assessment of those risks , the manner in which information in regard to the areas where risks are prevalent could be obtained, the human and physical resources available in the area , the responsibilities of various stake holder institutions which are related to disaster response mechanism is incorporated into these plans.

All the 25 District Disaster Preparedness Emergency Response Plans had been prepared and printed by December 2016. At the same time the task of preparing the Divisional Disaster Preparedness Emergency Response Plans was continued under the allocations made by the budget of the year 2016. Ten preliminary workshops and 35 final workshops were conducted for the commencement of the task of introducing and preparing the Divisional Disaster Preparedness Emergency Response Plans.



Programme for the preparation of Divisional Disaster Preparedness Emergency Response Plan – Vavuniya



Final Workshop for the preparation of the Divisional Disaster Preparedness Emergency Response Plans - Galgamuwa Divisional Secretariat Division 04.05. 2016

Workshops were conducted in the Divisional Secretariats of each district to submit the final draft of the Divisional Disaster Preparedness Emergency Response Plans to the stake holder institutions and the Details of the aforesaid workshops are given in the table 6.2 below.

Serial No.	District	Preliminary Workshop		Final Workshop	
		No. of work shops	Divisional Secretariats	No. of workshops	Divisional Secretariats
1	Kalutara				
2	Gampaha			3	Mirigama ,Chilaw Wattala ,
3	Galle				
4	Matara			4	Matara. Devundara ,Athuraliya , Weligama,
5	Kandy				
6	Matale	2	Matale Dambulla	2	Dambulla, Pallaepola
7	Puttalam			6	Karuwalagaswewa, Wanatahwilluwa, Naththandiya, Dankotuwa Chilaw , Madampe
8	Rathnapura	2	Kahawatta , Imbulpe	2	Elapatha. Kiriella
9	Kurnegala			3	Galgamuwa, Kuliyaipitiya West , Alawwa
10	Anuradhapura	2	Palugawewa, Padaviya	2	Kekirawa, Galnewa
11	Polonaruwa				
12	Mannar				
13	Trincomalee			3	Kantale, Thambukgomua , Salli
14	Batticaloa				
15	Moneragala			2	Buttala , Tanamalvila
16	Jaffna	2	Thelippalai, Uduvila	4	Delf, Kopai, Uduvil, Thelippalai
17	Vavuniya			2	Vavuniya- South- Vavuniya
18	Hambanthota	2	Walasmulla, Okewala	2	Weeraketiya , Walasmulla
Sum total		10		35	

Table 5.2: District Workshops to Provide final User Response Strategies to stakeholder Institutions

5.3 Developing Community Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans at Grama Niladhari level

Community Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans were prepared at Grama Niladhari level taking into consideration the various hazards prevailing in villages. Community participation and Community level hazard mapping are the main activities in the planning process at Grama Niladhari level. Furthermore they were provided with training pertaining to the activities of preparation of hazard maps at community level , identification of safety roads and places , administering first aid , putting up camps for internally displaced persons and management of camps. 206 Community Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans were prepared at Grama Niladhari level in the year concerned and its physical progress was 95%.



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. Twenty one district level programmes and fifty two divisional level programmes were conducted during the relevant period of time.



National level Tsunami simulation programme – Galle and Trincomalee

5.5 Tsunami simulation Programmes at GramaNiladhari Division Level

Village level simulation programmes conducted in the districts which were at a higher risk of tsunami, flood and landslide disasters in the year 2016 in regard to the evacuation of people to safe places in an emergency and the aforesaid programmes included 82 tsunami simulation programmes, 54 landslide simulation programmes, 65 flood simulation programmes making a total of 199 programmes.

	District	No. of Tsunami simulation Programmes	No. of flood simulation Programmes	No. of landslide simulation Programmes
1	Colombo	4	2	
2	Gampaha	4	4	
3	Kalutara	5	2	6
4	Matara	5	4	3
5	Galle	7	3	3
6	Hambanthota	6	2	3
7	Rathnapura	2	3	10
8	Kegalle			1
9	Badulla			10
10	Moneragala		3	2
11	Nuwaraeliya			12
12	Kandy			7

13	Matale			8
14	Puttalam	4	3	
15	Kurunegala			
16	Anuradhapura		2	
17	Polonnaruwa		1	
18	Ampara	7	3	
19	Bataloa		10	
20	Trincomalee	10	1	
21	Vavuniya		2	
22	Mannar	7	1	
23	Killinochchi	5	2	
24	Jaffna	10	2	
25	Mullativu	6	2	
		82	52	65

Table 5.3 Simulation Programmes Conducted in Districts



Evacuation of people to safety places in a Tsunami Simulation Programme - Matara

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 to face disasters which may occur in relation to dams of reservoirs in the event of a cyclone or an earthquake. 37 awareness and preparedness programmes were conducted in the year 216 to educate people about the disasters that may occur in relation to dams. These awareness programmes conducted for the people who faced risks living below dams of reservoirs 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.

Sign boards were installed in the proximity of Kalu river , Katharagama , Polhena, Nuwara-wewa, Thisawewa in the districts of Rathnapura , Monegarala , Matara and Anuradhapura. 63 sign boards have been installed by now.

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

5.8 Monsoon Preparedness Plans

Preparedness plans are prepared for the districts and divisional secretariat divisions which are affected by Northeast , Southwest and interim monsoons in order to respond to the disaster situation caused by the rains that are experienced with the aforesaid monsoon winds.

03 national level preparedness programmes were conducted and the emergency response groups that have been established for disaster management were convened in two of these programmes and they were educated on how to respond in an emergency. The other national level programme was conducted to educate the media. 25 programmes were conducted in order to educate the stakeholder institutions which are involved in disaster management on how to make responses in emergencies in the districts affected by Northeast and Southwest monsoons. At the same time 82 programmes were conducted at divisional secretariat division level.



Monsoon Preparedness Meeting 01.06.2016 –
Kalutara District



Monsoon Preparedness Meeting 18.05.2016

5.9 Formulation of Emergency Preparedness 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. 40 programmes were conducted in 18 districts in this regard.

5.10 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. 130 programmes were conducted in the 25 districts in the year 2016. 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.

5.11 Other Preparedness activities carried out in the year 2016

5.11.1 Formulation of the Badulla District Disaster Risk Maps and the Five Year Strategic Plan

Badulla is a district which is affected by a lot of disasters and landslides , floods , wildfires and elephant attacks are the main hazards that affect this district. Badulla has been identified by the National Building Research Organization as a district where landslides are very common. The unsystematic land utilization committed by man has contributed to this other than the natural causes.

The main objective of this is to identify the disaster prone areas in Badulla district and prepare the development plan accordingly. All the areas in Badulla district got involved in the task of preparing this plan. The United Nations Organization provides assistance for this Programme and the preliminary activities were commenced in the year 2015. Village level landslide disaster maps had been prepared by December 2016 and people were educated about the areas at risk. The physical progress achieved in it was 70%.

5.11.2 Nippon Exchange Programme -2016

The programme named Ship For World Youth Leaders which was organized by the Prime - Minister office of Japan was conducted in Sri Lanka by the Youth Services Organization on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka. Around 250 youths of Japan and 12 other countries including Sri Lanka participated in this programme which was organized with the objective of developing mutual understanding among the youth in a cultural and social perspective and building up leadership qualities in them.

The ship carrying these youths stayed in Sri Lanka during the period from 14/02/2016 up to 17/02/2016 and they engaged in different study tours during their stay here.

Accordingly 50 youths of Japan and 12 other countries including Sri Lanka made a study tour in the Disaster Management Centre from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon on 15/02/2015.

Lectures were conducted to provide awareness on disaster management in Sri Lanka and global relationships with disaster management in Sri Lanka and also on emergency operations.

6. Training & Awareness Division

The main responsibility of the Awareness Division of the Disaster Management Centre is to conduct training and awareness programmes for the representatives of the government departments, institutions, the three forces, police, civil security force, and the stakeholder non-governmental institutions and also to carry out training programs for the capacity development of the internal staff of the awareness division of the Disaster Management Centre.

These Training and Awareness programmes are implemented at National, District, Divisional secretariat and Grama Niladhari division levels. National level programmes are implemented by the Disaster Management Centre whereas district, divisional secretariat division and village level programmes are implemented by District Disaster Management Coordination Units. The Treasury provided a financial allocation of 12.5 million rupees for training and awareness programmes of the Disaster Management Centre in the year 2016. This financial allocation was used to educate the people of the country about disaster management, train the relevant groups and implement programmes from the village level up to the national level. Accordingly the targets of the Action Plan of the Disaster Management Centre for the year 2016 were achieved. The physical progress of the financial allocations provided for the training and awareness programmes and also of the planned programmes in the year 2016 was 99%.

The manner in which the financial allocations were apportioned among the national level and district level programmes is indicated below.

An amount of 2.5 million rupees was allocated to the Disaster Management Centre for human resources management in the year 2016 and capacity development programmes were implemented using the aforesaid financial allocations. Accordingly financial allocations were provided to 10 officers and 4 Assistant Directors to follow a Post Graduate Diploma on Disaster Management conducted by the University of Kelaniya. In addition to that relevant training was provided to District Disaster Management Assistant Officers and Management Assistants in order to provide them with practical training on geological incident command system and mapping, office procedures, documentation and procurement processes.

6.1 National Level Programmes

A residential workshop was conducted in Batangala Youth Services Training Centre from 29.08.2016 up to 01.09.2016 as the first stage of the establishment of young volunteer groups of disaster management in Ratnapura district for the members in the Divisional Secretariat Divisions of Ratnapura, Ehaliyagoda, Kuruvita, Elapatha, Nivithigala, Kiriella, Ayagama, and Kalawana. Another residential workshop was conducted in Diveneguma Training Centre in Kalthota from 13.09.2016 up to 16.09.2016 for the members of the Divisional Secretariat Divisions of Balangoda, Imbulpe, Weligepola, Palmadulla, Opanayaka, Ambilipitiya, Kolonna, Godakawela and Kahawata. A flood and landslide simulation programme with practical

activities was conducted with the participation of the disaster management volunteer groups in Ratnapura district as the final stage of the aforesaid training workshop. The conclusion ceremony and the award of certificates to the youths who participated in the aforesaid workshop was carried out under the patronage of the Minister of Disaster Management Hon. AnuraPriyadarshana Yapa , Deputy Minister of Disaster Management Hon. Dunesh Gankanda and the secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management Mr. S.S. Miyanawala in Army Engineering Training School in Embilipitiya on 30.09. 2016 at 9.00 a.m.

6.2 District Level Programmes

These programmes were conducted by the District Disaster Management Units under the coordination of the District Level Head Office. The objective of implementing these programmes was to conduct training and awareness programmes for people in regard to the disaster risks prevailing in each district and the impacts that can be made by them to districts.

The manner in which financial allocations were provided to each district is explained below.

No	District	First allocation provided	Number	District	First allocation provided
1	Anuradhapura	333,650.00	14	Kurunegala	635,000.00
2	Ampara	340,110.00	15	Mannar	333,985.00
3	Badulla	584,000.00	16	Matale	441,175.00
4	Batticaloa	320,000.00	17	Matara	532,206.50
5	Colombo	482,228.50	18	Moneragala	347,280.00
6	Galle	492,505.00	19	Mullativu	373,970.00
7	Gampaha	402,375.00	20	Nuwaraeliya	390,000.00
8	Hambanthota	480,020.00	21	Polonnaruwa	362,615.00
9	Jaffna	475,030.00	22	Puttalam	430,000.00
10	Kalutara	353,800.00	23	Ratnapura	501,100.00
11	Kandy	369,300.00	24	Trincomalee	362,500.00
12	Kegalle	500,000.00	25	Vavuniya	385,100.00
13	Killinochchi	364,572.40			

Table 6.1: Provisions allocated for district level training programs

The awareness and training programmes of the year 2016 were implemented throughout all the 25 districts and in addition to that national level training and awareness programmes were conducted by the Head Office in Colombo. Accordingly a detailed description of the participants of the District level and National level programmes of the year 2016 is given below.

No.	District	Total Number of Participants of the Programme
01	Ampara	1748
02	Anuradhapura	1623
03	Badulla	1437
04	Batticaloa	1000

05	Colombo	2247
06	Galle	3033
07	Gampaha	1450
08	Hambanthota	3290
09	Jaffna	1836
10	Kalutara	2586
11	Kandy	1912
12	Kegalle	2092
13	Killinochchi	1060
14	Kurunegala	2012
15	Mannar	1320
16	Matale	1455
17	Matara	2156
18	Monaragala	1844
19	Mullativu	1366
20	Nuwaraeliya	1630
21	Polonnaruwa	1322
22	Puttalam	2537
23	Ratnapura	1296
24	Trincomalee	1534
25	Vavuniya	1517
26	National Level Programmes	2010

Table 6.2: Participation in programs at district level and national level

Residential training was provided to 198 youths in the national level programmes conducted in the year 2016 and they were integrated into the society as Youth Volunteers of Disaster Management. This programme was jointly conducted by National Youth Services Council, National Youth Corps and the Disaster Management Centre.



Leadership Training Program



Camp Management Training



First Aid Program



Awareness Program for Tri force officers on Disaster Management



Exhibition on Disaster Management



Awareness Program for Public officers on Disaster



Fire Safety Training Program



Search & Rescue Training Program



Awareness Program for School Children



Awareness Program on Rural Community

7. Emergency Operations Centre

The Emergency Operations Centre was established in the year 2016 and it operates throughout the 7 days of the week around the clock each day. The Emergency Operations Centre receives early warnings about imminent disasters from the technical institutions and this Centre takes action to disseminate that information to the needy and also to monitor the aforesaid situation continuously and make relevant responses in that regard. The Disaster Management Centre conserves and maintains the information about natural and man -made disasters that occur in the country and a daily situation report is also prepared by it.

The Disaster Management Centre coordinates rescue operations and the utilization of resources and emergency relief with the assistance of the armed forces ,police and other relevant stake holders in a natural or man - made disaster situation. This Centre operates in the new building located at Vidya Mawatha Colombo 07 , which has enhanced facilities.

People Affected by Floods The people living in the districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Puttalam, Ratnapura ,Kegalle ,Kurunegala, Kalutara, Galle,Hambanthota ,Anuradhapura , Polonnaruwa Vavuniya, Mannar, Jaffna ,Mullativu, Killinochchi and Badulla were affected by the floods which occurred with the inclement weather situation that prevailed in May 2016 in Sri Lanka. The water level of the Kelani river increased due to the heavy rainfall that prevailed in that month and as a result of it Gampaha and Colombo districts were severely affected.

The total number of families that were affected by the floods reported during the period from January up to December 201 6 was 110596. The Emergency Operations Center coordinated the rescue operations ,evacuation of people and emergency relief activities with the assistance of the police and the armed forces upon the request of the District Coordination Units.



Evacuation of people to safety places after the Kelani river flooded

➤ land slides

With the growth of the unfavorable weather situation , landslides and landslide risks were experienced in the districts of Kegalle , Kandy Rathnapura,Nuwaraeliya, Matale and Badulla.The following severe disasters occurred during the aforesaid period of time.

Four deaths were reported due to the landslide that occurred in the Denishwatta mountain in Dehiowita area in Kegalle district. Forty eight people died and 113 people disappeared due to the landslide that occurred in Aranayaka area. The number of people that disappeared due to that land slide is 2. The Army headquarters and the Commander - Security Personnel were informed of this land slide and army personnel were deployed for search and rescue operations.



Landslides in Aranayaka ,Dehiowita ,Bulathkohupitiya areas –Search and Rescue Operations

With the commencement of the rainy season ,action was taken to educate the media throughout the 24 hours of the day . All the pre -warning announcements were issued to the media continuously as soon as they were received. The technical data required for issuing pre-warnings in regard to floods and landslides were received from the National Building Research Organization and the Department of Irrigation. Pre-warnings are made to the people who may be affected by disasters through the warning system of the Emergency Operations Center of the Disaster Management Center.

- The people who were affected and displaced by the floods that occurred in Colombo, Kolonnawa, Kaduwela Divisional Secretariat Divisions were evacuated into safety places by the Sri Lanka Navy, Police Naval Division and the Air Force and the people who stayed in the upper storeys of their houses were provided with food continuously with the assistance of the Navy and the Air Force. The police and the Army launched infantry operations to rescue the lives of people and provide relief to them.
- Cooked food, dry rations ,clothes and tents were provided to be distributed among the displaced people and the Disaster Relief Services Center distributed those items among them.
- The relevant health teams were referred to the safety places with the coordination of the Ministry of Health. A recycling programme was commenced by collecting plastic and polythene in conjunction with the Solid Waste Disposal Project of the Ministry of Environment.
- In addition to that the fisheries boats hired by the Disaster Management Centre and about 47 boats obtained by a Non –Governmental Organization were deployed to rescue the displaced people during the period from 18th May up to 22nd May.

➤ **Strong/Violent Winds**

83 incidents of strong winds were reported in the year 2016 and 1846 families were affected by them. The Disaster Management Centre was able to coordinate the rescue operations , clear roads, restore communication and power supply breakdowns and provide relief to the victims with the assistance of the National Disaster Relief Services Centre and the Ministry of Disaster Management. The Disaster Management Centre instructed the General Public to remove the dangerous trees and branches near their houses before the commencement of the monsoon times..

➤ **Emergency Response Activities in Wild /Other Fires**

Twenty nine incidents of urban fires and 29 wild fires were reported during the period from January up to September 2016 and the Disaster Management Centre was able to control those fires using its effective communication network with the assistance of the Police, Air Force and the Army. The large scale damage which could have been caused to the lives of people ,the property and the environment could be prevented through this. The Army, Air Force and the police officers were able to be deployed to control wildfires with the assistance of the Wildlife Conservation Department and the villagers

➤ **Explosions**

In regard to the fires that were caused by the explosion that occurred in the armory of the Salawa Army Camp on 05.06.2016 the Disaster Management Center was able to coordinate with the office of the Chief of Defence Staff and evacuate people to safety places , look into the necessity of ambulances and fire extinguishing vehicles having consulted the army officer in charge of the area and provide necessary information to people through the media.

Necessary awareness was given to people in order to confirm their protection and necessary coordination was carried out in order to evacuate people living in an area up to six kilometers and also to disconnect power supply.

The food and water required by the people living in safety places were provided to them with the assistance of the Divisional Secretaries of Sithawaka and Dompe. The National Relief Services Centre made the necessary coordination to supply the items required by the people living in relief camps at night.

➤ **The People Affected by Droughts**

The total number of families and persons affected by the droughts experienced in 23 districts during the period from January to December 2016 were 274242 and 1025839 respectively. Relief operation activities were carried out by the district coordination units in this regard. Action was taken to provide drinking water to the people who were affected by the droughts

having purchased tractors and bowzers. Purchasing Necessary Equipment for Emergency Response Activities in regard to Floods and Other Disasters

Necessary action was taken to purchase 88 Toggle rope (200m) , 103 Search lamps, 70 boats , 28 engines, 01 mega phone, 05 hoes , 05 shovels , 30 gumboots , 2000 rain coats , 550 torches , 550 wire cutters , 72 chain saws, 280 Manna knives, 55 chain pulleys , 05 axe blades, 05 Bandi saws , 550 eye masks , 30 gloves, 1000 rain gauges

Funds for the purchase of equipment required for emergency response activities

Particulars of the Purchase	Total allocations 2016 (Rs. Millions)
132 Toggle ropes (200 m)	11.13
70 boats	10.78
55 PA Sys-	6.22
72 chain saws	4.64
2000 rain coats	2.68
1000rain gauges	2.75
55 chain pulleys	0.275
550 eye masks	0.23
280 manna knives	0.46
01 mega phone	0.15
05 hoes	
05 shovels	
30 gumboots	
05 axe blades	
05 Bandi axes	
30 gloves	

Table 7.1: Purchasing equipment for emergency response



Navy providing Search and Rescue Operation Equipment

The summary of the harms and damages caused during the period from 1st January 2016 up to 31st December 2016

Disaster	Affected		No. of Deaths	No. of injured persons	No. of Missing persons	No. of houses damaged	
	No. of Families	No. of Persons				Totally	Partially
Droughts	274,242	1,025,839	-	-	-	-	-
Floods	110,596	448,833	26	22	0	385	2549
Strong Winds	1,839	7,076	4	3		59	1830
Animal Attacks	-	-	1	12	-	-	-
Drowning	7	14	13	-	5	-	-
Lightning Attack	38	154	9	9		6	25
Landslides	7,903	28,270	67	9	117	244	1776
Earth mound slips	3,616	14,041	9	5		30	591
Total	398,241	1,524,227	129	60	122	724	6771

Table 7.2: The summary of the harms and damages caused during the period from 1st January 2016 up to 31st December 2016 Source : *Desinventor, 2016*

7.2 Early Warnings

The Disaster Management Centre has given the highest priority to enhance the capacity of the district units and the rural community to disseminate early warnings. There are 77 early warning towers installed along the coastal belt and a new system has been established to create awareness in people having upgraded the system of providing awareness to people through the short message service. Early warning system has been spread by now in order that it covers most of the areas in the country. Furthermore communication activities have been transmitted up to the ground level.

➤ Intra Government Network

This was installed as a system which costs less than the previous system using the Broad band internet system of the Dialogue Company. This is completely combined with technical institutions, media, the three forces and the emergency operations centre of the Disaster Management Centre. This system has been established under three digits in order to confirm undisturbed communication among these 15 institutions. Furthermore Intra Government Network was maintained efficiently in order that communication activities could be carried in a

systematic manner in an emergency using the Broad Band internet facility of the Dialogue Company.

➤ **Upgrading the Email system**

The email facility, which is a systematic methodology for exchanging information, was upgraded in order that it could be used in an efficient and effective manner.

➤ **Introducing 117 web portal**

A new web portal was provided to the Disaster Management Centre through the intervention of the Virtusa Pvt (Ltd.) in order that people could inform their requirements to the Disaster Management Centre in an emergency using a web application. This could be used by people to convey information in regard to their personal requirements, requirements of relief services and the disasters that they have undergone.

➤ **Sri Lanka Disaster Resources Network**

Various equipment and human resources available in each district are identified using Sri Lanka Disaster Resources Network and the aforesaid equipment and human resources are hired in emergencies. This data base of the resources in each district to be used in an emergency is updated by the Emergency Operations Centre once a year.

➤ **Call Centre**

This disaster management call center has been in operation (call number 117) since 2013 to enable communication with the General Public in emergencies. Twenty telephone operators have been recruited and this emergency center is operating round the clock at the moment. 105,498 various calls in the form of complaint calls , emergency calls , missed calls and disconnected calls have been received up to 31st December and prompt response has been made to 18,278 calls out of the aforesaid number of calls.

➤ **Upgrading the telephone booth of the Disaster Management Centre**

Necessary action was taken to create a new software for the new telephone booth with the assistance of Sri Lanka Telecom. 98 CDMA telephones were donated by SLT Manudam Seva Programme and 82 telephones out of the aforesaid number of telephones were distributed among the stakeholder institutions and communication network with the Disaster Management Centre was made efficient through it.



24 x 7 Call Center

➤ **Emergency Response Committee**

The Emergency Response Committee consists of the senior officers in essential services, the stakeholder groups that make responses in emergencies and the stakeholder institutions that provide resources and make responses in a disaster situation in collaboration with the relevant institutions. The Emergency Response Committee provided the necessary assistance in two huge disaster situations that occurred island wide in the year 2016. Accordingly necessary action was taken to provide the relevant assistance in huge landslides that occurred in Kegalle district in the year 2016 and relief was provided to the victims for a number of days.

➤ **Dengue Eradication Programme**

Disaster Management Coordination Units organised dengue eradication programs at provincial, district ,divisional and Grama Niladhari Division levels in all the twenty-five districts in the year 2016. Further more the Disaster Management Coordination Units are conducting dengue eradication programs with the assistance of health officers, Samurdhi officers ,teachers, students and the officers of the three forces and the police in the area.

➤ **Coordination of Media in Emergencies**

People are kept informed continuously in disaster situations throughout the 24 hours of the day using the print and electronic media.

➤ **National Emergency Operation Plan**

National Emergency Operations Plan identifies disaster situations that occur in the country and it covers the response mechanisms for meteorological ,water related, biological, technological and man made disasters that occur in Sri Lanka. The National Emergency Operation Plan has been formulated in two volumes as volume I and volume II in all three languages for the convenience of reference. The volume I of the National Emergency Operation Plan carries out the tasks of providing facilities to assign responsibilities to institutions and persons , activating the pre-warning mechanism and coordination of the operations of urgent requirements in emergencies that exceed the capacity and the regular responsibility of any institution and the volume II of the aforesaid plan explains institutional responsibilities and duties.

The approval of the Interim Management Committee has been given to the activities carried out by the Emergency Operations Centre as per the Volume –I of the National Emergency Operations Plan until the approval of the National Disaster Management Council is given to the whole National Emergency Operations Plan.

The activities carried out in the year 2016, which are pertaining to the Emergency Operations Centre

About 200 awareness programs were conducted for school students, officers of the security forces , stakeholders , 85 groups of public officers on the subject areas such as emergency operations , early warnings , disaster management using the video conference room and the emergency operations center.

Challenges

➤ Information Communication , Technological Equipment and Training

The Disaster Management Centre should have an efficient communication system in order to provide information to the people at ground level in an emergency. The communication transmission presently available in the disaster Management Centre is strong enough to address the whole population that may be affected by disasters.

➤ Weather Changes and Negative Impacts of them

Though arrangements have been made to minimize disasters it is not possible to prevent disasters. Therefore much priority should be given to enforce emergency response methodologies in order to face the challenges posed as a result of weather changes.

An unusual weather pattern was experienced during the previous several years due to the weather changes. Therefore unpredictable disasters occur when a heavy rainfall is experienced even during a short period of time. Houses, infrastructure, vegetations and livestock etc. are damaged in an inclement weather condition. Therefore more attention should be paid to disaster preparedness and disaster resilience activities and awareness programmes should be conducted in regard to the negative impacts of weather changes.

- Even though a huge amount of money has to be spent for disaster response equipment that has been installed and distributed and also for information dissemination equipment and their maintenance the aforesaid equipment has to be kept in proper operational condition.

8. Financial progress – 31st December 2016

An allocation of 978 million rupees was provided to the Disaster Management Centre in the year 2016. An amount of 12.5 million rupees, an amount of 195 million rupees and an amount of 770.5 rupees were allocated out of the aforesaid amount as the expenses of the National Council, as the recurrent expenses of the Disaster Management Centre and as capital expenditure

respectively. An amount of 724.9 million rupees out of the total amount of money allocated had been spent by 31st December 2016 as is mentioned below.

Expenditure Item No.	Programme / Project/ Activity	Total Allocation 2016 (Amended) (Rs. Millions)	Allocations Received 2016 (Rs. Millions)	Total Expenditure 2016 (Rs Millions.)
106-2-3-1-1503	National Council of Disaster Management (NDMC)	12.5	1.5	1.4
106-2-3-2-1503	Recurrent Expenditures (DMC)	195	195	194.25
Capital Expenditure				
106-2-3-2401	Training and Capacity Development	2.5	2.5	2.47
106-2-3-3-2201	Disaster Mitigation Projects for the mitigation of impacts of disasters in districts	500	443.2	421.58
106-2-3-4-2201	Purchasing equipment to face sudden floods and drought situations.	75	75	71.8
106-2-3-5-2201-I	Providing awareness to the community on disaster management and preparedness-Awareness Division	12.5	12.5	
106-2-3-5-2201-II	Providing awareness to the community on disaster management and preparedness-Awareness Division- Preparedness Division	12.5	12.5	11.35
106-2-3-6-2201	Flood risk Mitigation Projects	100	-	-
106-2-3-7-2201	Developing multiple disaster risk profiles for Sri Lanka	68	10.17	10.1
	Total Capital Expenditure	770.5	555.87	529.26
	Total Expenditure - (Recurrent and Capital)	978	752.37	724.91

Table 8.1: Financial Progress 31st December 2016

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015 (Restated)		2015 (Audited)	
	Notes	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Income	01	195,000,000.00		167,119,514.00		167,119,514.00	
Other Income	02	<u>187,216,586.25</u>		<u>198,850,659.63</u>		<u>195,351,155.31</u>	
		382,216,586.25		365,970,173.63		362,470,669.31	
Administrative Expenses	03	<u>(377,524,745.74)</u>		<u>(373,688,176.81)</u>		<u>373,722,384.06</u>	
Other Expenses	04	<u>(10,851,314.92)</u>		<u>(4,537,469.33)</u>		<u>4,511,174.17</u>	
Surplus / (Deficit) From Operations		(6,159,474.41)		(12,255,472.51)		(15,762,888.92)	
Finance Expenses		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation		(6,159,474.41)		(12,255,472.51)		(15,762,888.92)	
Taxation		-		-		-	
Total Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>(6,159,474.41)</u>		<u>(12,255,472.51)</u>		<u>(15,762,888.92)</u>	

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016		2015 (Restated)		2015 (Audited)	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
ASSETS							
Non-Current Assets							
Property, Plant & Equipment	05	1,146,812,194.17	1,285,538,301.94	1,285,538,301.94			
Current Assets							
Capital Work-in-Progress Projects	06	22,708,287.86	203,166,796.20	203,166,796.22			
Disaster Response Equipment at Stock	07	51,449,284.34	33,706,203.05	33,706,203.05			
Inventories	08	4,380,582.08	2,574,007.56	2,574,007.56			
Prepayment & Advances	09	9,306,995.63	2,906,314.37	2,906,314.37			
Deposits & Other Receivables	10	1,653,509.55	1,723,808.72	1,723,808.72			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	30,353,922.06	23,520,286.72	23,520,286.72			
Total Current Assets		119,852,581.52	267,597,416.62	267,597,416.64			
TOTAL ASSETS		1,266,664,775.69	1,553,135,718.56	1,553,135,718.58			
FUNDS, RESERVES & LIABILITIES							
NET ASSETS/ EQUITY							
Accumulated Funds		(51,438,043.14)	(41,805,359.48)	(45,278,568.73)			
RESERVES							
Capital Grant from Treasury		812,532,905.28	833,185,769.81	833,185,769.81			
Capital Grant of Assets - Treasury		10,740,000.00	7,505,000.00	7,505,000.00			
Capital Grant of Assets - ICET		1,075,226,667.42	1,244,186,078.53	1,244,186,078.53			
Investment on Capital Grant	12	(617,916,270.94)	(525,322,864.53)	(525,322,864.53)			
Total Net Assets/Equity		1,229,145,258.62	1,517,748,624.33	1,514,275,415.08			

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 ST DECEMBER 2016 (Cont...)****Non-Current Liabilities**

Grant from Other organizations	13	8,454,707.50	11,506,391.11	14,979,600.38
Retirement Benefits Obligations	14	23,408,696.82	21,174,185.63	21,174,185.63

Current Liabilities

Trade and Other Payable	15	5,450,101.19	2,500,505.93	2,500,505.93
Other Provisions	16	206,011.56	206,011.56	206,011.56

Total Current Liabilities

5,656,112.75	2,706,517.49	2,706,517.49
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Total Liabilities

37,519,517.07	35,387,094.23	38,860,303.50
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TOTAL FUNDS & LIABILITIES

1,266,664,775.69	1,553,135,718.56	1,553,135,718.58
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The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 17 attached is form an integral part of these Financial Statements. We certify that the Financial Statements of the Institute give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31st December 2016, and of its Surplus/(Deficit) for the year ended. These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government Rules and Regulations. The Board Directors is responsible for the Preparation and Presentation of these Financial Statements.

Nishantha Abeysinghe
Assistant Director (Finance)
Disaster Management Centre
Date

G.L.S.Senadheera
Director General
Disaster Management Centre
Date

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATE OF CHANGE NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2016

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Balance as at 1st January 2015	515,487,058.00		(35,294,840.79)		480,192,217.21	
Capital Grant Received During the year 2015	684,500,000.00		-		684,500,000.00	
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2015	(525,322,864.53)		-		(525,322,864.53)	
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2015(Audited)			(15,762,888.92)		(15,762,888.92)	
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2015(Restated)			(12,255,472.51)		(12,255,472.51)	
Prior year adjustments(Restated)	-		5,744,953.83		5,744,953.84	
Prior year adjustments(Audited)	-		5,779,160.93		5,779,160.93	
Balance as at 31st December 2015(Restated)	674,664,193.47		(41,805,359.46)		632,858,834.01	
Balance as at 31st December 2015(Audited)	674,666,193.47		(45,278,568.78)		629,385,624.69	
Balance as at 1st January 2016	674,664,193.47		(41,805,359.46)		632,858,834.01	
Prior year adjustments	-				-	
Capital Grant Received During the year 2016	504,670,000.00		-		504,670,000.00	
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2016	(617,916,270.94)		-		(617,916,270.94)	
Effect of Restatement of Prior year Comparative Info.			(3,473,209.27)		(3,473,209.27)	
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2016	-		(6,159,474.41)		(6,159,474.41)	
Balance as at 31st December 2016	561,417,922.53		(51,438,043.14)		513,453,088.66	

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 2016

	2016	2015 (Restated)	2015 (Audited)
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	(6,159,474.41)	(12,255,472.51)	(15,762,888.92)
Adjustments			
Depreciation	179,126,454.64	187,020,281.57	187,020,281.57
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(173,699,411.11)	(181,500,222.57)	(181,500,222.57)
Payment of Gratuity	(589,034.50)	(236,901.25)	-
Amortization of Motor Vehicle adjustment	-	2,897,025.16	2,847,928.63
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	2,823,545.69	8,936,348.13	8,699,446.88
Effect of Restatement of Prior year Comparative Information	(3,473,209.27)	-	-
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Working Capital Changes	(1,971,128.96)	4,861,058.53	1,304,545.59
Changes in Working Capital			
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	70,299.17	(288,645.10)	(288,645.10)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(1,806,574.52)	313,937.90	313,937.90
(Increase)/Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	(17,743,081.29)	(20,512,794.57)	(20,512,794.57)
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	(6,400,681.26)	6,363,020.86	6,363,020.86
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	2,949,595.26	(846,198.88)	(846,198.88)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Provisions	-	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Capital WIP Projects	180,458,508.36	(125,903,932.97)	(125,903,932.97)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	155,556,936.74	(136,013,554.23)	(139,570,067.17)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(32,425,346.87)	(11,787,926.53)	(11,787,926.53)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(32,425,346.87)	(11,787,926.53)	(11,787,926.53)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Capital Grant Receipt	504,670,000.00	684,500,000.00	684,500,000.00
Capital Grant Payments	(617,916,270.92)	(525,322,864.53)	(525,322,864.53)
Net Grants from NGO/INGO	(3,051,683.61)	6,389,177.99	9,945,691.37
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(116,297,954.53)	165,566,313.46	169,122,826.84
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents	6,833,635.34	17,764,832.70	17,764,832.70
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	23,520,286.72	5,755,454.02	5,755,454.02
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (Note A)	30,353,922.06	23,520,286.72	23,520,286.72
Cash at Bank	30,353,922.06	23,464,131.47	23,464,131.47
Cash in Hand	-	56,155.25	56,155.25
	30,353,922.06	23,520,286.72	23,520,286.72

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 DOMICILE & LEGAL FORM

Disaster Management Centre is a Statutory board formed under Act no 13 of 2005 for assisting the National Council for Disaster Management in Implementing Disaster Risk Management Activities of Sri Lanka. Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is operating under the Ministry of Disaster Management. The name of the Ministry was changed in January 2015, as Public Order, Disaster Management and Cristian Affaires. And again, in the same year it has been changed the name of the Ministry as Ministry of Disaster Management.

1.2 COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION

Disaster Management Centre has incorporated in Sri Lanka under Parliament Act no 13 of 2005.

1.3 PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OPERATION

Head Office of the Disaster Management Centre has located at Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 7. And 25 Nos of District Co-coordinating units have been established in each district secretariats.

1.4 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Mission of the Disaster Management Center (DMC) is to create and sustain a culture of safety among communities and the nation at large through systematic management of natural, technological and man-made disasters. Vision of Disaster Management Center is “Safer Communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka”.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Financial Statements of the DMC is comprising of Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of cash Flow, Statement of Changes in Equity/Net Assets and Notes to the Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS). And further, it has followed Accounting Standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These statements prepared in Sri Lanka Rupees have been prepared on historical cost convention or valuation. No adjustment has been made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements. Where appropriate, the specific policies used have been explained in the succeeding notes.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Comparative figures have been rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with the current year's presentation.

2.1.4 FINANCIAL YEAR

Financial year of the Disaster Management Center is the calendar year which ends on 31st December.

2.2 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation. The provision for depreciation has calculated on the cost or valuation of all property, plant and equipment other than freehold land in order to write off such amount over the estimated useful lives by equal installments as follows,

	Rate (%)
Building & Structure	2.5
Tsunami & Early Warning Tower	5
Office Equipment	10
Furniture & Fittings	10
Computers & Accessories	10
Motor Vehicle	20
Telecommunication Equipment	5-20
Accounting Software	20

Before 2013, Depreciation has provided in the year of purchased/constructed assets are in use. DMC has changed its method of depreciation as no depreciation will be charged in the year of purchased/constructed and it will be fully depreciated at the year of disposal of the asset.

2.3 PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT 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 at the DMC. The provision is neither externally funded nor has it been actuarially valued.

2.4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables are carried at anticipated realizable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont...)

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand and cash at bank.

2.6 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

All material events after the statement of financial position date are considered and where necessary adjustments and disclosures are made in the financial statements.

2.7 LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing the Financial Statements.

2.8 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

Employees are eligible for Employee's Provident Fund contribution and Employee's Trust Fund contributions. The Institute contributes 12% and 3% on Total Earnings of employees to EPF and ETF respectively.

2.9 INCOME

2.9.1 GRANT IN THE NATURE OF RECURRENT

According to the clause 29, 30 and 31 of LKAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, Grant Received to the entity from General Treasury for the Recurrent Expenditure has been recognized as Income, and also all the Income which was generated by the Entity has recognized directly to the Income Statement under Other Income.

2.9.2 GRANT IN THE NATURE OF CAPITAL

According to the clause 29 and 31 of LKAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, Grant Received to the entity from General Treasury for the Capital Expenditure has been deducted in reporting the related expenses.

2.1.0 EXPENDITURE RECOGNITION

All expenditure in the nature of recurrent incurred in the running of the entity has been charged to revenue in arriving at the Income over Expenditure for the year.

2.1.1 INVENTORIES

Inventories have been valued at the actual cost and are issued on first-in-first out basis. The closing balances of inventories are valued at the last purchased price.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016

NOTE 02 - OTHER INCOME

SUB NOTE - 02:01 AMORTIZATION OF CAPITAL GRANT OF ASSETS

<u>Assets Granted</u>	Total Cost as at 01.01.2016 RS. Cts.	Additions/Invest. of the Year RS. Cts.	Prior Year Adjustments RS. Cts.	Total Cost as at 31.12.2016 RS. Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	426,286,941.28			426,286,941.28
Office Equipment	5,916,010.90			5,916,010.90
Furniture & Fittings	558,600.00			558,600.00
Motor Vehicles	259,413,229.98			259,413,229.98
Telecommunication Equipment	1,547,757,171.74			1,547,757,171.74
Computers & Accessories	66,762,750.01			66,762,750.01
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	23,700,000.00	7,975,000.00		31,675,000.00
	2,330,394,703.91	7,975,000.00	-	2,338,369,703.91
<u>Amortization</u>	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2016	Amortization for the Year	Prior Year Adjustments	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2016
Motor Vehicles ICET	259,152,195.79	261,034.19		259,413,229.98
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	111,899,343.64	21,314,347.06		133,213,690.70
Computers & Accessories ICET	30,257,549.27	6,676,275.00		36,933,824.27
Office Equipment ICET	5,182,170.90	183,460.00		5,365,630.90
Telecommunication Equipment ICET	645,842,104.57	140,468,434.86		786,310,539.43
Furniture & Fittings ICET	335,160.00	55,860.00		391,020.00
Motor Vehicles Treasury Other	16,195,000.00	4,740,000.00		20,935,000.00
	1,068,863,524.17	173,699,411.11	-	1,242,562,935.28

Disaster Management Centre has changed its Accounting Policy of Amortizing Capital Grants of Assets on 2015 in compliance with the LKAS 20 - Accounting for Government Grants & Disclosure of Government Assistance. Accounting Treatment for the above policy change have been made in 2015, by Retrospective application which was stated in LKAS - 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	2016	2015 (Restated)	2015 (Audited)
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
NOTE 01 - INCOME			
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	195,000,000.00	167,119,514.00	167,119,514.00
	<u>195,000,000.00</u>	<u>167,119,514.00</u>	<u>167,119,514.00</u>

Grant for Recurrent Expenditures which was received from General Treasury has been recognized according to the LKAS 20 -Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. According to the Standard the Government Grants should not be recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received. Therefore, DMC has recognized only the receipt of recurrent grants as its income as at 31st December 2016. But the expenditures over the income have been taken into account upon occurred basis.

NOTE 02 - Other Income	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Assistance from Oxfam	140,000.00	-	-
Assistance from UNDP	-	271,382.00	271,382.00
Assistance from ADPC	1,140,000.00	1,140,000.00	-
Assistance from UNDP for Safety Day Donation	-	990,000.00	990,000.00
Assistance from CSE	186,292.50	-	-
Assistance from Red Cross	39,975.00	-	-
National Disaster Management Council	40,878.40	-	-
Tender Deposits - Non Refundable	57,500.00	85,500.00	85,500.00
Miscellaneous Income	93,117.73	145,106.12	145,106.12
Amortization on Capital Grants – (Note 2:1)	173,699,411.11	184,348,151.20	181,500,222.57
Assistance From WHO	119,348.84	627,585.00	627,585.00
Assistance from UNHABITAT	23,331.20	7,704,531.09	7,704,531.09
Assistance from UNDP for NEOP	1,969,339.28	1,530,820.00	-
Assistance from ADPC Safety Day	95,799.00	-	-
Assistance from SAARC for Workshop	10,000.00	-	-
Assistance from NDMC	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Insurance Claim	31,050.00	27,550.00	27,550.00
Assistance from SAARC Need Assessment Program	-	151,349.90	151,349.90
Assistance From China CAMC Eng. Co. Ltd for Meeriyabedda Housing Project	1,000,000.00	-	-
Assistance From UNDP for IDMP	396,400.00	396,400.00	-
Assistance From UNDP for RSSDP	840,069.80	36,045.00	-
Assistance From UNDP for SFDRR	321,122.43	321,122.43	-
Assistance From UNDP for DOSEG	1,477,164.96	75,117.00	-
Assistance for Flood Response in May 2016	4,035,786.00	-	-
	<u>187,216,586.25</u>	<u>198,850,659.63</u>	<u>195,351,155.31</u>

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016

NOTE 03 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Depreciation

	2016 Rs. Cts.	2015 Rs. Cts.	2015 (Audited) Rs. Cts.
Computers	8,844,456.09	8,818,191.09	8,818,191.09
Office Equipment	1,943,378.05	1,942,488.05	1,942,488.05
Accounting Software	80,625.00	107,500.00	107,500.00
Vehicle	5,001,034.19	13,436,202.25	13,436,202.25
Furniture & Fittings	642,634.18	640,294.25	640,294.25
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	21,366,091.07	21,366,091.07	21,366,091.07
Telecommunication Equipment	141,248,236.06	140,709,514.86	140,709,514.86

Maintenance Expenses

Vehicle Maintenance	13,206,475.52	11,364,219.73	11,364,219.73
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance	11,374,572.84	10,216,494.63	10,216,494.63

Personal Emoluments

Salaries & Wages Expense Account	49,234,858.08	44,706,750.18	44,706,750.18
Drivers Uniform Allowance	-	136,000.00	136,000.00
Overtime Expense	6,409,466.84	4,319,858.54	4,319,858.54
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)	13,014,858.30	11,705,037.08	11,705,037.08
Other Allowances	54,752,161.09	51,951,060.00	51,951,060.00
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)	3,147,491.82	2,876,463.18	2,876,463.18
Provision for Retirement Gratuity Payables	2,823,545.69	8,936,348.13	8,936,348.13

Services

AMC Payments	120,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
Other Expenses	400,804.16	552,262.96	552,262.96
Electricity & Water	11,933,442.79	10,710,750.94	10,710,750.94
Security Service	834,010.78	1,529,040.54	1,529,040.54
Transport Charges	13,300.00	-	-
Janitorial Service	1,091,709.58	1,088,166.73	1,088,166.73
Inquiry Charges	-	37,725.00	37,725.00
Rent and Local Taxes	682,672.00	624,723.58	624,723.58
IMC Payments	452,191.46	187,649.50	187,649.50
Interviews Related Expenses	21,738.00	1,725.00	1,725.00
Post & Telecommunication	9,061,101.41	8,263,874.48	8,263,874.48
Advertisement	580,771.00	187,696.50	187,696.50
Translation Fee	17,160.00	273,548.00	273,548.00
Progress Review Meeting Expenses	-	202,694.00	202,694.00

Supplies

Refreshment Expenses	562,700.74	240,078.55	240,078.55
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	3,168,975.85	3,182,018.36	3,182,018.36
Newspapers and Other	38,460.00	72,970.00	72,970.00
Fuel Expenses	8,779,330.89	7,729,214.17	7,729,214.17

Traveling and Subsistence Expenses

Traveling & Subsistence Expenses- Domestic	3,773,245.11	2,874,994.21	2,874,994.21
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses - Foreign	2,903,247.15	2,702,738.50	2,702,738.50

	377,524,745.74	373,688,176.81	373,722,384.06
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DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016	2016		2015 (Restated)		2015 (Audited)	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 04 - OTHER EXPENSES						
Expenditure from Oxfam Assistance	140,000.00		-		-	
Expenditure from UNDP Assistance		-	19,382.00		19,382.00	
Expenditure from ADPC Assistance		-	1,140,000.00		1,140,000.00	
Expenditure from CSE Assistance	176,097.50		-		-	
Expenditure from Red Cross Assistance	39,975.00		-		-	
NDMC Expenditure	1,406,250.00		336,348.00		336,348.00	
Other	617,957.42		-		-	
Expenditure from WHO	145,644.00		627,585.00		601,289.84	
Expenditure from NEOP	438,519.28		1,418,320.00		1,418,320.00	
Expenditure from SAARC for Workshop		-	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Expenditure from SAARC Need Assessment Program		-	151,349.90		151,349.90	
Expenditure from ADPC - Safety Day		-	5,800.00		5,800.00	
Expenditure from China CAMC Eng. Co. Ltd for Meeriyabadda Housing Project	1,000,000.00		-		-	
Expenditure From IDMP		-	396,400.00		396,400.00	
Expenditure from RSSDP	804,024.80		36,045.00		36,045.00	
Expenditure from SFDRR		-	321,122.43		321,122.43	
Expenditure from DOSEG	2,047,060.92		75,117.00		75,117.00	
Expenditure of Flood Response in May 2016	4,035,786.00		-		-	
	10,851,314.92		4,537,469.33		4,511,174.17	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

		Total Cost as at 01.01.2016		Additions/ Transfers of the Year		Total Cost as at 31.12.2016		Written Down Value as at 01.01.2016	
<u>Fixed Assets</u>		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	5%	427,321,821.33		-		427,321,821.33		315,008,525.66	
Office Equipment	10%	23,590,191.39		19,998,832.62		43,589,024.01		5,423,019.81	
Furniture & Fittings	10%	6,577,440.01		5,257,567.75		11,835,007.76		2,896,412.62	
Computers & Accessories	10%	88,447,410.85		7,168,946.50		95,616,357.35		41,673,398.50	
Motor Vehicles	20%	297,462,051.98		7,975,000.00		305,437,051.98		7,766,034.18	
Telecommunication Equipment	5-20%	1,558,531,595.74		-		1,558,531,595.74		912,448,411.17	
Accounting Software	20%	530,000.00		-		530,000.00		322,500.00	
		2,402,460,511.30		40,400,346.87		2,442,860,858.17		1,285,538,301.94	

		Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2016		Provisions/ Adjustments of the Year		Accu. Dep. as at 31.12.2016		Written Down Value as at 31.12.2016	
<u>Depreciation</u>		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	5%	112,313,295.67		21,366,091.07		133,679,386.74		293,642,434.59	
Office Equipment	10%	18,167,171.58		1,943,378.05		20,110,549.63		23,478,474.38	
Furniture & Fittings	10%	3,681,027.39		642,634.18		4,323,661.57		7,511,346.19	
Computers	10%	46,774,012.35		8,844,456.09		55,618,468.44		39,997,888.91	
Vehicles	20%	289,696,017.80		5,001,034.19		294,697,051.99		10,739,999.99	
Telecommunication Equipment	5-20%	646,083,184.57		141,248,236.06		787,331,420.63		771,200,175.11	
Accounting Software	20%	207,500.00		80,625.00		288,125.00		241,875.00	
		1,116,922,209.36		179,126,454.64		1,296,048,664.00		1,146,812,194.17	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016

NOTE 06 - CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS PROJECTS

Capital work-in progress project which has identified as the fund released to district secretaries fully or partially for estimated works and but it is at un finished stage as per the agreement as at 31st December 2016. Total payment made for those projects have been treated as Capital work-in progress projects and the details are as follows,

S/No.	Project	Nature	District	Allocation		Total Payments	
				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1.	Filling the Road from kuttiyawatta to Maben Ella	Flood	Galle	9,500,000.00		9,305,287.86	
2.	Rehabilitation of Dandugama Oya	Flood	Kurunegala	13,403,000.00		13,403,000.00	
	Total			22,903,000.00		22,708,287.86	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016

NOTE 07 - DISASTER RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AT STOCK		2016		2015	2015 (Audited)
ITEM	Qty	Total Value	Qty	Total Value	Total Value
		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Chain Saw	95	7,114,935.00	50	3,857,250.00	3,857,250.00
Life Saving Jackets	43	113,950.00	189	500,850.00	500,850.00
Boat Engine	-	-	11	3,388,000.00	3,388,000.00
Boats (Hull)	70	12,397,000.00	11	2,007,500.00	2,007,500.00
DMC Identification Jackets	2646	1,309,770.00	2997	1,483,515.00	1,483,515.00
Manual Sirens	2	48,840.00	241	5,885,220.00	5,885,220.00
Rain Guages	1000	2,750,000.00	-	-	-
Mana Kethi	10	6,328.00	10	6,328.05	6,328.05
Search & Rescue Ropes	132	11,134,200.00	-	-	-
Search Light	92	160,960.00	67	105,860.00	105,860.00
Catamarans	1	134,000.00	50	6,637,500.00	6,637,500.00
Gum Boot purchase from vote -7	405	521,478.00	3000	3,862,800.00	3,862,800.00
Generator	1	38,080.00	1	38,080.00	38,080.00
DMC Identification Jackets - UNDP	2000	990,000.00	2000	990,000.00	990,000.00
Rescue Bag	1500	2,475,000.00	2410	3,976,500.00	3,976,500.00
Water Tank 1000 l	46	373,244.00	100	811,400.00	811,400.00
Rubber Glouse	2150	376,250.00	-	-	-
Face Mask	2350	317,250.00	-	-	-
Axes STC	5	3,070.05	-	-	-
Steel Shovel STC	5	2,686.30	-	-	-
Lanlo Mammoty STC	5	4,250.00	-	-	-
Black Gum Boot STC	30	59,700.00	-	-	-
Mega Phone STC	1	10,700.00	-	-	-
Leather Gloves STC	30	9,549.30	-	-	-
Machete 12"	280	464,800.00	-	-	-
Eye Goggles	550	232,375.00	-	-	-
PA System - DMC A2120 H	55	7,154,618.90	-	-	-
Rain Coats	2000	3,082,000.00	-	-	-
Manual Saws	5	8,850.00	-	-	-
Water Pump BGVSP 2' SP	5	155,400.00	5	155,400.00	155,400.00
Total Value		51,449,284.55		33,706,203.05	33,706,203.05

At the beginning of the year, Disaster Response Equipment Stock was Rs.33, 706,203.05 and during the year it has transferred Rs.27, 576,153/= value of Disaster Response Equipment Stock to relevant expenditure votes since the items has distributed during the year. And further it has purchased Rs.43Mn worth of Disaster Response Equipment during the year of 2016.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -2016

	2016		2015		2015 (Audited)	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 08 - INVENTORIES						
Stationery Items	269,774.88		271,004.66		271,004.66	
Computer Toner & Cartridge	1,611,933.00		685,630.00		685,630.00	
Leaflets	36,250.00		58,000.00		58,000.00	
Booklets	966,420.00		966,420.00		966,420.00	
Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	1,496,204.20		504,452.90		504,452.90	
Others	0.00		88,500.00		88,500.00	
Grand Total	4,380,582.08		2,574,007.56		2,574,007.56	

NOTE 09 - PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Advances - Festival	175,750.02		303,500.02		303,500.02	
Advances - Stamp	19,788.85		18,910.70		18,910.70	
Prepayment on Early Warning Towers	7,910,812.50		75,000.02		75,000.00	
Advances - Cash Head Office	67,324.35		298,743.95		298,743.95	
Preparedness and Planning- Head Office	-		8,750.00		8,750.00	
Training Head Office	-		0.49		0.49	
Advances - Service and Maintenance Head Office	-		2,060.00		2,060.00	
Advances - Cash Districts	588,463.84		-		-	
Advances - Preparedness & Planning in Districts	200,165.53		1,315,569.80		1,315,569.80	
Advances - Training & Awareness in Districts	98,943.20		431,529.57		431,529.57	
Advances - Fuel Districts	222,763.34		223,898.34		223,898.34	
Advances - Service & Maintenance Districts	22,984.00		22,984.00		22,984.00	
Advances - Colombo Stock Exchange Districts	-		205,367.50		205,367.50	
	9,306,995.63		2,906,314.39		2,906,314.37	

NOTE 10 - DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Deposits on Dongles	3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00	
Deposits - Ceylon Electricity Board	1,108,500.00		1,108,500.00		1,108,500.00	
Deposits - National Water Supply & Drainage Board	51,500.00		51,500.00		51,500.00	
Other Receivables	490,509.55		560,808.72		560,808.72	
	1,653,509.55		1,723,808.72		1,723,808.72	

NOTE 11 - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Bank of Ceylon - 2744646	30,353,922.06		23,464,131.47		23,464,131.47	
Petty Cash	-		56,155.25		56,155.25	
	30,353,922.06		23,520,286.72		23,520,286.72	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016

	2016		2015		2015 Audited	
NOTE 12 - INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Capital Expenditure						
Capacity Building - Human Resource Development	2,472,535.44		2,115,113.04		2,115,113.04	
Medium Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Kurunagala, Matara, Hambanthota, Kalutara, Matale, Mulative & Badulla	558,548,530.26		367,101,455.22		367,101,455.22	
Safe Evacuation in Emergency	-		19,309,427.21		19,309,427.21	
Purchase of Equipment for Flood Emergency (DMC)	27,774,077.00		52,265,991.99		52,265,991.99	
Assisting State Agencies to prepare Preparedness Plans (DMC)	11,349,750.88		10,895,758.24		10,895,758.24	
Flood Mitigation in Panadura, Kalutara DS Division	-		35,000,000.00		35,000,000.00	
Flood Mitigation in Dambulla DS Division	-		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	
Flood Mitigation in Jaffna Districts	-		23,000,000.00		23,000,000.00	
Awareness Building	11,964,515.10		8,663,038.57		8,663,038.57	
Capacity Building of the Early Warning System - UNHABITAT	-		284,149.44		284,149.44	
Capacity Building of The Early Warning System - UNHABITAT Phase II	-		1,687,930.82		1,687,930.82	
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	5,806,862.26		-		-	
Net Investment on Capital Grant	617,916,270.94		525,322,864.53		525,322,864.53	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

	2016		2015 (Restated)		2015 (Audited)	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 13 - GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS						
UNDP	966,420.00		966,420.00		966,420.00	
ADPC	265,242.30		265,242.30		1405,242.30	
CSE	234,493.31		420,785.81		420,785..81	
IT Related Items Purchasing A/C	37,795.22		37,770.22		37,770.22	
World Health Organization	37,547.41		26,295.16		-	
Ministry of DM for Deyata Kirula	120,672.92		120,672.92		120,672.92	
UNHABITAT PHASE II	86,144.48		109,475.68		109,475.68	
UNDP FOR NEOP	4,953.22		193,972.50		1,724,792.50	
ADPC Safety Day	32,724.85		128,523.85		90,203.85	
SAARC FOR Workshop	1,755,917.10		1,765,917.10		1,264,594.00	
China CAMC Engineering Co, Ltd for Meeriyabedda Housing Project	1,000,000.00		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	
UNDP FOR IDMP	1,103,600.00		1,103,600.00		1,500,000.00	
UNDP FOR RSSDP	159,930.20		963,955.00		1,000,000.00	
UNDP FOR SFDRR	981,418.49		978,877.57		1,300,000.00	
UNDP FOR DOSEG	667,848.00		1,424,883.00		1,500,000.00	
UNDP for Mainstreaming DRR into LGS	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	
	8,454,707.50		11,506,391.11		14,979,600.38	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS –2016

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

	2016	2015	2015 (Audited)
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Balance as at 1st January 2016	21,174,185.63	12,474,738.75	12,474,738.75
Provision for the year	2,823,545.69	8,936,348.13	8,936,348.13
Payment	589,034.50	236,901.25	236,901.25
Balance as at 31st December 2016	23,408,696.82	21,174,185.63	21,174,185.63

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.

According to the LKAS 19 - Employee Benefits Standard issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka, Paragraph 57 and Appendix D has given guidance to make a provision for the Retirement Benefit Obligation of the entity.as per that if the entities has staff of over 100 employees is necessary to follow the instructions given in Appendix E. Appendix D (2) given the entities with including the Public Corporations engaged in sale of goods or the provision of Services.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2016

	2016		2015		2015 (Audited)	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 15 - OTHER PAYABLES						
Store Keeper Security Deposit	-		3,600.00		3,600.00	
Tender Deposits - Refundable	123,800.00		145,000.00		145,000.00	
Salaries & Wages Payable	23,020.00		72,736.47		72,736.47	
Overtime Payable	489,335.75		348,022.11		348,022.11	
Travelling Expenses Payable	195,415.00		180,498.40		180,498.40	
Fuel Expenses Payable	415,060.00		-		-	
Vehicle Maintenance Payable	280,684.00		-		-	
Rent & Local Taxes Payable	55,500.00		31,500.00		31,500.00	
Postal & Communication	2,736,238.91		676,353.09		676,353.09	
Electricity & Water Payable	905,366.37		837,292.48		837,292.48	
Other Services Payable	225,681.16		205,503.38		205,503.38	
	5,450,101.19		2,500,505.93		2,500,505.93	

NOTE 16 - OTHER PROVISIONS

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Provision for Loss of Stock	206,011.56		206,011.56		206,011.56	
	206,011.56		206,011.56		206,011.56	

A loss of Disaster Response Equipment to the value of Rs.206, 011.56 from Veyangoda DMC stores occurred on 7th June 2007. Disciplinary action has been taken against the officer who was in custody of the lost items. On the findings of the inquiry, service contract of the officer has been terminated. The court case is proceedings as at December 2016.

NOTE 17 – COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Comparative figures have been re-arranged and wherever necessary to confirm with the current year's presentation. It has affected to Rs.3,473,209.27 total value in note no- 02, 04 and 13 due to the resatements of the financial statements prepared for the year of 2016, for the rectification of income, expenditure and liability amounts of the comparative balances. It has given 2015 audited balance column also as an additional column to the financial statements of the year of 2016, for further information to the users of the financial statements.



විගණකාධිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி திணைக்களம்

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

DMG/A /DMC/01/16/13

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

14 November 2017

The Director General
Disaster Management Centre

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2016 in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

The audit of financial statements of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2016 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13(1) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 and Section 18 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2005. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Centre in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed Report in terms of Section 13(7)(a) of the Finance Act will be issued in due course.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI 1000-1810). Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Centre's preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Centre's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. Sub - sections (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 give discretionary powers to the Auditor General to determine the scope and extent of the audit.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report.

2. Financial Statements

2.1 Qualified Opinion

In my opinion except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

According to the requirement stipulated in the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 07, the provisions for depreciation of an asset required to be commenced at the time of the asset is remained ready to use. However, the Centre had adopted a policy on not to provide depreciation on the value of assets which procured during the year, and to provide depreciate fully for the year of assets disposed, contrary to the above mentioned requirement. However, the Centre had applied before 2013 a policy to provide depreciation from the year of assets procured.

2.2.2 Receivable and Payable Accounts

An action had not been taken to recover sums of Rs. 256,589 and Rs. 165,645, from an officer who resigned on 10 May 2010 and other officer who used an office vehicle without authority and met with an accident respectively.

2.2.3 Lack of Evidence for Audit

The following observations are made.

- (a) It was observed in audit that the details on utilization of funds remitted by the Centre to the District Secretaries to implement the disaster risk mitigation projects and the physical progress thereon were not reported in timely manner. Although 48 mitigation projects had been implemented during the

year under review at a cost of Rs.142,104,047, the completion reports thereon had not been submitted. Therefore, the physical progress and effectiveness of such projects could not be determined in audit.

- (b) The physical verification reports and other supporting documents in respect of to a Backhoe Loader shown at a cost of Rs.5,475,000 in the financial statements of the Centre under the Non-Current Assets had not been made available for audit .
- (c) It was observed in audit that insurance premiums had been paid under different assessments for a fleet of 30 motor vehicles even though the respective motor vehicles had a similar assessment individually . Further, the basis in computing the insurance premium amounting to Rs.2,284,431 paid during the year under review for 38 motor vehicles had not been explained for audit.
- (d) The physical verification reports of assets belonging to the Head Office of the Disaster Management Centre had not been made available for audit.

2.3 Non- compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

The following instances of non- compliances were observed in audit.

<u>Reference to Laws, Rules and Regulations etc.</u>	<u>Non-compliance</u>
(a) Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2005 Paragraph – 05	According to the Act , at least 04 meetings should be held annually, However, only 10 meetings had been held during the period of 11 years from the date of inauguration of the activities of the Disaster Management Centre of 12 October 2005 up to 31 December 2016.

(b) **Financial Regulations of the
Democratic Socialist
Republic of Sri Lanka**

- (i) Financial Regulations -395
(d)

Monthly bank reconciliation statements should be prepared before the 15 day of the following month. However, the Centre had failed to prepare its bank reconciliation statements on time, for the period from July to November 2016. However, the bank reconciliation for the month of December 2016 had been prepared only on 22 March 2017.

- (ii) Financial Regulations –
104

Even though 09 motor vehicles had met with accidents in 11 instances during the year under review, no preliminary reports on investigations or final report had been prepared and submitted.

(c) **Government Procurement
Guideline**

- (i) Guideline – 3.4.3

The suppliers to procure the items had not been registered by the Centre, as required by the Procurement Guideline.

(ii) Guideline – 4.2.1(b)

The required procurements for the minimum of 03 years should be included in the Main Procurement Plan. However, the needs of procurement for the year under review of the Centre had been included in the Procurement plan.

(iii) Procurement Manual
Supplement No.28 of 04
July 2014

Even though the approval of the Chief Accounting Officer should be taken personally for the repairs of motor vehicles over a cost of Rs.200, 000, the approval had not been taken to repair 04 motor vehicles at a total cost of Rs.1,643,434.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the final result of Centre for the year ended 31 December 2016 had resulted in a deficit of Rs.6,159,474 as compared with the corresponding deficit of Rs.12,255,473 for the preceding year, thus indicating an improvement of Rs.6,095,999 in the financial result in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Even though the proceeds from other Income had been decreased by a sum of Rs.11,634,074, the increase of the income from Government Recurrent provisions by a sum of Rs.27,880,486 had been the main reasons for the above improvement.

In analyzing financial results of 04 preceding years and in the year under review, a surplus had been indicated in the year 2014 and deficits had been indicated in other 04 years. However, after adjusting employees' remuneration and depreciation on non-current assets, the contribution amounting to Rs.272,154,844 in the year 2012 a sum of Rs.238,364,189 had been with fluctuation in the year 2016.

3.2 Legal cases raised against the Centre

Even though a legal case had been filed against the Centre at the District Court – Batticaloa on 07 August 2014 to claim compensation for the death of a person met with an accident of a vehicle owned to the Centre on 16 August 2012, the necessary information relevant to the case had not been disclosed in the financial statements.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

The following observations are made.

- (a) According to the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2005, actions are required to be taken by the Centre to mitigate 21 main risks areas, only 04 risks area had been prioritized since 2012 up to 2016. Out of the total amount of Rs.1,749.42 million spent during the respective period for disaster risk mitigation activities, 63 per cent of funds had been spent for the mitigation of flood risks, whilst spending 22 per cent for the risks on drought mitigation. Further, 08 per cent of funds had been used to mitigate risks on landslides and only balance 07 per cent of funds had been used for the mitigation of other 18 risk areas stated in the Act.
- (b) Even though the Disaster Management Plans in district, divisional and rural levels required to be prepared and submitted annually by the Preparedness Planning Division, it was observed that the respective plans prepared for 13 districts was remained older than 03 years.. Further, according to the plans of Grama Niladhari Divisions with high disaster risks could not be properly identified. The practicability of the District Preparedness Plan, Emergency Operations Plan and the Rehabilitation Plan which are the integral components of the District Plan could not be determined as a process to be implemented in accurate manner, since there is no way to identify mechanism applied to assess the risk thereon.

- (c) An allocation amounting to Rs 68,000,000 had been made for 2016 to implement a Project called "Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile Project for Sri Lanka" scheduled to be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs.247,000,000 under the provisions made by the General Treasury . Out of that a sum of Rs.10,804,000 had been utilized to procure system software and computer accessories during the year under review and no other action taken to implement the activities of the Project. Further, neither Action Plan nor a progress report had been submitted.
- (d) The Dambulla Flood Mitigation Project had been implemented by the Centre as a Major Project and the following observations are made thereon .
- A sum of Rs. 42 million had been allocated under this Project for 07 works implemented for widening of Thammenna Ela and bank reconstruction purposes. However, the necessity and the effectiveness of the Project could not be determined as there was no evidence received on a feasibility study carried out thereon.
 - According to the paragraph 4.3.1 of the Procurement Guideline, a total cost estimate is required to be prepared for all 07 works implemented under the Project. However, the estimates had been prepared part by part.
 - The physical inspection had been made, on 03 works, out of 07 works implemented by the Project and it was revealed that the gabion walls were not properly bound and fixed due to usage of metals which not in appropriate sizes. However, a sum of Rs.5,459,000 had been paid thereon. Further, a sum of Rs. 342,498 had been paid to embark wall area and it was observed that the area had been filled with soil instead using gravel, as specified.

(e) The Small and Medium Scale Projects are implemented by the District Secretariats to mitigate disasters in the provincial level and the following observations are made thereon

- A project proposal in proper manner is required to be prepared before allocating financial resources. However, the allocations had been remitted to the respective District Secretariats to implement 31 projects in 08 districts at an estimated cost of Rs.121,945,689 without being prepared such plans.
- Further, allocations in the range from 15 per cent to 66 per cent had remained unutilized, as the estimates for works had not been duly prepared by the Divisional Secretariats.
- After the completion of works, the balance of the funds remitted to the District Secretariats is required to be transferred to the Centre by 31 December 2016. However, action had not been taken to recover the savings amounting to Rs.8,889,449 from the respective Secretariats on 31 projects implemented in Anuradhapura, Ratnapura and Kurunegala districts. Further, various methods had been applied by the District Secretariats to calculate the administration cost on implementation of the projects.

4.2 Management Activities

The following observations are made.

- (a) The Disaster Management Centre had been empowered under the Section 18 of the Disaster Management Act, No.13 of 2005. Further, the amendments of the provisions of the Act also had been forwarded by the Ministry of Disaster Management to the Department of Legal Draftsman and then to the Attorney General's Department. The amended Act had been returned to the Ministry of Disaster Management on 22 June 2017 for their observations.

- (b) Even though the Head Office Building of the Centre had been constructed in a land belongs to the Department of Meteorology in 2010 at a cost of Rs.1,034,399,368 , action had not been taken to transfer the ownership of the land and bring the value of land and building to account.
- (c) Action had not been taken to determine the value of 18 motor cycles received from the United Nations Development Programme and other Non-Governmental Organizations. Further, no follow up action had been made to assess the running condition of the motor cycles and the custodian parties thereon. According to the auditor's point of view, there is a possibility to misuse of the assets and problems of the future existence of the respective assets.

4.3 Controls over Assets

The following observations are made.

- (a) An agreement had been signed on 14 March 2014 with District Secretariat of Monaragala to transfer a Water Bowser procured at a cost of Rs.5,000,000 under the "Capacity Building on Emergency Response". Even though the bowser had been handed over to the District Secretariat, the legal ownership had not been transferred up to 23 June 2017.
- (b) The approval of the Centre had not been granted by the Centre even up to February 2017 to dispose 62 Inventory items at District Disaster Management Coordinating Units which recommended to dispose by the Reports on Physical Verification since 2008.

4.4 Financial Management

The following observations are made.

- (a) According to the verification, it was confirmed that the cash book balance as at 31 December of the year under review amounted to Rs.18,023,370. However, 162 cheques valued at Rs.67,231,890 and 45 receipts valued at Rs. 79,562,441 had been accounted since 01 January 2017, as the payments and receipts made in 2016. Therefore, the closing balance of the cash book for the year under review had been shown as Rs.30,353,922 in the financial statements. It was observed that the action had been taken by the officers to open up computerized accounting system even after the closing date of the financial year and record the transactions.
- (b) Out of the allocations of Rs.770,500,000 and Rs.12,500,000 made for capital and recurrent expenditure respectively, only sums of Rs.504,670,000 and Rs.1,500,000 representing 65 per cent and 12 per cent respectively on the Estimate had been released by the General Treasury. Therefore, it is evidenced that the Centre had not taken action to get released funds from the General Treasury to meet the capital and recurrent expenditure on the activities scheduled to be done during the year under review.
- (c) A sum of Rs.2,000,000 had been received to the Centre as a donation from a private institution on 13 March 2015 and out of that a sum of Rs.1,000,000 remained unutilized even up to 31 December 2016.
- (d) A grant amounting Rs.1,300,000 had been received to the Centre from the United Nations Development Programme in 2015 to prepare a plan called "The Sendai Framework" for the period from 2015 to 2030 to mitigate all types of disasters. Out of that, a sum of Rs. 318,583 had been spent up to 31 December 2016 for various purposes. However, no action had been taken by the Centre to complete the above mentioned plan.

- (e) A Grant amounting to Rs.1,500,000 had been received on 07 July 2015 from the United Nations Development Programme to prepare the Institutional Disaster Management Plan and out of that a sum of Rs.396,000 had been spent up to the 19 May 2017. However, no such a plan had been prepared.

4.5 Idle and Underutilized Assets

A stock of identification jackets for the use of employees who assigned to the disaster relief services had been procured in July and October 2014 from the allocation made under the Emergency Requirements of the Centre. Out of that 2,997 pieces of jackets valued at Rs 1,483,515 were remained in the stores as at 31 December 2016 and only 351 pieces of jackets had been used during the year under review. In addition to that a stock of 2000 identification jackets had been procured in January 2015 at a cost of Rs.990,000, out of cash donations received from the United Nations Development Programme, The respective stock of jackets had remained in the stores without being utilized until the 31 December 2016.

4.6 Un-economic Transactions

Even though the selected suppliers had agreed to supply 70 Boats and 72 Chain Saws valued at Rs.17,081,640 by 28 November 2016, the respective order had been completed only on 14 December and 31 December 2016. In the meantime the rates of the Value Added Tax had been changed and as a result, a sum of Rs.616, 960 had been paid additionally, as Value Added Tax.

4.7 Procurement and Contract Process

The following observations were made.

- (a) The physical verification had been carried out on construction of drinking water wells under the Disaster Mitigation Risk Reduction Project implemented by Kurunegala District Disaster Management Coordinating Unit
- The following observations were made.

- i. Even though the construction works of a drinking water well required to be completed within one month period, according to the contract agreement signed on 30 November 2016, the respective works had not been completed even up to 26 January 2017. However, the report submitted by the Community Based Organization of the contract undertaken had erroneously stated that the works had been completed as at the scheduled date. .
 - ii. Even though 05 drinking water wells at an estimated cost of Rs.4,033,835 had been constructed within the area of Divisional Secretariat of Pannala, the action had not been taken even as at the date of inspection of 26 January 2017 to clean up the wells as enable to suit the water for drinking purposes. .
- (b) The Centre had entered into an agreement with a private company on 16 December 2016 for the purpose of rehabilitation and maintenance on 77 Tsunami Towers at a cost of Rs. 134,746,419 including Value Added Tax, and an advance of Rs.8,345,898 had also been paid on 21 December 2016 thereon. Even though, the work had to be completed within 90 days according to the agreement, it had not been completed until 30 June 2017.

The Director General had informed me that the delays on rehabilitation of Pre Hazard Warning Towers even after lapse of 06 months from the date of agreement had been occurred due to bad weather condition, delays in receiving of the technical equipment and the time taken to visits by the officers of the Signals Corps of Sri Lanka Army to check each and every tower.

- (c) According to the Procurement Plan of 21 December 2016, an allocation amounting to Rs.54.8 million had been made under the procurement on emergency situation and the newspaper advertisements at a cost of Rs.941,794 had been made to procure the items of goods under 19

categories therein. However, 1,213 items of goods belongs to 04 categories valued at Rs.12.859 million had been cancelled by the Centre. Even though the contract had been awarded on 22 December 2016 to procure 55 Chain Blocks at a cost of Rs. 4,243,250 without tax, such goods had not been supplied even as at 23 March 2017.

- (d) Since there was no attention made on the fundamental matters included in the site study report dated October 2014, submitted by the Engineering Faculty of the University of Peradeniya prior to preparation of the estimates for Akurana Flood Mitigation Project, provisions had not been made to remove unauthorized constructions at the narrow sections of the road and widen the respective sections. Under this Project, a sum of Rs. 18,122,900 had been paid to remove 12,700 cubic meters of mud and the certification thereon had been made by a temporary supervisor. Even though 486.76 cubic meters of mud had been removed and a sum of Rs. 694,606 was required to be paid, a sum of Rs.17,428,294 had been overpaid to the respective contractor. Further, according to the agreement, the works required to be completed by 14 November 2015 had not been completed even as at 29 February 2016 and no approvals had been granted to extend the period of the contract. Further, the penalties on delays amounting to Rs. 4,700 per day had not been charged.
- (e) Since the earth filling behind the concrete wall which had been built at a cost of Rs.1,569,490 to protect of Sri Anandaramaya of Kehelella in Badulla District had not been properly tamped and leveled. It was revealed that, a risk of accumulation of water behind the wall which flows directly from the upper areas.

4.8 Human Resource Management

The following observations are made.

- (a) The approved cadre of the Centre consisted with 344 posts. The vacancies of 114 officials of 17 posts had remained unfilled as at 31 December 2016. Even though a sum of Rs.806,269 had been spent for newspaper advertisements and interviews etc. to fill 62 vacancies in 15 posts, the Centre had failed to fill 46 vacancies of 09 posts as at 30 June 2017. Further, the internal memos had been issued to call applications to recruit 04 Drivers and 25 Office Assistants, the vacancies of 04 Drivers had remained unfilled.
- (b) Even though the paragraph 13.3 of Chapter 11 of the Establishment Code, an acting appointment should be made on temporary basis up to making the appointments on permanent basis. If it is necessary, the recruitment of a full time officer for the permanent post should be made immediately. However, a sum of Rs.658, 558 had been paid for 05 officers who had been working as acting basis for 04 posts of Deputy Director and a post of an Additional Director.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Presentation of the Financial Statements

According to the paragraph No. 6.5.1 of the Public Enterprises Circular No. PED/12 dated 02 June 2003, the draft annual reports and financial statements related to each and every Government Corporation required to be submitted to the Auditor General within 60 days after the financial year. Even though the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 had been submitted by the Centre on 01 March 2017, the revised financial statements had been submitted on 09 May 2017 with delays.

5.2 Procurement Plan

It was observed that the Procurement Plan prepared for the year under review had been revised on 27 December 2016 and as a result, the expected outcome thereon could not be achieved. According to the revised plan, total allocation for the year under review amounted to Rs. 100.1 million and out of that a sum of Rs.25.3 million had been allocated to procure items in recurrent nature. Further a sum of Rs. 54.8 million had been allocated to procure emergency items whilst allocating balance Rs.20 million to procure capital equipment. However, a sum of Rs.74 million, representing 98.93 per cent of the allocation had been released from the General Treasury only in December 2016 and therefore, the allocation made for the above mentioned procurements could not be utilized by the Centre in a proper manner.

5.3 Action Plan

The following observations are made.

- (a) According to the Action Plan for 2016, it was scheduled to implement 37 disaster mitigation projects and a sum of Rs.511,853,709 had been allocated thereon. According to the Progress reports, it was shown as 157 such projects with the corresponding value of Rs. 713,849,427. However, the Centre had stated that the action plan had been altered considering the situation prevailed at the time of the project implementation.
- (b) At the time of preparation of the Annual Action Plan and requesting funds thereon, it is required to prepare feasibility study in order to explore the possibility to implement the activities of the project and potential benefits thereon. It was observed that 21 projects could not be implemented due to various reasons even though a sum of Rs. 76,685,049 had been allocated thereon.

6. Systems and Control

Weaknesses on systems and controls observed during the course of audit had been brought to the attention of the Director General of the Centre from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

Area of Systems and Control

Observations

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <p>(a) Stores Management</p> | <p>(i) Inventory items could not be identified separately in the stores as same inventory book had been used to record the items which were used by the office as well as items retained for distribution purposes.</p> <p>(ii) Recording of entries related to 23 inventory items after closing of the audited inventory book on 07 January 2017.</p> <p>(iii) Recording of different dates in the inventory book on 3,352 inventory items under 03 categories of goods received on 31 December 2016 as per Goods Received Notes.</p> <p>(iv) Delays in supplying of 3,313 inventory items under 05 categories of goods with the range of 14 to 36 days from date agreed to be supplied.</p> <p>(v) Information had not been provided in the Physical Verification Reports related to 03 vehicles assigned to 03 district offices.</p> |
|------------------------------|---|

(b) Accounting

- (i) Action not taken to settle the deposits payable and continuing to show such balances in the accounts.
- (ii) Frailer in computing and accounting the expenditure in accurate manner.

(c) Acquisition of Assets

Action not taken to vest the ownership of 31 vehicles out of 39 vehicles used by the Centre.

Sgd./ H.M. GAMINI WIJESINGHE
Auditor General

H.M. GaminiWijesinghe
Auditor General



Auditor General,
Auditor General's Department,
306/72,
Polduwa Road,
Battaramulla.

Auditor General's Report as per Section 14(2) (C) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971 on Financial Statement of the Disaster Management Center for the year ended on 31st December 2016

This refers to your letter on 14th November 2017 of even number DMG/A/DMC/01/16/13 on the above matter. The related explanation is as follows:

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Account Standards

Agree.

Action will be taken in future to depreciate assets from the date of their utilization as per LKAS 16. Certain assets received under the ICET project had not been accounted prior to year 2013 and action was taken to account such assets during year 2013. However, a difficulty arose in calculating depreciation and effective lifespan of the asset due to failure to receive exact information on the dates such assets were received by the Center from the relevant project and therefore, the system of calculating depreciation has been changed in year 2013.

2.2.2. Receivable and payable accounts

It is kindly informed that arrangements have already been followed to recover outstanding amounts to this Center and action will be taken to finalize relevant recoveries in due course.

2.2.3 Non-availability of evidence for the audit

- (A) Action has been taken to take progress of the projects out of monthly district progress report and send it to the Interim Management Committee and Ministry on monthly basis. A separate file is maintained for this purpose and progress of the project has not been referred to the project file and relevant information has been filed in the file allocated for the progress related purposes. Further, it is accepted that there is a delay in provision of work finalization reports from districts and it is kindly informed that action has been taken to take those reports.

(B) Agree.

This Backhoe Loader has been granted to Angunukolapelessa Divisional Secretariat under supervision of the Hambantota Disaster Management Center. Lunugamwehera Pradeshiya Sabha has intimated that this vehicle has been handed over to that Pradeshiya Sabha on 15.08.2012. Arrangements will be made to submit reports after conducting physical inspections at the Goods Surveys during the forthcoming year (2017).

(C) The Disaster Management Center has received insurance from Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation which is a government owned entity since its commencement for all its vehicles. Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation has insured all vehicles in the Center under Vehicle Fleet Insurance scheme. This Vehicle Fleet Insurance is made during a number of periods in the year and therefore this service has been obtained from Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation itself. There is a practical difficulty in light of the existing capacities to carry out relevant procurements by calling quotations every time this fleet insurance is terminated. However, in view of the number of procurements to be performed by the Center, a strong requirement has arisen for maintaining a separate Procurement Unit under supervision of a responsible officer, and therefore it has been decided to take necessary action in this relation.

It is kindly informed that it has been noted to call for written explanations from Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation on this policy of insurance premium calculation and to submit the same for auditing.

(D) Do not agree.

Goods Survey Reports on assets in the Head Office were submitted for auditing on 06.09.2017. However, Survey Reports on a number of vehicles in the Emergency Operations Unit and the Head Office were yet to be submitted. Those survey works were also finalized and submitted to the Government Audit Section on 20th October 2017.

2.3 Non-compliance to rules, regulations and decisions of the management etc.

(A) Paragraph 05 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005.

With establishment of the Interim Management Committee of the Disaster Management Center towards the end of year 2012, a meeting of the Interim Management Committee is held every month where all matters pertaining to progress of the Center and other relevant functions are taken up for discussion and decisions are taken on required performances. Therefore, meetings of National Council of Disaster Management are conducted only at a disaster situation and when required.

(B) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

(i) Financial Regulation 395 (D)

Agree.

Since Bank Reconciliation Statement performs a significant role as an important internal control of Accounting and Financial Management, arrangements are made every year to prepare the Bank Reconciliation Statement soon after recording accounts. However, we have been unable to finalize preparation of the Bank Reconciliation Statement exactly on the due date due to hectic nature of Finance Division.

Although Bank Reconciliation Statement pertaining to the initial 06 months of the year 2016 were prepared and submitted to the Auditor General during the same period, a delay has occurred in submission of Bank Reconciliation Statements pertaining to final 06 months and required action will be taken to minimize such delays and submit relevant Bank Reconciliation Statements to the Auditor General by preparing them before 15th of the succeeding month.

Bank Reconciliation Statements upto the month of October, 2017 were prepared by 07th December 2017 as per instructions and submitted to the Auditor General.

(ii) Financial Regulation 104

You are kindly informed that part of the primary reports pertaining to the above said vehicle accidents have been already finalized and dispatched to the Ministry of Finance and the balance work is also being finalized.

(C) Government Procurement Guidelines

(i) Guideline 3.4.3

Agree.

Bids are invited by paper advertisements when required under provisions of the Procurement Guidelines in terms of calling quotations from suppliers registered in Rainbow Pages for procurement purposes on purchase of items required for emergency disaster responses as well as for purchases on routine requirements. Although there is no separate Division in the Center at present for procurement purposes, it is kindly notified that it has been noted to annually register suppliers utilizing resources available.

(ii) Guideline 4.2.1 (B)

Agree.

It has become difficult to forecast items and services to be procured 03 years in advance due to nature of duties entrusted to the Disaster Management Center. Items listed to be purchased for emergency responses are annually purchased based on the occasion as well as on the requests made by institutions using them. However, you are kindly notified that it has been noted to follow this Guideline during upcoming years.

(iii) Supplement No. 28 for Procurement Guidelines dated 04th July 2014

Vehicle No.	Repairing cost (Rs.)	Approval
WPLF 1101	749,900	Approval of Departmental Procurement Committee has been received for this purpose on the approval received on council paper submitted to the Interim Management Committee of the Center held on 02.12.2015 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Counting Officer for assignment of powers under F.R. 135
WPPB 7697	292,617	Approval of the Director General of the Center, on recommendation of the District Secretary and Automobile Inspector, has been received to repair the above vehicle attached for duties in Puttalam District Disaster Management Coordinating Unit. However, price has risen due to a shortcoming identified after referring the vehicle for repairs. Noted for future rectification.
WPNA 7830	208,150	Approval has been granted within the expenditure limit of Rs. 250,000.00 assigned to Director General of the Center in assigning powers as per F.R. 135 for year 2016.
WPPB 9337	392,767	No such transaction has taken place on the above vehicle.

3. Financial Review

3.2 Legal action initiated against the Center

Agree.

Action will be taken to include information on this case to the financial statements in the next year.

4. Operational Review

4.1 Performance

- (A) There are a number of institutions set up as well as a number of legislative enactments constituted for operation on the 21 disasters referred to in the Act. The functions 2(1) A,B C under item 08 of the Disaster Management Act specifies that the Disaster Management Center has been established for the purposes of designing National Disaster Management Plan enabling minimization of risks of dangers likely to take place due to disasters identified by the Act, preparing Emergency Reaction Plan for emergency reaction at a disaster likely to happen and for preparing guidelines, in keeping with the National Disaster Management Plan, to design a Disaster Management Plan pertaining to Ministries, Departments and Institutions in order to minimize risks available or likely to happen. No. 08 as well as No. 08D of the Act clearly specifies that Disaster Management Center should perform the acts of preparing for relevant disasters, minimizing calamities, granting relief and rehabilitation as well as reconstruction.

Further, as per Section 10 of the Act, it is the duty of every Department of the government and State Corporation to prepare a Disaster Management Plan based on the Disaster Management Plan and in keeping with guidelines that may be specified by the Council in order to overcome any disaster or an impending disaster.

Accordingly,

The duty of the Disaster Management Center is to provide required facilities for performance of structural as well as non-structural functions to minimize disasters in collaboration with other institutions.

Although 21 disasters have been identified by the Act, according to the data system available from 1974 up-to-date, flood disaster is responsible for the largest fraction of these disasters. An analysis of that data system clarifies this fact and it has been recorded that drought and floods, respectively, are causing most of the damages to people, property and infrastructure facilities. Disaster damage estimates have revealed that damages caused annually in the entire country are to be measured in billions of rupees and provisions allocated to the Disaster Management Center are not sufficient to deal with all such matters. However, since floods cause the heaviest damage annually, it has a base to allocate the major percentage of provisions to minimize damages caused by flood situations.

- (B) Preparation of National Disaster Management Plans, preparation of National Emergency Operation Plans and preparation of District, Divisional and rural plans may be notified as key responsibilities of the Early Preparedness Planning Division. Disaster Management Plans are being prepared from year 2005 up-to-date. This preparation of plans depends on provisions allocated by the General Treasury. Early Preparedness Planning Division

received Rs. 12 million during year 2015 from the General Treasury which was increased from Rs. 12.5 million in year 2016 to Rs. 19.8 million in year 2017. These plans were prepared at the early stage based on historical information where comprehensive information of early preparedness plans and emergency operation plans are given together with action to be taken prior to, during and after the disaster together with responsibilities of stakeholder institutions and sub-committees. Further, these plans are revised after 5 years or a main disaster (according to Disaster Management Act). However, they are updated every year.

However, risk estimate is already being prepared and, for example, disaster risk map preparation is over at village level in Badulla District and risk map evaluation is being prepared in 10 main river basins.

Further, preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan 2018-2022 will be finalized this year and therefore, it has been designed to revise District Plans, Divisional Plans and Village Plans parallel to it.

Village level plans are being prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Empowerment & Welfare with effect from year 2017. 573 Gama Niladhari Divisions have been covered during year 2017 and plans are being designed in the districts of Ratnapura, Kandy and Matale. It has been scheduled to design Village Plans covering all 25 districts in Sri Lanka during year 2018.

(C) An action plan has been prepared for this purpose and it is kindly informed that balance work got delayed due to the delay in procurement work.

(D)

- No separate feasibility studies will be conducted for each part of the work and the project has been approved by conducting a feasibility study for the entire project.
- Provisions have been received from the Treasury with approval of the Department of National Planning by presenting a gross cost estimate after the primary study made by Land Reclamation and Development Corporation, Urban Development Authority and Irrigation Department and comprehensive estimates are prepared on piecemeal basis since engineering work are in progress.
- These constructions are made under supervision of the District Secretariat and technical institutions and the District Secretary makes payments on recommendations of the Technical Institutions including the District Engineer in making payments for the industry. As such, funds of the Disaster Management Center have been allocated for the relevant payments and the District Secretary has been consulted on special technical issues.

(E)

- Estimates are prepared by the Disaster Management Center. Estimates routed through Divisional Secretaries are referred to the Disaster Management Center with recommendation of the District Secretary and action has been taken to inform Divisional Secretaries through District Secretaries to pay attention to this requirement.
- Final payments on the project of construction of a bridge across Maoya by-canal in Anuradhapura District have been made by 31.12.2016 and there was no balance money since the total amount allocated for the project had been spent. Funds had been allocated by cheques twice for the Pandulagama Project and since there were no sufficient imprests to allocate the total balance of Rs. 2,151,843.40 after making payments for the project, the Chief Accountant informed that action will be taken to allocate that sum of money in January, 2017. Thereafter payments for Aluth Wewa Project, Medagama were made out of that fund on 31.12.2016 and there were no sufficient imprest to settle the balance amount of Rs. 984,579.12 during the month of December and therefore action has been taken by Accountant of the District Secretariat to allocate them to the Center on 17.02.2017.

Examination of estimates has given the impression that different institutions follow different methodologies for calculating administrative expenses and therefore the General Treasury has been consulted for a specific methodology to be followed. However, no specific methodology has been informed so far and the Audit is kindly requested to inform us whether there is any specific method to be followed for this purpose. Accordingly, I also agree to follow that methodology hereafter.

4.2 Management activities

- (A) It is kindly notified that the Ministry of Disaster Management implements the function of revising Disaster Management Act.
- (B) It is kindly notified that the Ministry of Disaster Management has taken action necessary to take over the building to the Ministry.
- (C) Department of Public Finance has been consulted for necessary instructions on the procedure to be followed on these motor bicycles. Interim Management Committee of the Center has given instructions to complete the balance work on instructions of the Department of Public Finance.

4.3 Asset Control

- (A) Action of handing over of this water bowser is in progress.
- (B) Agree.

Arrangements will be made to take appropriate action under recommendation and approval of a Board to be appointed to check items as per Financial Regulations after insertion of unserviceable items in General 47 form.

4.4 Financial Management

(A) Agree.

As part of the endeavor we are making by keeping in mind our responsibility to account with no room for any item to be left behind or any mistake so as to reflect a true and fair picture of the institution by its Financial Statement, all other required transactions were noted keeping open the Accounting system during terminating dates of the accounting year. Further, the institution remains spread out islandwide maintaining 25 district offices. Therefore, in order to settle year-end accounts, it is necessary to settle petty cash balances of such offices to the head office and to settle balance of the money allocated for the project and since part of such settlements are banked, bank statement has to be observed during the month of December to identify such transactions. As such, transactions identified by the Bank Statement Observation issued by the end of the month of December are noted after verification with relevant Districts.

Further payment for utility bills (electricity, water, tax, rent, telephone) in district offices, overtime and travelling allowances as well as payments due for all other months excluding December are made during last few days. Although attempts are made to take documents required as early as possible from District Offices for these payments, this duty extends to a few days even after the accounting year.

Further, General Treasury provisions were released for the projects during last few days of the year with a view to making it efficient and upgrading the rate and also enhancing development in the institution. (According to the Bank Statement, even the General Treasury has released a sum of Rs. 49 million to us on 30th December. Therefore, settlement of relevant bills was made the succeeding day.)

Provision of goods by suppliers got delayed upto the end of the year due to a delay occurred in procurement process in the institution and therefore, settlement work were interrupted upto the end of December. Although certain items were actually received during January 2017, payments were made to suppliers utilizing provisions for year 2016 for the purpose of efficient utilization of allocations for the year.

Further, transaction computerization system was kept open during last few days of the year with a view to presenting quantitative information with no mistake or any left-out on the sole intention of true and fair reflection of the situation of the institution in the financial statements. This was practiced not due to any flaw in the system but as a result of a procedure followed with good intention to ensure complete and accurate nature of system information.

However all other required action will be taken in future, also notifying District Secretariat, to expedite year-end transaction accounting process for the coming year and action will also be taken to complete all accounting work by the end of the year by minimizing delays occurred in recording transactions pertaining to procurement process by timely finalization of that process.

(B) Do not agree.

Rs. 548,402,000/- has been utilized during year 2016 as capital expenditure making capital expenditure spending percentage a figure of 71%. All funds taken released and paid for all work-completed-projects and programs during year 2016. Further, also money that were brought forward was also utilized for objects pertaining to these functions.

(C) The project pertaining to these funds was implemented by the National Building Research Organization and all their work has been already finalized. Relevant payment settlements will be made soon after receipt of final bills by the Center.

(D) Global Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was launched on 18th March 2015 in the city of Sendai, Japan where it has been proposed to formulate a disaster minimization plan applicable to the country. A sum of Rs. 1,300,000.00 has been allocated during final quarter in the year 2015 by the UNDP to work on Sri Lankan Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction in keeping with the global framework, and the sum of money has been deposited in the General Account. Primary Consultancy Workshops on this matter have been held with stakeholder institutions and, as informed by the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management, the Disaster Risk Reduction Program pertaining to Sri Lanka is prepared by the Ministry and therefore, these amounts of money will be utilized to proceed with work relevant to the Disaster Management Center once the said National Program is approved and assigned to the Ministry of Disaster Management.

(D) Preparation of Guideline for the Institutional Disaster Management Plan was initiated by utilization of a sum of Rs. 396,000 out of the amount of Rs. 1, 5000,000 allocated for completion of the Plan. This work was initiated with full contribution of the Ministry of Disaster Management selected for the Committee Meeting and the relevant Awareness Program and the technical institutions of the National Building Research Organization, Department of Meteorology, National Disaster Relief Service Center and the external institutions such as the Ministry of Health, Atomic Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Immigration & Emigration, Sri Lanka Police, Ceylon Electricity Board as well as the Disaster Management Center.

Thereafter, the relevant institutions have to design plans in keeping with guidelines provided and conduct surveys on their operation. Ministry of Health, Atomic Energy Regulatory Commission, Ceylon Electricity Board have designed plans in keeping with it and the other institutions are yet to design that plan. National Disaster management Plan is being designed in keeping with the Sendai Action Framework 2018 - 2030 and accordingly this guideline should be revised by the National Disaster Management Plan. Action will be taken to complete and launch the Institutional Disaster Management Plan soon after the launch of the National Disaster Management Plan 2018 - 2030.

4.5 Inactive and Under-utilized Assets

A considerable number of these coats have been already distributed and a certain amount remains in store of the Center to be utilized on requirement. Action will be taken to distribute all items to be purchased in future.

4.6 Non-economic Transactions

Cannot agree.

Allocation of the VAT rate during the period in question is a matter beyond control of the Center. The government has made allocation of VAT to be effective from 1/11/2017. However, the relevant letters of order for the purchases have been issued in December. Relevant taxes should be borne by us since letters of order have been issued after revision of relevant levies. Those taxes are routed back to the General Treasury, thus, causing no disadvantage to the Government.

4.7 Procurement and Contract Procedure

- (A) (i & ii) Neither Disaster Management Center nor District Disaster Management Unit intervenes in performance of Disaster Reduction Projects and they are performed by the District Secretariat under supervision of the District Secretary.
- (B) Renovation and reconstruction of early warning towers could not be completed within 03 months as per the relevant agreement signed on 16th December 2016 and the inclement weather condition then existed resulted in this inability to inspect those towers by reaching them. Another reason was the time taken to remain in the waiting list in importing communication equipment required for the Satellite Technology through American Signal Company Ltd., and also the time taken to import and order the improved model (401) satellite technology receiver with the same specification to the replaced 201 satellite technology receiver used a time ago which is no longer produced. Since this is imported by an international order, the process is beyond control of the Center and therefore it also took some time. Although non-technical reparations of these towers were completed by 16th June 2016, this was caused by the delay occurred in receiving satellite technological equipment for technical reparations. Further, although the towers have already been completely rehabilitated, their standard and proper operation is checked tower by tower, along with officers of the Signal Force of Sri Lanka Army which took some time and progress of all these functions have already been reported to the Interim Management Committee. Further, participation of officers of the Internal Audit Section was also ensured for these field duties and information on all progresses made has been reported by constant meetings between parties.
- (C) The query that procurement work for purchasing 55 Nos of chain blocks by 23rd March 2017 has not been implemented cannot be agreed with.

Procurement work operation has been initiated for supply and handing over of 55 chain blocks under 2016 head of expenditure for responding to flood emergency disasters. As

such, order letters dated 07.11.2016 have been issued to the supplier selected on approval of the Departmental Procurement Committee on recommendations of the Technical Evaluation Committee. In response to that Letter of Order, the said institution has informed that there is an issue in importing the quoted appliance and therefore it was agreed to supply 55 chain blocks of Japan Brand and Japan Origin to the same prices replacing China Brand and China Origin type. Warranty period of these items has been noted as 06 months in submitting quotations for them. However, according to specifications of the center, anticipated period of warranty is 03 years. On enquiry in this regard by the Chairman of the Departmental Procurement Committee from the relevant Company, we have been informed that, though the warranty period is 06 months, required reparations will be made for a period of 03 years and fees will be charged for spare parts for the period upto 03 years beyond the period of warranty. Accordingly, a Letter of Order has been referred back to that Company on 22.12.2016 in keeping with the Committee Report dated 21.12.2016 of the Procurement Committee of the Department. However, the Company has failed to supply relevant items upto 31st December 2016. This resulted in the failure of the Center to purchase the said 55 Nos. of chain blocks during the Accounts Year 2016 in compliance with the said procurement.

(D) The above project was conducted based on a feasibility study made by the University of Peradeniya where the opening task was to survey on either side of Pigaoya and canals prone to danger and map out them by the Survey Department. Accordingly those maps have clearly recorded unauthorized buildings and constructions around the water way and reservation areas. No flood situation arose during year 2015 and the former part of the year 2016 mainly for the reason of removing silt blocking water canals. It was confirmed that the amount of silt recorded in the estimate was fully removed and it must be noted here that anticipated objectives of the project have been hampered to some extent by failure to remove unauthorized constructions, delay in operating gravel receptacles, blockades made to water ways by new unauthorized constructions and disposal of waste soil into the canal. All institutions responsible for the projects have been informed verbally as well as in writing, through District Secretary, Kandy, about this situation, and the District Secretariat has informed the Center that, in spite of recommendations made on action to be taken, necessary assistance of those institutions has not been properly received. Silt removal of this project was made under full instructions and supervision of the District Engineer. The District Secretariat has informed that a full examination was made by the District Engineer on soil removing and boring machines and final payments were made in view of all those factors.

The inclement weather and retirement of the District Engineer resulted in a delay of around 05 months of project work and the District Secretariat has informed that letters pertaining to extension of project period have been submitted through the relevant file.

(E) All Engineering work of this project is performed by the District Secretariat. Funds required for relevant payments have been received from Disaster Management Center after confirmation of all engineering work of the project by the District Secretariat.

4.8 Staff Administration

(A) Agree.

Director)Human Resources and Administration (-01

Applications were invited by public paper advertisements for recruitment to this post on 25.09.2016 and as a result 24 applications were received. There were no applicants qualified to be recruited as per the approved Scheme of Recruitment among those applications and therefore no interview has been conducted. Thereafter a public paper advertisement was published on 05.08.2017 to recruit a retired Class I officer of the Sri Lanka Administrative Service on contract basis in terms of Public Administration Circular 09/2007 and no application has been received for it. The matter has been referred to the Department of Management Services for approval to re-call applications by a public paper advertisement and recruit a qualified officer to the post.

Director (Finance) - 01

Applications were invited by public paper advertisements on 25.09.2016 for the post of Director (Finance). 12 applications were received and an interview was conducted in this Center for all applicants on 22.03.2017 where no qualified applicant has appeared. The matter has been referred back to the Department of Management Services for approval to re-call applications by a public paper advertisement and recruit a qualified officer to the post.

Assistant Director (Minimizations) - 01

An interview was conducted for the post of Assistant Director (Minimizations) and however no qualified officer could be recruited to the post and therefore the approved Scheme of Recruitment to that post was amended and referred to the Department of Management Services and applications were called again by a public paper advertisement on 29.10.2017 after receiving approval for the same. As such, it has been scheduled to conduct an interview for applicants who have applied for this post.

Assistant Director (District)01 -

An interview was conducted on 04.08.2017 for this post where the highest scorers have been appointed with effect from 02.10.2017.

Personal Assistant 01 -

Applications were called by public paper advertisements on 25.09.2016 for the post of Personal Assistant and an interview was conducted on 08.11.2016. Thereafter a second interview was also conducted on 03.02.2017 for 03 applicants selected out of the first interview and it has been unable to select a qualified person. As such, the endeavor made by the Center has been unsuccessful to fill vacancies existing in that post and therefore it is expected to draw attention of the Department of Management Services back to the matter.

Management Assistant -41

Letters of appointment have been issued for 41 posts of Management Assistant so far.

Applications were called and interviews conducted by public advertisement as specified in the approved Schemes of Recruitment, to the 04 vacancies in the post of Driver and 25 vacancies in the post of KKS.

Appointments were made with effect from 28.09.2017 on service requirement to 02 posts of Driver from the Waiting List on results of the interview and approval granted by the Interim Management Committee.

(B)

The post of Deputy Director in this Center is a post to which appointments are made by promotions and no recruitments may be made to it from outside. There is no person who has fulfilled qualifications required for appointment on permanent basis as per the Scheme of Recruitment and officers will fulfill required qualifications for it only after 30th June 2021 and therefore, appointments are not possible to be granted on permanent basis. Therefore, appointments have been granted as per Section 13.5 of Chapter II of the Establishments Code, to the posts of Deputy Director (Early Warning), Deputy Director (Emergency Operations), Deputy Director (Human Resources) and Deputy Director (Finance) and an allowance is paid as per Section 12.3 of Chapter VII of the Establishments Code for performance of duties of such posts with a view to ensuring unhindered continuation of functions in this Center. This allowance is paid for performance of duties and therefore it is counted to the rate of 2/3rds of the Acting allowance, which is equivalent to 1/6th of the basic salary. No appointment could be made to this post on permanent basis according to the Scheme of Recruitment and the conditions in the Scheme of Recruitment do not allow appointment on permanent basis and therefore such posts are further maintained on the basis of performance of duties on service requirement.

The District Assistant Director serving in the post of Assistant Director (District) (Kilinochchi) has been appointed to act in the District Disaster Management Unit, Vavuniya, in terms of Section 13.3 of Chapter II of the Establishments Code subject to approval of the Appointing Authority. An allowance is granted for this purpose as per Section 12.5 of Chapter VII of the Establishments Code. Action has been made to make an appointment to this post with effect from 06.11.2017 on permanent basis and therefore this appointment has been invalidated from that date.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Presenting Financial Statements

Do not agree,

Financial statements prepared in keeping with Public Sector Accounting Standards were submitted to the Auditor General on 15th March 2017. However, the Auditor General made a request on 25th April to submit Financial Statements in a special format and the revised financial statement so prepared was submitted to the Auditor General on 09th May 2017.

5.2 Procurement Plan

Cannot agree,

Relevant items have been purchased in the month of December and therefore, funds required for relevant payments have been received at that instant. There is no surplus of money and therefore the General Treasury releases funds only at the occasion of their actual requirement.

5.3 Action Plan

(A & B)

Projects to be implemented during the coming year (2016) are undertaken during its preceding year (2015) and relevant projects are selected out of such projects. Meanwhile, certain projects are implemented by the use of other provisions due to their essential nature. Therefore, even when these projects are inserted into the Action Plan, there are times when they have to be replaced by other projects. However, these projects are very small in magnitude and therefore you are kindly informed that it is difficult to conduct a comprehensive feasibility study on each and every such project.

6. Systems and Controls

(A)

(i) Agree,

Action will be taken to maintain proper stock by enlightening officers of the relevant District and other officers on store keeping.

(ii) (The audit query records the date as 07th January 2016 and , however, replies are given taking it as 07th January 2017.)

These funds are needed to be released out of provisions for year 2016 since orders had been made to make purchases from provisions pertaining to that year and therefore GRN papers have been recorded to 31.12.2016 in the Accounting Software of the Center.

(iii) Orders were issued for making purchases out of provisions for year 2016 thus making it necessary to release those funds from provisions of that year and therefore GRN papers have been recorded to 31.12.2016 in the Accounting Software of the Center.

(iv) Agree.

This has taken place due to delay in procurement work during year 2016 and delay of suppliers. However, action will be taken to avoid its recurrence during year 2017.

(v) Agree,

Relevant Assistant Directors were enlightened on this matter by the Internal Memo issued by the Additional Director General on 25th October for the purpose. Accordingly, the inspection on the vehicle in District office, Matara (PB 7695) was conducted by Lt. Col. P.D.K.B.Ratnayake, the Assistant Director for Galle District and notified to the Center by the report dated 27th September 2017.

However, inspection on the vehicle No. PB 7703 of Ratnapura District Office had to be conducted by Mr. H.M.N.P.Bandara, Assistant Director for Nuwaraeliya District and however, it has not been performed so far.

The other vehicle is the motor bicycle No. MG 1904 attached to Monaragala. It has not yet been inserted into the Fixed Assets Register since its ownership has not been transferred to our establishment so far.

(B) (i) Agree,

Agree to take action as per Financial Regulations 570 & 571 (3).

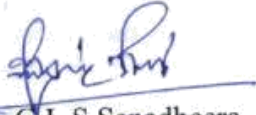
(ii) Do not agree.

An allocation has been made for the loss incurred by misplaced items based on the value of Rs. 206,011.56 of those items.

However, the amount has been valued as Rs. 257,514.45 by addition of a 25% of Department fee to the above said value in proper calculation of the loss anticipated to be recovered from the person responsible and, anyhow, this amount cannot be recorded in accounts since the relevant court determination has not yet been delivered.

(C)

Documents required to take over 31 vehicles registered by the name of the Ministry of Disaster Management have been prepared and submitted by now to the Ministry of Disaster Management along with originals of the registered certificates. All actions are in progress.



G.L.S. Senadheera
Director General
Disaster Management Center.