Annual Report

2019

Disaster Management Centre

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Disaster Management Centre

Content

1. Introduction

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

DMC was established as per section 8 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 as the executing agency of the National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM). The National Council is mandated to formulate the national policy and to give strategic direction while the Ministry of Public Administration and Disaster Management guides its activities. The Act No. 13 of 2005 became the framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives in Sri Lanka addressing Disaster Management holistically, leading to a policy shift from a response based mechanism to a proactive approach.

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

1.1 National Council for Disaster Management

The National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) was established in July 2005 as mandated by the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. This is the apex body for Disaster Management and is a high level inter-ministerial body chaired by H.E. the President and vice-chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister. Other members of NCDM are ministers in charge of selected subject areas specified in the Act, Provincial Council Chief Ministers (in the absence of Chief Ministers the Governors of such Provincial Councils) and five members of the opposition in parliament. (Figure 1.1)

Composition of the National Council for Disaster Management

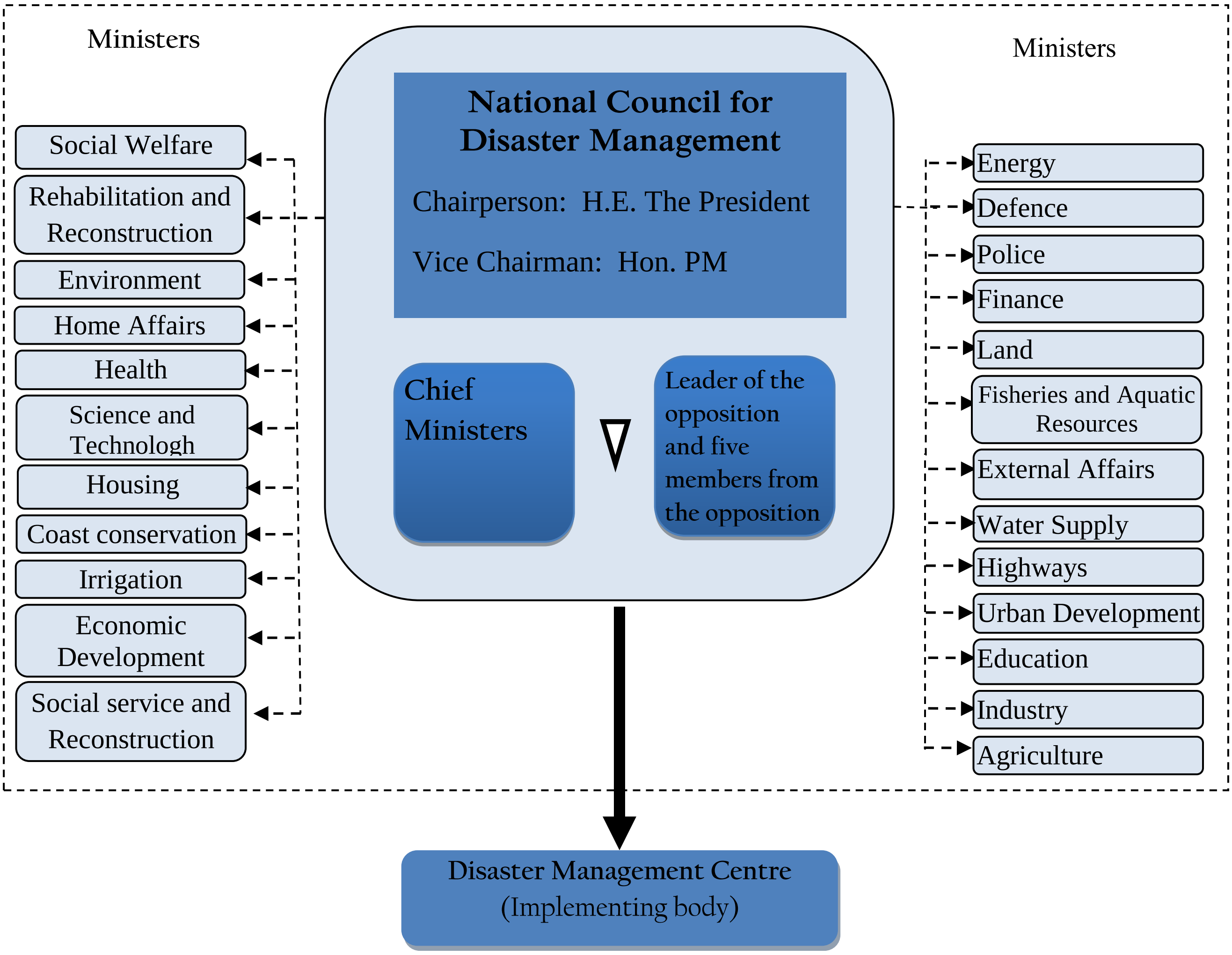


Figure 1.1: Composition of the National council for Disaster Management

1.2 Hazards under the purview of Disaster Management

Hazards that come under the purview of Disaster Management (DM) as per the Act No. 13 of 2005 are as follows:

- Landslide
- Cyclone
- Flood
- Drought
- Industrial hazard
- Tsunami (seismic wave)
- Earthquake
- Air hazard
- Maritime hazard
- Fire
- Epidemic
- Explosions
- Air raids
- Civil or internal strife
- Chemical accident
- Radiological emergency
- Oil spills including inland and marine oil spills
- Nuclear disasters
- Urban and forest fire
- Coastal erosion
- Tornados, lightning strikes and severe thunder storms

2. Brief profile of the Disaster Management Centre

The national responsibility that has been assigned to the DMC is to ensure a safe society in Sri Lanka and to ensure that the function mechanism of the Disaster Management Centre is formed under the leadership of the Director General with the support of six (6) divisions.

The main divisions are as follows:

1. Mitigation, Research and Development Division
2. Preparedness and Planning Division
3. Training and Awareness Division
4. Emergency Operations Centre
5. Human Resources and Administration Division
6. Finance Division

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

2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka.

Mission

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

Objectives

Through the countrywide administrative structure consisting of Ministries, Departments, Public corporations, Provincial councils, Local governments, District, Divisional and Grama Niladhari (GN) administration to coordinate, implement and monitor the following activities.

2.2 Functions of the DMC

The key functions of the DMC are stated below.

- Formulation of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) based on the national policies
- Hazard mapping and risk assessment
- Coordinating and conducting training and awareness programmes

- Preparedness in responding to disasters and assisting government agencies to develop preparedness plans in facing disasters
- Early warning and dissemination
- Emergency operations management and coordination of search and rescue operations
- Coordination of post disaster activities including relief
- Disaster mitigation
- Research and Development (R&D)
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (MDRR) into development to minimise disaster risk
- Coordination of climate change adaptation programmes
- Liaising with ministries, government authorities/ agencies, private sector agencies, NGOs, INGOs and other relevant agencies on DRR matters
- Initiate and coordination of foreign aided projects for disaster mitigation, response and recovery

2.3 Organisation structure of the DMC

The organisation structure has been finalised taking into consideration various activities of the DMC which, are shown in Figure 2.1.

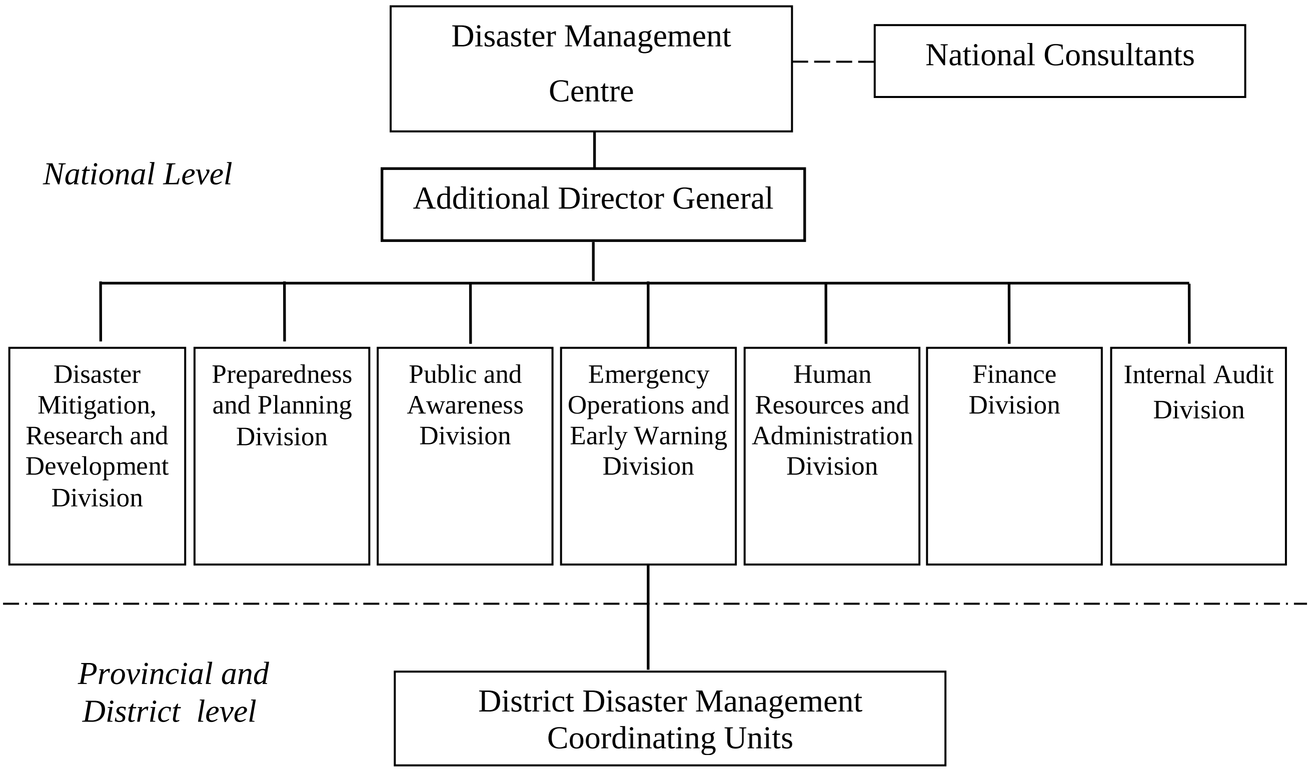


Figure 2.1: Organisation structure of the DMC

2.4 Cadre positions and staff of DMC

2.4.1 Recruitment of staff

An officer from the Sri Lanka Army has been assigned the temporarily duties of Director (Operations) in filling one of the three (3) Director position vacancies at DMC. A total number of 100 Development Officer posts have been approved out of the 101 Development Officer posts and necessary financial allocations to fill these vacancies have been requested. Arrangements will be made to fill the rest of the vacancies after taking necessary approval in 2020.

Cadre position as at 31.12.2019

Table 2.1: Cadre position as at 31.12.2019

Position	Approved Cadre	Filled Cadre	Number 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	12	3
Assistant Director (District)	25	25	0
Accounting Officer	1	1	0
Administrative Officer	1	0	1
Personal Assistant	1	0	1
Investigating Officer	1	1	0
Geo information data System Analyst	1	1	0
System Analyst	1	1	0
IT Officer	1	0	1
Web Administrator	1	0	1
Librarian	1	1	0
Development Officer	101	0	101
Translator	2	0	2
IT assistant	6	6	0
Video and still cameramen	1	1	0
Communication Technician	3	2	1
Radio Operator	1	1	0
Management Assistant/ Disaster Management Assistant	201	186	15
Driver	39	38	1
KKS	35	34	1
Total	**465**	**316**	**149**

New recruitments as at 31.12.2019

Table 2.2: New recruitments as at 31.12.2019

Position	Number
Investigating officer	1
Geo information data System Analyst	1
Driver	2

Calling of applications as at 31.12.2019

Table 2.3: Calling of applications as at 31.12.2019

Position	Number
Management Assistants (non-technical)	15

2.4.2 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs)

DDMCUs have been established in all twenty five (25) districts and each DDMCU is staffed with an Assistant Director (District), District Disaster Management Assistants, Management Assistants, KKS and a driver.

The number of Disaster Management Assistants varies from district to district depending on the level and scale of vulnerability of disasters experienced by each district. In total the DDMCUs consist of 25 Assistant Directors (district) and 113 District Disaster Management Assistants and Management Assistants.

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

The District Disaster Management coordination mechanism is shown in below in Figure 2.2

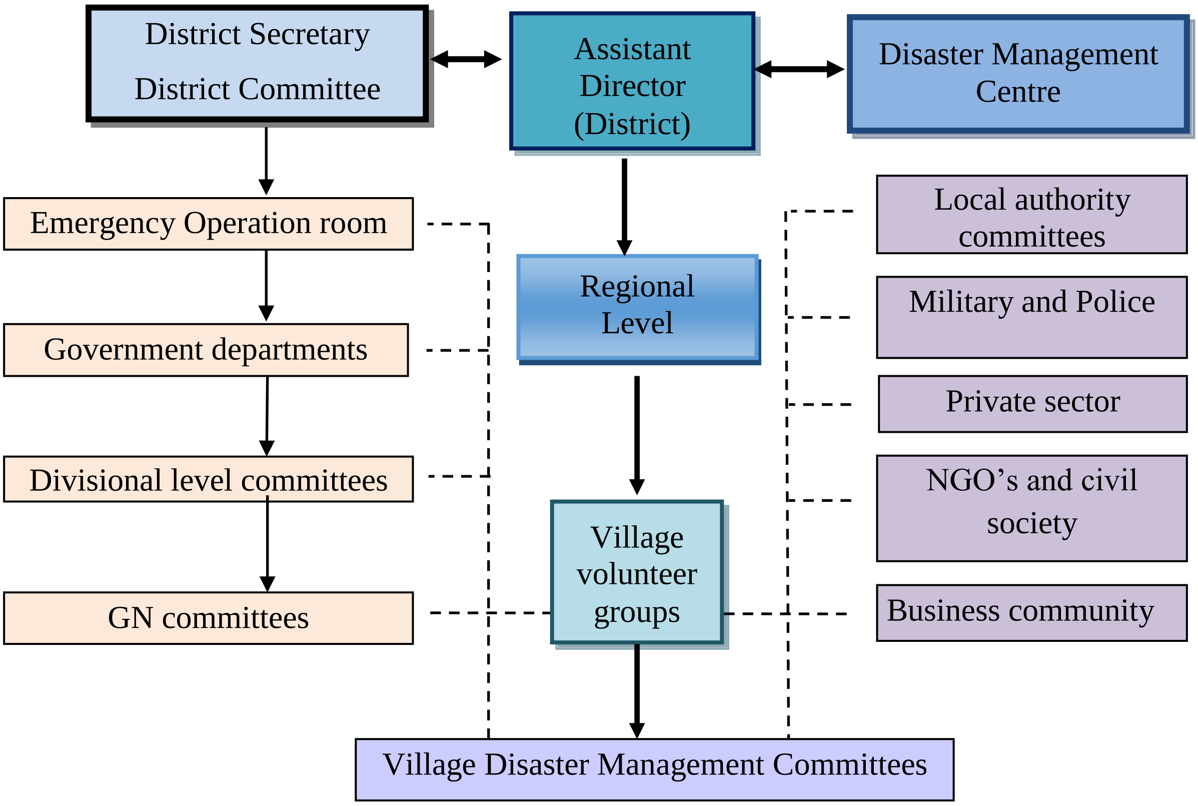


Figure 2.2: District Disaster Management coordinating mechanism

2.5 Anaysis of disaster impacts - 2019

2.5.1 Overview of the impact of disasters - 2019

i. Overall effects - 2019

Total population affected in 2019 due to natural disasters such as drought, floods, landslides, strong winds or cyclonic storms and lightning were approximately 1,6222,773 with 975,385 being affected due to severe drought and 589,796 persons due to floods. The number of deaths and injuries reported were 106 and 164 respectively. When compared with 2018 a significant reduction was witnessed in 2019 with regard to the number of people missing, injured and dead.

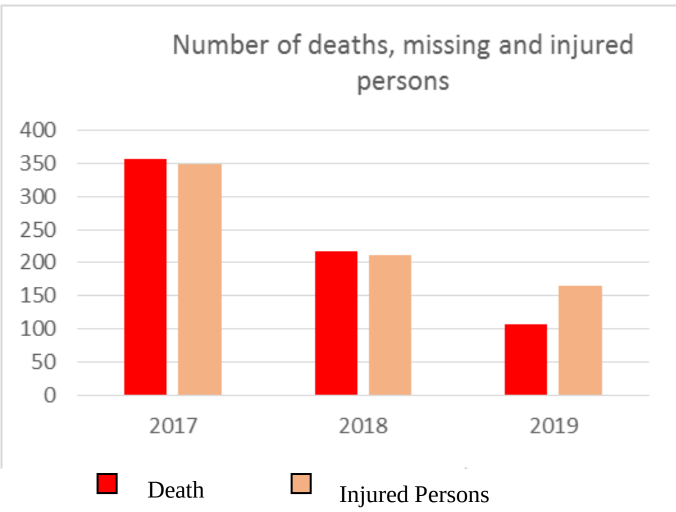


Figure 2.3: Number of deaths, missing and injured persons

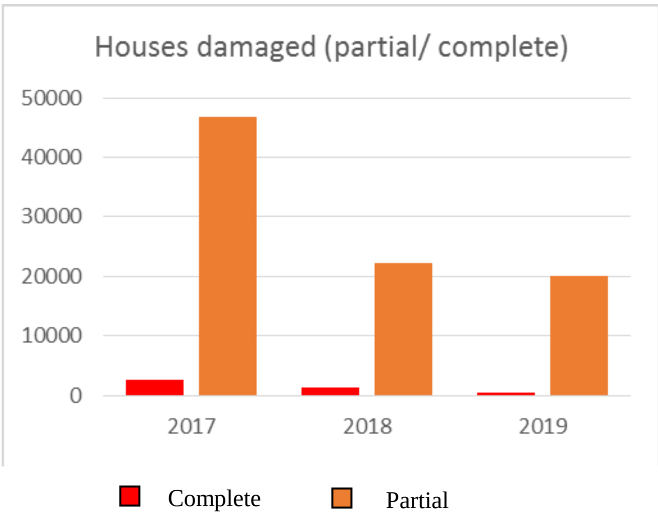


Figure 2.4: Houses damaged (partial / complete)

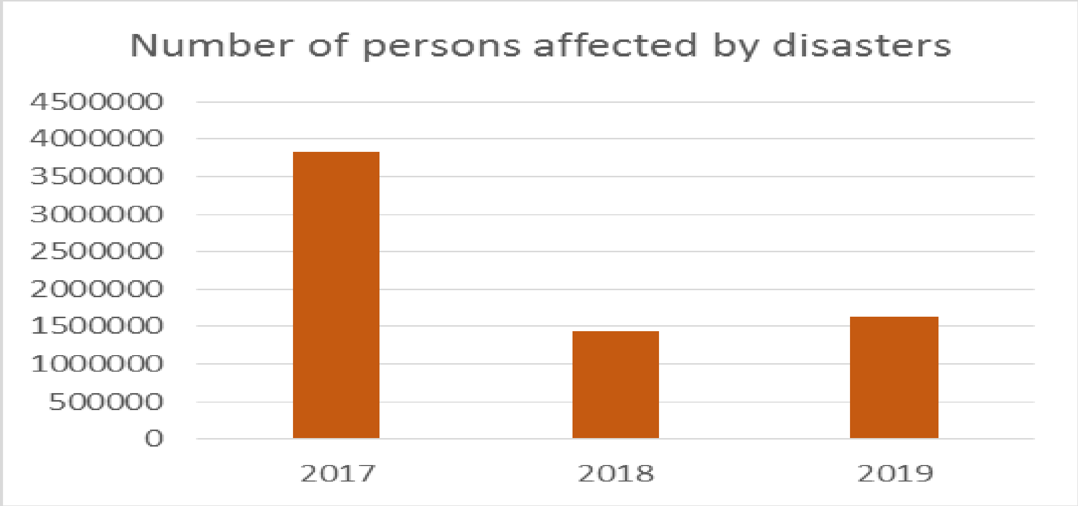


Figure 2.5: Number of persons affected by disasters

Note:

Cumulative total has been used in presenting statitics of victims affected by disasters.

e.g. If one person got affected twice during one year the total is considered as two persons.

ii. Houses damaged

Based on disasters that occurred in 2019 the highest number of houses which got damaged were during the month of September. A total of 6,108 houses got damaged due to strong winds and floods during 2019 and the worst impact was felt by residents in the Galle district. Due to floods a total of 1,425 houses got partially damaged while 43 houses in the Matara district were totally destroyed.

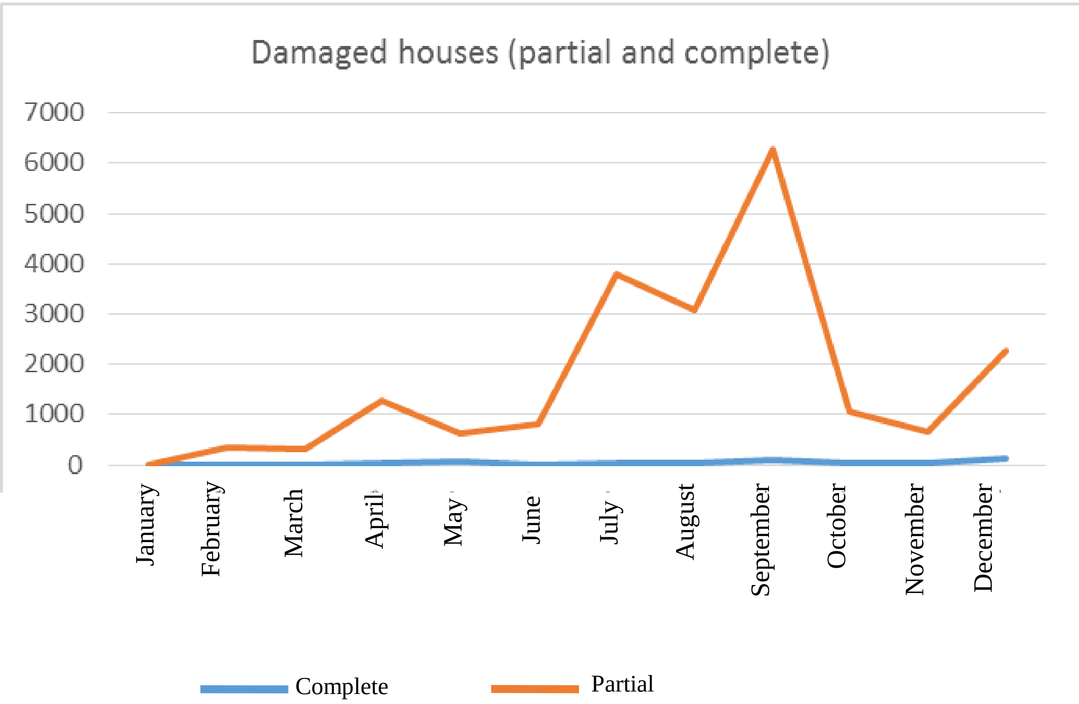


Figure 2.6: Damaged houses (Partially and complete)

iii. Houses partially and completely damaged due to various disasters in 2019

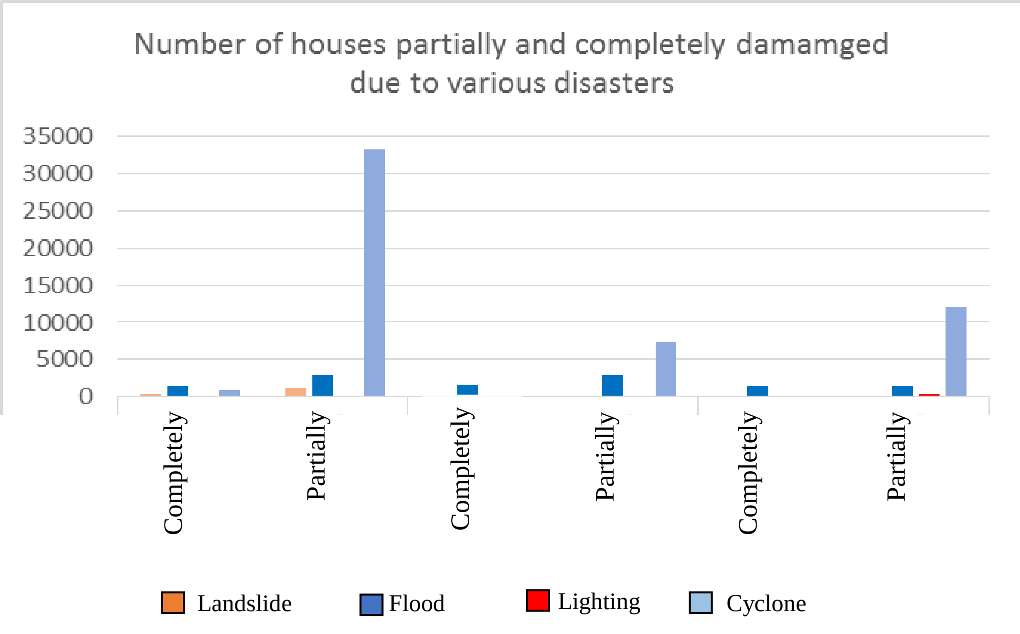


Figure 2.7: Houses partially and completely damaged due to various disasters in 2019

Approximately 511 houses were destroyed and more than 19,969 houses got damaged mostly due to strong winds or cyclonic storms.

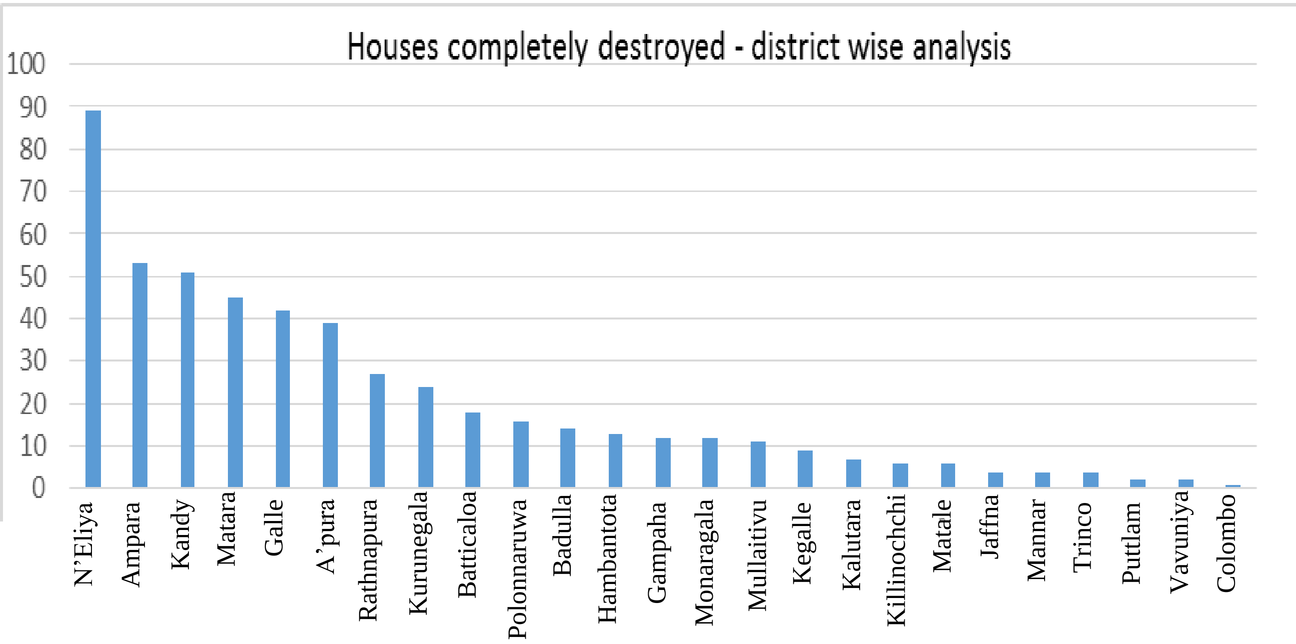


Figure 2.8: Houses completely destroyed

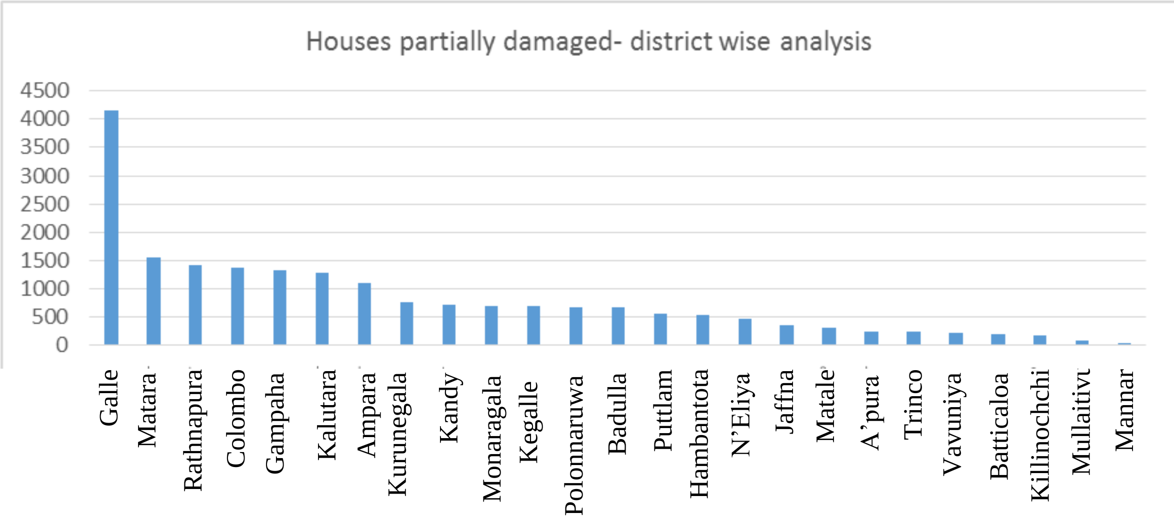


Figure 2.9: Houses partially damaged

iv. Deaths, missing and injured

A total number of 32 persons died due to drowning which was the highest number of deaths recorded in 2019 with one (1) person missing as well. The number of deaths recorded due to cyclonic storms and floods were 26 and 13 respectively. Highest number of deaths were reported from Nuwara Eliya district with 16 people dying due to strong winds or cyclonic storms and 17 persons succumbing to death due to lightning.

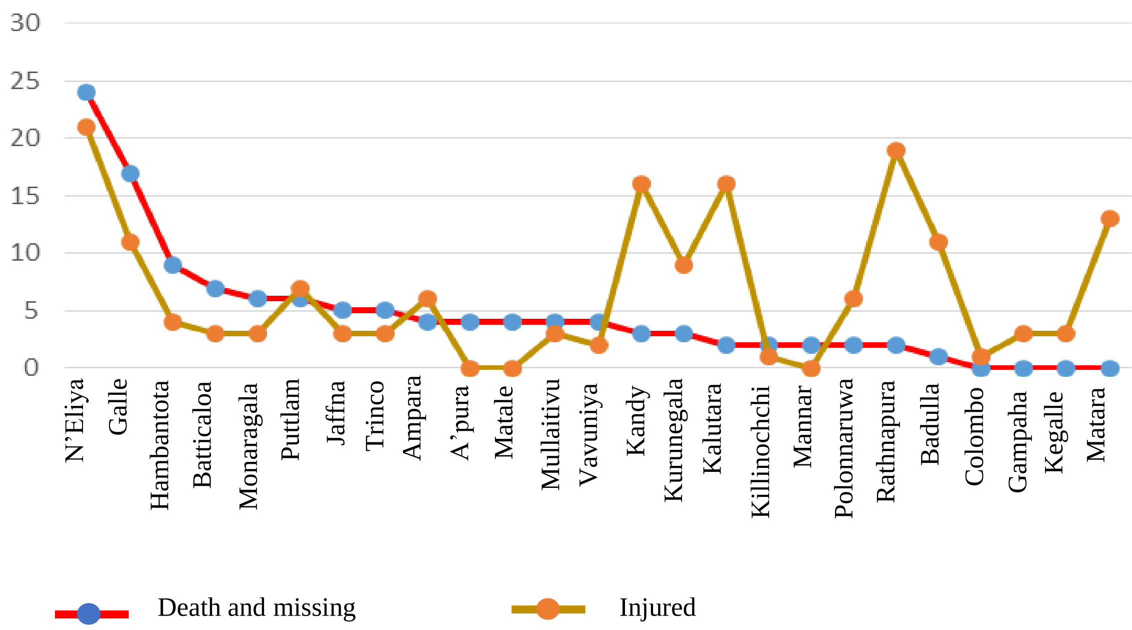


Figure 2.10: Deaths / Missing and Injured

The total number of deaths recorded in 2019 due to various disasters were 106 persons and 30% died due to drowning and the second highest number of deaths were due to cyclonic storms which was 25%. Disasters such as lightning, floods and animal attacks resulted in deaths of 16%, 12% and 8% respectively.

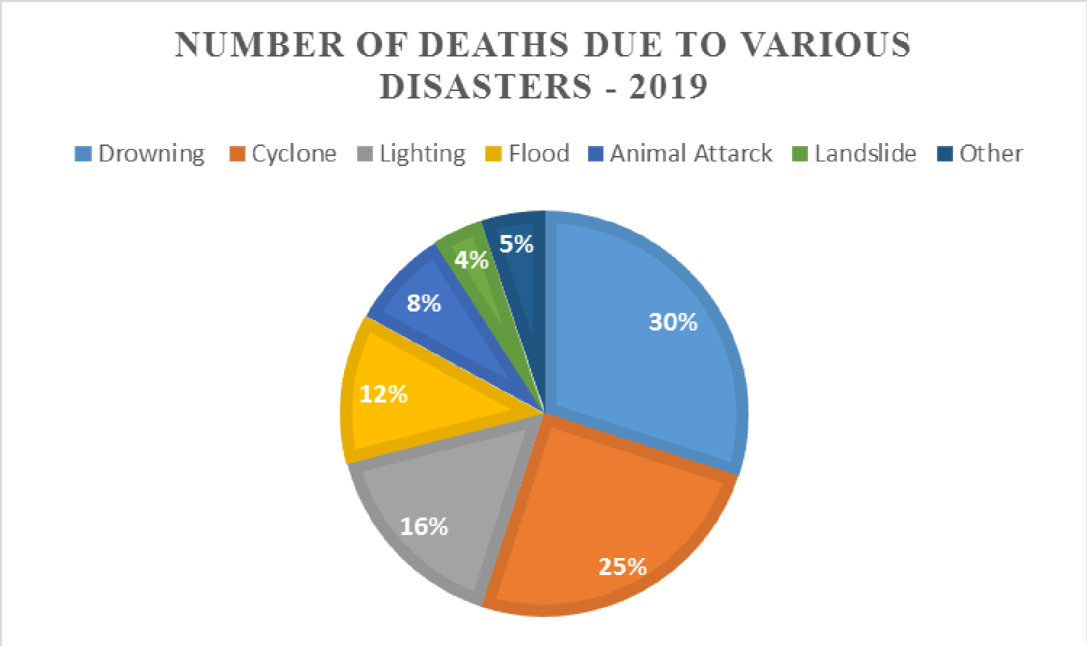


Figure 2.11: Number of deaths due to various disasters - 2019

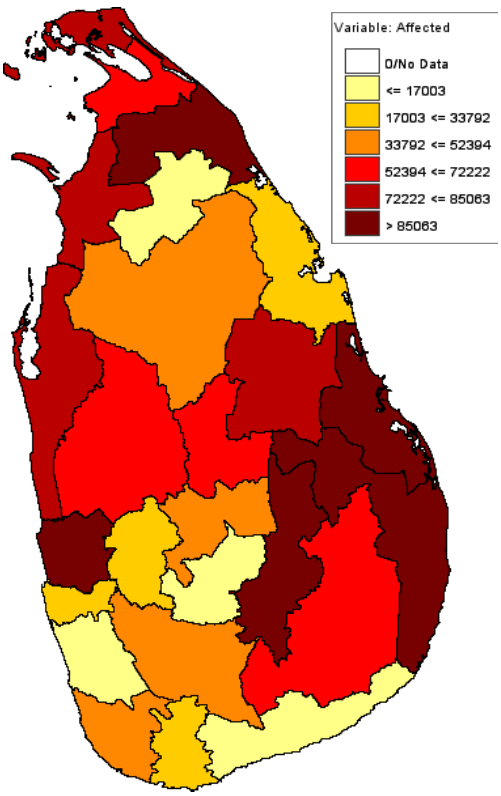


Figure 2.12: Impact analysis of persons affected due to various disasters

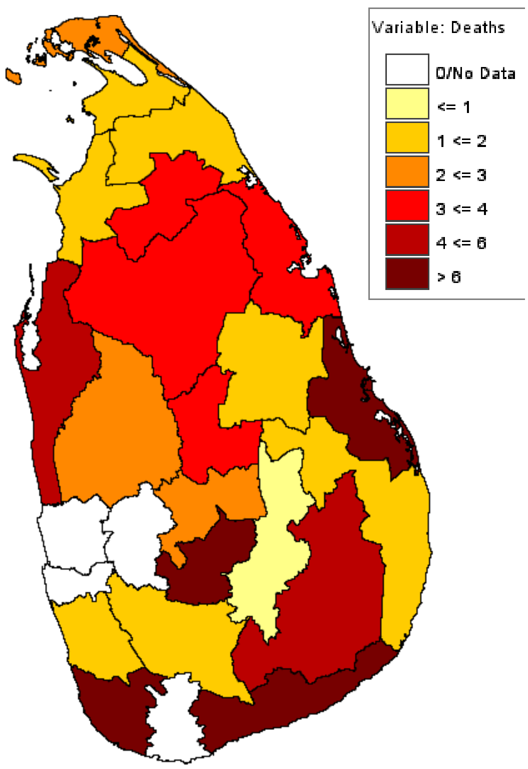


Figure 2.13: Analysis of deaths due to various disasters

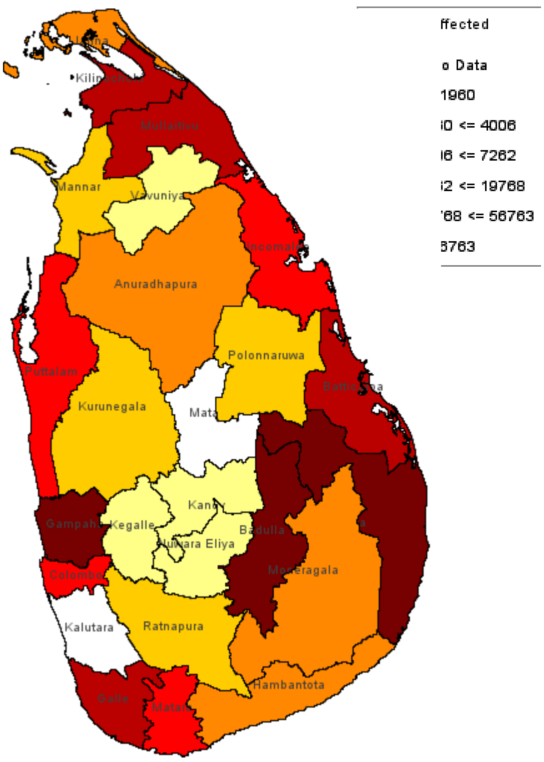


Figure 2.14: Analysis of persons affected by floods

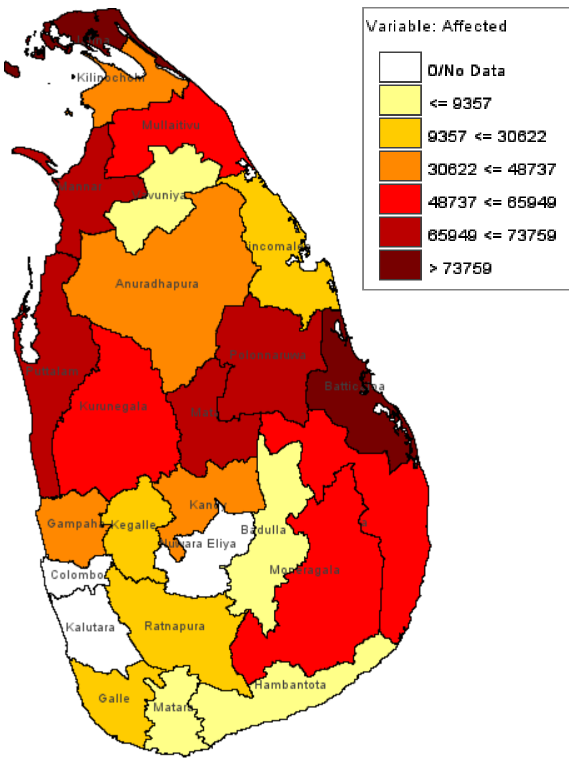


Figure 2.15: Analysis of persons affected due to drought

v. Summary of disaster impacts based on www.desinventar.lk data – 2019

- The most impacted districts in 2019 due to various disasters were Ampara, Batticaloa, Gampaha, Badulla and Mullaitivu.
- Highest number of deaths were recorded from Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Hambantota and Batticaloa districts.
- Overall in 2019, all districts in the country were affected by differnt disasters and significant impact was felt by 23 districts due to floods while, 22 districts expereinced severe drought conditions.

3. Main activities at national level

3.1 Revision of the Disaster Management Act

Disaster Management Centre has finalised the revised version of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and the document has been submitted to the Government Legal Draftsman for approval.

3.2 National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)

The need to formulate a National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) is stated in the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and this proposed plan is expected to explain the nature of situations that are prone to disasters encompassing response mechanism for meteorological, hydraulic, biological, technical and man-made disasters. The National Emergency Operation Plan is prepared in two (2) volumes in three (3) languages to facilitate easy reference and usage. Further, volume I of the National Emergency Operation Plan includes facilitation of assignment of duties in institutions and persons, activate the early warning mechanism and emergency operation coordination when an institution cannot cope with disaster and volume II includes the institutional responsibilities and duties. The Interim Management Committee gave its consent to use volume 1 of the National Emergency Operation Plan as a guideline until the approval of the National Disaster Management National Council is obtained for the finalised NEOP prepared in all three (3) languages.

3.3 Institutional Disaster Management Plan (IDMP)

According to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005, Disaster Management Centre has been assigned with the task of preparing guidelines for Institutional Disaster Management plans. Accordingly, the guidelines were prepared with the National Building Research Organization, Department of Meteorology and National Disaster Relief Service Centre which are under the Ministry of Disaster Management.

Before the implementation of these guidelines a residential workshop was organised for the first ten (10) main stakeholder institutions and feedback was obtained at institutional level on the functionality of the proposed guidelines, prior to them being submitted for approval to the Interim Management Committee. The finalised guidelines were submitted for approval to the Interim Management Committee and once again presented to the above mentioned key stakeholders and the Ceylon Electricity Board, Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulation Board, Ministry of Health, Police and Department of Immigration and Emigration and accordingly the Ministry of Health, Ceylon Electricity Board and Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulation Board have prepared the necessary guidelines and the other institutions are in the process of doing same. It has been decided to revise these guidelines if any weaknesses and problems are identified during the adaptation and implementation process.

3.4 Interim Management Committee (IMC)

The Interim Management Committee is the operationally functioning body which takes decisions with regard to the management activities of the Disaster Management Centre. The committee met on six (6) occasions during the year 2019 and the meetings were chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management.

The composition of the Interim Management Committee (IMC) of DMC is as follows:

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

3.5 Audit and Management Committee (AMC)

Audit and Management committee is required to audit the activities of the DMC and acts as an Operational Committee which provides consultancy services.

The composition of the committee as at 31st December 2019 is as follows:

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

Observations arising from audit queries raised by the Department of Auditor General as well as the Internal Audit section based on the internal control systems of DMC are discussed at the meetings of this committee. Matters are discussed in the Audit and Management Committee as per the tasks set by the Financial Regulation clause no.s 133 and 134, advice given in the circulars of the management and Audit Department, regulations of the National Audit Committee. The Management of the Disaster Management Centre has been issued with required guidance to make necessary amendments. Further, revelations are made of the quality and quantum of corrections recommended by the centre and on the observations made by audit queries and reports and recommendations made by the Audit and Management Committee.

Four (4) meetings of this committee were held in 2019 to guide the management to strengthen the internal control systems to improve productivity, transparency and financial integrity. The task assigned to the Audit and Management Committee is to certify that (1) the projects, programmes and tasks carried out by the Disaster Management Centre have used resources prudently by giving priority to the resources available in the country with a view of achieving pre specific objectives (2) to review activities of all the sections/ units in the Disaster Management Centre and (3) to check whether the completed projects have achieved those objectives within the given period of time spending the funds as detailed in the project proposals and plans. Accordingly, the committee is expected to fulfill its responsibilities in the future as well.

4. Mitigation, Research and Development Division

Disaster Management Centre as established under the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 consists of four (4) main sections and Mitigation Research and Development section is one such key division. Allocations were made by the General Treasury for mitigation, research and development section for year 2019 and the physical and financial progress of the division is as follows.

Financial and physical progress of allocated funds for 2019 - Mitigation, Research and Development Division

Table 4.1: Allocations made for 2019 and the summary of the financial and physical progress

Expenditure head	Project	Allocations made for 2019 (Rs. million)	Financial Progress (Rs. million)		Physical progress (%)
			Progress	Bills in hand	
3-2509	Disaster Mitigation Projects	**200**	**131.23**	**42.63**	**90**
10-2509	Integrate disaster risk reduction to the main stream of development	**10**	**7.17**	**4.4**	**90**
7-2509	Disaster Risk Assessment	**15**	**9.72**	**0**	**80**

4.1 Introduction

Each key division or section at DMC fulfills its responsibilities by preparing strategic plans for disaster risk management to implement long and short term plans. Accordingly, mitigation, research and development section fulfills the following responsibilities.

4.2 Responsibilities and functions

1. Preparation and implementation of strategic plans to mitigate disasters at national and district level

Preparation and submission of strategic plans to mitigate disasters at national and district level and intervening to carry out the mitigation projects through the relevant line ministry and coordinate the district Assistant Directors to select and implement the mitigation projects identified at district level, using the provisions advanced by the Disaster Management Centre to mitigate disasters and provide necessary guidelines. Contributing to the programmes and projects implemented by other ministries and institutions to mitigate disasters as and when required and implementation of programmes to reduce disaster risks and coordinate such activities and reporting the progress of same.

2. Taking necessary action to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream development process

Identification of fields through coordinating public and private sectors and mitigation of national level disasters by preparing guidelines to minimize disasters in each sector and integrate disaster risk reduction to the mainstream of development and follow up of the practicing of guidelines

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

4. To carry out the loss and damage assessment based on the advice given by the ministry. Coordinates the programmes to establish normalcy, post disaster reforms by coordinating with stakeholder organizations

5. Research and development (R&D) on disaster risk reduction

6. Maintain and update disaster related data

7. Provide disaster risk management guidelines to perform tasks with regard to disaster risk assessment by coordinating with disaster prone units

8. Collect data and carry out assessments/ updates for disaster risk assessment for the urban council areas and selected fields at district, regional and GN division levels

4.3 Activities of the Division

(1) Preparation and implementation of strategic plans on disaster risk reduction at national and district level

- **Implement district level disaster risk reduction programmes**

Obtain the basic project proposals (as per the relevant guidelines given by the Director General to the districts) with the recommendations at district level to select disaster mitigation activities through the district Assistant Directors for the subsequent year.

- Certify whether the basic requirements have been achieved to implement the projects submitted at district level for the subsequent year and prepare reports and submit feedback to the districts.
- Make necessary arrangements to get the project proposals from the districts according to the allocations made to the mitigation section to implement the mitigation programmes.
- Update the project proposal summary for the subsequent year and prepare necessary documents required to submit for the national level committees to select the projects.
- Once the projects have been selected at the national level (as per the relevant guidelines issued by the director with regard to the implementation of the projects) necessary actions are taken to implement, monitor and report the selected projects.
- Check the accuracy of the estimates and other documents of the selected projects and monitor and update the relevant documents.
- Intervene to solve practical problems when the selected projects are implemented and make the necessary interventions to accelerate the progress
- Once the project is completed reports should be summoned to prove that the project was successfully completed and make necessary arrangements to complete financial reporting in a proper manner
- Report the progress of disaster mitigation projects (physical and financial)

- **Programmes and projects functioning under the other ministries, institutions to mitigate disasters at district level**

- Provide necessary contribution and intervention when arrangements are made to implement disaster risk reduction programmes through various ministries and institutions with various technical expertise
- Coordinate the disaster risk reduction programmes with the relevant technical institutions and line ministries

- Monitor and report the disaster risk reduction programmes carried out by other ministries and institutions

(2) Take necessary action to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream development activities

- Coordinate public and private stakeholders to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream development
- Preparation and implementation of plans using recommendations of the technical group
- Support to find a consultancy service provider to create guidelines to reduce disasters in each field
- Take necessary arrangements to prepare guidelines, translate and print
- Take necessary arrangements to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development by organizing awareness programmes and meetings on disaster risk reduction guidelines prepared for various fields
- Monitor the projects
- Follow up activities to support the practical implementation of guidelines

(3) Implement the activities related to climate change simulation, adaptation mitigation and coordinate with other institutions

- Carry out activities with regard to project proposals on climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation
- Represent and perform necessary further action for training programmes, workshops related to climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation
- Prepare reports on climate change simulation, adaptation and mitigation

(4) Loss and damage assessment due to disasters

- Loss and damage assessment based on the advice given by the ministry
- Coordinate the programmes to establish normalcy, post disaster reforms by coordinating with stakeholder organisations

(5) Research and development on disaster risk reduction

- Maintain, update and monitor disaster related databases
- Provide disaster risk management guidelines to perform tasks related to disaster risk assessment by coordinating with disaster prone district units
- Plan and implement activities related to disaster risk profile
- Monitor and update the preparation of disaster risk profile

- Provide information on disasters to the relevant sections and institutions
- Prepare information reports and maps based on the requirement
- Reporting

4.4 Financial progress 2019

Mitigation, Research and Development division prepares action plans for mitigation projects based on the project proposals at district level after studying the disasters occurred in the previous year and intensity of future disasters. At the same time the research and disaster risk reduction activities are planned and implemented through the relevant technical committees to integrate disaster risk reduction in the development process.

The General Treasury has allocated the financial provisions as shown in Table 4.2 to the Mitigation, Research and Development division.

Table 4.2: Allocations made by the General Treasury for 2019

Expenditure head	Project	Allocation made for 2019 (Rs. Million)
3-2509	Disaster mitigation programmes	200
10-2509	Intergrade disaster risk reduction methodology to mainstream development	10
7-2509	Disaster risk reduction	15
Total		225

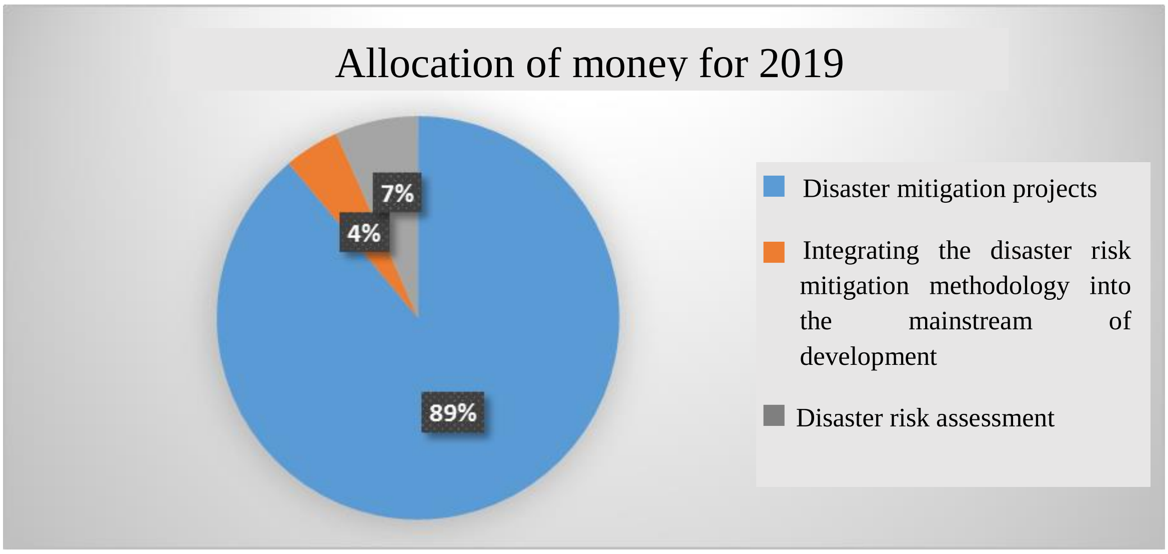


Figure 4.1: Allocation of funds for 2019

Disaster Mitigation, Research and Development Unit contributes to the operations of DMC by carrying out the assigned functions and responsibilities upon giving priority to the implementation of disaster mitigation projects, identification of disasters, creating district level disaster risk profile and contributing thorough research activities by integrating disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development.

Accordingly the financial and physical progress from January to December 2019 is as follows:

Table 4.3: Summary of the financial progress of the mitigation projects carried out in 2019

Expenditure Head	Project	Allocations made for 2019 (Rs. Million)	Financial Progress (Rs. Million)		Physical progress (%)
			Progress	Bills in hand	
3-2509	Disaster Mitigation projects	200	131.23	42.63	90
10-2509	Integrate the Disaster Risk Mitigation methodology into the mainstream of development.	10	7.17	4.4	90
7-2509	Disaster risk assessment	15	9.72	0	80

4.5 Implementation of Disaster Mitigation Projects

The main task of this section is to implement disaster mitigation projects in Sri Lanka and the allocations made by the General Treasury are managed to implement the projects by prioritising the disaster mitigation project proposals. Various disaster mitigation programmes are implemented through the relevant line ministry using the provisions allocated such ministries and other identified disaster mitigation proposals are implemented by the Disaster Management Centre on priority basis.

Disaster mitigation projects are selected by a committee appointed at national level by considering the disaster mitigation project proposals called at district level and the provisions are released to the district secretaries by the Disaster Management Centre through the Ministry of Disaster Management after taking into consideration the relevant technical and assessment reports. Implementation of the projects are directly supervised by the district disaster management assistant directors and the projects are directly supervised at national level also. Technical support needed for various projects are obtained at district level from the relevant technical institutions and cash flows go through the district secretariats and divisional Secretariats. Once the project is completed the Disaster Management Centre receives a report from the district disaster management Assistant Director with an update on the successful completion of the project as well as recommendations for reference and future consideration.

The General Treasury has approved Rs. 200 million for 2019 to implement mitigation projects submitted based on the proposals submitted at district level and information received on disasters (i.e. Rs. 100 million was released at the beginning of the year and Rs. 100 million was allocated in June by the General Treasury)

Rs. 68.71 million was allocated for 2019 for the projects implemented in 2018 and the bills were submitted at the end of the last year and payments had to be made under proper supervision using the above mentioned allocated amount.

An allocation of Rs. 12.9 million was made for three (3) projects that continued from 2018 to 2019 and these projects have been completed with the payments being done as well. Accordingly Rs. 9.75 million was paid for these completed projects.

The Rs. 100 million allocated at the beginning of the year was used to pay the aforesaid overdue bills and to implement the continued work. Later on, the additional allocations were allocated for two (2) new projects and thereafter Rs. 100 million allocated in June 2019 was allocated for thirteen (13) already identified projects.

Furthermore, considering the sudden disasters that occurred at the end of the year arrangements were made to purchase polysacks to get prepared and to respond to disasters. Allocations for adequate funds were made under the disaster mitigation, to remove the risky stones in Kandy area.

4.6 Projects continued from 2018

Table 4.4: Projects continued from 2018

District	No. of projects	Allocations made (Rs. Mn)	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn)	Physical progress
Polonnaruwa	1	7,679,794.53	5,100,268.75	Money allocated to turf the ground was recalled due to the drought and sans same the project was completed.
Hambantota	1	3,236,969.36	2,859,518.81	100%
Nuwara Eliya	1	1,994,258.47	1,793,467.40	100%
Total	**3**	**12,450,284.86**	**9,753,254.96**	**-**

4.7 New projects in 2019

Table 4.5: New projects in 2019

District	Divisional Secretariat Division	Allocation (Rs. Mn)	Financial Progress	Physical Progress (%)
Moneragala	Medagama	12,400,000.00	5,588,007.60	85
	Buttala	10,000,000.00	-	100
	Madulla	1,997,264.59	1,664,043.24	100
	Construction of public wells (Moneragala, Medagama, Madulla, Siyambalanduwa)	26,938,468.20	3,165,089.17	100
Batticaloe	Cheddipalayam - south	4,300,000.00	1,119,229.16	100
Kalutara	Beruwala	10,000,000.00	1,507,369.70	100
Ampara	Adalachchenaya	5,500,000.00	5,323,473.34	100
Trincomalee	Kantale	1,000,000.00	970,000.00	100
	Seruwila	6,000,000.00	5,820,000.00	100
Kandy	Gangawata Korale	9,800,000.00	6,178,670.00	100
	Gangawata Korale	3,229,640.40	2,414,910.00	100
	Akurana	956,091.75	950,000.00	100
Vavuniya	Vavuniya	6,700,000.00	-	100
Hambantota	Hambantota	8,838,634.17	6,677,799.90	100
Matale	Yatawatta	2,581,752.57	-	100
Polonnaruwa	Lankapura	7,418,514.12	-	100
Purchasing polysacks for emergencies		2,500,000.00	2,5000,000.00	100

Though the bills were submitted after completing the projects the financial progress was very low due to the non-settlement of bills in 2019, but the physical progress was achieved through successful completion of all related work. The bills of those projects are reported as “bills in hand” under the respective district Assistant Directors. Therefore, the financial progress is Rs.

117.57 million and the value of the bills in hand is Rs. 51 million while one (1) project needs to be extended as a continuing project for the next year.

Construction of gutters to remove rain water in Hambantota, Uhapitigama

Construction of the bund of the Saddatissa tank in Polonnaruwa - Kandegama

Integrating disaster risk reduction into the mainstream development process

Subject of disaster management is recognised as a collective process and the contribution extended by all sections or divisions or units is vital. Natural or manmade disasters can take place any time and at any place and therefore disaster management should be linked with fields like water, land and air. The project to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development is implemented with the identification of ten (10) fields or sectors which, have direct involvement in disaster risk reduction.

This project connects private and the public sectors and its main intention is to integrate disaster risk reduction into the main stream of development by focusing attention extensively on those fields or sectors with specific focus on disaster management. This approach is expected to reduce the frequency of occurrence of disasters drastically to protect human, physical and financial resources and direct the country to achieve sustainable development.

A Technical committee has been established to implement this project and experts from various fields represent this committee and the key objective is to monitor, review and prepare future plans for the project. The committee held meetings in 2019 and necessary monitoring was done to prepare the guidelines to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development.

The consultancy agencies provided necessary know-how to the committee on the methodology to prepare guidelines and with the ideas and the consent of the Technical committee the guidelines have been prepared. Thereafter, the first draft was submitted to the Technical committee and ideas of the members were obtained which were considered when preparing the final draft. Upon reviewing the revised version, the committee and the consultancy agency handed over the final version to the Disaster Management Centre.

Accordingly, the preparation of guidelines to integrate the disaster risk reductions for the following fields or sectors have been completed.

(1) National policy planning

(2) Urban development

(3) Construction and development of national and provincial roads

(4) Local government

(5) Tourism

(6) Private sector

(7) Health

(8) Water and sanitation

(9) Studying environment impact

(10) Local disaster management methodology

Disaster Management Centre is required to provide these guidelines to the relevant fields or sectors which will assist the relevant officials in their operational work and other disaster mitigation and risk reduction activities. With the leadership of the members of the Technical committee, respective committees have been assigned the task to integrate disaster risk reduction plans with the institutional plans and steps will be taken to increase the keenness to implement these guidelines and follow up on activities carried out.

Integrate disaster risk reduction to the field of education

The most appropriate mode to promote disaster risk reduction is the school setup and from a very early stage, disaster risk reduction can be rooted in the minds of the child and by doing so the opportunity is created to establish a behavioural change in the society.

Having disaster risk reduction as a practice will make it easier for implementation throughout the country and the process can be expedited as well. Steps have been taken to integrate disaster risk reduction with the school education system and the long term target is to create a sustainable disaster risk reduction culture by implementing the above course of action.

In 2019 a hand book was prepared on disaster risk assessment at school level in order to raise awareness among school children on basic principles of disaster management. Various types of technical sources were used and this was done with the fullest support of the Ministry of Education and arrangements were made to print 10,000 Sinhala language and 3000 Tamil language copies. This book will be used to develop capacity in the school system covering all the schools in the forthcoming year.

Disaster risk assessment

There is an ability to provide a scientific forecast on certain disaster risk situations based on the disasters, weather, climatic patterns, geographical differences, economic, social and physical background of the country and research reports published by various research institutes further supports this endeavour. Further, it is important that various information on disaster prone areas, safe places with regard to different types of disasters should be prepared properly using new technology so that the officers in charge of disaster management can use such information. Information with regard to disaster risk reduction helps to prepare plans and take decisions regarding disaster risk assessment.

Collection of district level data commenced in 2018 and the relevant stakeholder institutions at national level collected necessary data. Implementation of the project was conducted following the below mentioned steps and the process was completed by printing the disaster risk indicator book.

(1) Collection of data – Collection of data is done at district level using various data sources
(2) Storing data
(3) Data processing
(4) Data analysing - Analysing was done based on the following fields as per each disaster.
   - Hazard assessment
   - Vulnerability assessment
   - Capacity assessment
(5) Risk index calculation
(6) Validation
(7) Mapping
(8) Printing

The printed map books are to be distributed to the relevant institutions and raise awareness in 2020. The risk index is updated annually and its variations should be studied while the relevant activities will be planned in the future.

Risk assessment in the field of education

The need to carry out school disaster risk assessment at national level emerged from the education sector itself and it was a timely need as well. Accordingly, this department did basic interventions to create a risk index for schools in Sri Lanka in 2019.

After having initial discussions with the Ministry of Education, the educational zonal directors and principals were made aware and the relevant forms needed to gather data to prepare the risk index were distributed among the relevant persons and currently the data is being collected. Upon collecting, the data will be computerised and the report related to this assessment is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2020.

When decisions are taken with regard to disaster risk reduction in schools, this source of information is very important as it helps with the technical analysis on disaster risk reduction.

Losses in disasters and damage assessment

This department performs activities related to losses and damage assessment due to disasters and activities such as creating methods to update data and developing the capacity in identified fields needed for risk mitigation. Accordingly, four (4) national level workshops have been conducted to develop the capabilities and capacity levels to carry out the key tasks related to the education sector in 2019.

These programmes were organised with the consensus being arrived at basic discussions held with the Ministry of Education. Approximately about 150 officers participated in this programme representing all the educational zones in the Ministry of Education in the island.

National level programme on losses due to disasters and damage assessment

Desinventar data base

Research is essential to carry out development activities through disaster risk reduction and those researches should be planned and implemented stage by stage in a wide sphere. In this endeavour it is essential to have an accurately updated database to be used for disaster risk reduction studies. To fulfil this need, Mitigation, Research and Development unit maintains the Desinventar data base and updates the risk info web page and all such data are available on the internet and anyone can freely access the updated information.

The data bank which includes all details related to past disasters has been released to the internet through the website www.desinventar.lk and this database includes information related to the number of deaths, number of victims and about the property damaged in relation to the time period based on the district, Divisional Secretary's division and the nature of disaster with regard to each of the past disasters. This database also includes status reports issued by the Emergency Operations Unit of the DMC and information obtained from other institutes in charge of the subjects like Forest Conservation, Health, Irrigation and Police reports on accidents (www.police.lk). Further it is updated frequently and steps have been taken to identify new data sources to make this a more accurate database.

A workshop was conducted on 25th June 2019 with the participation of forty (40) members representing the above stakeholder institutions and the workshop was about updating and improving data bases. During 2019 various institutions and persons from different fields and/or sectors made requests to the Disaster Management Centre to get information and they have obtained information from this data base via internet. Private sector and public institutions like Urban Development Authority, University of Kelaniya, University of Colombo, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board, Mahaweli Development and Ministry of Environment, Environment Foundation Ltd., JICA, MAS CAPITAL and tri-forces and local and foreign researches have obtained data from this data base to support their research and decision making.

Risk info (risk info web portal)

Geospatial data is uploaded to the web site and it is used by local and foreign researchers to study on disaster prone areas for decision making and future planning. This information can be obtained through the internet free of charge and it supports the institutions and persons involved in disaster management encouraging academic research as well. The Mitigation, Research and Development unit provides training opportunities for university students and as a result new human resources or persons enter this field.

Revealing disaster struck areas and information using satellite images

Data on disaster victims, disaster prone areas and zones or areas struck by disasters are very important factors for disaster preparedness and response activities. Mitigation, Research and Development section or unit takes action to reveal information using modern technology based on weather reports. In this regard satellite images are taken before and after a disaster and by analysing those satellite images and secondary data in hand, disaster struck areas can be derived.

These images are taken from international satellite technological institutions and the International Charter and Sentiual Asia institutes have given a special opportunity to the disaster management centre and once these institutions are informed using proper methodologies, images are taken covering the disaster prone areas. Images before and after the disaster are given to the Disaster Management Centre and these images are analysed using technical equipment.

Responding to district level public complaints, requests, proposals and inquiries

This section responds to the complaints, requests, proposals and inquiries made by the public to the Disaster Management Centre which refers to disaster mitigation. Later, the response is decided according to the request made in this regard and the intention of Mitigation, Research and Development section is to contribute to fulfil the peoples' needs by focusing its attention to its ability to provide solutions to the people within the existing laws, regulations and capacities according to the technical recommendations.

For requests that come under the purview of the Disaster Management Centre, necessary checks are done at national level and through the District Disaster Management Units. Later on, based on those reports decisions are taken following a proper methodology about the courses of action that should be taken. These requests are directed to the relevant technical institution or the line ministry based on the nature of these requests. Each letter has been responded in writing and the Disaster Management Centre has given all the guidance and technical knowledge to the inquirer or the person who has raised the concern/s. In 2019, about 266 such letters have been received and DMC has responded to all those letters as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: District level complaints, requests, proposals and inquiries made by the public

Serial No.	District	No. of letters												
		Month												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
1	Matara	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	10
2	Kalutara	-	2	3	-	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	21
3	Gampaha	2	2	-	2	-	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	21
4	Ampara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	03
5	Puttalam	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	07
6	Hambantota	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	03
7	Kurunegala	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	12
8	Nuwara Eliya	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	1	2	15
9	Moneragala	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	07
10	Matale	1	2	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	2	2	13
11	Vavuniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
12	Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	01
13	Polonnaruwa	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	03
14	Kegalle	2	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	1	2	13
15	Ratnapura	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	4	3	-	19
16	Kandy	5	4	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	6	2	2	35
17	Galle	3	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	13
18	Colombo	1	9	4	4	4	4	3	6	1	7	2	4	49
19	Badulla	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	5	1	4	1	16
20	Anuradhapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	01
21	Jaffna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
22	Kilinochchi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
23	Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
24	Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00
25	Batticaloa	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		-		03
Total		**23**	**28**	**18**	**16**	**12**	**28**	**24**	**19**	**21**	**29**	**30**	**18**	**266**

4.8 Other projects

JICA project

During this year agreements were made to implement special projects with JICA to mitigate disasters in the Kelani river basin that occur due to weather changes. Accordingly, the project is supposed to start in 2020 and in the next four (4) years the targets of the project will be achieved.

5. Preparedness and Planning Division

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 District level preparedness plan

District level programmes were implemented through the District Disaster Management Units using Rs. 18 million received for 2019 and its financial progress is 99.51% while the physical progress is 100%.

Furthermore, Rs. 18 million has been allocated in 2019 to prepare disaster preparedness plans for the 25 districts and to review them. Allocations are released to districts taking into consideration the economic situation of the country and the impact of disasters and the distribution of allocations among the districts and its physical and financial progress (Table 5.1) are as follows.

Table 5.1: Distribution and expenditure of allocations among districts 2017 - 2019

Year	Allocations approved by the Treasury (Rs. Mn)	Cost (Rs. Mn)
2017	19.8	19.5
2018	25.0	24.93
2019	18.0	16.8

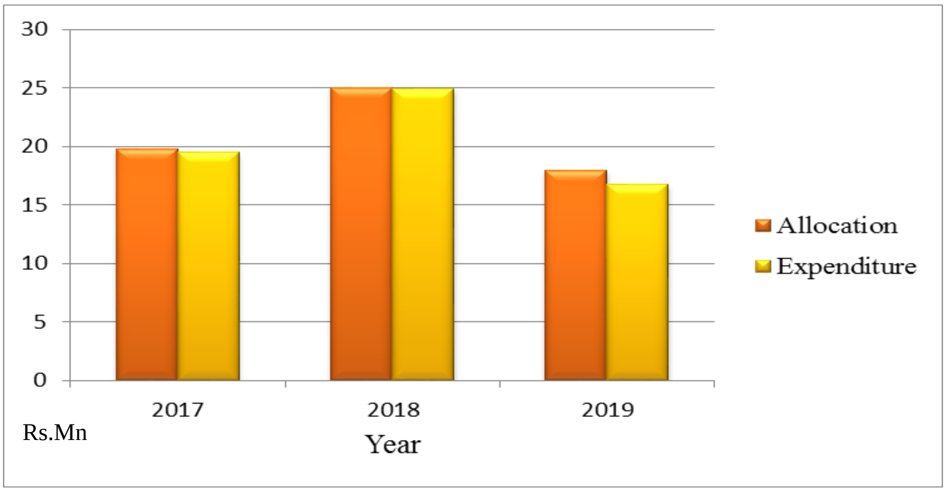


Figure 5.1: Allocation and expenditure of 2017 - 2019

Preparedness and Planning Division of DMC allocated the available provisions in 2019 to plan various preparedness activities to strengthen the disaster management capacity at district, Divisional Secretariat and GN division levels. Allocations were provided at District and Divisional Secretariat Division levels in order to conduct workshops, meetings of the stakeholders to prepare / review and print disaster management plans. This division also provides assistance for activities like conducting Tsunami, flood and land slide simulation programmes, hazard mapping, analysing 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, as a precautionary measure especially for people who live below the dams of reservoirs and also to conduct district progress review meetings.

5.3 Awareness programmes for small and medium scale entrepreneurs

Awareness programmes for small and medium scale entrepreneurs (SMEs) were conducted at district level using provisions up to an amount of Rs. 380,000/= and these programmes were conducted in twelve (12) districts during 2019.

5.4 District Disaster Management plan

The District Disaster Management Plan has been prepared only for fourteen (14) districts as at 31 December 2019 and an amount of Rs. 2.21 million had been allocated for this task.

5.5 District level simulation programmes

- **District level flood and landslide simulation programmes**

These programmes were conducted in districts like Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Ratnapura, Trincomalee, Ampara and Kilinochchi and Preparedness & Planning division has allocated

Rs. 1.73 million for organising activities. The number of people who participated in the flood and landslide simulation programmes and the cost incurred is as follows as shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Summary of the simulation programmes conducted in districts

	District	Expenditure (Rs.)	No. of participants
1	Kalutara	260,625.00	1825
2	Galle	324,040.00	2353
3	Matara	353,980.00	2160
4	Ratnapura	388,805.00	3476
5	Trincomalee	302,070.00	3021
6	Ampara	198,585.00	983
7	Kilinochchi	58,498.00	581
		1,886,603.00	**14399**

The objectives of this simulation programme are (1) to identify and enlighten the stakeholders engaged in disaster response activities about their duties (2) ensure proper coordination between disaster response stakeholders (3) identify the strengths and weaknesses of districts in disaster response activities (4) review previously organised simulation programmes and mechanism i.e. connection between the District Secretariat and Provincial Council mechanism (5) direct political intervention to the disaster response activities (6) increase the efficiency of disaster response of people living in hazard prone areas (7) establish an efficient and effective disaster response mechanism among all stakeholders and community and (8) establish a disaster preparedness and safe culture within the society.

Flood simulation programme – Nagoda DSD

5.6 Preparedness activities related to disasters due to dams and reservoirs

Programmes were conducted to enhance the preparedness capacity of people who live below the dams of reservoirs educating and enlightening them on the importance of readiness in facing disasters which may occur due to floods, earthquakes or cyclones. During the year 2019 awareness and simulation programmes were conducted in Hambantota, Ratnapura, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Ampara, Kilinochchi, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya districts. These programmes included activities 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 early-warnings, displaying sign boards and evacuation of people to safety places.

5.7 Reducing the number of deaths occurring due to drowning

An increase in the number of deaths occurring due to drowning was observed during the last few years. Considering the importance in creating awareness among the public, a programme was launched to install sign boards near risky areas warning people to avoid bathing in ponds, rivers and tanks. It was decided to install 215 sign boards in areas such as Matara, Badulla, Matale, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Mannar districts and 47 sign boards have already been installed.

Table 5.3: Number of sign boards erected in identified areas

District	No. of sign boards
Matara	10
Badulla	10
Matale	30
Kegalle	55
Ratnapura	30
Kurunegala	10
Anuradhapura	10
Jaffna	30
Mullaitivu	10
Mannar	20
Total	**215**

5.8 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 treat the patients who are been hospitalised 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 course of action, awareness and preparedness programmes are planned to minimise the above mentioned impacts arising due to likely disasters. During the year these programmes were implemented in 22 districts.

Hospital security programme – Mahamodara hospital

5.9 School disaster protection programme

These programmes are conducted jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Disaster Management Centre to ensure the safety of school children in schools which are located in disaster prone areas. In view of that, 79 programmes were conducted in twenty five (25) districts in year 2019 and the objective of this programme is to prepare hazard risk maps with the participation of school children and teachers and provide adequate awareness regarding likely disasters.

Conducting school protection programmes at Hikkaduwa Rathanasara school and Seenigama Wimalabuddi school

5.10 Train the trainer programme at regional level

A methodology is prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Social Empowerment and Welfare and Up country Heritage to warn the rural people about emergency situations by identifying safe places and by preparing hazard zone mapping under the "Training of Trainers" programme to strengthen the disaster management mechanism from the district level to village level. A total of 87 regional level programmes have been conducted in 10 districts in 2019 and Rs. 3,560,000.00 was provided to the districts to implement these programmes.

Table 5.4: Number of training programmes held and participants attended in 2019

	District	No. of programmes	No. of participants
1	Colombo	13	12200
2	Matara	4	
3	Badulla	4	
4	Kurunegala	9	
5	Anuradhapura	13	
6	Trincomalee	5	
7	Batticaloa	9	
8	Ampara	18	
9	Moneragala	6	
10	Puttalam	6	
Total		**87**	

5.11 Monsoon preparedness plan- national, district and regional

Preparedness activities were held with the District Secretaries in the districts affected by the north – western and south – eastern monsoons and key areas such as early warning systems, emergency and group placements, relief services and camp management activities were discussed. These important measures to be adopted are expected to minimise the damages to the lives and property of people in affected areas. The Meteorological Department, as the national level weather monitoring institution studies heavy rain patterns and cyclones, National Building Research Organisation studies about landslides and areas prone for such disasters and the Department of Irrigation studies about floods and areas susceptive for flooding. Based on the forecasts received from these institutions, initial discussions were held with tri forces, the Police and Civil Security Department as national level stakeholder organisations and response groups with a view of minimising the damages to the lives and property, with the intervention of officers in the public sector at district, regional and rural level.

The intention of this programme is to involve the District Disaster Management committees in districts affected by heavy rain, strong winds and/or cyclones and lightning during the period of north-western and south-eastern monsoons and to ensure adequate preparedness of these committees to face natural calamities arising due to floods and landslides. In 2019, DMC organised 152 monsoon preparedness programmes at national, district and regional level integrating all 25 districts.

District and regional monsoon programmes – Galle district

5.12 National Disaster Management Plan 2018 – 2030

All plans need to be prepared according to the National Disaster Management Plan and in accordance with the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. This five (5) year plan represents the broad framework developed for disaster management of the country and it details specific plans to mitigate different types of disasters experienced at various areas. Moreover, the National Emergency Operation plan, Institutional Disaster Management plan and other Disaster Management plans are prepared based on the above plan and in accordance with the Disaster Management Act.

The first draft of the National Disaster Management Plan 2018 - 2030 was prepared according to the SENDAI framework to reduce disaster risks and the first and second volumes (list of activities) has been sent to all stakeholder institutions related to disaster management to obtain their views in this regard.

5.13 Corporate Plan (2020 – 2024) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Preparation of a corporate plan has been a long felt need of the Disaster Management Centre and this plan is prepared with a view of creating a results based management style. Accordingly, an active framework based on identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) has been prepared for the period of 2020 – 2024 which explains as to how the whole work basket of the institution and divisional work baskets are completed in the relevant year. Based on these new initiatives, the objective is to move forward in the next five (5) years with a productive management framework.

Furthering the actions of this process has provided opportunities for the management to prepare specific job descriptions and objectives for the officers or staff of each department which could be renewed according to global changes and disaster risk management techniques. Through this method, the higher management can assess the performance and productivity level of all employees which undoubtedly would help the institution to achieve the planned objectives as identified in the Corporate Strategic Plan. This would also help the government in obtaining the expected services from the public sector at an optimum level.

Launch of Corporate Strategic Plan 2020-2024 on 31st December 2019

6. Training and Awareness Division

6.1 Introduction

As authorised by the Act, the Disaster Management Centre is assigned with the responsibility to implement and coordinate necessary programmes to facilitate the efficient and effective implementation of disaster management activities in Sri Lanka and the Training and Awareness Division of DMC has been actively involved in doing so, by conducting various programmes around the country.

During the year training and awareness programmes were conducted in 24 districts on priority basis and these programmes were conducted in all the districts covering national, district, divisional secretariat divisions and the rural level, after gaining an understanding of the disaster situations in each district. The number of persons who participated in these training programmes totalled up to 29,403 and the sessions were conducted in groups. In addition to the training and awareness, the general public and school children were made aware of disaster risk management through exhibitions conducted at national and district level. Keen interest was shown by the public and approximately a total number of 61,000 persons visited these exhibitions. Assessing the effectiveness of the progress achieved in terms of Rs.19.5 million funds allocated by the General Treasury, the financial progress recorded was 98% and physical progress was 100%. The financial provisions received for training and awareness programmes from 2013 to 2019 are shown below in Figure 6.1

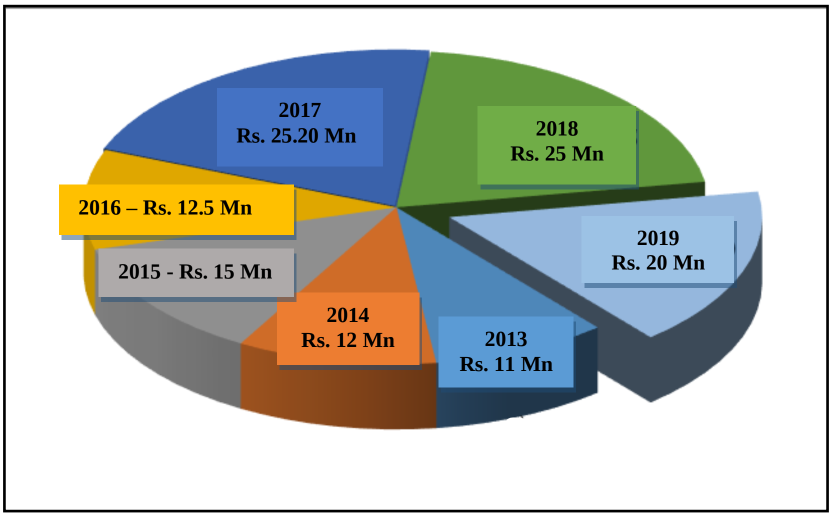


Figure 6.1: Financial provisions received for training and awareness programmes from 2013 – 2019

National level training and awareness programmers were conducted by the Training and Awareness division of the Disaster Management Centre and the district, regional and DSD and rural level programmes were conducted by District Disaster Management Coordinating Units. Supervision of such programmes were done by Director - Training and Awareness of DMC and accordingly, the programmes implemented at national and rural level are mentioned below in detail.

1. **Programmes to entice and obtain the support of youth for disaster management activities in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre, National Youth Corps and the National Youth Services Council**

The key objective of this programme is to get the contribution of young people in the youth corpse for the disaster management process by developing their theoretical and practical knowledge on disaster management. Accordingly, the Disaster Management Centre together with the National Youth Corpse provided knowledge and awareness on disaster management to young trainees in 48 youth corpse centres and these programmes were conducted in a manner to obtain their support for disaster management programmes at district level. In 2019 such awareness programmes were conducted in 25 districts and a total number 6,831 participants participated in these programmes. In addition, at regional level awareness programmes were also conducted in collaboration with National Youth Services Council and 668 participated in these programmes. The details of the programmes implemented in 2019 are shown below.

Table 6.1: Number of persons participated in the progrmmes to obtain the contribution of the youth in disaster management in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre, National Youth Corps and the National Youth Services Council

Number	Programme	District	Number of Participants.
1	Training of young volunteers	Ampara (Alumnae DSD)	65
2	Training of young volunteers	Ampara(Alayadiwembu DSD division)	69
3	Training of young volunteer reserves	Badulla	126
4	Awareness programme for young volunteer officers	Jaffna (Kopay DS division)	35
5	Lifesaving training programmes for young volunteer officers	Kandy (Gangawata Korale and Poojapitiya DS division)	134
6	Awareness programme for estate youths	Kegalle (Yatiyanthota, Bulathkohupitiya, Ruwanwella, Deraniagala DSD)	132
7	Awareness programme for youth service officers	Nuwara Eliya	50
8	Training of young volunteer reserves	Badulla	57
Total			668

Training of young volunteers on disaster management – Kegalle district

Training of young volunteers on disaster management – Gampaha district

2. National programme to raise awareness on disaster management among school teachers

DMC in collaboration with the Ministry of Education started a comprehensive programme from 2018 to raise awareness in the school community, on disaster risk management. In this programme the coordination between the officers at DMC and Ministry of Education will be enhanced with the knowledge and understanding of the school principals, teachers being developed to create the necessary background and understanding to prepare school disaster protection plans. The programmes implemented in 2019 are shown below.

Table 6.2: Programmes implemented in 2019

No.	Programme	District	No. of participants
1	Discussion held with Director General and officers of the Disaster Management Centre with the officers from the Ministry of Education	Colombo- Disaster Management Centre	13
2	School protection programme – Awareness programme for education Zonal Assistant Directors and District Assistant Directors	Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Kandy.	50
3	School protection programme – Awareness programme for education Zonal Assistant Directors and District Assistant Directors	Badulla, Moneragala, Anuradahpura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Kalutara,	50
4	School protection programme – Awareness programme for education Zonal Assistant Directors and Assistant Directors in district disaster management coordinating units	Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Vavunia, Trincomalee, Ampara, Batticalo	45
5	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Colombo- Sri Jayawardhanapura zone	70
6	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Colombo- Homagama zone	80
7	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Gampaha – Kelaniya zone	120
8	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Colombo- Colombo zone	120
9	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Kegalle- Kegalle zone	150
10	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Galle - Galle zone	150
11	Introducing five year plan on disaster risk management	Galle – Ambalangoda, Elpitiya, Udugama zone	250
12	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Nuware Elia – Hatton Education Zone	121
13	Awareness programmes for principals in schools on disaster risk management	Kotmale Education zone	57

14	Training programmes for In-service advisors on disaster risk management.	Kalutara, Ratnapura, Kegalle, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Colombo, Gampaha, Kandy	25
15	Training programmes for In-service advisors on disaster risk management.	Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Badulla and Moneragala	35
16	Programme on risk management for the development officers in the educational zones.	Badulla	55
Total			**1391**

3. Programme to raise awareness among the people and schoolchildren through national and regional level exhibitions

Exhibitions have been organised as “tools” to provide theoretical and practical knowledge and raise awareness among school children and general public on emergency response and disaster management at national and district level. In 2019, these programmes were conducted in districts such as Ampara, Kalutara, Kandy, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Galle. Approximately, 61,000 persons visited the exhibition stalls to gain knowledge and awareness of disasters and management of any likely risks.

Awareness programme for Principals on school protection programme – Galle district

Details of the exhibitions

Table 6.3: Details of the exhibitions conducted in 2019 to raise awareness among people and school children on disaster risk management

No.	Venue	District	Participants	No. of participants
1	Exhibtion at D S Senanayaka Vidyalaya	Ampara	School children and the public	5000
2	Kalutara Muslim College Exhibition	Kalutara	School children and the public	20000
3	Exhibition at Gateway College - Kandy	Kandy	School children	1500
4	Rajarata Wasanthaya-Exhibition	Anuradhapura	Public	3500

5	V-2025 Enterprise Sri Lanka trade exhibition	Anuradhapura	Public	16500
6	V-2025 Enterprise Sri Lanka trade exhibition	Jaffna	Public	2500
7	Shilpa sena technical exhibition	Polonnaruwa	Public	10000
8	Mahinda Vidyalaya – education exhibition	Galle	School children and the public	2000
Total				**61000**

Exhibition at Gateway College- Kandy

V-2025 Enterprise Sri Lanka trade exhibition - Anuradhapura

4. National programme to raise awareness among administrative Grama Niladharis on disaster management

This programme was done for Grama Niladharis in 2019 by the Disaster Management Centre in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and local government with a view to minimize disasters which occur due to changes in weather and climate and to train the communities to face those challenges and obtain their support. The main objective of this programme was to build the coordination between various technical institutions engaged in disaster mitigation activities and to develop the knowledge of Grama Niladharis using technical processes related to disaster mitigation and to obtain their services in an efficient and effective way. Accordingly, two day training programmes were conducted in five (5) provinces, one programme for each province, for the Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, North-Western and Southern provinces with the support of the technical institutions.

Table 6.4: National level awareness programmes on disaster management for administrative GNs

No.	Programme	District	No. of participants
1	Awareness programme for administrative Grama Niladharis- Western province	Gampaha, Kalutara, Colombo	50
2	Awareness programme for administrative Grama Niladharis- Sabaragamuwa province	Ratnapura, Kegalle	40

3	Awareness programme for administrative Grama Niladharis - Central province	Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya	58
4	Awareness programme for administrative Grama Niladharis - North- Western province	Kurunegala, Puttalam	60
5	Awareness programme for administrative Grama Niladharis - Southern province	Galle, Matara, Hambantota	60
Total			**268**

Training of Administrative Grama Niladharis - Southern province

Training of administrative Grama Niladharies – Western and North Western provinces

5. Programme to raise awareness among media personnel at district level on district disaster management process

Due to increased occurrences of disasters at present, the lives of the communities get affected and properties get damaged as well. Apart from this disastrous impact, the mental status of people also get affected with the stress levels having a negative impact on the health of affected persons. Therefore, it is important to provide reliable information to people in an expeditious manner about sudden disaster situations. Based on the nature of disasters which occur at present public should be made aware of such information at very short notice and their lives and property should be safeguarded. It is a difficult to task create awareness among people of sudden disasters especially when they lack awareness understanding and experience in the disaster management process. Hence, the Disaster Management Centre commenced a programme to raise awareness on the process of disaster management for all district level media personnel.

Training programmes have been implemented at district level targeting media personnel to provide them a proper understanding, knowledge and experience on disaster management with the support of the main technical institutions which contribute to the disaster management process. The main aim in conducting this awareness programme is to enlighten the media personnel the proper process of disseminating accurate information to the public through the media institutions in order to create a sensitive environment which is ready to respond to sudden emergency situations. The programme in 2019 was conducted under the guidance and direction of the Disaster Management Centre and with the assistance of the officers from the Department of Meteorology, Department of Irrigation, Department of National Disaster Relief Service Centre and National Building Research Organization and is expected to cater to the needs of the communities in educating them on the importance of adopting safety measures during disasters.

Awareness programmes conducted for media personnel in 2019

Table 6.5: Number of media personnel participated in the district level awareness programme conducted in 2019

Number	**District**	**No. of media personnel participated**
1	Jaffna	15
2	Badulla	80
3	Hambantota	30
4	Gampaha	82
Total		**207**

Awareness programme – Gampaha distric

Awareness programme – Badulla

6.2 Organising media briefings

Disaster Management Centre organises media briefings with the support of various technical institutions to raise awareness among people on sudden disaster situations. Based on the requirements, media briefings have been organised throughout the year to raise awareness on disasters occurring due to the South-Western monsoon and the drought.

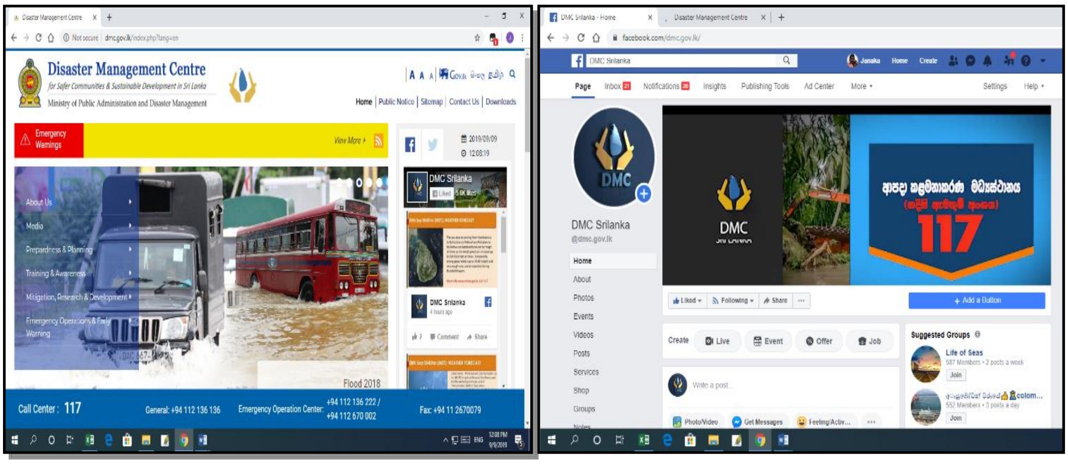
Awareness programme for media on occurred disasters

6.3 Awareness raising among the public and school children using hand bills

Handbills prepared in a simplified manner on various types of disasters were distributed at the awareness programmes conducted on the topic of disaster management process and were also used to raise awareness among school children. These handbills have been prepared in all three (3) languages with a view of providing knowledge and understanding on certain disasters such as floods, drought, tsunami and landslides and also about the entire operational process of the Disaster Management Centre. About 644,000 copies of handbills were printed by the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) which were distributed throughout the island.

6.4 Updating the web site and social media networks of the Disaster Management Centre

Early warning and creating awareness of disaster among people are done through the official website of the Disaster Management Centre. Additionally, updating popular social media networks is also done by the media unit under the advice of the Awareness division. During emergencies relevant data and information are provided to the media and such info is also provided immediately to the national and international institutions with the updates being done on a daily basis.



Disaster management official website and the face book

6.5 District level training and awareness programmes on disaster risk management

Using the allocation of Rs. 7.9 million for year 2019, a total of 347 programmes on disaster risk management were conducted in twenty five (25) districts. These programmes were organised and implemented through each District Disaster Management Coordinating Unit (DDMCU) at regional and rural level. Furthermore, 75 training and awareness programmes were conducted for 5,216 selected public officers. Additionally, 33 programmes were held for 3,228 offices in the tri-forces and 239 programmes were held with the participation of 17,422 rural people.

Table 6.2: Provision of financial allocations at district level - 2019

Serial No.	Theme of the programme	No. of programmes	No. of participants
1	Awareness programme for three forces, the Police and Civil security officers	29	3011
2	Awareness programmer for public officers on Disaster Risk Reduction	57	4137
3	Awareness programme for rural people	74	6991
4	Awareness programme for fishing community	16	960
5	Lifesaving programmes	26	1663
6	Search and rescue programmes	2	136
7	Fire protection	35	2431
8	Young group training programmes	18	1266
9	Training programme on first aid and camp management	74	4195
10	Awareness programme for estate officers	4	215
11	Awareness programme for Health officers	5	349
12	Awareness programme for Dhamma school teachers	7	512
Total		**347**	**25866**

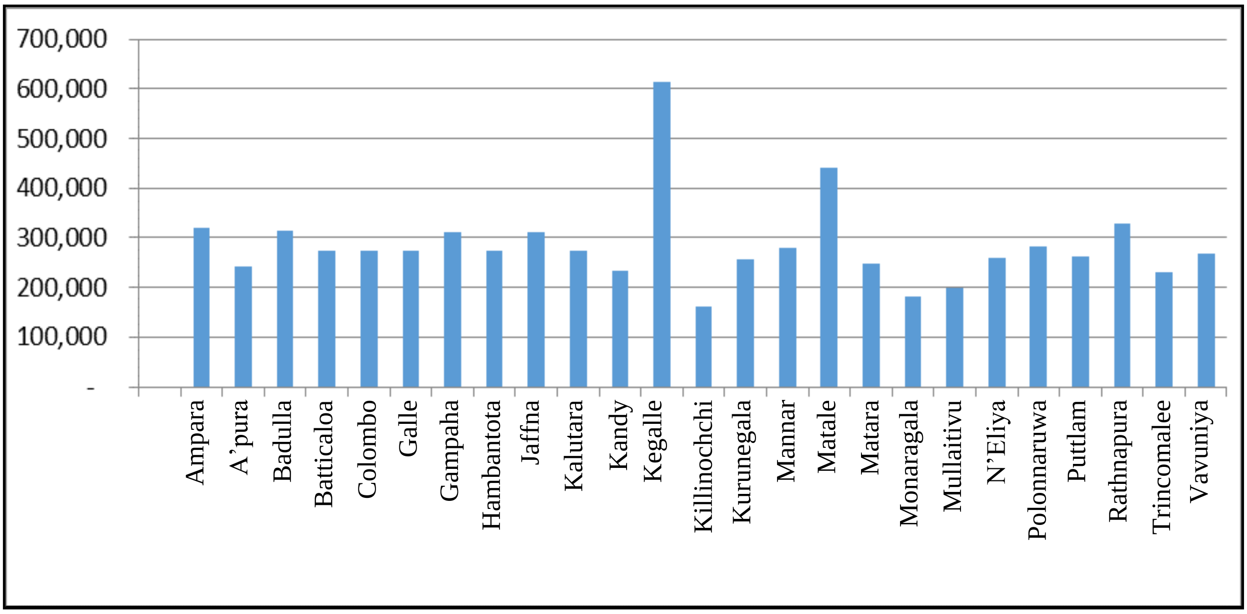


Figure 6.2: Provided financial allocations district wise - 2019

The photographs of the aforesaid training programmes conducted at district level in 2019

Awareness programme on Disaster Risk management for public officers – Ampara district

First aid training programme for public officers – Badulla district

Awareness programme on Disaster Risk Reduction for public officers.- Ampara district

Awareness programme on disaster risk management for tri forces officers -Hambantota district

6.6 Capacity building programmes for the staff of the Disaster Management Centre

One of the main responsibilities assigned to the staff of the Disaster Management Centre is to conquest the challenges by implementing disaster risk management processes and activities efficiently and effectively in the country. Therefore, a capacity building programme was implemented using Rs. 3 million to enhance the knowledge on relevant subject areas and modern technical know-how as well. In this regard, three four day residential programmes were conducted on risk reduction with the help of the Sri Lanka Development Administration Institute to expand the subject knowledge and skills of the officers who are working at the DDMCUs while conducting awareness programmes at district level to increase the level of awareness among the public.


Awareness programme on Disaster Risk Reduction for the rural people – Polonnaruwa district

The programme conducted in Sinhala medium included 102 District Management Assistants and based on the allocated funds for Post graduate studies Rs. 531,000/= was granted to two officers at the Disaster Management Centre to complete their MSc and PhD degrees. Moreover, 62 officers were advised to follow 19 short term courses relevant to their specific areas of work. An amount of Rs. 500,000/= was allocated to develop the Information Technology (IT) knowledge of the officers who perform their duties using computers. Accordingly, with the professional assistance of the National Institute of Business Management (NIBM) a three (3) day computer practical session was conducted on MS Office applications in order to develop communication skills. Furthermore, two (2) Technical Assistants in the Communication division were given financial assistance to follow IT networking programme conducted by the Sri Lanka Telecom training centre.

Table 6.7: Number of participants at training programmes and courses

No	Course category	No. of courses	No. of officers participated in the programme
1	Financial provisions for Post graduate degrees	2	2
2	Short term course and training programmes (Accounting/ Human Resources/ Administration)	19	62
3	IT courses	3	53
4	Training programme on Disaster Risk Reduction for Management Assistants in District Management Coordinating Units.	3	102
Grand total		**27**	**219**


Three day residential programme on IT at NIBM


Four day training programme at SLIIDA on Disaster Risk Reduction

6.7 National Safety Day programme

Tsunami catastrophe that struck Sri Lanka in 2004 destroyed more than 35,000 lives in 2004 and infrastructure amounting to billions of Sri Lankan rupees was destroyed with majority of the livelihoods of people in several districts being completely affected. To remember and commemorate the people who died during this catastrophe, 26th December has been named as the “National Safety Day” as per the approved Cabinet paper in 2005 and on 26th December 2019 religious programmes were conducted with the participation of people, political authorities and public officers including Divisional Secretaries and the District Secretaries. All twenty five (25) DDMCUs commemorated the persons who died in the tsunami catastrophe and the souls of the deceased were blessed by conducting religious ceremonies as mentioned above. The main memorial ceremony in this regard was held at the memorial constructed at Peraliya in Galle in memory of the people who died in Tsunami in 2004 while special programmes were also conducted with the participation of the District Secretary and Divisional Secretaries in districts such as Saindamarundu, Kalmunai and Ampara which were badly affected when the first wave struck.

7. Emergency Operations Centre

7.1 Introduction

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is established in DMC under the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and functions 24 hrs x 7 days a week and continuously evaluates the developments regarding likely disasters and calamities which are prevalent at any given time and assess the level at which required responses and reactive measures should be adopted. When the gravity of the disaster goes beyond the level of control by the sub national level agencies, national level Emergency Operations division with the Emergency Response committee coordinate the search, rescue and evacuation of vulnerable groups. To continue the "vigilance" of the Emergency Operations Centre necessary resources should be enhanced for the assigned staff to work 24 hours in responding to callers contacting the emergency "hotline 117" and special attention needs to be focused on the functions of this unit. The Emergency Operations Centre decides how to respond to disasters after the impact of disasters have been assessed and plans are prepared to respond to future disasters and act along with the various early warning methods that have been used.


24 x 7 Emergency Operations Centre

7.2 Floods and landslides occurred due to activation of South - Western and North-East monsoons

The number of families affected due to floods during the period from January to December in 2019 was 138,550 and upon requests made by the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units, the Emergency Operations Centre with the support of the police and the military, coordinated the rescue operations to move affected people to safe places and engage in emergency relief operations. People in Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Batticalo, Ampara, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Puttlam, Kurunegala, Hambantota and Jaffna districts were affected by floods due to inclement weather conditions which prevailed in October, November and December 2019. Due to heavy rain livelihoods and property of people in districts such as Kalutara, Matara, Ratnapura and Galle were severely affected. Relevant technical institutes were summoned for monsoon meetings and the course of action that should be taken was discussed and residents in vulnerable areas were constantly made aware of the impending disasters using media, telephone, fax, internet and social web sites based on official weather forecasts. Boats and rescue groups were used to rescue affected persons from unsafe places and helipads were used to rescue displaced persons since accessing certain affected areas from ground became a serious concern as most of the roads were flooded. Responding to the early warnings given by the Disaster Management Centre with the help of the police, media and district disaster management networks, approximately 90% of the population was evacuated to safe places but about 10% got trapped in affected areas. Disaster Management Centre launched a continuous operation with the police and the tri forces to rescue the people form these places.

- **Landslides**

Landslide risks were evident in Ratnapura, Kegalle and Matara districts due to the development of inclement weather conditions and Ratnapura and Matara districts experienced severe disasters during this period. The army headquarters and the Commander – Security forces headquarters (West) were informed while army squads were dispatched for search and rescue operations.

Landslides in Walapane DSD in Nuwara Eliya district

Due to the activation of monsoon rains in 2019, a total of 643, 487 persons in 156,062 families were affected; 60 persons died 133 were injured and 7 persons were missing. Furthermore, 375 houses were completely damaged and 19,521 houses were partially damaged.

- **Heavy winds due to Monsoons**

Due to heavy winds 13,376 families were affected in 2019 and the Disaster Management Centre was able to coordinate rescue operations, clear the roads, and restore communication and electricity supply in order to provide relief to the victims with the support of the National Disaster Relief Services Centre and the Ministry of Disaster Management. Before the commencement of the monsoon period people residing in susceptible areas were warned by the Disaster management centre of the possible disasters and advised to remove dangerous trees and branches near their houses and also to take relevant precautionary measures.

➢ Emergency response in fighting forest and other fires

Around the country, 131 forest fires were reported during the period from January to August in 2019 and using the efficient communication system of the Disaster Management Centre and the support of the police, Air force, Army and the regional fire and rescue centres, the necessary fire extinguishing activities were carried out. There was an increase in forest fires in 2019 when compared with the number of reported incidents in 2018.

House/building fires

Table 7.1 Information about forest fires in 2017, 2018 and 2019

Year	Number of forest fires
2017	58
2018	102
2019	131

Forest fires in 2017, 2018 and 2019

Summary of damages occurred from disasters - 1.01.2019 to 31.12.2019

Table 7.2: Summary of disasters, victims and damages up to 31.12.2019

Incident	Deaths	Injuries	Disappearances	House destructions	Damages to houses	Number of families affected	Number of people affected
Animal attacks	9	0	0	0	3	16	25
Capsize of boats	1	0	2	0	0	3	11
Chemical disasters	1	1	0	0	0	2	10
Coastal erosion	0	0	0	0	0	4	13
Dam failure	1	8	0	23	254	400	1708
Cyclones	0	0	0	1	10	11	37
Drought	0	0	0	0	0	38773	140006
Drowning	32	3	1	0	0	24	71
Electrification	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
Fires	1	17	0	104	65	192	794
Flash floods	0	5	0	10	142	2510	9892
Floods	13	23	2	139	6807	138894	578051
Heavy rain	0	0	0	0	3	53	164
Landslides	4	3	1	14	127	656	2374
Lightning	17	13	0	2	253	331	1304
Fall of stones	0	0	0	3	22	70	271
Heavy winds	26	89	4	174	12029	13376	50845

Tornado	0	0	0	33	115	143	482
Fall of trees	0	0	0	0	23	29	104
Fall of walls	0	1	0	0	10	11	41
Total	**106**	**163**	**10**	**503**	**19863**	**195499**	**786210**

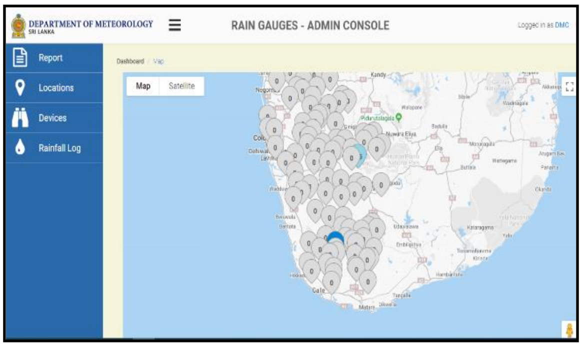
7.3 Early warning

There are 77 early warning towers which have been established by the Disaster Management Centre in the coastal line in 2009 and necessary repairs have been done in required towers. A modernised system of early warning through SMS has been implemented and the Disaster Management Centre has given high priority to strengthen the dissemination of early warning to the communities in district units and rural level. At present the early warning system has been expanded covering most of the areas in the country, while repairs are underway to transmit communication to the grass root level through VHF and following activities were carried out as well.

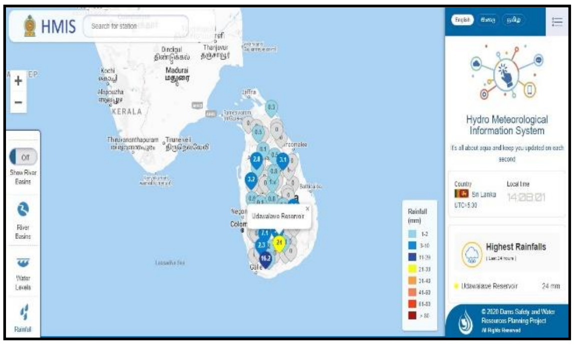
- The network to get early warning to Sri Lanka connecting with the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWMS) was updated
- All regional correspondents were connected to the early warning system
- Update early warning on disasters in an emergency or before an emergency
- Responded through the Information Officer of the DMC to all the requests received by the Disaster Management Centre under the Right to Information Act.
- Proper maintenance of early warning towers, daily checks and monitoring
- Action was taken to increase the recipients in DEWN system up to 23,000
- Emergency response plans were made in collaboration with the Department of Examination to conduct exams such as year 5 scholarship examination, G.C.E (O/L) and G.C.E (A/L) examinations without any interruption in a disaster situation
- Concurrent to the Presidential election in 2019 emergency response plans were prepared in collaboration with the Department of Elections to conduct elections in a sudden disaster situation 24 hours without any interruptions.
- By connecting public officers, rural committee officers, security forces and other main connections with this data base the early warning SMS can be given to the people instantly.

- National Building Research Organisation issued 60 landslide warnings in 2019. At the same time 336 notices were issued by the Department of Meteorology to the public. 177 notices issued on flood threats by the department of irrigation have been issued to the people.

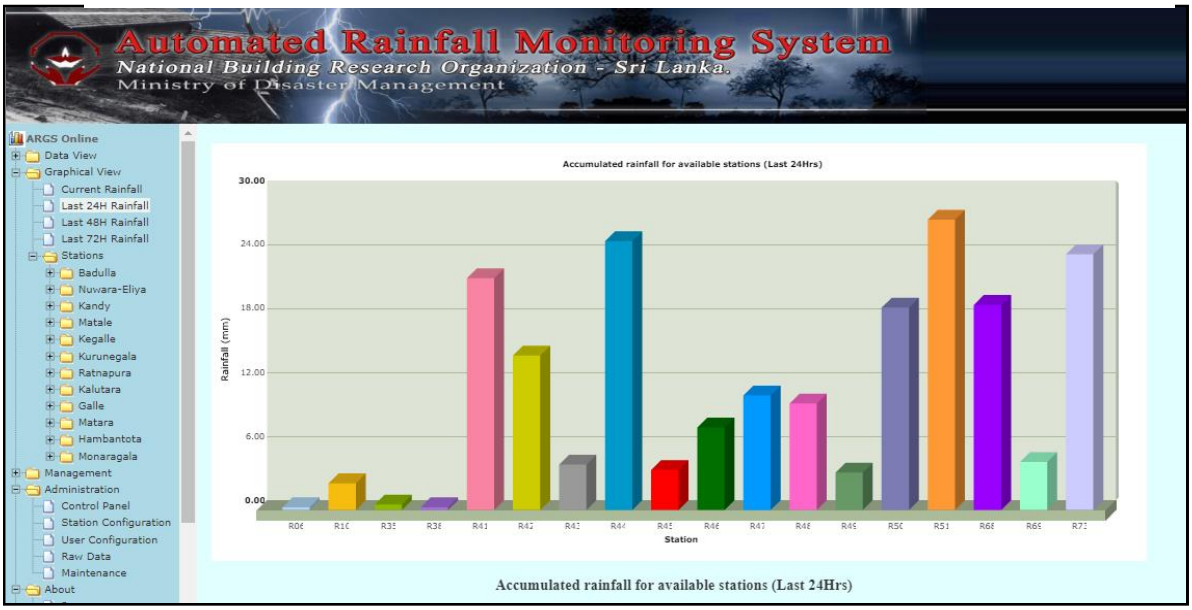
- National Building Research Organization, Department of Meteorology and the Department of Irrigation have established an automatic rain gauge system. Opportunity has been given to observe that data and it helps to get rain gauge data received to Sri Lanka instantly and it helps to take decisions with regard to Disaster Management.



Automatic rain gauge system in the Department of Meteorology



Automatic water meters and rain gauges in the Department of Irrigation



Functioning of automatic rain gauges

7.4 Call centre

This Disaster Management call centre has been in operation (call number 117) since 2013 to enable communication with the general public in emergencies. This emergency centre is operating round the clock to provide instant response to the questions asked by people with regard to the problems and impact from the disasters. In 2019 responses have been made for

288,357 calls. The database in the emergency call centre was updated and action was taken to update the software in order to provide uninterrupted operations throughout the 24 hour period.

Summary report of the calls received to 117 call centre – 2019

Table 7.3: Summary report of incoming calls to 117 Call centre in 2019

Duration	Calls on disaster related situations	Other calls	Total number of calls
From 2019.01.01 to 2019.01.31	17615	5340	22955
From 2019.02.01 to 2019.02.28	20330	1167	21497
From 2019.03.01 to 2019.03.31	24471	1341	25812
From 2019.04.01 to 2019.04.30	24349	1244	25593
From 2019.05.01 to 2019.05.31	25439	939	26378
From 2019.06.01 to 2019.06.30	26873	1054	27917
From 2019.07.01 to 2019.07.31	24336	1027	25363
From 2019.08.01 to 2019.08.31	24778	1302	26080
From 2019.09.01 to 2019.09.30	20961	1602	22563
From 2019.10.01 to 2019.10.31	18838	738	19576
From 2019.11.01 to 2019.11.30	17036	615	17651
From 2019.12.01 to 2019.12.31	25879	1093	26972
Total	**270905**	**17462**	**288357**

Emergency call centre

7.5 Coordinating the Police and Tri forces

The Tri forces and the Police successfully carried out search and rescue and emergency response activities for any disaster that occurs in this country. To coordinate the activities of this centre military and the Police officers have been deployed under a Coordinating officer from the Tri forces. In the Emergency Operations Centre military and the police officers work 24 hours and coordinates with the office of the Chief of Staff of the three forces and always took action to send rescue and relief groups to required places at a very short period time. The service of the rescue and relief service groups was obtained in every type of disaster including the fires, floods, landslides, forest fires and to clean drinking water when they dirty duty to the monsoon rains.

The coordination of the police and the three forces are implemented as follows with a view to increase the productivity and the efficiency of the coordination of the three forces. The districts and the disasters in which the Police and the three forces participated in rescues.

Forest fires and other fires

Table7.4: Forest fires and other fires

	District	Way of participation
Tri forces and Police	Mannar,Kandy,Moneragala,Badulla,Gampaha,Matale, Galle,Ratnapura,Kurunegala, Gampaha, Nuwara Eliya, Moneragala, Ratnapura, Badulla, Mannar, Gampaha.	Tri forces took action to extinguish fires in 132 places

Floods, landslides and overflowing of tanks due to heavy rain owing to monsoon rains

Table 7.5: Floods, landslides and overflowing of tanks due to the heavy rain owing to the monsoon rains

	District	Way of participation
Tri forces and Police	Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Gampaha, Ratnapura, Colombo, Puttalam, Hambantota, Moneragala, Badulla Batticalo, Galle, Matara, Kurunegala, Polonnaruwa, Kalutara	Officers of Tri forces were deployed in groups in rescue and relief services during the North East monsoon and the inter monsoon period.

7.6 Residential training programme (12 days) on search and rescue

Search and rescue groups of the Tri forces Police and search and rescue groups of the health sector played a significant role during disasters. Therefore, 248 members of the search and rescue groups were given a training at the Special Task Force Training Centre- Maduru Oya and Sri Lanka Army unit for disaster response training in Gampola with the patronage of the WHO.

Equipment needed for emergency response activities during floods and other disasters were purchased in 2018 and distributed in 2019.

Emergency Operations Centre purchase the response equipment needed for the sudden disasters occuring in Sri Lanka and distributed among the districts affected by disasters.
These purchases are done based on the past experiences and problems faced during previous disasters and the requests made at district level. Therefore, various equipment are purchased annually and distributed among the districts to be used response activities.

The Emergency Operations Unit did not receive allocations to purchase disaster response equipment in 2019 and therefore requests were made to the Interim Management Committee and the committee met on 26th August 2019 and approved to obtain 20% of the required response goods.

Action was taken to distribute 49 chain saws, 85 axes, 37 canoes, 12 rubber boats, 273 life saving jackets, 97 loud speakers, 980 machete knives , 37 boat engines, 140 lifesaving ropes (100 m), 7 life saving ropes (200 m), 200 rescue bags, 64 rain gauges, 10 tarpaulin sheets, 20 raincoats needed for the 25 districts and for the tri forces and Police on 10th April 2019 based on the requirement.

- Total of 35 boats were purchased at the end of 2019. Rs. 14 million was spent for this and the purchase was done through the standing procurement process. These boat engines were distributed to the Tri forces and Police.
- A conference table, which was a requirement for the Emergency Operation Centre was purchased on 30th December 2019 from E.H. Cooray Ltd. through the approved procurement process at a cost of Rs. 462,399.00/-.

7.7 SPILLEX 2019 mock drill

Disaster Management Centre in collaboration with the Marine Environment Protection Authority and other stakeholder organisations, conducted a rehearsal on 4th and 5th of April 2019 on oil spills in the sea. The ICS was used and the responsibilities were shared appropriately while the Emergency Operation Centre of the Disaster Management Centre was used as the main operation centre. All its communication networks were used at that time and all the communication needs were fulfilled. This mock drill is done for several years and in 2019 Galle Face, Colombo was used as the location. The Chairman of the Marine Environment Protection

Authority acted as the unified commander and the other unified commander was the Director General of the Disaster Management Centre. All the orders were implemented according to the National Oil Spilling Contingency Plan and a complete rehearsal was done including Table Top exercises or field exercises. Shortcomings in each mock drill are rectified in the next programme and solutions are prepared for matters that arise in special situations. This rehearsal helps in the fields of preparedness, training, decision taking, problem solving and the distribution of required equipment for necessary locations.



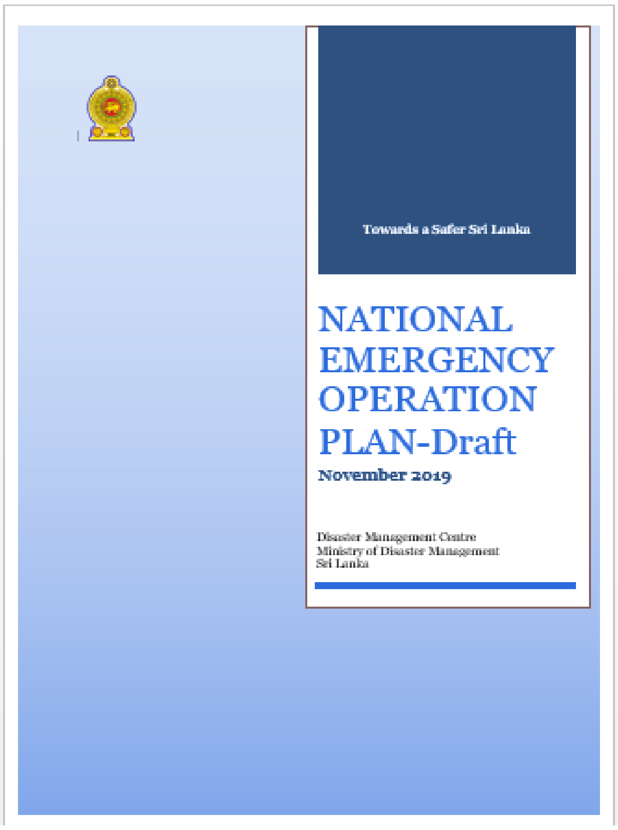
Mock drills

7.8 Media coordination during emergencies

All print and electronic media are used for 24 hours during disasters to carry out early warning to raise awareness among people. Before the floods which occurred in 2019, early warnings have been issued through media on time. Raising awareness among the people and providing information was done through media and it was implemented nationally and internationally. Further, people were frequently made aware using social media networks as well.

Awareness raising through media – Disaster Management Centre

7.9 National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)



National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) explains the situations that are prone to disasters and it includes disaster response mechanism for meteorological, hydraulic, biological, technical and man-made disasters. National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) includes the facilitation of the assignment of duties to the institutions and persons, activate the early warning mechanism and emergency operation coordination in an emergency where the feasibility of an institution cannot cope with the particular disaster the institutional responsibilities and duties. The Cabinet approval for the NEOP was given by the Cabinet paper dated 22 August 2017 and No. අමප/17/2130/715/032 and necessary amendments were done to obtain formal approval for publication.

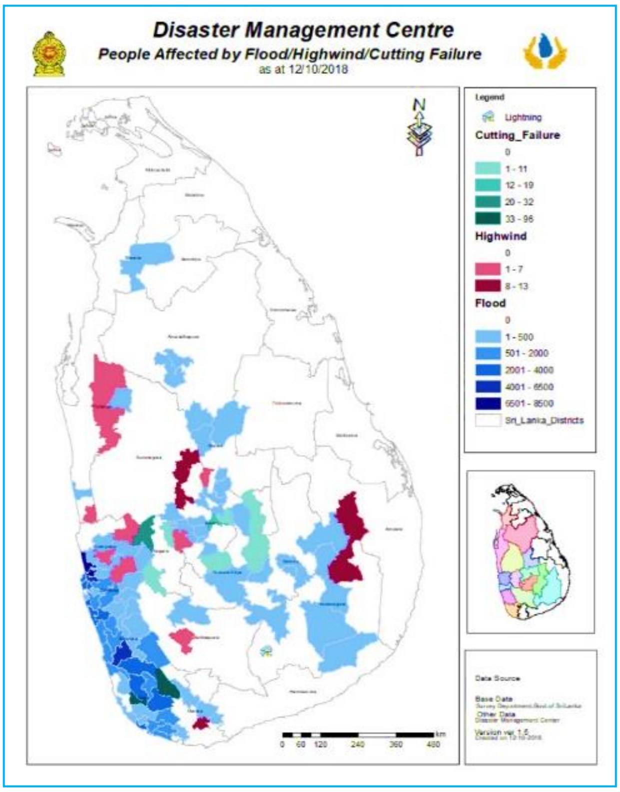
7.10 Other tasks performed by the Emergency Operation Centre

<u>Facilitating the emergency operation activities</u>

- Salford University in UK donated a Touch Table with Emergency Response Mobilise Software platform to facilitate the disaster management activities in Sri Lanka in December 2019. It can be used to coordinate operations using various software to conduct the required operations. Maps can be used easily and site scenes can be observed clearly and the ability is there to operate various models such as flood inundation model, landslide factsheet model, Tsunami inundation model etc. Furthermore in a situation where varied institutions have used various platforms for separate tasks such platforms can be brought under one platform.

Inside the emergency operation centre

➢ **Establishing a GIS Unit**



Emergency mapping unit was established to facilitate early warning and coordination of emergency operations in the Emergency Operation Centre. The objective of establishing this centre is to provide the necessary reports and inform the necessary institutions and persons, to prepare a process to provide information to take instant decisions by presenting summarised reports, maps and databases with special data to coordinate the situations after identifying the places in which the floods occurred in 2019.

7.11 Activities performed by the Emergency Operations Centre

Monitoring and coordinating earthquakes

- Information on earthquakes that occur not only in Indo Australian plate but in all other plates on Earth is obtained from USGP APP and coordination is done when necessary, with the Department of Meteorology and the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau and accordingly inform the Disaster Management Coordination Units in the districts with regard to earthquakes higher than 5M in the Richter scale and necessary guidance is given about possible Tsunami alerts.

Preparation of daily situation reports

- Based on the information obtained by District Disaster Management Coordinating Committees using formal formats, the Daily Situation reports are updated three times a day at national level and released to for public information upon uploading to the DMC website. Further these situation reports are faxed to the Presidential Secretariat, Prime Minister’s Office and the Ministry of Defence. Approximately 1095 Daily Situation reports have been issued in 2019.

Technical support for disaster simulation programmes

- Simulation programmes on tsunami, floods and landslides are carried out at various level and the annual Tsunami simulation programme is done at international and regional level. The Emergency Operations Unit provides the necessary technical support for same. Furthermore when simulation programmes are held with regard to Tsunami, floods and landslides at national, regional and rural level the required technical support is also provided to the District Disaster Management Coordinating Committees.

- Awareness for visitors who visit the Emergency Operations Centre

  Approximately, twenty (20) awareness programmes were conducted for local/ foreign students, officers in the security forces, stakeholders and public officers on subjects like emergency operations, early warning and disaster management using the video conference hall and Emergency Operation Centre facilities.

Awareness programmes at the Emergency Operations

7.12 Challenges

- Emergency Operations Centre is a key section which works throughout on 24x7 to manage any disaster situation which occurs in the country. It coordinates the disasters which occur in the 25 districts of the country and engage in rescue operations with other organisations / Units / SAR personnel. Therefore, it is essential that the National Emergency Operation unit and District Disaster Management Coordinating units in the District Secretariat to work 24 hours a day. The National Emergency Operations centre in certain districts work 24 hours a day but due staff shortages, the units in some districts do not function throughout 24 hours. Therefore, recruitments need to be done immediately to address this concern.
- Additional financial allocations need to be made to purchase necessary equipment since the equipment in hand is not adequate to implement early warning and attend to emergency operations.
- Cash in hand is essential to carry out certain duties, such as transporting rescue groups, expenses for fuel needed for certain equipment or machinery, to purchase parts for identified machines. However, this facility is not available at present.

8. Finance Division

8.1 Financial Progress as at 31st December 2019

The General Treasury has allocated Rs. 587.5 million for the Disaster Management Centre. Rs. 300 million has been allocated for the recurrent expenditure of the Disaster Management Centre and Rs. 287.79 million has been spent out of that further, Rs. 287.5 million has been allocated as Capital expenditure and Rs. 205.68 million has been spent. The total expenditure out of those allocations as at 31st December 2019 is as follows.

Table 8.1: Financial progress as at 31st December 2019

Expenditure head no.	Project/ programme/ activity	Total amended allocations 2019 (Rs. M.)	Total expenditure (Rs. M.)	Progress%	
				Finance	Physical
130-2-7-1503	**Recurrent Expenditure**	**300**	**287.79**	**96**	**96**
	Capital Expenditure				
130-2-7-2-2201 (I)	Capacity building for DMC officers	3	3	100	100
130-2-7-2-2201 (II), (iii)	Furniture, IT equipment	5.5	3.94	72	72
130-2-7-3-2509	Implementation of the disaster mitigation projects to mitigate disasters in districts.	200	131.23	66	85
130-2-7-5-2509 (1)	Preparation and raising awareness among the community on disaster management. –Training Division	20	19.68	98	98
130-2-7-5-2509 (11)	Preparation and raising awareness among the community on disaster management – Preparedness division	20	17.22	86	86
130-2-7-7-2509	Develop multi-faceted disaster profile in Sri Lanka.	15	9.72	65	95
130-2-7-8-2103	Disaster response mechanism to strengthen the capacity with regard to the floods and landslides. – Outer board motor vehicle procurement.	14	13.72	98	100
130-2-7-10-2509	Disaster risk mitigation and integrate into the mainstream of development.	10	7.17	72	95
	Total capital expenditure	**287.50**	**205.18**	**67**	**82**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
ASSETS			
Non – Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	3	880,379	1,069,617
Intangible Assets	4	11,648	8,556
Current Assets			
Flood and Landslide Special Loan Advance		90	209
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	5	8,979	49,987
Inventories	6	10,514	11,167
Prepayment & Advances	7	3,775	5,717
Deposits & Other Receivables	8	2,010	1,629
Cash & Cash Equivalents	9	33,458	38,471
Total Current Assets		**58,826**	**107,180**
TOTAL ASSETS		**950,853**	**1,185,353**
FUNDS, RESERVES & LIABILITIES			
NET ASSETS / EQUITY			
Accumulated Fund		**(741,074)**	**(142,062)**
RESERVES			
Revaluation Reserve – Motor Vehicles		206,436	206,436
Capital Grant from Treasury		1,078,382	869,847
Capital Grant of Assets – Treasury		957	2,552
Capital Grant of Assets – ICET		520,489	655,599
Investment on Capital Grant	10		
		(219,953)	(533,979)
Total Net Assets / Equity		**845,237**	**1,058,393**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

Non – Current Liabilities	Notes	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Grant from other organizations	11	14,425	16,020
Retirement Benefits obligations	12	39,310	33,686
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other Payable	13	51,675	77,048
Other Provisions	14	206	206
Total Current Liabilities		**51,881**	**77,254**
Total Liabilities		**105,616**	**126,960**
TOTAL FUNDS & LIABILITIES		**950,853**	**1,185,353**

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 attached form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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

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

Nishantha Abeysinghe
Dy Director Finance(C.D)

S.Ranasinghe
Director General

Major General S. Ranasinghe (Rtd.)
RWP RSP MSc ndu psc
Director General
Disaster Management Centre

Signed for and on behalf of the Interim Management Committee

26/02/2020

H U R Fonseka
Member IMC

Kamal Gunaratne WWV RWP RSP USP ndc psc
Major General (Retd)
Secretary – Ministry of Defence

H. U.R. Fonseka
Chief Accountant
Ministry of Defence
Disaster Management Division
Vidya Mawatha, Colombo

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Income	15	280,550	287,125
Other Income	16	152,045	227,662
		432,595	**514,787**
Administrative Expenses	17	**(488,379)**	**(534,668)**
Other Expenses	18	(9,249)	(13,439)
Surplus / (Deficit) from Operations		**(65,033)**	**(33,320)**
Finance Expenses		**-**	**-**
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation		**(65,033)**	**(33,320)**
Taxation		-	-
Total Surplus / (Deficit) For the year		**(65,033)**	**(33,320)**

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 attached form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS / QUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

	Treasury Capital Grant	Capital Grant Assets – Treasury	Capital Grant Assets ICET	Capital Reserve Revaluation M / V	Accumulated Fund	Total Amount of Net Assets
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Balance as at 1st January 2018	**308,560**	**5,263**	**865,413**	**206,436**	**(108,742)**	**1,276,930**
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of the year 2018	-	(2,711)	(209,814)	-	-	(212,525)
Capital Grant Received During the year	561,287	-	-	-	-	561,287
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year	(533,979)	-	-	-	-	(533,979)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2018	-	-	-	-	(33,320)	(33,320)
Revaluation Reserve M / V the Year 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st December 2018	**335,868**	**2,552**	**655,599**	**206,436**	**(142,062)**	**1,058,393**
Balance as at 1st January 2019	335,868	2,552	655,599	206,436	(142,062)	1,058,393
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of the year 2019	-	(1,595)	(135,109)	-	-	(136,704)
Capital Grant Received During the year	208,535	-	-	-	-	208,535
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year	(219,954)	-	-	-	-	(219,954)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year 2019	-	-	-	-	(65,033)	(65,033)
Balance as at 31st December 2019	**324,449**	**957**	**520,490**	**206,436**	**(207,095)**	**845,237**

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 attached from an integral part of the financial statements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	(65,033)	(33,320)
Adjustments		
Depreciation and Amortization	180,623	252,826
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(136,704)	(212,525)
Non Cash Grant Received	(1,187)	(96)
Non Cash Revenue Recognition – Other Income	(2,992)	-
Profit in Disposal of Assets	(92)	-
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligation	6,770	5,556
Payment of Gratuity	(1,146)	(203)
Operating Surplus / (Deficit) before Chances in Working Capital	**(19,761)**	**12,237**
(Increase) / Decrease in Staff Flood Loan	119	120
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Receivables	(314)	(15)
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	653	(3,228)
(Increase) / Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment Stock	41,008	(7,417)
(Increase) / Decrease in Prepayment and Advance	1,942	(3,067)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Payables	(25,373)	42,015
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**(1,726)**	**40,645**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(6,260)	(37,063)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	-	(8,556)
Adjustment of Property Plant & Equipment	12,873	-
Disposal of Property Plant & Equipment Sales Proceeds	120	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**6,733**	**(45,619)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Receipt)	208,535	561,287
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Payments)	(219,953)	(533,979)
Net Grants from NGO / INGO	1,398	5,912
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	**(10,020)**	**33,220**
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(5,013)	28,246
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	38,471	10,225
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (Note A)	**33,458**	**38,471**
NOTE A – CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	**Rs. '000**	**Rs. '000**
Cash at Bank	33,458	38,471
	33,458	**38,471**

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

STATEMENT OF BUDGET COMPARISON – 2019

The Disaster Management Center has been allocated Rs. 587.5Mn of funds for the year ended 31st December 2019. And out of that, it has allocated Rs. 300Mn for Recurrent expenditure and it has expended Rs. 287.79Mn and it has allocated Rs. 287.5Mn. as Capital expenditure and it has expended Rs. 205.68Mn. As at 31st December 2019, of the year as follows,

Vote No	Project / Program / Activity	Allocation (Revised) (Rs.Mn)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. Mn)	Progress %	
				Fin:	Phy:
130-2-7-2-1503	**Recurrent Expenditure**	**300**	**287.79**	**96**	**96**
	Capital Expenditure				
130-2-7-2-2201 (I)	Capital Building of the DMC Staff	3	3	100	100
130-2-7-2-2201 (II), (III)	Procurement of Furniture, IT Equipment and other office Equipment	5.5	3.94	72	72
130-2-7-3-2509	Implementation of Mitigation Projects to minimize the impact of Disaster in Districts	200	131.23	66	85
130-2-7-5-2509 (I)	Awareness and Preparedness of Community on Disaster management – Awareness Division	20	19.68	98	98
130-2-7-5-2509 (II)	Awareness and Preparedness of Community on Disaster management – Preparedness Division	20	16.72	84	84
130-2-7-7-2509	Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	15	9.72	65	95
130-2-7-8-2103	Strengthening the capacity of the Flood and Landslides Disaster Response Mechanism – Procurement of Out Boat Motors	14	13.72	98	100
130-2-7-10-2509	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	10	7.17	72	95
Total Capital Expenditure		**287.5**	**205.68**	**67**	**82**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 LEGAL AND DOMICILE & FORM

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

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

1.2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

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

- Assisting the council in the preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Emergency Operation Plan and proposals for upgrading the same when it becomes necessary.
- Taking responsibility for the implementation of the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Emergency Operation plan, and upon the Declaration of a state of disaster to direct and coordinate the implementation of the National Emergency Operation Plan.
- Ensuring that the various Disaster Management Plans prepared by Ministries, Government Departments or public corporations conforms to the National Disaster Management Plan.
- Based on Disaster Management Plans prepared by various ministries, Government Departments and Public Corporations under section 10 of the Act, preparing and implementing programs and plans for disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities and coordinating of organizations which implement such programs and plans and obtain

financial assistance from the Treasury for such activities and release the same to the relevant regions and monitor and evaluate these activities.

- Issuing instructions and guidelines to appropriate organizations, non-government organizations, district secretaries and divisional secretaries on activities relating to disaster management and initiating and implementing work programs in co-ordination with such organizations and secretaries.
- Promoting research and development programs in relation to disaster management and setting up and maintaining a data base on disaster management and
- Submitting reports to the Council/Interim Management Committee from time to time and whenever required by the council in regard to its activities.

1.3 PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OPERATION

Head office of the Disaster Management Center (DMC) has located at Vidya mawatha, Colombo 7. And 25 no of district coordinating units have been established in each District Secretariat.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.4 GOING CONCERN

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

1.5 FINANCIAL PERIOD

The Financial period of the institute represents a twelve month period 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019.

1.6 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.6.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

1.6.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

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

1.6.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

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

1.6.4 MATERIALITY & AGGREGATION

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

1.6.5 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

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

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

1.DEFINED BENEFITS PLANS

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

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 ASSETS AND THE BASES OF THEIR VALUATION

2.1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

BASIS OF RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENTS

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

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.DEPRECIATION

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

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Assets Category	**Useful life years**
Buildings	50
Furniture	10
Tsunami and early warning tower	20
Telecommunication equipment	5 - 20
Motor Vehicles	5 - 10
Computers	10
Office Equipment's	10

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

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

2. DERECOGNITION

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

2.1.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful life of then (10) years. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Coasts that are directly associated with the operation of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the institute are recognized as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
2. Management intends to complete the software product and use it;
3. There is an ability to use the software product;
4. It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
5. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software product are available; and
6. The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Costs recognized as intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed Ten (10) years. Costs relating to development of software are carried in capital work-in-progress until the software is ready for use.

2.1.3 INVENTORIES

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

2.1.4 LOANS AND RECEIVABLE

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Initially, loans and receivables are recognized on the date that they are originated. Loans and receivables are stated at their cost net of an allowance on outstanding amounts to cover the risk of non-payment.

Loans and receivables comprise employee loans and advances, deposits and other receivables.

2.1.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The institute considers cash in hand cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of the cash flow. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank.

2.1.6 LIABLILITIES AND PROVISIONS

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.7 PROVISIONS

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

2.1.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1. EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GRATUITY

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

2. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS – EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND AND EMPLOYEES' TRUST FUND

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

2.1.9 TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

2.1.10 ACCOUNTING FOR THE RECEIPT AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS, GRANTS AND RESERVERS

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 03 – PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Total Cost as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000	Additions / Transfers of the year Rs. '000	Transfers / Disposal of the year Rs. '000	Total Cost as at 31.12.2019 Rs. '000	Written Down Value as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000
Fixed Assets					
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	427,322	-	-	427,322	250,910
Office Equipment	71,334	5,035	14,244	62,125	44,538
Furniture & Fittings	15,110	855	104	15,861	8,460
Computers & Accessories	111,037	1,556	12,059	100,535	38,960
Motor Vehicles	360,760	-	5,008	355,752	311,692
Telecommunication Equipment	1,562,736	-	-	1,562,736	410,516
Software	6,657	-	6,657	-	4,541
	2,548,300	**7,446**	**31,542**	**2,524,331**	**1,069,617**

	Cumulative 01.01.2019 Rs. '000	Provisions / Adjustment of the year Rs. '000	Dep. On Adjustments of the year Rs. '000	Accu. Dep. As at 31.12.2019 Rs. '000	Written Down Value as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000
Depreciation					
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	176,412	21,366	-	197,778	229,544
Office Equipment	26,796	3,853	1,275	29,373	32,752
Furniture & Fittings	6,651	1,205	104	7,751	8,109
Computers & Accessories	72,077	9,342	12,058	69,361	31,174
Motor Vehicles	49,068	35,569	5,008	79,630	276,122
Telecommunication Equipment	1,152,221	107,839	-	1,260,060	302,677
Software	2,116	-	2,116	-	-
	1,483,225	**160,727**	**20,561**	**1,643,952**	**880,379**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 04 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Total Cost as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000	Additions / Transfer of the year Rs. '000	Transfers / Disposal of the year Rs. '000	Total Cost as at 31.12.2019 Rs. '000	Carrying value as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000
Cost					
Surveyor General GIS Data	8,556	-	-	8,556	8,556
Software	-	6,657	-	6,657	-
	8,556	**6,657**	**-**	**15,213**	**8,556**

	Total Cost as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000	Additions / Transfer of the year Rs. '000	Transfers / Disposal of the year Rs. '000	Total Cost as at 31.12.2019 Rs. '000	Carrying value as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000
Amortization					
Surveyor General GIS Data	-	856	-	856	7,700
Software	-	593	2,116	2,709	3,948
	-	**1,449**	**2,116**	**3,565**	**11,648**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 05 – DISASTER RESPONS EQUIPMENT AT STOCK

ITEM	2019 Qty	2019 Total value Rs. '000	2018 Qty	2018 Total value Rs. '000
Chain Saw	-	-	67	3,704
Life Saving Jackets	823	2,881	402	1,407
Boat Engine	7	2,723	45	18,225
Boats (Hull)	1	195	1	195
DMC Identification Jackets	458	227	4023	506
Manual Sirens	2	49	2	49
Rain Guages	190	523	452	1,213
Mana Kethi	11	11	1001	966
Search & Rescue Ropes	1	59	88	5,522
Search Light	57	106	57	106
Boat Carrying Trailers Modl Nu – SH 718 BT	-	-	-	-
Catamarans	1	124	43	5,332
PA system UNHABITAT	10	759	-	-
Gum Boot purchase from vote -7	13	17	13	17
Generator	1	38	1	38
DMC Identification Jackets - UNDP	825	408	1350	668
Rescue Bag	80	132	580	957
Water Tank 1000 L	46	373	46	373
Rubber Glouse	236	41	236	41
Face Mask	705	105	780	116
Axes	5	4	100	89
Rain Coats	34	52	174	268
Water Pump BGVSP 2 SP	2	62	5	155
Tarpaulin - NDRSC	30	90	167	501
Emergency Rescue Boat	-	-	12	9,540
Total Value		8,979		49,987

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019
NOTE 06 – INVENTORIES

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Stationary Items	3,830	2,647
Computer Toner & Cartridge	3,247	3,300
Leaflets	224	1,384
Booklets	1,440	2,157
Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	1,711	1,415
Others	62	263
Grand Total	**10,514**	**11,166**

NOTE 07 – PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES

	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Advances – Festival	63	185
Advances – UNDP	595	535
Advances – Stamp	20	-
Prepayment on Early Warning Towers	2,542	4,392
Advances – Cash Head office	-	4
Advances – Service and Maintenance Head office	-	12
Advances – Cash Districts	-	344
Advances – Preparedness & Planning in Districts	491	185
Advances – Training & Awareness in Districts	-	20
Advances – Fuel Districts	64	40
	3,775	**5,717**

NOTE 08 – DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Deposits on Dongles	3	3
Deposits – Ceylon Electricity Board	1,109	1,109
Deposits – National Water Supply & Drainage Board	52	52
Other Receivables	847	466
	2,011	**1,630**

NOTE 09 – CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	**Rs. '000**	**Rs. '000**
Bank of Ceylon – 2744646	33,458	38,471
Petty Cash	-	-
	33,458	**38,471**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 10 – INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Capital Expenditure		
Capital Building of Staff	3,000	3,000
Medium Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Kurunegala, Matara, Hambantota, Kalutara, Matale, Mullaitivu & Badulla	105,498	394,258
Small Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Districts	-	-
Purchase of Equipment for Flood Emergency	54,693	85,590
Assisting State Agencies to prepare Preparedness Plans	16,700	24,968
Flood Mitigation in Panadura, Kalutara Ds Division	-	-
Flood Mitigation in Dambulla Ds Division	-	-
Flood Mitigation in Jaffna Districts	-	-
Awareness and Building on Disaster Preparedness & Management	16,202	19,496
Capacity Building of the Early Warning System – UNHABITAT	-	-
Capacity Building of the Early Warning System – UNHABITAT Phase II	-	-
Flood Mitigation Programs	-	-
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	8,450	3,603
Disaster Management Center – Acquisitions and others	-	-
Strengthening the Response capacity for Flood	10,996	-
Purchase of Tractor Bowsers and Boats	-	31
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	4,414	3,032
Net Investment on Capital Grant	**219,953**	**533,979**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 11– GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Oxfam	357	**688**
UNDP (DMC Identification Jackets)	628	645
World Vision Lanka	28	28
ADPC	265	265
CSE	234	234
IT Related Items Purchasing A/ C	38	38
World Health Organization – WHO	514	355
Ministry of DM for Deyata Kirula	121	121
UNGABITAT PHASE II	86	86
ADPC Safety Day	33	33
SAARC for Workshop	1,756	1,756
UNDP for IDMP	1,104	1,104
UNDP for RSSDP	160	160
UNDP for SFDRR	-	981
UNDP for DOSEG	668	668
UNDP for Mainstreaming DRR into LGS	1,000	1,000
UNDP for NDMP	5	5
Uma Oya DMC Project office	-	1,001
1% Admin cost – Project office	768	3,386
Grant from NDRSC	5,093	1,908
Ministry of DM Funds for CRIWMP	715	647
UNDP for School Tsunami Program	852	913
	14,425	**16,020**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 12 – RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Balance as at 1st January 2019	**33,686**	**28,429**
Provision for the year	6,770	5,556
	40,456	33,985
Payments	(1,146)	(299)
Balance as at 31st December 2019	**39,310**	**33,687**

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 CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 13 – OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
EPF Payable	2,478	2,478
PAYE & SRL	2	7
Salaries & Wages Payable	30	29
Overtime Payable	1,878	1,185
Travelling and Subsistence Payable	926	598
Fuel Expenses Payable	271	176
Rent & Local Taxes Payable	69	50
Postal & Communication	1,217	1,336
Vehicle Maintenance payable	560	660
Electricity & Water Payable	938	840
Other Services Payable	14	18
Staff Welfare Payable	4	-
Mitigation Projects Payable	42,629	68,367
Security Services Payable	113	127
Janitorial Services Payable	7	112
Gratuity Payable	-	50
Annual Audit Fees Payable	539	-
Docu. Drama – Short film	-	1,017
	51,675	**77,048**

NOTE 14 – OTHER PROVISIONS

	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Provision for Loss of Stock	206	206
	206	**206**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 15 – INCOME

	2019	2018
	Rs. '000	**Rs. '000**
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	280,550	287,125
	280,550	**280,550**

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 2019. But the expenditures over the income have been taken into account upon occurred basis.

NOTE 16 – OTHER INCOME

		Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Assistance from Oxfam		691	-
Assistance from UNDP		260	322
Tender Deposits – Non Refundable		10	136
Miscellaneous Income		1,337	5
Amortization on Capital Grant	Note: 16.01	136,705	212,525
Assistance from WHO		2,410	1,078
Assistance from UNDP for NEOP		-	5
Insurance Claim		-	51
Assistance form UNDP for SFDRR		981	-
Assistance from Uma oya for DMC Project office		-	2,766
Assistance from UNDP for DATA Project		-	257
Assistance from NDRSC		4,112	7,667
Assistance from Ministry of DM for CRIWMP		842	272
Assistance from UNDP for School Tsunami Program		61	2,163
Assistance Donation from DS Hambantota		-	415
Revenue Recognition Assistance from Mobilize Project Donations		1,187	-
Revenue Recognition of Utilization of 1% Administration cost of Miti Projects		3,449	-
		152,045	**227,662**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 16 – OTHER INCOME

SUB NOTE – 16:01 AMORTIZATION OF CAPITAL GRANT OF ASSETS

	Total cost as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000	Additions / Invest. Of the year Rs. '000	Prior Year Adjustments Rs. '000	Total Cost as at 31.12.2019 Rs. '000
Assets Granted				
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	426,287	-	-	426,287
Office Equipment	5,916	-	-	5,916
Furniture & Fitting	559	-	-	559
Motor Vehicles	259,413	-	-	259,413
Telecommunication Equipment	1,547,757	-	-	1,547,757
Computers & Accessories	66,763	-	-	66,763
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	31,675	-	-	31,675
	2,338,370	**-**	**-**	**2,338,370**

	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2019 Rs. '000	Amortization for the year Rs. '000	Prior year Adjustments Rs. '000	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2019 Rs. '000
Amortization				
Motor Vehicles ICET	259,413	-	-	259,413
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	154,528	21,314	-	175,842
Computers & Accessories ICET	43,610	6,676	-	50,286
Office Equipment ICET	5,549	183	-	5,732
Telecommunication Equipment ICET	1,149,479	106,881	-	1,256,359
Furniture & Fitting ICET	447	56	-	503
Motor Vehicles Treasury other	29,123	1,595	-	30,718
	1,642,149	**136,705**	**-**	**1,778,853**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2019

NOTE 17 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
Depreciation		
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	21,366	21,366
Telecommunication Equipment	107,839	182,445
Land	-	-
Computers	9,342	7,944
Office Equipment	3,853	3,384
Software	-	1,017
Building & Structure	-	-
Vehicle	35,569	35,569
Furniture & Fittings	1,205	1,101
Surveyor General GIS Data	856	-
Software Amortization	593	-
Maintenance Expenses		
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance	21,287	14,526
Building Maintenance	-	481
Vehicle Maintenance	16,093	15,814
Personal Emoluments		
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)	18,185	17,302
Other Allowances	36,692	45,940
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)	4,546	4,325
Salaries & Wages Expenses Account	116,580	99,737
Uniform Allowances to Drivers	152	152
Overtime Expense	17,120	12,995
Recurrent Expenditure		
Provision for EPF & ETF Payables	-	-

Taxation	-	-
Provision for Retirement Gratuity Payables	6,770	5,556
Services		
Janitorial Service	1,300	1,208
Inquiry Charges	-	221
Dayata Kirula DMC	-	-
Rent and Local Taxes	858	2,041
IMC Payments	267	376
Interviews Related Expenses	124	114
Post & Telecommunication	18,032	18,346
Advertisement	126	931
Translation Fee	346	164
Dengue Program Expenses	-	-
AMC Payments	175	131

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTER

NOTE 17 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2019 Rs. '000	2018 Rs. '000
	410	626
Other Expenses		
Electricity & Water	12,018	11,924
Security Service	1,283	1,556
Legal Fees	16	85
Transport Charges	92	18
Annual Audit Fees	539	-
Supplies		
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	11,083	7,055
Newspapers and other	170	195

Fuel Expenses	10,262	9,302
Refreshment Expenses	834	1,266
Traveling and Subsistence Expenses		
Traveling & Subsistence Expenses – Domestic	9,063	5,766
Traveling & Subsistence Expenses – Foreign	3,333	3,687
	488,379	**534,668**

NOTE 18 – OTHER EXPENSES

	2019 **Rs. '000**	**2018** **Rs. '000**
Expenditure from Oxfam Assistance	691	-
Expenditure from UNDP Assistance	260	322
Expenditure from WHO	2,410	1,078
Expenditure from NEOP	-	5
Expenditure from SFDRR	981	-
Expenditure from Umaoya for DMC Project office	-	1,517
Expenditure from NDRSC	4,114	7,667
Expenditure of CRIWMP, Funded by Min of DM	732	272
Expenditure of School Tsunami Program funded by UNDP	61	2,163
Expenditure Donation from DS Hambantota	-	415
	9,249	**13,439**

Director General
Disaster Management Centre

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended in 31 December 2017 in terms of section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018

1. Financial Statement

1.1 Qualified Opinion

My comments and observations on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 including the summary of the financial statement ended 31 December 2019 and the financial progress statement ended the same day, statement of change of equity, cash flow statement and important accounting standards, which I consider should be published with the annual report of the Disaster Management Centre in terms of the section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2019 read in conjunction with section 154 (I) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, appear in this report. My report will be tabled in Parliament in pursuance of Article 154 (6) of the Constitution.

I am of opinion that the financial status of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2019 and financial results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs apart from the effect of the details in the part which is the base for qualified opinion in this report.

1.2 Basis for the Qualified Opinion

(a) There were no provisions in the financial statement for the outdated goods that should be destroyed, identified shortages of goods and misplaced goods amounting to Rs. 1,652,924/- .

(b) A motor vehicle supplier had sued the Centre claiming a compensation of Rs. 15 million. In addition to that another 7 external organizations had sued the institution to get compensation but this liability had not been revealed in the Financial Regulations or provision had not been made as per No. 08 of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

(c) Although provision should be made by calculating employees benefits following the actuarial valuation method based on actuarial hypotheses like employees turnover, disability and prior retirements, discount rates, future salary increases and salary increase benefits, the institution had stated only Rs. 39 million in the Financial Statement based on ordinary legal provisions.

(d) As per No. 15 of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, the revelations that should be made under budget comparison statement and financial statement had not been mentioned in the Financial Regulations.

1.3 Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statement

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

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

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

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

1.4 Responsibility of the Auditor on auditing the financial statement

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

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

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

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

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

2. Report on other legal and regulatory needs.

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

- I obtained all the information and clarifications needed for auditing and apart from the impact of the facts described in the part which describes the basis for the opinion in my report and my investigation shows that Disaster Management Centre has maintained proper financial reports as per the requirements of the section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.
- As per the section 6 (1) (c) (iii) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 the financial statements of the Disaster Management Center is in accordance with the previous year.
- As per the section 6 (1) (c) (IV) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 the recommendations made by me previous year have been included in the financial statements.

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

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

Reference to laws, regulations and provisions	Description
Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	
(1) FR 237	Proper reports of completion had not been submitted with regard to 14 disaster mitigation projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 71,750,056.
(II) FR 751	Goods receipt and goods issues should be entered properly but the institution had not taken steps to enter receipts and issues at the time the transaction took place.
(III) FR 752	Although each entry in the inventory should be affirmed by an inventory voucher, action had not been taken to enter the numbers of the good receipts and good issues when the good receipts and good issues are entered in the warehouse books. Receiving and issuing inventory vouchers should be filed after numbering in the proper order but it was observed that receiving and issuing receipts of the institution had been filed disorderly.

(IV) FR 754	At the end of each year the inventory book should be balanced and the "balance in hand" should be brought forward to the next financial year but the warehouse books of the institution had not been balanced and taken forward after the year 2018.
(b) Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Finance Circular No. 01/2020 and dated 05 January 2012.	A representative named by the Disaster Management Centre should be included in the committees to select community based organizations to assign contracts but such a representative had not been named.
(c) Paragraph 2 (VI) of the Public Administration Circular No, 6 /97 dated 03 February 1997.	Although the head of the institution should review the recommendations made by him to assign over time once in a three months time but it had not been done.
(d) Paragraph 05 of the Public Administration Circular No. 19/89 and dated 23 March 1989	As per the sub sections in the paragraph , a register should be maintained for over time work but such a register had not been maintained.
(e) Public Business Circular No. 12 and dated 02 June 2003.	
Paragraph 6.5.3	Annual reports of the institution from 2014 to 2017 had not been tabled in Parliament as at 16 June 2020.
Paragraph 9.7	Though Rs. 3,428,400/- had been paid to prepare multi hazard mapping, the approval had not been obtained from the Treasury for that.

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

(a) Procurement committees to select a consultancy service to formulate guidelines to include disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development had not been appointed by the Secretary to the Ministry as per the paragraph 2.6.3 of the guidelines and an estimate had not been prepared as per paragraph 3.4 of the above guidelines. As per paragraph 6.6.4 of the above guidelines 20% of the agreed value can be paid as an advance but 30% of the agreed value i.e., Rs. 1,927,500/- had been paid without any security. An agreement had not been signed as per para 6.6.1 of the guidelines and the expected task had not been completed within the agreed period of time.

(b) Rs. 1,850,000/- had been spent to print a risk indicator book that includes multi-faceted disasters that affect Sri Lanka and 100 copies of the book had been printed without any specific need or objective and without a prior recognition of the institutions to which that book should be distributed. Specification review and obtaining approval had not been done as mentioned in paragraph 2.6 (II) of the procurement guidelines and the book had been published against the specifications given to submit the quotations.

(c) In 2019 the district offices had informed the need to purchase polysack bags to control the disasters that occur due to the North Eastern Monsoon but owing to the failure on the part of the Centre to plan beforehand the required bags had to be purchased as emergency purchases , so Rs. 1,200,000 had been spent to purchase the covers within a day and that was also against the specification of the technical evaluation committee and 500 polysack bags had been used by the finance and human resource section of the center.

3. Other audit observations

(a) Amendments to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 have been made from 2008 but the relevant amendments had not been submitted for the approval of Parliament as of 31 December 2018.

(b) United Nations Development Plan had donated Rs. 1.30 million in 2015 to prepare a disaster mitigation plan in pursuance to the SENDAI international framework but such a plan had not been prepared as at 31 December 2019. The Disaster Management Center had informed that task should be performed by the line Ministry. As per the section 2 (a) of the paragraph 8 of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 Disaster Management Centre must prepare the disaster management plan and UNDP has granted Rs. 02 million for that in 2017. Accordingly, preparation of a new plan for the period of 2018 – 2030 was started on 07 March 2017 but it had not yet been completed as at 31 December 2019.

(c) Although Rs. 68.3 million had been released by the Centre to a third party to implement 67 disaster management projects during the period from 2016 to 2018, the relevant agreements, the approved estimates prepared for the project, the details of the parties responsible to implement and review the project, the copies of the agreements entered into with the contractors and the progress reports had not been submitted for auditing.

(d) Although Rs. 26.9 million had been allocated to construct agricultural wells in the Moneragala district, Rs. 10.5 million had been taken back to the Ministry on 10 December 2019 owing to the failure to follow the guidelines issued by the District Secretary. Although Rs. 26.5 million had been allocated to prepare agricultural wells for 53 beneficiaries a futile expenditure of Rs. 2 million had been made to construct 24 wells without evaluating the need of the beneficiaries.

(e) Rs. 3.56 million donated by the United Nations Development Plan and Rs. 772,000/- given from various organizations and institutions in 2015 for 08 programmes and Rs. 1.75 million received as an advance from SAARC in 2015 had not been utilized for the required purpose. Further Rs. 2 million given by the Ministry of National Policy and Planning, to prepare disaster risk maps for 10 cities and Rs. 2 million given by the World Food Programme had been sent back without utilizing.

(f) The head office of the Centre had been constructed in 2010 at a cost of Rs, 1,034,38 in a land that belonged to the Department of Meteorology but the process to transfer the land and the building legally to the Centre had not been completed as at the end of the year under review.

(g) The approved cadre of the Centre was 465 as at 31 December 2019 but the existing cadre was 316. There were 149 vacancies.

W.P.C.Wickramaratna

Auditor General