



ANNUAL REPORT

2014

Disaster Management Centre

Disaster Management Centre



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Annual Report - 2014

1. Introduction

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

DMC was established as per the provisions of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 as the executing agency of the National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM). The National Council is mandated to formulate the national policy and to give strategic direction while the Ministry of Disaster Management guides and administers the activities of the Disaster Management Centre.

The Act No. 13 of 2005 is the frame work 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 and twenty one hazards come under the purview of this Act.

The main activities of the DMC are disaster mitigation, preparedness, 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 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 the 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. The composition of the National Council is shown in Fig. 1-1.

The National Council for Disaster Management, chaired by His Excellency the President, met on 11th of May 2012 and discussed issues related to disaster risk reduction activities, especially development planning, landslides and floods in the country. Several important policy decisions were taken at the meeting.

National Council For Disaster Management

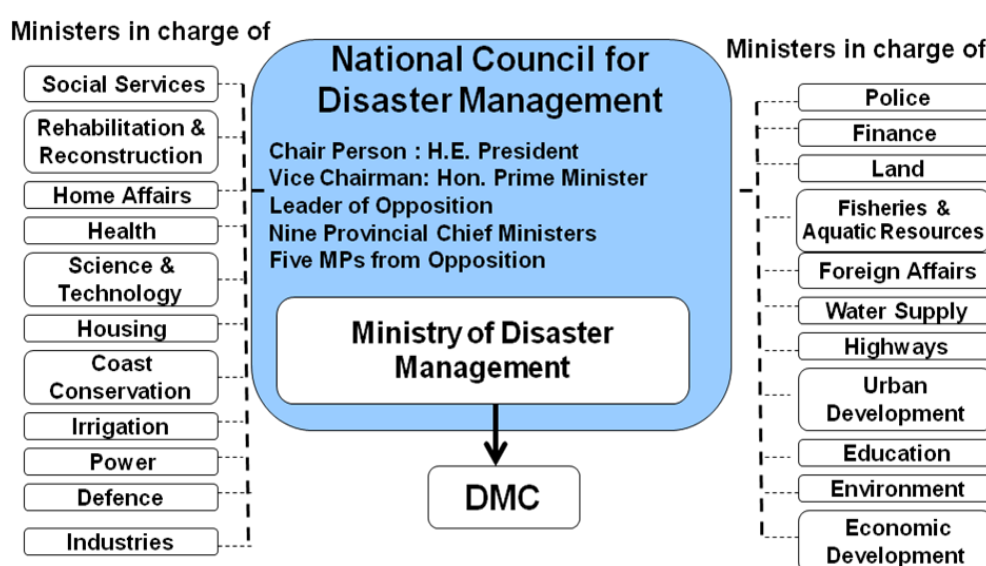


Fig 1.1: Composition of the National Council

1.2 Hazards identified under Disaster Management

Hazards that have been considered as per the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 are as follows;

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ▪ Landslide | ▪ Epidemic |
| ▪ Cyclone | ▪ Explosion |
| ▪ Flood | ▪ Air raids |
| ▪ Drought | ▪ Civil or internal strife |
| ▪ Industrial hazard | ▪ Chemical accident |
| ▪ Tsunami (seismic wave) | ▪ Radiological emergency |
| ▪ Earthquake | ▪ Oil spills including inland and marine oil spills |
| ▪ Air hazard | ▪ Nuclear disaster |

- Maritime hazard
- Fire
- Urban and forest fire
- Coastal erosion and
- Tornados, lightning strikes and severe thunder storms

2. Brief profile of the Disaster Management Centre (DMC)

The DMC is established with the appointment of a Director General at the apex and five (5) divisions headed by Directors. The (five) 5 divisions are Mitigation Research and Development, Emergency Operations and Early Warning Dissemination, Preparedness Planning, Public Awareness and Human Resources and Finance. At district level there are, District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) and the Assistant Directors are in charge of these units assisted by District Disaster Management Assistants.

2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka.

Mission

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

Objectives

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

2.2 Functions of the Disaster Management Centre

Accordingly the following functions have been entrusted to the DMC

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

- Preparedness to respond to disasters including assisting government agencies to develop Preparedness Plans
- 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 DRR (MDRR) into development
- Coordination of climate change adaptation programmes
- Liaising with Ministries, government authorities / agencies, private sector agencies, NGOs, INGOs and other relevant agencies on DRR matters to ensure timely execution of the responsibilities
- Initiate and coordinate foreign aided projects for disaster mitigation, response and recovery

2.3 Organisation Structure of the Disaster Management Centre

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

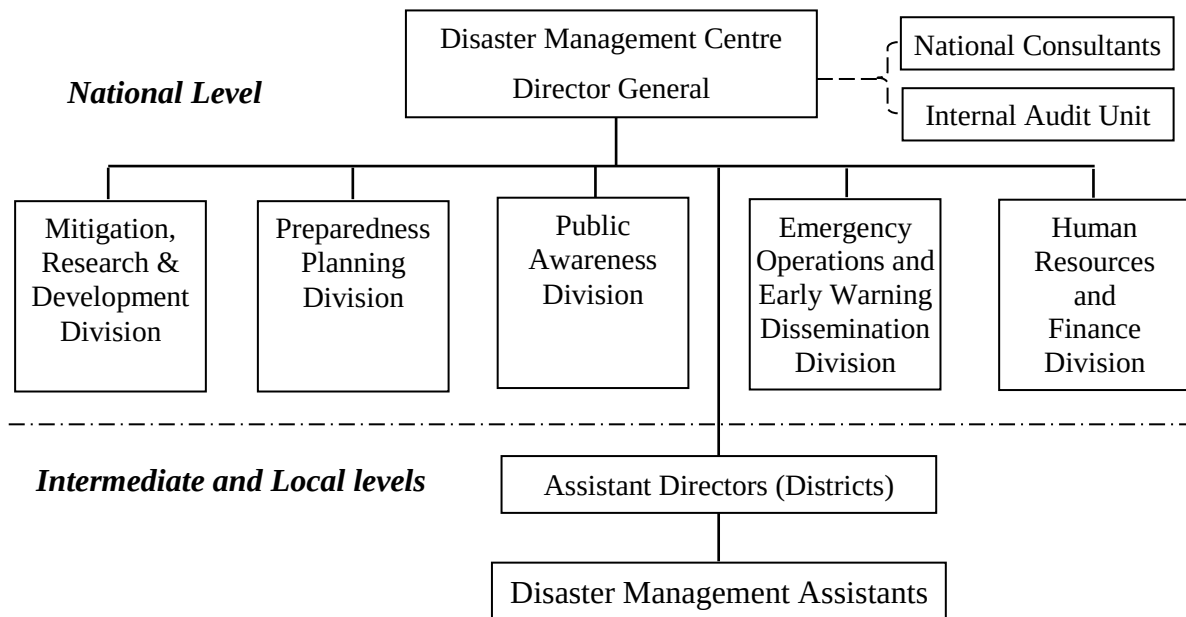


Fig 2.1: Organisation structure of the DMC

2.4 Cadre Positions of DMC and recruitment of staff

2.4.1 Recruitment of staff

Recruitment of staff has been carried out as per the new SOR (Scheme of Recruitment) approved by the Department of Management Services and by the end of the year, over 75% of the vacancies at the head office and districts have been filled. As stated below Table 2-1 indicates the details of vacancies filled during year 2014 and Table 2-2 specifies the total cadre positions, approved, filled and vacant as at 31st December 2014.

Post	Vacancies filled
Additional Director General	1
Director (Mitigation, Research and Development)	1
Driver	2
KKS	1
Total	5

Table 2.1: Vacancies filled during year 2014

Post	No. of Posts		
	Approved Cadre	Filled Cadre	Vacant
Director General	1	1	0
Additional Director General	1	1	0
Director	5	3	2
Internal Auditor	1	1	0
Deputy Director	7	0	0
Assistant Director	15	14	1
Assistant Director (District)	25	19	6
Finance Officer	1	1	0
Administrative Officer	1	0	1
Librarian	1	0	1
Personal Assistant	1	0	1
Development Assistant	1	1	0
Translator	2	0	2
IT Assistant	2	0	2
Video and Still Cameraman	1	0	1
Communication Technician	3	0	3
Radio Operator	1	0	1
Management Assistant	46	46	0
Disaster Management Assistant	100	97	3
Driver	35	34	1
KKS	7	6	1
Total	257	224	33

Table 2.2: Disaster Management Centre cadre position as at 31-12-2014

2.4.2 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs)

DDMCUs have been established in all the twenty five (25) districts. Each DDMCU is staffed with an Assistant Director (District) and District Disaster Management Assistants. The number of Disaster Management Assistants varies from district to district depending on the district's vulnerability for disasters. Out of the approved 25 Assistant Directors (District), 19 have been recruited from the civil personnel and 6 recruitments from the Sri Lanka Air Force and Army to work in the post of Assistant Director (District) on temporary basis. In addition to that Disaster Management Assistants and 25 Drivers are employed in all twenty five (25) districts.

A total of 152 Army and Air Force personnel including the 6 Commissioned officers are attached to Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Puttalam DDMCUs. All DDMCUs are established in the District Secretariat, except for the districts of Kalutara and Kegalle. The District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism is shown in Fig. 2.2 below.

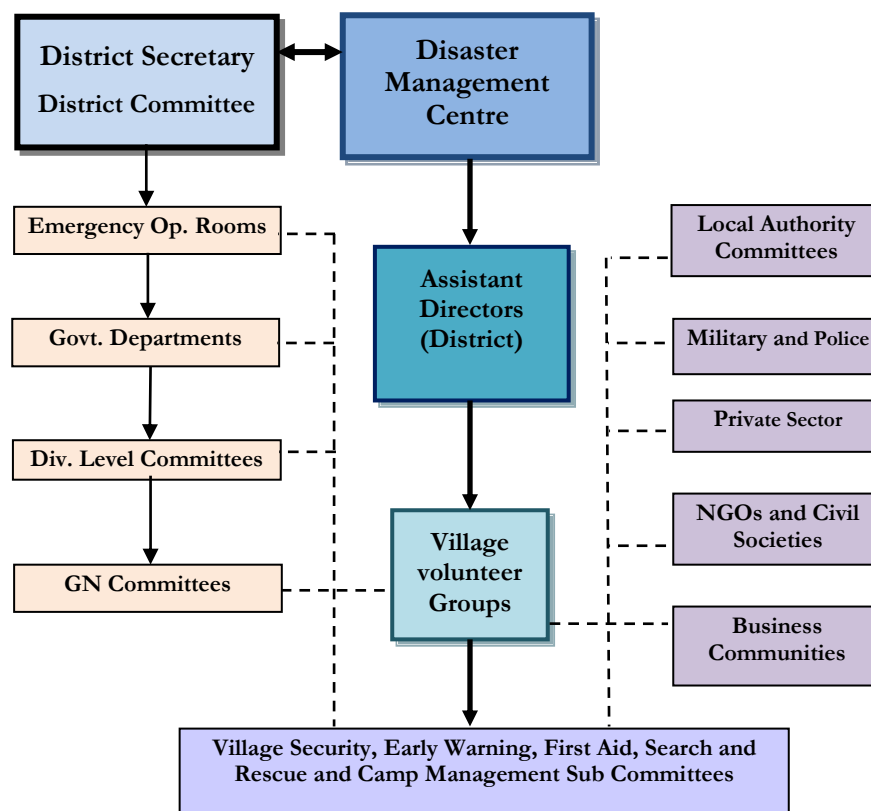


Fig 2.2: District Disaster Management Coordination mechanism

2.5 Director General's comments

2.5.1 Analysis of impacts of disasters - 2014

i. Overview of impacts - 2014

It was observed that the number of occurrences of major disasters has increased in 2014 compared to 2012 and 2013. Number of floods and landslide events was triggered by both South West and North East monsoons as per details below.

- *Flood / landslides in South West monsoon (June / July) and North East monsoon*
- *Landslide – Meeriyabedda – October inter monsoon*
- *Flood / landslides – North East monsoon in December*

Disaster occurrences of year 2013 are compiled in consideration of following hazard types: Flood, landslides, strong winds, drought, lightning, drowning, coastal erosion, fire, chemical and animal attack.

Total affected population in year 2014 by all disasters are approximately 2.7 million, out of which, 1.5 million from drought and 1.0 million from floods. It is an increase of more than three times of the same compared to incidents which occurred in year 2013. Total deaths (including missing) and injuries reported were 154 and 80 respectively. It was observed that the total number of damaged and destroyed houses has increased significantly compared to year 2013. Almost 80% of the houses were destroyed by both floods and strong winds.

Impact	2013	2014	Change (%)
Deaths / missing	140	154	10.0
Injured	225	80	(64.4)
Affected population	574130	2702545	370.0
Houses destroyed	741	5312	616.1
Houses damaged	10048	19495	94.0

Table 2.3: Overview of impacts

ii. Temporal distribution

South West monsoon (SWM) and North East monsoon (NEM) spells were responsible for considerable amount of deaths, injuries and damages to the housing sector. Total houses damaged and destroyed in both the SWM and NEM were 4,689 and 17,957 respectively. Three peaks of deaths and injuries as shown below, were observed during SWM

(June/July), NEM (December) and in the Meeriyabedda landslide (October) incident respectively.

Highest amount of affected population is reported in month of August which is approximately 1.5 million due to drought in the North, East Uva provinces, including Hambantota and Kurunegala districts.

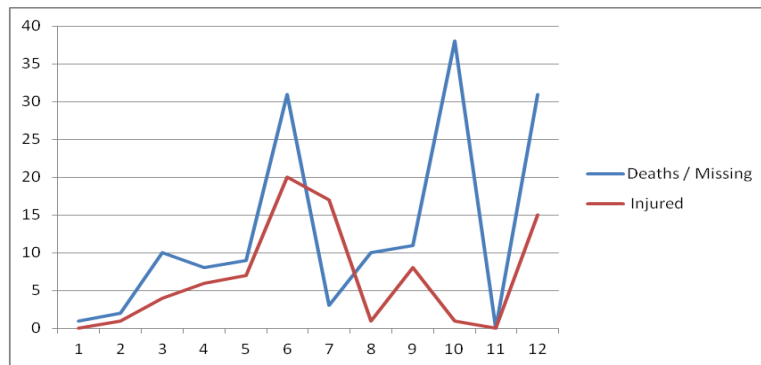


Fig 2.3: Death / Missing and Injured

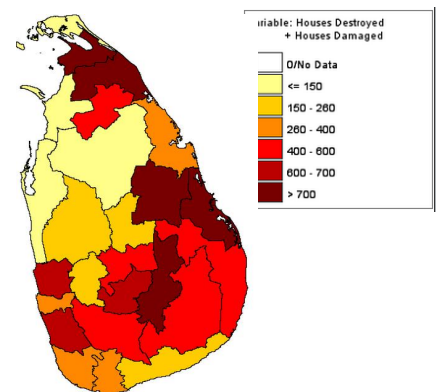


Fig 2.5: Distribution of damaged / destroyed houses

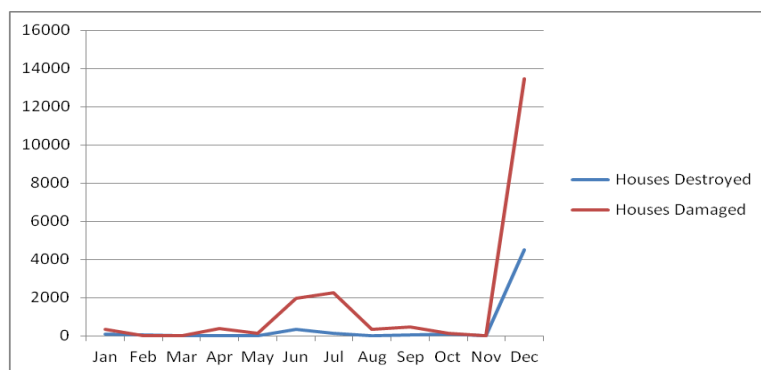


Fig 2.4: Houses destroyed and damaged

iii. Spatial distribution

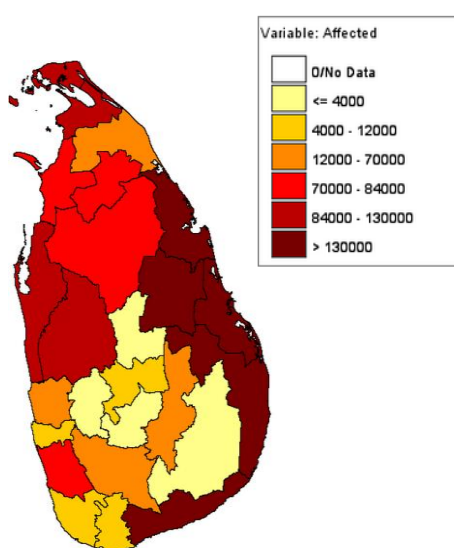


Fig 2.6: Distribution of affected population

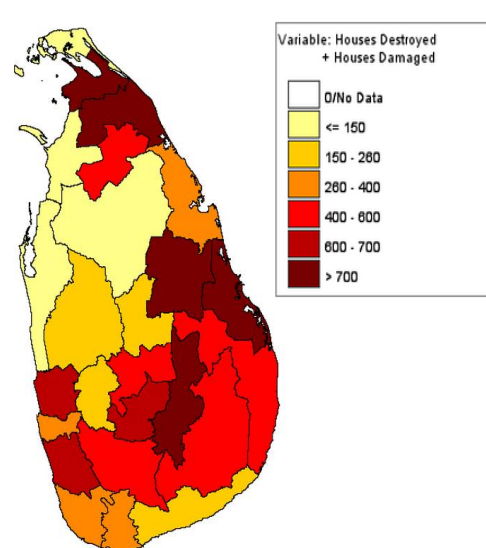


Fig 2.7: Distribution of damaged / destroyed houses

Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa, Moneragala and Hambantota ranks the highest with regard to the number of affected people during 2014. Kalutara, Puttalam, Kurunegala and Jaffna are the other districts in which a significant number of population was affected.

Kilinochchi, Mullaittivu, Polonnaruwa, Batticaloa, Badulla districts ranks the highest number of houses which had got damaged.

Overall, Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Batticaloa, Galle and Matara districts showed higher frequency of occurrence of multiple disasters in 2013.

2.5.2 Challenges

i. Information communication, technical equipment and training

The DMC should have an efficient communication network to provide information to vulnerable communities in an emergency situation. However, the existing communication transmission network of the DMC is not sufficient to cover the entire community which is vulnerable for disasters.

ii. Non-existence of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) section at the DMC

DMC receives funds from the central government as well as from international and local NGOs to implement disaster management activities. In order, to utilise these funds in an effective manner an M&E division should be established at the DMC. The non-existence of an M&E section has adversely affected the performance of the institution.

iii. Matters related to exchanging of data

DMC shares data and advocates to share data to reduce the impacts of disaster such as drought, landslides and floods. However, at present some public institutions are reluctant to exchange their data.

iv. Staff requirements

During the year, 75% vacancies that existed in the DMC were filled after the restructuring of the institution. However, vacancies of the posts of Director (Emergency Operations), Director (Mitigation, Research and Development), Director (Finance and Human Resources), Radio Operator, Technical Officer and Camera Operator remained vacant. Recruiting officers for these positions has been difficult due to low salaries and lack of privileges while recruitment of technical officers has been difficult due to the level of standards specified as

basic qualifications. Therefore, very few candidates had applied for these posts and there were no qualified candidates among them.

v. Climate change and its adverse impacts

Unusual climate conditions were experienced during the previous few years due to change in climate. Consequently, some disasters have occurred due to heavy rains experienced within a very short period of time. Houses, infrastructure facilities, cultivation and livestock were destroyed in such unpredictable weather conditions. Therefore, more attention should be paid to disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation. Awareness programmes should be conducted to educate communities on the adverse impact of climate change. More attention needs to be given to empower the emergency response mechanisms to face the challenges due to climate change.

2.5.3 Recommendations for 2014

Following activities need to be implemented/ continued in 2014 on a priority basis considering the hazard proneness of different areas and funding availability:

- To continue the development of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans (DPERPs) at district, divisional and GN division levels
- Conduct more community level awareness, preparedness and mapping activities in areas prone to Tsunami, flood and landslides
- Develop and implement the city resilient programmes
- Develop preparedness and response plans for vulnerable DS and GN divisions related to downstream disaster impact of major dams
- Assist to implement School Disaster Safety plans in schools
- Expand the existing capacity of Early Warning (EW) dissemination to the general public through SMS messages and VHF Radio communication
- EW dissemination to vulnerable communities through land phones by Sri Lanka Telecom
- Purchasing and distributing emergency response equipment among relevant institutions
- Awareness and capacity building for vulnerable fishing communities
- Preparedness to respond to disasters including assisting government agencies to develop Preparedness plans
- Capacity building for government and non-government officers at national and district level

3. Main activities at national level

3.1 Revision of the Disaster Management Act

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

3.2 Sri Lanka National Disaster Management Policy

The Cabinet approval was granted for the country's National Disaster Management Plan and it was uploaded to the web site of the ministry.

3.3 National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

The draft National Disaster Management plan was revised in year 2009 and the approval of the Cabinet and the National Council of Disaster Management was obtained in year 2013 and was published in year 2014.

3.4 National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP)

The National Emergency Operations Plan has been drafted.

3.5. Institutional Disaster Management plan

The Disaster Management Center has taken initiatives to introduce the in Disaster Management plan for identified institutions and the draft guideline has been prepared.

3.6 Corporate Plan

The corporate plan prepared in 2010 was revised and completed in 2012. The Corporate Plan 2013 – 2017 has been approved by the National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM).

3.7 Interim Management Committee (IMC)

The Interim Management Committee (IMC) of the DMC chaired by the secretary, Ministry of DM has met on 10 occasions during year 2014 to take decisions pertaining to the management of DMC. 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

3.8 Audit and Management Committee

The Audit and Management Committee (AMC) of the DMC comprises of the following members:

- 1) Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Urban Development - Chairman
- 2) Director General, DMC - Member
- 3) Chief Accountant, Ministry of Disaster Management - Member
- 4) Representative, General Treasury - Member
- 5) Representative, Auditor General's Department - Member
- 6) Director (Awareness), DMC - Member
- 7) Assistant Director (Finance), DMC - Member
- 8) Internal Auditor, DMC - Secretary

Audit queries received by the organisation and quarterly reports of the Internal Audit Division are discussed at the meetings of this committee. Further, the accuracy of replies to audit queries and effectiveness of the measures taken by the organisation to rectify same are also discussed. Subsequently, these matters are discussed at the staff meetings of the organisation for taking measures to rectify matters pertaining to such queries. Meetings of the Audit and Management Committee are held as quarterly meetings. Four meetings and two meetings of this committee were held in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

3.9 “Dayata Kirula” National Exhibition-2014

The DMC organized an exhibition stall on disaster management activities for the “Dayata Kirula” national exhibition which was held in Kuliypitiya from 21st February 2014 to 1st March 2014.

Programme	Target group / venue
Training programme and first aid programme (with the participation of Sri Lanka Red Cross)	School children and the public who came to see the exhibition
Mobile service in Puttalam, Kegalle, and Kurunegala districts	Solving problems related to disasters that prevailed in the area with the participation of the Divisional Secretaries, Grama Niladharies and other relevant officials
Ensuring the safety of the person who tend to bathe in dangerous places	Installing/ erecting 20 notices boards in the Kegalle district warning the public of the imminent danger

Table 3.1: Preparedness and Awareness programmes organised in parallel to the “Dayata Kirula” exhibition

3.10 National Safety Day - 2014

National Safety Day was held in Hambantota on 26th of December 2014 in collaboration with the District Secretariat Hambantota, INGOs, and NGOs. The objective of organising the National Safety Day was to remember all those who have lost their lives due to disasters and to create a culture of safety and disaster risk awareness among the general public, especially school children. Hon. Speaker of the Parliament of Sri Lanka Chamal Rajapaksha was the Chief Guest. The NDMCC stakeholders provided their fullest support to the event by sponsoring placards, prizes etc. Live telecast of the entire Safety Day commemoration proceeding was carried out by Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation.

Varies Training and Awareness Programme were conducted within the district along with the main national safety day held in Hambantota. Among them training programmes were held to train teachers, students, government officers, police and military officers.

In line with the main national safety day commemorating ceremony, the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units organized local level National Safety Day commemorating ceremonies in every District in collaboration with the relevant District Secretariats.



Safety Day-2014 commemoration function at the Magam Ruhunupura international conference hall in Hambantota

3.11 National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC)



As recommended by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, Ministry of Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Centre established the NDMCC with representatives from government agencies, donors, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, media, professionals, academic institutes and the private sector under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management. The goal of the NDMCC is to contribute towards the national efforts to reduce the impact of disaster and build disaster resilient communities.

3.12 Emergency Response Committee (ERC)

Emergency Response Committee (ERC) consists of senior members of essential services and stakeholder agencies directly involved in emergency response activities, who could liaise with their respective organisations and mobilise resources in case of a natural disaster. The committee meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Director General of the DMC. The broad Terms of Reference (TOR) of this committee are to assist DMC to coordinate emergency response activities during disasters and prepare themselves to face any disasters. Three ERC meetings have been held in 2014.

3.13 DMC website (www.dmc.gov.lk)

Updating and maintaining the official website of the DMC, www.dmc.gov.lk, is the responsibility of this division and information related to all the major events of the centre that took place during year 2014 has been uploaded to the website while status reports related to all the disasters are uploaded to the website on a daily basis. Additionally, all details of implemented projects have been uploaded to the internet through the website, www.drr.dmc.gov.lk and 12 news articles have been published in the website during this year.

3.14 DesInventar database (www.desinventar.lk)

The data bank which includes all details related to past disasters has been launched and introduced as a website under the web address of www.disinventar.lk and this database includes information related to the number of deaths, 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 disaster which has happened in the past. This database also includes status reports issued by the Emergency Operations Unit of the DMC and

information obtained from other institutions in charge of the subjects such as Forest Conservation and Health. Basic information related to disasters which occurred during the period from 1974-2014 has been included in this data bank. The following table shows the number of incidents and the amount of data that has been included during years 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Year	No. of incidents	Amount of data
2012	16	512
2013	16	456
2014	13	456

Table 3.2: Desinventar data

4. Mitigation Research and Development Division

4.1 Background

The primary functions of the Disaster Mitigation, Research and Development Division of the Disaster Management Centre which was established focusing more on pre-disaster management rather than post disaster management after the occurrence of the fierce Tsunami in 2004, are to assess disaster risk, identify and implement disaster risk reduction projects and to act towards achieving the target of creating a safe Sri Lanka and sustainable development through the integration of disaster risk reduction methodology into the mainstream of development.

4.2 Disaster mitigation at district level

The data analysis of the disasters which occurred during year 2013 is shown in table 4.1 which clearly indicates that massive damage was caused to infrastructure facilities in addition to loss of lives.

Disasters (incidents)	No. of incidents (2013)	No. of deaths	Damage to houses
Flood	45	02	365
Drought	146	-	-
Cyclones	219	68	9166
Landslides	42	06	181

Table 4.1: Incidents of disasters - 2013

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. Million)
2011	114
2012	122
2013	274
2014	500

Table 4.2: Analysis of amounts allocated annually from 2011 to 2014

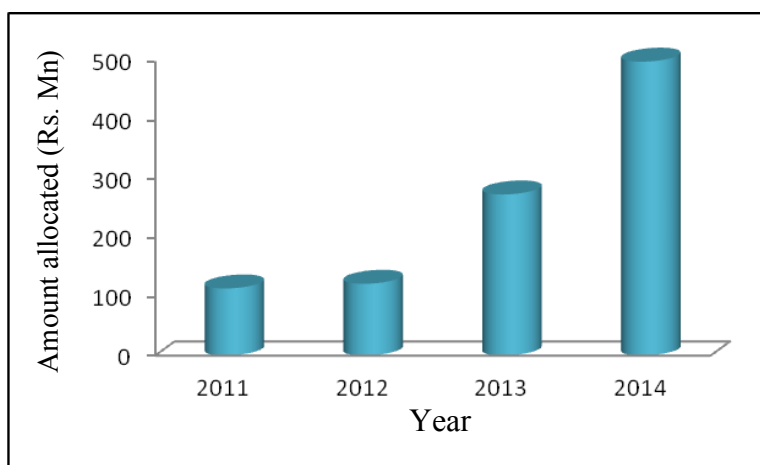


Figure 4.1: Amount allocated

Source – Desinventar database

Considering these facts and having considered the project reports that have been submitted, a sum of Rs.500 million was allocated for the Disaster Mitigation Division for year 2014 by the General Treasury which is twice the amount that had been allocated for the previous year (Table 4.2, Figure 4.1)

Allocated provisions for disaster mitigation during recent years

When considering each of the disasters which occurred in year 2013, the amount that had been allocated taking the damage caused by those disasters into consideration was allocated for disaster mitigation projects as shown by table no 4.2 and the figure 4.1. Provisions that were allocated for disaster mitigation on district basis have been represented in the following table 4.3.

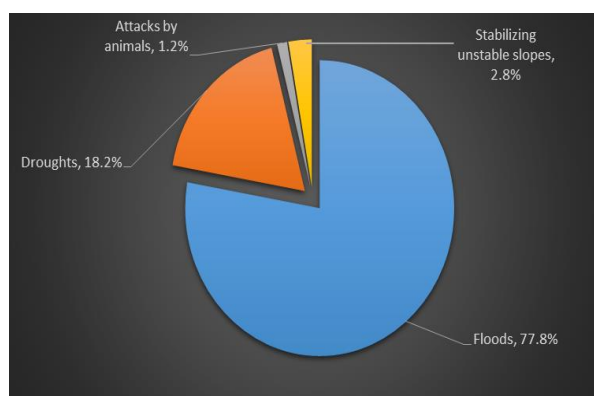


Figure 4.2: Allocations for disaster mitigation projects - 2014

Disaster	Amount allocated for 2014 (Rs. Mn.)	%
Floods	324	77.8
Droughts	90	18.2
Attacks by animals	6	1.2
Stabilizing unstable slopes	14.2	2.8

Table 4.3: Amounts Allocated for Disaster Mitigation project

4.3 Allocation of provisions for year 2014 for disaster mitigation on district basis

Overall physical progress of these projects is around 97% while the financial progress, too has reached 97% and about 17 districts were affected by severe floods towards the end of the year. However, the total progress that had been targeted could not be achieved. Accordingly, the projects in the final stage of implementation are shown in the following table.

Continuation projects 2014 - Head of Expenditure 2205		
No.	Project name	District
1	Filling the trenches that have been dug for removing the retention wall in order to facilitate the flow of rainwater in the Killinochchi District.	Killinochchi
2	Mitigating floods through Murukkan Yodha Ela and Malwathu Oya.	Mannar
3	Construction of the side wall in order to prevent the failure of the slope of the hill in Mihindu Mawatha of Ihala Karagahamuna in Kadawatha.	Gampaha
4	Controlling floods in Kudaoya	Badulla
5	Minimising flood situation in the area from Kanupelella to Dunuwangiya (Dalada Ela)	Badulla
6	Widening Ihala Aluth Wewa	Badulla
7	Constructing cages for protecting against crocodiles and controlling floods	Matara
8	Reconstruction of 564/B, E/Mungandaluwa spill canal	Puttalam
9	Construction of the sidewall along FC 9 C Canal in Yahangala	Hambantota

Table 4.4: The status of the last stage of the project implementation



Minimizing of floods – Galle District



Safe bathing places – Matara district
(Minimizing hazards caused by Crocodiles)



Constructing wells to mitigate effects of drought – Mullaitivu District



Developing drainage systems to minimize landslides - Udunuwara

Provisions amounting to about Rs.50 million have been provided for emergency disaster relief and those provisions are utilized for emergency disaster relief activities like removing unstable rocks that are lying in a dangerous manner, removing rocks that have fallen damaging houses or infrastructure or obstructing roads, removing trees or soil that have fallen on to roads obstructing the roads, renovating small bridges that obstruct traffic, bearing the fuel expenses or rental for machinery that are required for preventing the damage that could be caused during disaster situations, taking action to stabilise dams or tanks on situations where they are facing the risk of being damaged, transporting disaster victims to safe places, purchasing equipment (mammothies, machete etc.) required for minimising impact of disasters, renting water pumps for cleaning wells and developing infrastructure that is damaged in disasters, etc. At present, the Centre has received provisions of about Rs.50 million and the total amount of the provisions have been invested at district level for mitigating emergency disasters as shown in table 5. The provisions that had been provided for minimizing emergency disasters caused by severe floods which occurred towards the end of the year was not sufficient for that purpose.

District	Expenditure (Rs.)
Mullaitivu	500,000.00
Puttalam	1,334,539.50
Colombo	960,000.00
Ratnapura	2,031,146.62
Hambantota	10,292,288.76
Anuradhapura	2,095,642.01
Kandy	4,047,070.00
Galle	1,118,500.00
Kurunegala	500,000.00
Matale	1,861,750.00
Badulla	1,411,500.00
Kegalle	1,568,331.02
Nuwara Eliya	3,137,375.00
Kalutara	3,168,000.00
Vavuniya	500,000.00
Gampaha	2,082,000.00
Jaffna	3,260,000.00
Killinochchi	500,000.00
Trincomalee	3,996,250.00
Moneragala	27,000.00
Polonnaruwa	3,632,494.00
Ampara	970,000.00
Mannar	500,000.00
Matara	500,000.00
Bataloa	1,000,000.00
Total	49,993,886.91

Table 4.5: The amount of funds invested at district level for emergencies

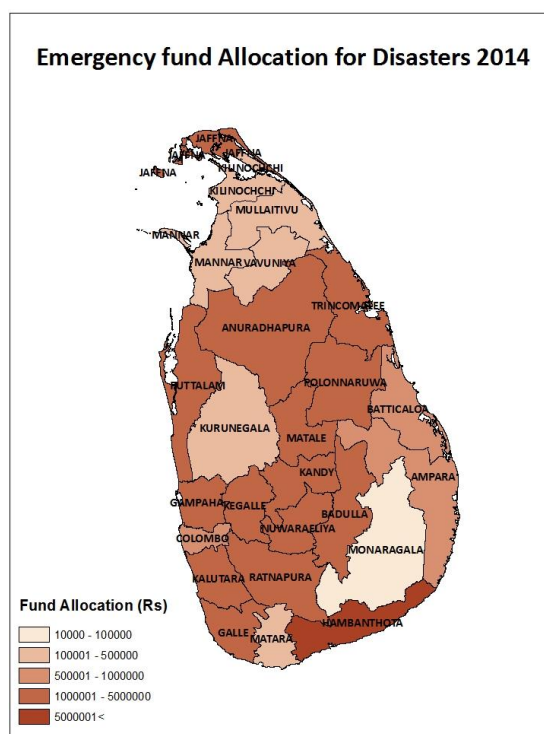


Table 4.4: The amount of funds invested at district level for emergencies



Emergency response - Anuradhapura



Emergency response – Nuwara Eliya



Emergency response - Matara



Emergency response - Kalutara

4.4 Flood mitigation

4.4.1 Flood mitigation in Panadura

Panadura Divisional Secretary's Division was subject to urban floods even after light showers (rainfall) and paying particular attention to this issue, approval was obtained for a project and it is presently being implemented to be completed within a period of three (3) years starting from year 2012 spending a sum of Rs. 139 million. It was identified through this project that such incidents of floods occur as a result of Modara ela and Kerapan ela getting obstructed, obstruction of the canal by unauthorised settlers and lack of proper maintenance of the canal. Accordingly, measures have been taken to develop the canal utilizing the aforesaid provisions in co-ordination with the Kalutara District Secretariat as per the plans developed by the Land Reclamation and Development Corporation. Allocations amounting to about Rs.45 million have been received for year 2014 for the implementation of this project which has been planned to be completed in 3 years' time and about 75% of the planned activities of the whole project have been completed by now. The overall financial progress of the project for year 2014 is about 100% and as sufficient financial provisions required for the payment of work completed during year 2013 was not received, those that were received for year 2014 had to be utilised for such payments. About 75% of the activities that had been proposed for year 2014 have been completed by now. However it has been difficult to achieve the

expected progress due to the difficulties in removing unauthorised settlers and due to problems that arise from the community.



Before



After



Before



After

4.4.2 Flood mitigation in Dambulla

Several places of social and economic importance in Dambulla town including the Dambulla Economic Centre, Dambulla Hospital and Dambulla Gam Udawa premises were annually subject to urban floods due to the obstruction of Mirisgoniya Oya and Thammenna Ela. Paying attention to this situation, the project report that had been submitted was taken into consideration and financial provisions of Rs.60 million was allocated for a flood mitigation project and it has been planned to complete this project within a period of 3 years starting from year 2012. A provision of Rs.20 million was allocated for year 2014 and as sufficient provisions were not received in year 2013 for making payments for the work that was completed during that year, the provisions that were allocated for year 2014 had to be used for this completed work.

The physical progress of the activities that had been planned for year 2014 is around 90%. Thousands of people are benefited directly and indirectly as a result of implementing this project. This project has also contributed in increasing the gross national production and in

protecting the resources of the country due to the significant effects of the project like prevention of the occurrence of disaster damages, not having to spend money on providing relief and being able to properly maintain the social, economic and the mental stability of the people.



Mitigating floods in Dambulla

4.4.3 Flood mitigation in Jaffna

As the Jaffna District is a plain area, the rate of rain water drainage is very low. A number of small ponds that have been constructed for rain water management can be seen in many places of this area, but this system of ponds and the rain water drainage system did not function properly consequent to the war situation that prevailed in this area and, as a result, the people of this area had to face a number of natural disasters including floods. Having taken this situation into consideration, Treasury approval was granted to make a provision of Rs.120 million for the implementation of a flood disaster mitigation project proposed by the Disaster Mitigation Division for a period of 3 years. Accordingly, this project which commenced in year 2012 total provisions amounting to Rs.12 million and Rs.35 million was allocated for years 2012 and 2013 respectively but as the amount that was provided for year 2013 was not sufficient to make the payments for the activities that were completed during

that year, an amount of Rs.50 million was allocated for year 2014 and a sum of Rs.15 million was used to make payments for the activities that had been completed during year 2013. Out of the expected targets of this project for year 2014, physical progress of 100% has been achieved but sufficient provisions have not been received to make payments for the work that has been completed. A large number of people are being benefited directly and indirectly by this project. However, the shortage of Technical Officers in this area and the situations created by social problems existing in this area in relation to the ethnic groups living in the area have had a grave impact on the implementation of the project.



Mitigating floods in Jaffna

4.5 Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Disaster risks are involved in any field of work and therefore, it is essential that disaster risk is minimised for sustainable development. Paying attention to this, a programme is being implemented in collaboration with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre with the co-operation of the relevant stakeholder organisations to raise awareness among officials of the National Housing Development Authority and the Technical Officers of the local government bodies on measures that can be adopted in order to reduce disaster risk when constructing houses. Under this programme, action has been taken in collaboration with Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance and Training to raise awareness among 650 officials from about 300 local government bodies on constructing disaster resilient houses and it has also been planned to train about 75 officers of the National Housing Development Authority.

Measures have also been taken to prepare guidelines for local government bodies under this programme. Moreover, guidelines on urban development planning have also been developed under the project on Preparing Plans for Safe Cities that is implemented under the United Nations Programme for Human Settlements.

4.6 Programmes implemented in collaboration with international organisations

The web page related to “knowledge network in the South Asian region” maintained on behalf of Sri Lanka in collaboration with South Asian Regional Disaster Management Centre is updated and arrangements are underway to conduct a workshop on “Disaster Damages and Losses” during the month of October by the South Asian Regional Disaster Management Centre and the Postgraduate Institute of the University of Peradeniya with the participation of other countries in the region.

Further, this division has prepared the progress report for the past two years as per the Hyogo Framework for Action which is connected to the United Nations Secretariat for Disaster Reduction Management Strategies and has also prepared the report identifying the needs of Sri Lanka under the 7 proposed themes for the “Post 2015” programme that is due to be launched after the Hyogo Framework for Action. Another key activity implemented by this Division is to conduct the workshop on “Emergency Operations and Preparedness” related to “Post 2015” programme which was conducted under the Ministry on the theme “The Future We Need”.

Co-ordinating activities related to the preparation of plans for the establishment of an information exchange system for Sri Lanka with the co-operation of GFDRR as per the cabinet paper submitted by the DMC together with the Ministry of Lands and conducting a workshop for the relevant activities with the participation of stakeholder organisations, were among other activities implemented by this division.

All the programmes that had been targeted by the beginning of the year were commenced and have been implemented at present and lack of sufficient trained human resources and the shortage of funds are among the major bottlenecks in achieving the expected targets.

5. Training and Awareness Division

5.1 Introduction

Awareness Division of DMC is responsible for conducting training and public awareness programmes for DMC staff, vulnerable communities, government and non government stakeholders, academic institutions, school teachers, school children and others. Many programmes were organised and conducted by DMC in collaboration with the stakeholders.

5.2 Allocation of funds for 2014

For the year 2014, a sum of Rs. 12.5 Mn was received for conducting awareness and training programme to improve resilience capacity of officers and general public. A comparison of funds received for years 2012, 2013, 2014 and allocated for 2015 for awareness and training activities are illustrated in **Fig. 5.1**

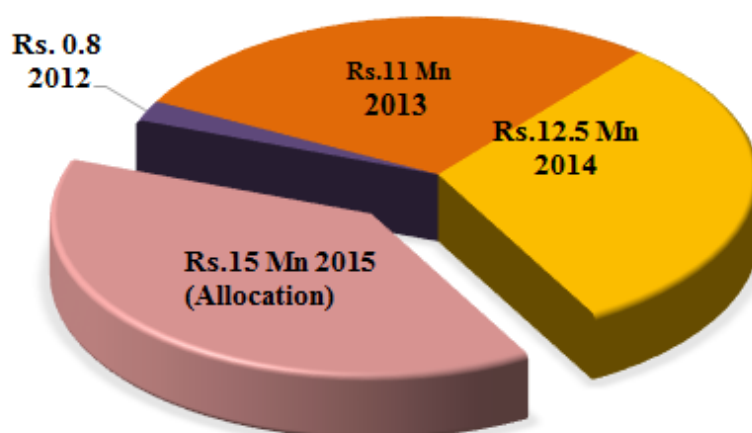


Fig. 5.1: Comparison of funds received / allocated for years 2012 to 2015

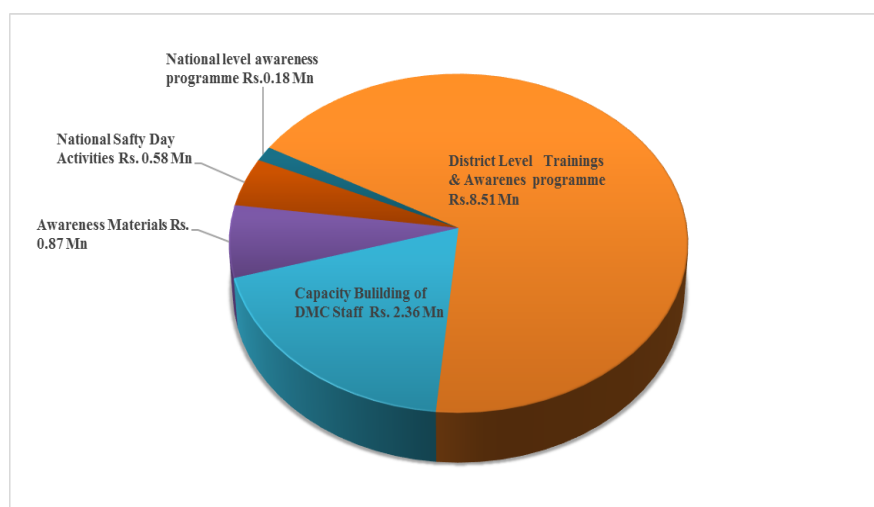


Fig. 5.2: Distribution of funds among national, district and local level programmes - 2014

Allocations received for 2014 were utilised to conduct awareness and training programmes at national, district, divisional and village levels. While the Awareness Division organised the national level programmes, District Disaster Management Coordinating Units conducted the district, divisional and local level programmes. The distribution of funds among national, district and local level programmes are illustrated in Fig. 5.2.

Comparatively a large amount was spent on training and capacity building programmes at district level by the DDMCUs. Accordingly, Rs. 8.50 Mn has been provided for the 25 districts and the distribution of fund for disasters incurred is illustrated in Fig. 5.3

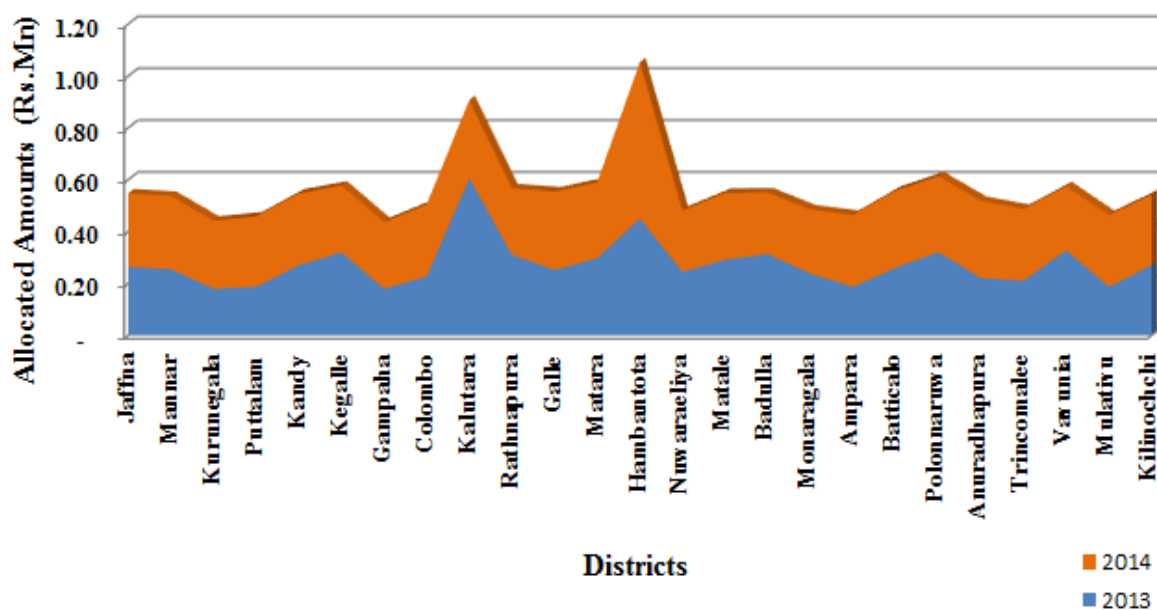


Fig. 5.3: Comparison of funds provided to districts - 2014

Comparison of funds provided to districts - 2014

Compared to year 2013, the number of awareness and training programmes had increased during 2014 in line with the increased fund allocations. As shown below, Fig. 5.4 provides a comparison of number of awareness and training activities carried out in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

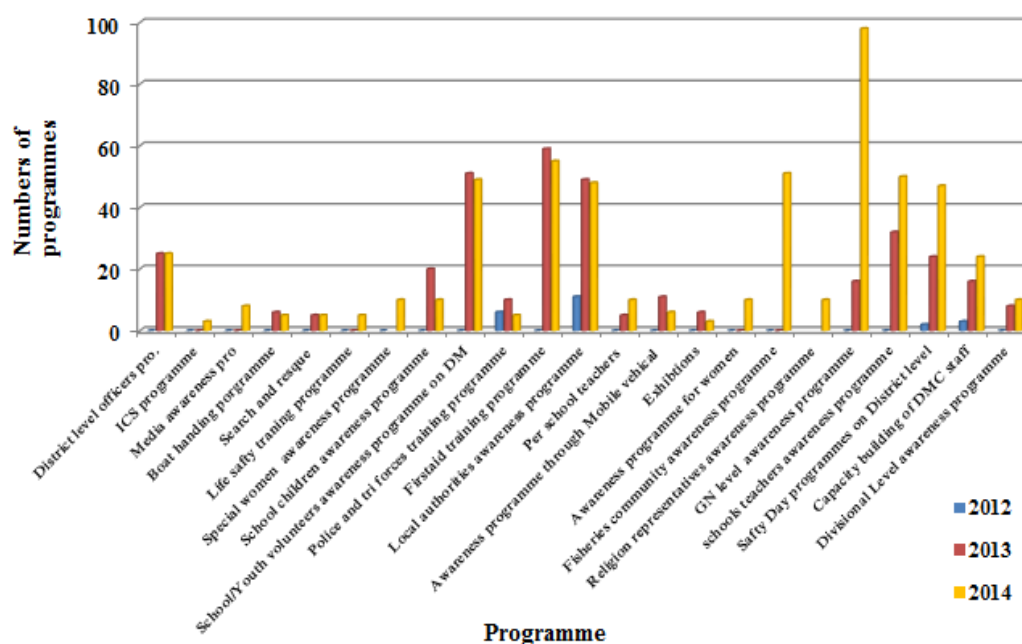


Fig. 5.4: Analysis of Awareness Programmes and Training activities conducted from 2012 to 2014

5.3 National level programmes

5.3.1 National level capacity building for DMC staff

The DMC has undertaken training to strengthen the capacity of officers of DMC for effective response, focusing on action to be taken before, during and after a disaster in the respective districts. Such training programmes were conducted for District Assistant Directors, District Disaster Management Assistants, Management Assistants, Call Centre staff, KKS and drivers in 2014.



Training programme for Assistant Directors, Management Assistants and Drivers

5.3.2 Capacity building of stakeholders

The DMC allocated funds to enhance DM capacity of relevant stakeholder agencies and the following programmes and meetings were conducted during year 2014.

- One day Training programmes on Disaster Management for Air Force officers
- One day Training programmes on Disaster Management for Prison officers

- Half day awareness programme for a group of officials from Bangladesh
- Half day awareness programme for Bangladesh disaster management professionals
- One day Training programmes for Air Force officers
- One day Training programmes for Navy officers
- One day Training programmes for Telecom officers



Training programmes for Sri Lanka Air Force officers and other government agencies

5.4 Sub national level programmes

5.4.1 Capacity building of stakeholders at sub national levels

Awareness division of the DMC allocated funds to strengthen the capacity of district and divisional level members of stakeholder agencies contributing to the DM process. The programme included all types of disasters that occur in the respective localities and how to implement the DM programmes successfully. Accordingly, the following capacity building programmes were conducted for stakeholders by DDMCUs in the respective districts.

- ❖ 25 District level awareness programmes one programme in each district
- ❖ 10 Awareness programmes for media personnel of Jaffna, Mannar, Kandy, Kegalle, Colombo, Galle, Matara, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapur and, Killinochchi districts
- ❖ 5 training programmes for Police and Military officers of Puttalam, Kandy, Kalutara, Trincomalee and Mullaitivue districts
- ❖ 50 Divisional level awareness programmes for government officers (two in each district)



Training programmes for Police, Military and Government officers

5.4.2 Capacity building of local authorities

As the local government has an effective structure which could support the DM process with its powers and functions, training and awareness programme were conducted for the members and officers of local authorities and a total of 48 programmes were conducted in 2014.



Awareness programme for members and officers of local authorities

5.4.3 Incident Command System (ICS) training programme

Three (3) ICS training programmes were conducting for the district secretariat staff, government officers, district Assistant Directors, district Disaster Management Assistants in Jaffna, Vavuniya Anuradhapura and Colombo districts.



Conducting ICS programme in Thulhiriya

5.4.4 Capacity building of the religious community

Awareness Division of the Disaster Management Centre allocated funds to strength the capacity of religious community in 2014. Ten capacity building programmes for the religious community were conducted through Disaster Management Coordination Units in Kurunegala, Kegalle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Rathnapura, Galle, Badulla, Monaragala, Ampara and Vavuniya district.



Conducting awareness programme for the religious community

5.4.5 Capacity building of women in disaster prone areas

A total of (ten) 10 special awareness programmes were conducted for enhancing the capacity of women in the disaster critical prone villages in Jaffna, Mannar, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Badulla, Monaragala, Vavuniya, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi districts.



Special women awareness programme in Ampara district

5.5 Training programmes for school teachers and schools children

School teachers have been continuously trained by the DMC from the outset. Total number of 50 training programmes for school teachers and 55 training programmes for school children were conducted in 2014.



Training programmes for school teachers and school children

5.6 Capacity building of Disaster Management Village committees

Disaster Management Village committees have been established to implement disaster response activities at village level and continued capacity building of committee members was undertaken as detailed below.

- Training on first aid and camp management– 55 programmes
- 5 training programmes on boat handling in Rathnapura, Matara, Hambantota, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura districts
- 5 training programmes on search and rescue in Galle, Hambantota, Matale, Batticaloa and Polonnaruwa districts



First aid and boat handling training programmes

5.7 Establishment of volunteer teams

As per decision of National Council for Disaster Management, 15 school volunteer teams were established in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. In 2013, twenty five (25) school volunteer teams were established in 25 districts. In 2014, twenty five (25) school volunteer teams and 24 youth volunteer teams were established with collaboration of Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youth Affairs.



Establishing youth and school volunteer teams

5.8 Capacity building of District Disaster Management Coordinating Committee members

Funds were allocated in 2014 for capacity building and knowledge enhancement of the members of District Disaster Management Coordinating Committees in line with activities under taken by National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC). Such training programmes were conducted in all 25 districts in 2014.

5.9 Public awareness through national and local exhibitions

Awareness has been created on different aspects of disasters, through national, local and school level exhibitions including the “Deyata Kirula exhibition” organized in the following districts.

- Colombo
- Hambanthota
- Gampaha
- Anuradhapura
- Kurunegala



At the DMC exhibition stall in Colombo – “Deyata Kirula”

5.10 Public awareness programmes through mobile vehicles



The Creating awareness among the school children through the mobile vehicle at Leeds International school in Panaduara

DMC has used the mobile vehicle to create awareness on disaster management among the general public. During the year 2014, awareness programmes were conducted in Gampaha, Kalutara, Kurunegala and Hambantota districts, paying special attention to the critical disaster prone areas.

5.11 Printing awareness material

Awareness division is responsible for designing and printing of training and public awareness materials, such as leaflets, short films, CD/DVD, maps, plans, pamphlets, booklets and modules for creating awareness among the general public, stakeholders, school children and others. Following materials were designed and distributed through the national and local level exhibitions, DDMCUs and other programmes.



Printed DVD and other materials

5.12 Foreign training and workshops

It is very important to gain international experience, knowledge and maintain close coordination with the international organisations and institutions for implementing the disaster management process in the country. The officers of the Disaster Management Centre had opportunities to visit and participate in training, workshops, seminars and conferences conducted by various international organisations in countries such as Nepal, India, Thailand, Switzerland, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Korea, China, Austria, Hawaii and Philippines.

6. Preparedness and Planning Division

6.1. Introduction

Preparedness Planning Division mainly coordinates development of National Disaster Management Plans, issuing guidelines and assisting in the preparation of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans (DPERPs) at District, Divisional and Grama Niladhari (GN) levels, coordination of drills and community based disaster management program. Providing assistance to develop disaster management plans for all state sector institutions, preparation of Disaster Management Plans for districts, divisions, vulnerable Grama Niladhari divisions and state sector organisations etc. as per the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. Conducting disaster preparedness planning activities for frequent hazards in Sri Lanka such as floods, landslides, Tsunami, cyclones etc. are also one of the planning activities carried out by the Preparedness Planning Division of DMC.

In year 2014, DMC had allocated sum of Rs. 9,228,000.00 for preparedness planning activities in 25 districts. Funds have been issued considering the importance of programmes requested giving priority for prevailing and frequently occurring disasters.

Preparedness planning division of the Disaster Management Centre allocated funds for various preparedness planning activities for districts to strengthen the disaster management mechanism at district, divisional and GN levels. Funds have been granted for stakeholder meetings, Disaster Management Plan preparation workshops and printing of plans for the Resilience City programme. Tsunami, flood and landslide drills, community level CBDR programmes such as hazard mapping, vulnerability analysis, village level committee formation, preparation of preparedness plans for downstream vulnerable community for dam breach emergency situations etc. are the programmes funded at GN level.

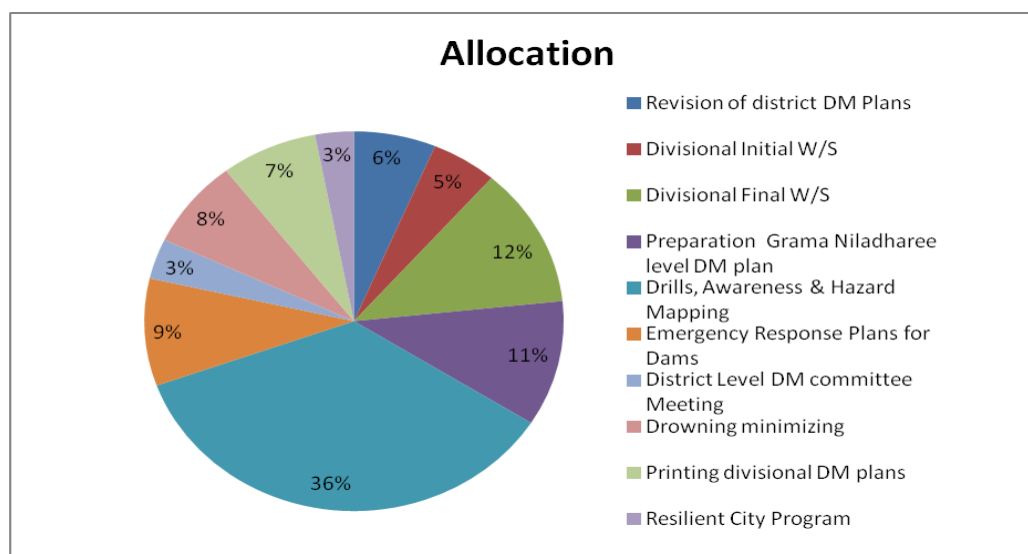


Fig 6.1: Allocation distribution for different activities

6.2. Mock drills conducted at GN level

During year 2014, a total of 307 mock drills were conducted at GN level and Tsunami evacuation drills have been conducted in 14 Tsunami prone districts of the country. Altogether 247 mock drills were conducted in 14 Tsunami prone districts. In addition, 23 landslide and 39 flood drills were also been conducted at GN divisions which are prone to landslides and floods. In year 2014, national drills were also conducted on three occasions to educate the vulnerable

communities and to ensure the safety of the nation in the wake of any natural hazards. A total sum of Rs. 3,590,000.00 was spent for above mentioned in drills in year 2014.

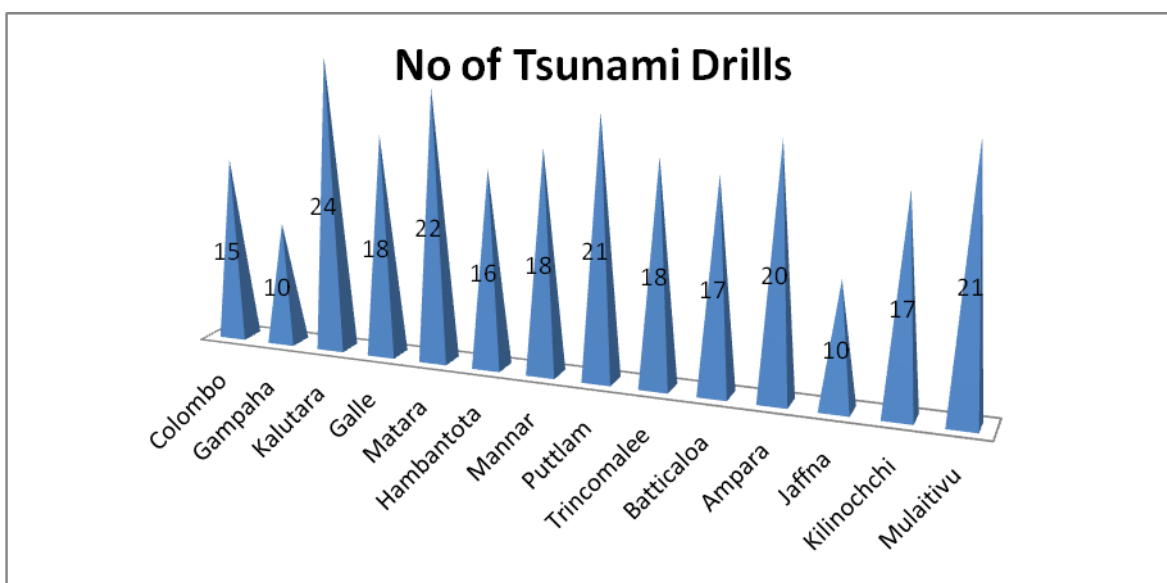


Fig 6.2: Summary of Tsunami drills conduct in districts

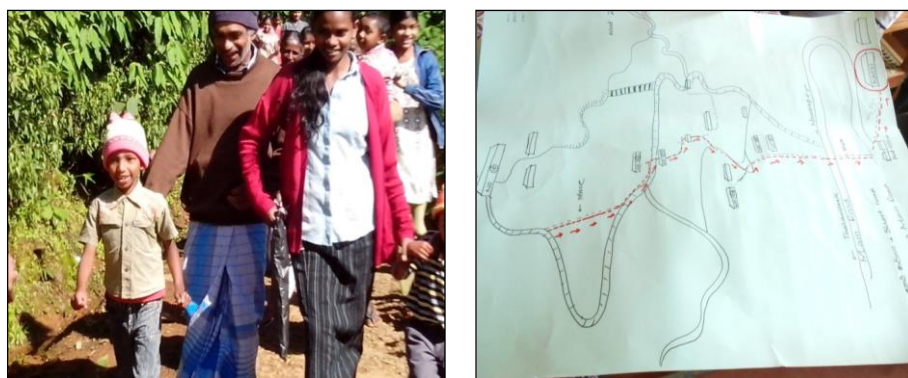


Tsunami evacuation drill in Hambantota

In addition to Tsunami drills, floods and landslide drills were conducted with the support of local level stakeholders to ensure the safety of vulnerable communities in flood and landslide prone areas.

District	Flood drills	Landslide drills	Allocation (Rs.)
Kandy	1	3	40,000.00
Nuwara Eliya	-	5	50,000.00
Badulla	1	4	50,000.00
Matale	-	5	50,000.00
Kegalle	-	4	40,000.00
Ratnapura	6	1	70,000.00
Kurunegala	3	-	30,000.00
Anuradhapura	4	-	40,000.00
Polonnaruwa	3	-	30,000.00
Monaragala	2	1	30,000.00
Mannar	1	-	10,000.00
Vavuniya	4	-	40,000.00
Gampaha	5	-	50,000.00
Mulaitivu	1	-	10,000.00
Killinochchi	1	-	10,000.00
Vavuniya	4	-	40,000.00
Hambantota	1	-	10,000.00
Galle	1	-	10,000.00
Matara	1	-	10,000.00
Total	39	23	620,000.00

Table 6.1: Flood and landslide drills conducted in year 2014



Landslide drill at Polwathura GN division in Nuwara Eliya district

6.3. Preparedness activities for vulnerable communities residing closer to dams

DMC has initiated a programme to improve the preparedness capacity of communities in downstream of selected major dams considering the possibility of dam related disasters during a

cyclone, heavy rain or due to an earth tremor. The program consisted of awareness programs for downstream vulnerable communities forming subcommittees such as SAR, First Aid, Camp Management and Village Security, development of Early Warning dissemination mechanism, mapping of inundation areas, displaying signboards and finally, conducting evacuation drills.



Dam safety programme conducted in Samanala Wewa in Ratnapura and Polwathura GNs in NE

DISTRICT	ALLOCATION (Rs.)	NO. OF PROGRAMMES
POLONNARUWA	45,000.00	3
ANURADHAPURA	90,000.00	6
NUWARA ELIYA	105,000.00	7
KANDY	90,000.00	6
AMPARA	15,000.00	1
BADULLA	45,000.00	3
MATALE	30,000.00	2
RATNAPURA	45,000.00	3
KURUNEGALA	45,000.00	3
PUTTALAM	30,000.00	2
BATICALOA	30,000.00	2
KALUTARA	30,000.00	2
MULLAITIVU	30,000.00	2
KILLINOCHCHI	15,000.00	1
VAVUNIYA	15,000.00	1
HAMBANTOTA	45,000.00	3
TOTAL	705,000.00	47

Table 6.2: Summary of dam safety programmes conducted in districts

6.4. Development of District Disaster Management Plans

Disaster preparedness plan is a functional document, which assist to establish a district level mechanism for responding to disasters if and when a disaster occurs. The District Disaster

Management Coordination Committee is the apex management body for responding to disasters in a district. The members of the committee, the sub committees and their roles and responsibilities are listed in the plan. These plans contain information of the administrative area, prevailing hazards, results of risk and vulnerability assessments conducted, contact details of focal points, physical and human resources available in the area and responsibilities of different stakeholders involved in disaster response mechanism.

By end of December 2014, 25 district disaster management plans have been completed. 11 District Disaster Management Plans were revised, printed and distributed with new information among stakeholders.

6.5. Divisional Disaster Management Plans

Under the budgetary provisions for the year 2014, divisional level DMPs were also being prepared. A total of 24 initial workshops had been conducted to introduce and commence the preparation of divisional DMPs and 48 workshops were conducted to present the final drafts of divisional DMPs to stakeholder agencies.



Divisional level Disaster Preparedness programme at Vavuniya

Additionally 44 plans were printed and distributed among stakeholders and a sum of Rs 2,161,000.00 had been spent for divisional level Disaster Management plan preparations.

	District	Initial Workshop		Final Workshop	
		No of W/S	Divisional Secretariat	No of W/S	Divisional Secretariat
1	Colombo			2	Maharagama, Jayawardenapura Kotte
2	Gampaha				
3	Galle	1	Hikkaduwa	3	Imaduwa, Haaraduwa,

					Baddegama
4	Matara	2	Kirrinda, Pitabaddara	1	Athuraliya
5	Kandy	2	Pathahewahata, Pathadumbara	3	Minipe, Thumpane, Akurana
6	Matale	2	Nawla, Raththota	1	Naula
7	Kegalle			6	Yatiantota, Warakapola, Galigamuwa , Mawanella, Kegalle, Rambukkana
8	Ratnapura			2	Ibulpe, Kirilla
9	Kurunegala			8	Ibbagamuwa, Mahawa,, Udubaddawa, Abanpola, Galgamuwa, Wariyapola, Kotawehera, Kuliyapitiya
10	Anuradhapura	1	Palugasweva		
11	Polonnaruwa				
12	Mannar			2	Madu and Mannar
13	Puttalam			2	Pallegama, Anamaduwa
14	Trincomalee	3	Seruwila, Muththur, Kanthale		
15	Batticaloa			1	kPW DS
16	Ampara			1	Damana
17	Monaragala				
18	Jaffna	4	Chankani, Sandilippey, Karainagar, Velanai	4	Kaytes, Point Pedro, Marathankarny, Chankani
19	Mulative	4		4	
20	Killinochchi	1	Kilinochchi	2	Karachchi, Peonanry
21	Vavuniya	2	Vavuniya South and North	2	Vavuniya South and North
22	Hambantota	1	Tangalle		
23	Kalutara			4	Palindanuwara, Bulathasinhala, Millaniya, madarawala
	Total	24		48	

Table 6.3: Districts and divisional secretariat workshops carried out for the preparation of Divisional DM

6.6. Development of GN level community Disaster Management Plans (DMPs)

At Grama Niladhari level, a total of 192 DMPs were completed, considering various hazards that are prevailing in the villages. Community participation and community level hazard mapping are the main activities of the GN level planning process. Further, they were trained on the

preparation of community level hazard maps, identification of evacuation routes, safe locations, first aid, setting up and management of camps for internally displaced persons.



GN level preparedness planning activities in Vavuniya district

6.7. Resilient city programme

As a requirement of UN ISDR this programme has been initiated in two main phases by signing up for Resilient City programme by local governments (launching phase), and implementation of LG action plans and monitoring (implementation phase). For this, a “Ten point Check list” and a “Guide for Implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) by local stakeholders” have been given.

Initial Resilient City programmes were conducted in Jaffna MC (4 workshops), Gampola UC (2 workshops) and Puttlam UC (2 workshops) and Panadura UC (2 workshops) with the aim of reducing urban disaster risks and increasing the wellbeing of citizens. The programme seeks to convince LAs to work alongside with local communities grass root networks and national authorities.

6.8. Reducing deaths due to drowning

In Sri Lanka deaths reported due to drowning has witnessed an increase in last few years. The aim of this programme was to establish sign boards in vulnerable areas and thereby warn people not to bathe in dangerous and unknown ponds, rivers and tanks. These sign boards are established in Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Ampara, Hambantota, Ratnapura, Monaragala, Matara, Anuradhapura, Pollonnaruwa, Trincomalee, Badulla, Kandy and Batticaloa.



Signboards displayed for minimizing drowning

6.9 Specific projects carried out by the Preparedness Planning division

In parallel to “Dayata Kirula” national programme, Preparedness Planning division has rendered yeoman service for increasing the disaster preparedness planning activities in Kurunegala, Kegalle and Puttalam districts. Funds and other technical support for DRR programme was enhanced. In the exhibition premises a stall had been built and the awareness programmes were carried out throughout the event.



Dayata Kirula at Kuliyaipitiya in 2014

7. Emergency Operations Centre

7.1 Introduction

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was established in 2006 and functions 24 hrs x 7 days a week. It receives early warning information regarding impending natural disasters from technical agencies and disseminate to the recipients concerned and monitors the situation continuously. DMC collects and maintains all information on natural and manmade disasters throughout the country and prepares a daily situation report. This report is forwarded to the Secretary to His Excellency the President, Minister of Disaster Management and Secretary to the Ministry and to all media and stakeholder institutions. In the event of a natural or manmade disaster, DMC coordinates rescue operations, mobilize resources and coordinates emergency relief supplies with the assistance of Armed Forces, Police and other relevant stakeholders. The centre functions with the improved facilities at the new building at Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 7.



Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) functions 24 hrs x 7

7.2 Emergency response

7.2.1 People affected in drought

A total of 1,495,082 people were affected due to the drought reported during July to September 2014 in 17 districts. Further, EOC coordinated with NDRSC and district coordinating units in supplying drinking water using tractor mounted water bowsers to ensure effective distribution of water to affected families.

7.2.2 People affected during floods

A total of 1171988 people were affected due to floods reported during the period from January to December 2014. When assistance was requested by district coordinating units, the EOC

contacted the Police and Tri forces and coordinates rescue, evacuation and emergency relief operations. EOC coordinates with NDRSC, Divisional Secretariats and Grama Niladharis to supply food and essential items to ensure that affected families are taken care of at safety centres.



Water distribution in Thenagalwila GN division (Moneragala district) using DMC water bowsers

7.2.3 Landslide and cutting failures

Due to heavy rainfall, eight (8) landslides and cutting failure incidents were reported during year 2014 and 30 deaths were reported. The DMC advised the general public through media to evacuate from landslide prone areas to the safer locations during heavy rains. Awareness programmes were also conducted to educate the public such aspects and on the request of Sri Lanka Army, a comprehensive plan was identified to evacuate people from landslide prone areas when an alert is issued.



Rescue operations in progress - Meeriyabedda landslide, Badulla District which occurred on 29th October 2014

7.2.4 Strong / High winds

Moreover, 56 incidents due to strong winds were reported in year 2014 and 2 deaths and 13,907 people were affected. The DMC was able to coordinate rescue operations, road clearances, restoration of communication, power lines and also provide relief to the victims with the

assistance of the National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC) and the Ministry of Disaster Management. DMC advised general public through media to uproot any dangerous trees and cut branches close to their houses before the starting of the monsoon period.

7.2.5 Purchase of emergency response equipment

After analysing various types of disasters, emergency response equipment were purchased by the DMC under the Emergency Operations vote. These included 15 chain saws, 9 tractors with trailer mounted water tanks, 9 boats with engines, 3 boat carrier trailers, 20 generators (2KV), 150 spot lights, 3000 life jackets, 8571 DMC jackets, 600 water motors and 45 aguls (catamarans)

7.2.6 Emergency response for wild/ urban fire

As per recorded data 167 forest fire incidents were reported during year 2014 and Air Force, Army and Police officers were deployed to control forest fires with the assistance of the Forest Department and villagers to avoid large scale damage to properties and environment and also to the people residing in those areas. The EOC managed to obtain assistance from Police, Air Force and Army promptly due to DMC's effective communication net work available with the DMC.

7.2.7. Lightning

Total of 21 lightning incidents were reported during year 2014 and 21 deaths have been reported. DMC advised the general public through media to take safety measures during lightning. Awareness programmes were also conducted to educate the public on dangers of lightning.

7.3 Disaster incidents and damages during year 2014

Event	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses destroyed	Houses damaged	Affected	No. of families affected
Accidents	0	0	0	0	5	21	5
Animal attack	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coastline	0	0	0	1	36	710	170
Cutting failure	3	4	0	5	23	556	140
Drought	0	0	0	0	0	1495082	494011
Drowning	20	4	1	0	0	0	0
Fire	1	5	0	104	33	555	129
Flash flood	0	0	0	0	0	4	21
Flood	34	32	3	4875	15217	1171988	317080

Landslide	30	5	31	72	147	13848	3791
Lightning	21	8	0	0	18	76	21
Rains	0	0	0	43	318	5578	1667
Retaining walls	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Rock fall	0	0	0	3	7	50	12
Strong wind	2	21	0	206	3648	13907	4142
Subsidence	0	0	0	0	33	130	33
Surge	0	0	0	3	0	15	3
Trees fallen	1	0	0	0	14	42	11
TOTAL	119	80	35	5312	19500	2702566	821237

Table 7.1: Summary of lives lost, injured and damages occurred due to disasters during year 2014

Source: Disinventar

7.4 Other emergency preparedness activities of the EOC

7.4.1 Early warning (EW) dissemination

Under Phase II of the "Disaster Management Communication and Response Capacity Development" project, 25 Early Warning (EW) towers were commissioned and added to the early warning dissemination network. Altogether 77 towers were commissioned and three (3) new towers were also commissioned replacing the EW Towers which were erected on a pilot basis at Hikkaduwa, Galle, and Point Pedro. The voice facility to EW towers was provided through radio communication that was installed and testing of EW towers was carried out on every Thursday at 10.00 a.m. The DMC has given its highest priority to strengthen the early warning dissemination capacity of DMC, District Units and village level committees. The warranty of the 52 Early Warning towers expired and it was extended until 30th October 2015.

7.4.2 Intra Governmental Network (IGN)

The Intra Governmental Network (IGN) system was re-established with the support of the company Dialog (Pvt) Limited. It is closely connected with the technical organisations, media and Police and with the EOC in DMC. This system has a dedicated communication line in order to assure uninterrupted communication among the fourteen (14) organisations.

7.4.3 Sri Lanka Disaster Resource Network (SLDRN)

Sri Lanka Disaster Resource Network (SLDRN) is a data-base of available resources in each district to be used in an emergency. This data base is updated quarterly by the EOC.

7.4.4 Tsunami evacuation drills

In order to enhance the preparedness and safety of coastal communities, four national level Tsunami evacuation drills were conducted in January, April and December 2014 involving fourteen (14) Tsunami vulnerable districts (Colombo, Trincomalee, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Hambantota, Matara, Mulaitivu Kalutara, Ampara, Galle, Jaffna, Puttalam, Gampaha, Batticaloa).

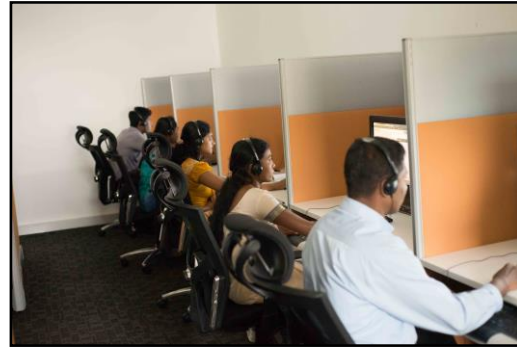
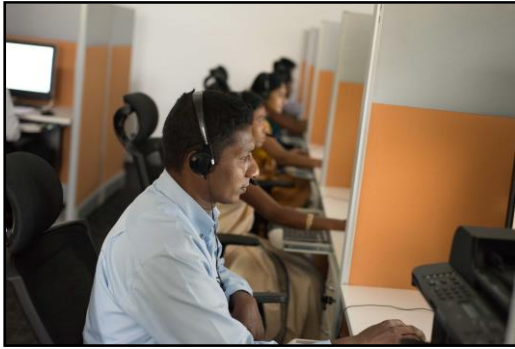
The objective of this exercise was to ascertain the preparedness levels, test the reliability of EW system and the effectiveness of last mile dissemination. Conducting these national drills as a quarterly activity is important in order to identify gaps in the procedure and awareness amongst communities, who are vulnerable to Tsunami and to improve evacuation procedures on the ground. At the initial stage in year 2010, it took 1 hour 40 minutes to evacuate communities whereas, in 2014 on an average it took on average 35 minutes to evacuate communities at the district level.



Tsunami evacuation drills- to improve evacuation procedures on the ground

7.4.5 Call centre

A call centre has been established and it is functioning in the new building. The emergency number 117 has been recognised as the emergency telephone number to contact DMC in an emergency and a dedicated telephone line was established for the general public to communicate with the DMC. A staff of 21 Call operators were recruited and presently the Call Centre is operating 24 hrs and 7 days of the week.



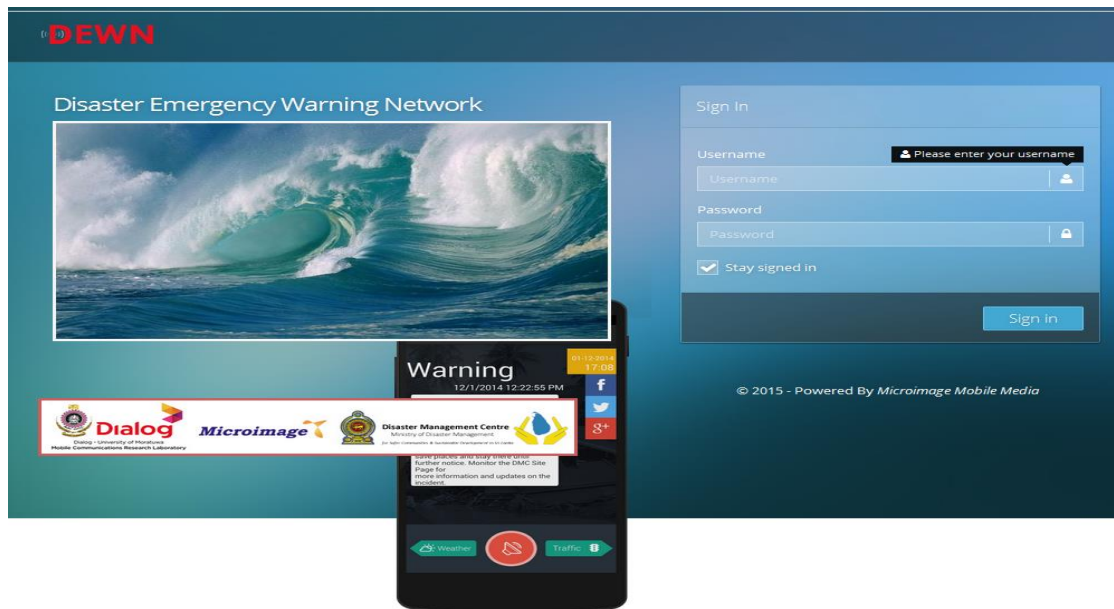
24 hrs x 7 Call Centre

7.4.6 Voice Message via VHF frequencies

The DMC has installed VHF communication sets on all EW towers to convey EW messages to vulnerable communities through the 77 towers established in the coastal areas.

7.4.7 SMS dissemination mechanism

Disseminating disaster related alerts and daily weather forecasts via SMS dissemination mechanism was established by using the DEWN system to warn key stakeholders/personnel in the DM sector and media on a 24 x 7 basis. New version of the DEWN system was successfully launched on 26th December 2014.



7.4.8 Emergency response committee

During year 2014, three (3) Emergency Response Committee meetings were held at the Ministry of Disaster Management and matters were discussed about chemical accident preparedness and recent occurrences of any chemical accidents in Sri Lanka, early warning mechanism and media collaboration. Stakeholders of the ERC will help the DMC in response activities for various types of impending disasters.

7.4.9 Dengue eradication programmes

During year 2014, the Disaster Management Coordination Units coordinated and assisted in organising Dengue eradication programmes in collaboration with health officers, Samurdhi niladharis, teachers, schools, armed forces and Police at provincial, district and Grama Niladari level.

7.4.10 National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)

The Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 states the need for the development of the National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP). The DMC initiated the NEOP process with the financial and technical support of the UNDP in Sri Lanka. NEOP is a comprehensive system for emergency operations which articulates the coordination and emergency response mechanisms at national and sub national levels and among relevant stakeholders.

Pilot project in finalising and operationalising the draft National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) and to enhance the capacities of institutions and personnel engaged in disaster response operations was launched to review, revise and finalise the draft NEOP with its stakeholders. The draft responsibilities of the stakeholders are available on the web (www.dmc.gov.lk/neop/) for further comments.

7.4.11 Intermediate training course on Incident Command System (ICS) for disaster management

The training course was held to provide an understanding of the Incident Command System and responsibilities of key command positions and forming DMC resource teams to conduct ICS workshops and trainings at district level. Representing relevant districts of the Northern province, Incident Management Teams (IMTs) were established under the each District

Secretariat. The Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts officers training modules were conducted from 17th to 20th June, 2014 at Chundikulam, Jaffna and Mannar while Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts officers training modules were held from 28th to 31st October 2014 at Anuradhapura.



Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya district participants



Jaffna and Killinochchi Districts Participants

7.4.12 Enhancement of early warning capacity of Disaster Resilient City Development strategies for Sri Lankan cities – 2nd phase (UNHABITAT)

A project on Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies was conducted in Ampara, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya funded by UNHABITAT. Village level committees were restructured and trained on the use of radio equipment and other emergency management activities. Purchase of early warning equipment had already been completed and distributed among vulnerable communities in resilient city areas.

VHF communication equipment is provided up to district level and is extended to selected vulnerable GN level. Further, village level committees were trained to handle communication equipment. Altogether 16 VHF communication sets were installed in Akkaraipattu, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar.

7.4.13 Activities for 2015 utilising foreign funding

Emergency response training need to be completed (i.e. first aid, lifesaving training for Akkaraipattu, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya and Mannar community members and for the DMC staff). Further two repeated stations need to be located in Northern areas.

7.4.14 End-to-end Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) for coastal hazards in Sri Lanka

The ADPC-UNESCAP funded project conducted a comprehensive gap analysis to identify the areas that need to be improved in terms of developing end-to-end multi hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) involving the local governments and communities at risk. In addition, the project reviewed the Coastal Community Resilience (CCR) framework and looked for integrating multi-hazard EWS building as an integral part of the CCR framework as per details given below.

- Two (2) VHF radio based stations were fully installed at local level with a 3 month ground testing. Equipment were installed at the following places and a VHF “User Guide” has been developed in local language. Kuchchaveli Police station for the sensor pilot site and Kalkudah harbour for all areas in Kalkuda / Passikuda to improve dissemination of the EW information in the pilot sites.
- Field level public meetings were held with all the pilot community members to create awareness towards coastal hazard early warning. Two local level “Community Early Warning and Response Units” were established in the two pilot sites involving the VDMCs, Youth Volunteer Units, Fisheries Cooperatives and respective DDMCUs. Cluster based evacuation maps, identification of safe sites and procedures for warning dissemination and evacuation to safer locations were collaboratively developed.
- Community level “Early Warning System Simulation and Response” was conducted in Kalkudah integrating with the National Tsunami Simulation on 12th December, 2014 for testing the system.
- An outline for a regional “Handbook for End-to-End Community Early Warning Dissemination, Response Planning and Procedures for the Coastal Hazards” is being developed and drafting is underway by the Centre for Disaster Preparedness (CDP) Philippines and ADPC.

- Preparation of the draft of the “Media and Awareness Guide and Materials” is in progress in collaboration with the DMC, media and professionals in the DM field
- Organised a SOP session for media and distributed a mini directory among media personnel
Preparation of Disaster plans and simulation exercises held in Sentur & Nasivantivu
- Organised a mapping and early warning training programme for officers in Tsunami vulnerable districts.
- Five day training conducted for Meteorologists on weather forecasting
- Conducted a simulation exercise for communities in Senthur town, Trincomalee

7.4.15 Enhancing coastal hazard Early warning and response tools and Institutional strengthening (2012-2014) – (RIMES)

RIMES project on “Enhancing Coastal Hazard Early Warning and Response: Tools and Institutional Strengthening” was initiated on 6th July 2012 and will continue until 30th June 2014. This project supports activities in Sri Lanka mainly focusing on capacity building in Tsunami inundation modeling and risk evaluation, including the generation of required high-resolution data sets. Hambantota was selected as the pilot site because the bay condition is suitable for enhancing Tsunami early warning and response capability. In addition, for Tsunami loss estimation, a detailed analysis of Tsunami risk assessment was conducted in the city area and the low resolution analysis was extended in the outskirts area of Hambantota.

LIDAR data was used from the survey department and used as the near shore topographic data under this project. Development of Tsunami risk map and evacuation plan should be considered the potential linkage to Tsunami warning information from Regional Tsunami Service Providers (RTSPs). This project was successfully completed and final report to be submitted.

7.5 Other activities

7.5.1 EOC visits and trainings

Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) carried out several awareness programmes on emergency operations and EW process for the stakeholders, school children, foreign delegates and government officials.



Emergency operation centre (EOC) carried out awareness programmes on Emergency operations and EW process

8. Financial progress (31st December 2014)

A sum of Rs.945 million was allocated for the DMC for year 2014, comprising Rs.160 million for recurrent expenditure, Rs.14.03 million for the NCDM and a sum of Rs 770.97 million for capital expenditure. Based on the total combined allocation, a sum of Rs. 901.52 million has been released by the Treasury and a sum of Rs. 926.34 million has been spent with balance money receipts by 31stDecember 2014. The performance report as at 31st December 2014 is given in **Table 8.1**

Financial Performance Report as at 31stDecember 2014						
Vote No	Activity/Programme	Budget Allocation 2014 (Rs.Mn)	Imprest Received (Rs.Mn)	Funds Spent (Rs.Mn)	Financial Progress % against allocation	Physical Progress %
106-02-03-01-1503	National Council of Disaster Management (NCDM)	14.03	12.5	11.85	95	95
106-2-3-2-1503	Recurrent Expenditure (DMC)	160	160	159.91	100	100
Capital Expenditure -Domestic						
106-2-3-3-2401	Capacity Building-Human Resource Development	0.5	0.5	0.5	100	100
106-2-3-5-2201 (I & II)	Implementation of Mitigation Project to minimize the impact of Disaster in Districts (Small & Medium Projects)	500	485.3	485.3	97	97
106-2-3-5-2201 (III)	Safe Evacuation in an Emergency	50	50	50	100	100
106-2-3-7-2201	Purchase of Equipment for Flood & Drought Emergency	75	75	74.98	100	100
106-2-3-8-2201	Assisting State Agencies to prepare preparedness plans	10	10	9.05	90	90
106-2-3-22-2201	Flood Mitigation in Panadura, KalutaraDS Division	45	45	45	100	75*
106-2-3-23-2201	Flood Mitigation in Dambulla DS Division	20	20	20	100	90*
106-2-3-24-2201	Flood Mitigation in Jaffna Districts	50	50	50	100	100
106-2-3-25-2201	Awareness Building	12	12	11.58	96	96
	Total capital Expenditure	762.5	747.8	746.41		
Capital Expenditure - Foreign						
106-2-3-26-2201	Capacity Building of the EW Systems UNHABITAT	8.467	8.467	8.17	96	97
	Total Capital Exp. (Domestic & Foreign)	770.97	756.27	754.58		

Table 8.1: Financial performance report as at 31st December 2014

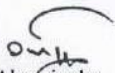
- Commencement of Kalutara and Dambulla projects got delayed in 2014 due to administrative issues therefore, still the projects have not been completed. It has utilised the total budget allocation of the year for payments with outstanding bills of the previous year. As such, it has resulted in the increase of the financial progress over the physical progress of the year.

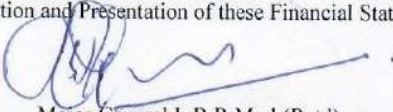
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2014.

	Notes	2014 Rs. Cts.	2013 Rs. Cts.
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	05	1,460,770,656.98	1,691,023,694.83
Current Assets			
Capital Work-in-Progress Projects	06	77,262,863.25	89,171,689.92
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	07	13,193,408.48	15,510,050.56
Inventories	08	2,887,945.41	2,377,930.16
Prepayment & Advances	09	9,269,335.23	3,927,602.90
Deposits & Other Receivables	10	1,435,163.62	1,435,163.62
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	5,755,454.02	15,692,118.02
Total Current Assets		109,804,170.01	128,114,555.18
TOTAL ASSETS		1,570,574,826.99	1,819,138,250.01
FUNDS, RESERVES & LIABILITIES			
NET ASSETS/ EQUITY			
Accumulated Fund		(35,294,840.79)	(41,740,875.81)
RESERVES			
Capital Grant from Treasury		901,357,691.45	540,245,702.20
Capital Grant of Assets - Treasury		12,245,000.00	16,985,000.00
Capital Grant of Assets - ICET		1,423,794,229.73	1,646,126,656.73
Investment on Capital Grant	12	(752,671,921.64)	(366,801,288.19)
Total Net Assets/Equity		1,549,430,158.75	1,794,815,194.93
Non-Current Liabilities			
Grant from Other organizations	13	5,117,213.12	2,535,583.90
Retirement Benefits Obligations	14	12,474,738.75	9,068,095.63
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payable	15	3,346,704.81	9,842,576.49
Other Provisions	16	206,011.56	2,876,799.06
Total Current Liabilities		3,552,716.37	12,719,375.55
Total Liabilities		21,144,668.24	24,323,055.08
TOTAL FUNDS & LIABILITIES		1,570,574,826.99	1,819,138,250.01

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

We certify that the Financial Statements of the Institute give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31st December 2014, and of its Surplus/(Deficit) for the year ended. These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government Rules and Regulations. The Directors are responsible for the Preparation and Presentation of these Financial Statements.


Nishantha Abeyasinghe
Assistant Director -(Finance)
Disaster Management Centre


Major General L.B.R. Mark (Retd)
Director General
Disaster Management Centre

7-6-02-2015

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2014

		2014	2013
	Notes	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Income	01	160,000,000.00	113,750,000.00
Other Income	02	246,391,847.19	262,569,790.43
		406,391,847.19	376,319,790.43
Administrative Expenses	03	(382,884,411.16)	(364,460,055.40)
Other Expenses	04	(20,891,375.17)	(21,312,454.59)
Surplus / (Deficit) From Operations		2,616,060.86	(9,452,719.56)
Finance Expenses		-	-
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation		2,616,060.86	(9,452,719.56)
Taxation		-	-
Total Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		2,616,060.86	(9,452,719.56)

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2014.

	Treasury	Accumulated	Total Amount of
	Capital Grant	Fund	Net Assets
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Balance as at 1st January 2013	461,846,990.39	(32,191,009.76)	429,655,980.63
Prior year Adjust.		(97,146.49)	(97,146.49)
Capital Grant Received During the year 2013	448,401,412.18	-	448,401,412. 18
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2013	(370,002,700.37)	-	(370,002,700. 37)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2013		(9,452,719.56)	(9,452,719.56)
Balance as at 31st December 2013	540,245,702.20	(41,740,875.81)	498,504,826.39
Balance as at 1st January 2014	540,245,702.20	(41,740,875.81)	498,504,826.39
Prior year adjustments	-	3,829,974.16	3,829,974.16
Capital Grant Received During the year 2014	744,435,986.97	-	744,435,986. 97
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2014	(769,194,631.17)	-	(769,194,631. 17)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2014	-	2,616,060.86	2,616,060.86
Balance as at 31st December 2014	515,487,058.00	(35,294,840.79)	480,192,217.21

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2014.

	2014	2013
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	2,616,060.86	(9,452,719.56)
Adjustments		
Depreciation	231,275,411.42	233,890,396.65
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(223,930,259.48)	(223,949,516.44)
Payment of Gratuity	(124,351.25)	(490,065.79)
Payment of EPF Additional Contribution	(209,918.47)	-
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	3,530,994.37	4,984,778.03
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Working Capital Changes	13,157,937.45	4,982,872.89
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(510,015.25)	207,791.86
(Increase)/Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	2,316,642.08	(8,837,809.24)
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	(5,341,732.33)	639,338.41
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	(6,495,871.68)	4,938,572.76
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Provisions	(2,670,787.50)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Capital WIP Projects	11,908,826.67	(66,072,261.92)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	12,364,999.44	(64,141,495.24)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(1,022,373.57)	(5,099,762.43)
Interest Income	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(1,022,373.57)	(5,099,762.43)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Receipt)	744,435,986.97	448,401,412.18
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Payments)	(769,194,631.17)	(370,002,700.00)
Net Grants from NGO/INGO (J/E 1440 & 1468)	3,479,354.33	(1,620,445.63)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(21,279,289.87)	76,778,266.55
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(9,936,664.00)	7,537,008.88
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	15,692,118.02	8,155,109.14
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (Note A)	5,755,454.02	15,692,118.02
NOTE A - CAS H & CAS H EQUIVALENTS	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Cash at Bank	5,714,298.77	15,646,697.77
Cash in Hand	41,155.25	45,420.25
	5,755,454.02	15,692,118.02

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 DOMICILE & LEGAL FORM

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

1.2 COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION

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

1.3 PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OPERATION

Head Office of the Disaster Management Centre has located at Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 7. And 25 No's of District Co-coordinating units have been established in each kachcheri.

1.4 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Mission of the Disaster Management Center (DMC) is to create and sustain a culture of safety among communities and the nation at large through systematic management of natural, technological and man -made disasters. Vision of Disaster Management Center is” to ensure Communities are Prepared and safe”.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING

POLICIES 2.1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Financial Statements of the DMC, comprising the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Funds and Notes to the Financial Statements are pre pared in conformity with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS).Further, it has followed generally Accepted Accounting Principles and Accounting Standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

2.1.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The Accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Disaster Management Centre.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont....)

2.1.4 FINANCIAL YEAR

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

2.2 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

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

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

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

2.3 PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT GRATUITY

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

2.4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

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

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand, deposits held with banks, net of bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included on borrowings in current liabilities.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont....)

2.6 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

2.7 LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

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

2.8 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

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

2.9 INCOME

2.9.1 GRANT IN THE NATURE OF RECURRENT

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

2.9.2 GRANT IN THE NATURE OF CAPITAL

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

2.1.0 EXPENDITURE RECOGNITION

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

2.1.1 INVENTORIES

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

	2014	2013
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
NOTE 01 - INCOME		
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	160,000,000.00	113,750,000.00
	160,000,000.00	113,750,000.00

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, DM C has recognized only the receipt of recurrent grants as its income as at 31st December 2014. But the expenditures over the income have been taken into account upon occurred basis.

NOTE 02 - OTHER INCOME	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Assistance from Oxfam	-	949,871.48
Assistance from UNDP	190,611.00	2,302,659.93
Assistance from World Vision	-	161,215.00
Assistance from ADPC	1,301,908.00	2,615,442.20
Assistance from ADRC	-	-
Assistance from Asian Foundation	-	121,393.00
Assistance from UNDP for Safety Day Donation	-	105,000.00
Assistance from SAARC (SDM C)	-	79,390.00
Assistance from CSE	-	70,492.50
Assistance from Red Cross	299,092.77	465,697.49
Assistance from Save the Children	-	-
National Disaster Management Council	12,500,000.00	9,500,000.00
IT Related Equipment A/C	-	240,957.06
Tender Deposits - Non Refundable	104,000.00	98,300.00
Associated Head of School	-	-
Ministry of Defense for Tsunami Evacuation	-	-
Care International - Sri Lanka	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	24,290.37	23,191.30
Amortization on Capital Grants	223,930,259.48	223,949,516.44

Assistance for Deyata Kirula from M DM	3,820,535.39	6,642,769.77
Assistance from UN Spider	-	221,394.32
Assistance For Sign Board	-	409,500.00
Assistance From WHO	105,000.00	270,000.00
Assistance from SADKN	-	167,390.00
Assistance for Satellite Con. Fee from M DM	-	6,809,242.96
Assistance from UNHABITAT	-	6,866,366.98
Assistance from Dialog	339,300.00	500,000.00
Assistance From CHA for Safety Day	171,126.56	-
Assistance from UNDP for NEOP	581,000.00	-
Assistance from ADPC Safety Day	1,034,215.00	-
Assistance from SAARC for Workshop	40,000.00	-
Assistance from NDM C	-	-
Insurance Claim	140,787.52	-
Assistance from SAARC Need Assessment Programme	1,809,721.10	-
	246,391,847.19	262,569,790.43

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 02 - OTHER INCOME

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

<u>Assets Granted</u>	Total Cost as at 01.01.2014 RS . Cts.	Additions/Invest of the Year RS . Cts.	Prior Year Adjustments RS . Cts.	Total Cost as at 31.12.2014 RS . Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers – ICET	426,286,941.28			426,286,941.28
Office Equipment's – ICET	5,916,010.90			5,916,010.90
Furniture & Fittings – ICET	558,600.00			558,600.00
Motor Vehicles – ICET	259,413,229.98			259,413,229.98
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	23,700,000.00			23,700,000.00
Telecommunication Equipment's – ICET	1,547,757,171.74			1,547,757,171.74
Computers & Accessories – ICET	66,762,750.01			66,762,750.01
	<u>2,330,394,703.91</u>	=	-	<u>2,330,394,703.91</u>
<u>Amortization</u>	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2014	Amortization for the Year	Prior Year Adjustments	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2014
Motor Vehicles Treasury Other	6,715,000.00	4,740,000.00	-	11,455,000.00
Motor Vehicles ICET	197,238,350.96	47,882,646.00	3,161,424.48	248,242,421.44
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	69,270,649.52	21,314,347.06	-	90,584,996.58
Computers & Accessories ICET	26,724,357.51	6,676,275.00	(19,256.96)	33,381,375.55
Office Equipment's ICET	4,815,250.90	183,460.00	-	4,998,710.90
Telecommunication Equipment's ICET	362,295,998.29	143,077,671.42	-	505,373,669.71
Furniture & Fittings ICET	223,440.00	55,860.00	-	279,300.00
	<u>667,283,047.18</u>	<u>223,930,259.48</u>	<u>3,142,167.52</u>	<u>894,355,474.18</u>

Disaster Management Centre has changed its Accounting Policy of Amortizing Capital Grants of Assets on 2013 in compliance with the LKAS 20 - Accounting for Government Grants & Disclosure of Government Assistance. Accounting Treatment for the above policy change have been made in 2013, by Retrospectives application which was stated in LKAS - 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 03 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2014	2013
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Depreciation		
Accounting Software	100,000.00	-
Building & Structure	-	-
Vehicle	55,478,873.40	58,653,834.87
Furniture & Fittings	628,023.29	466,437.76
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	21,366,091.07	21,366,091.07
Telecommunication Equipment's	143,077,671.42	143,077,671.42
Land	-	-
Computers	8,761,739.09	8,633,219.38
Office Equipment's	1,863,013.15	1,693,142.15
Maintenance Expenses		
Vehicle Maintenance	8,570,810.30	8,352,779.61
Building Maintenance	566,422.80	-
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance	6,869,949.74	7,778,679.24
Personal Emoluments		
Other Allowances	29,300,243.22	22,018,353.69
ET F Contribution of DMC (3%)	2,166,251.95	1,754,141.37
Salaries & Wages Expense Account	43,002,704.63	40,957,035.54
Overtime Expense	4,107,445.04	2,266,791.49
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)	8,863,530.78	7,010,500.26
Recurrent Expenditure		
Provision for Retirement Gratuity Payables	3,530,994.37	4,984,778.03
Taxation	-	-
Provision for EPF & ET F Payables	-	-
Services		
Rent and Local Taxes	573,633.48	686,785.34
IMC Payments	192,448.50	433,175.50
Interviews Related Expenses	7,200.00	81,147.70
Post & Telecommunication	8,033,626.85	4,927,251.62
Advertisement	353,328.00	882,912.00
Translation Fee	144,585.50	466,243.00
Dengue Programme Expenses	-	-
AMC Payments	58,400.00	84,000.00
Other Expenses	1,048,936.68	909,160.65
Dayata Kirula DMC	111,500.00	-
Electricity & Water	12,158,665.97	8,931,479.67
Security Service	1,743,000.00	1,903,999.96

Legal Fees	-	-
Transport Charges	95,885.60	-
Janitorial Service	997,181.27	1,216,393.24
Inquiry Charges	107,664.25	-
S u p p l i e s		
Refreshment Expenses	234,334.69	150,604.62
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	3,362,911.41	1,976,173.07
Newspapers and Other	207,780.00	80,165.00
Fuel Expenses	10,421,404.26	8,748,896.16
Traveling and Subsistence Expenses		
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses – Foreign	2,149,336.45	1,425,425.30
T raveling & Subsistence Expenses- Domestic	2,628,824.00	2,542,786.69
	382,884,411.16	364,460,055.40

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 04 - OTHER EXPENSES

	2014		2013	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Expenditure from UN Spider Assistance	-		221,394.32	
Expenditure from Oxfam Assistance	-		357,988.07	
Expenditure from Chinese Govt Assistance	-		-	
UNDP Assistance Expenditure from Italian	41,611.00		229,000.04	
Exercise Assistance Expenditure from World	-		-	
Vision Assistance Expenditure from ADPC	-		46,560.58	
Assistance Expenditure from ADRC Assistance	1,301,908.00		2,615,442.20	
Expenditure from Asian Foundation Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from CBSM Assistance	-		121,393.00	
Expenditure from Safety day donation Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from SAARC Assistance (SDMC)	-		105,000.00	
Expenditure from CSE Assistance	-		12,285.04	
Expenditure from Red Cross Assistance	-		70,492.50	
Expenditure from Save the Children IT Related Equipment A/C	191,041.26		465,697.49	
	-		-	
	-		175,957.06	
Reparation of Preparedness Plans	-		-	
Ministry of Defense for Tsunami Evacuation	-		-	
NDMC Expenditure	11,959,246.00		9,387,166.56	
Associated Head of School	-		-	
Others	-		75,457.96	
Expenditure of Deyata Kirula	3,818,506.25		6,642,769.77	
Expenditure from WHO Assistance	105,000.00		270,000.00	
Expenditure of Satellite Connection fee	-		-	
Expenditure from CCD (Coast Conservation) for Sign	419,000.00		409,500.00	
Board Expenditure From SADKN Assistance	-		106,350.00	
Expenditure from SAARC for Workshop	40,000.00		-	
Expenditure from SAARC Need Assessment Programme	1,809,721.10		-	
Expenditure From CHA -Safety Day	171,126.56		-	
Expenditure from ADPC - Safety Day	1,034,215.00		-	
	20,891,375.17		21,312,454.59	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

<u>Fixed Assets</u>			Total Cost		Additions/ Transfers		Total Cost		Written Down	
			as at		of the Year		as at		Value as at	
			01.01.2014		of the Year		31.12.2014		01.01.2014	
			Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	5%		427,321,821.33		-		427,321,821.33		357,740,707.80	
Office Equipment's	05:02	10%	22,711,542.39		638,839.00		23,350,381.39		8,349,872.01	
Furniture & Fittings	05:03	10%	6,280,232.91		104,034.57		6,384,267.48		3,867,523.06	
Computers & Accessories	05:05	10%	87,617,390.85		279,500.00		87,896,890.85		58,423,308.68	
Motor Vehicles	05:04	20%	297,462,051.98		-		297,462,051.98		76,681,109.83	
Telecommunication Equipment's	05:01	5-20%	1,547,757,171.74		-		1,547,757,171.74		1,185,461,173.45	
Accounting Software		20%	500,000.00		-		500,000.00		500,000.00	
			2,389,650,211.20		1,022,373.57		2,390,672,584.77		1,691,023,694.83	

<u>Depreciation</u>			Cumulative		Provisions/ Adjustments		Accu. Dep.		Written Down	
			Balance as at		of the Year		as at		Value as at	
			01.01.2014		of the Year		31.12.2014		31.12.2014	
			Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	5%		69,581,113.53		21,366,091.07		90,947,204.60		336,374,616.73	
Office Equipment's		10%	14,361,670.38		1,863,013.15		16,224,683.53		7,125,697.86	
Furniture & Fittings		10%	2,412,709.85		628,023.29		3,040,733.14		3,343,534.34	
Computers		10%	29,194,082.17		8,761,739.09		37,955,821.26		49,941,069.59	
Vehicles		20%	220,780,942.15		55,478,873.40		276,259,815.55		21,202,236.43	
Telecommunication Equipment's		5-20%	362,295,998.29		143,077,671.42		505,373,669.71		1,042,383,502.03	
Accounting Software		20%	-		100,000.00		100,000.00		400,000.00	
			698,626,516.37		231,275,411.42		929,901,927.79		1,460,770,656.98	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

S ub Note 05:01

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE - 05:01 COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENTS

ITEM

Cost as at

12.31.2014

Cost as at

12.31.2013

Rs. Cts.

Rs. Cts.

Data Network	1	121,376,538.95	121,376,538.95
Surge Protection Lighting Protection	60	137,180,491.64	137,180,491.64
Communication Systems Vsat	2	287,691,768.00	287,691,768.00
Backup Power System Solar powered inverter based	25	17,086,057.80	17,086,057.80
Amplifiers A AMP 43- pa case. Amplif. CPA -760 75W	25	1,868,552.11	1,868,552.11
Handhelds VHF	150	45,817,808.40	45,817,808.40
Transceivers TR 7180-K-VHF FM - 136-174 MHZ	18	9,084,751.20	9,084,751.20
Repeaters Sites	4	71,820,000.00	71,820,000.00
RP Radio Sets	10	19,920,633.60	19,920,633.60
Cabling including calling ducts and floor ducts, on the communication	1	9,576,000.00	9,576,000.00
Communication Services & Site Facilities EOC / 24/7 Centre	1	426,912,428.04	426,912,428.04
Systems and Technology EOC / 24/7 Centre	1	182,582,400.00	182,582,400.00
Software EOC / 24/7 Centre	1	40,112,906.40	40,112,906.40
Trunk Radio	1	176,726,835.60	176,726,835.60

Total

300

1,547,757,171.74

1,547,757,171.74

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

Sub Note 05:02

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE - 05:02 OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ITEM		Cost as at 12.31.2014	Cost as at 12.31.2013
		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Access Point	2	16,500.00	16,500.00
Paper Shedder	1	9,791.00	9,791.00
Photo Copy	16	1,855,000.00	1,855,000.00
Projectors	40	5,554,820.20	5,554,820.20
Fax Machines	37	785,512.50	785,512.50
Cameras	60	1,696,784.95	1,696,784.95
Television	34	2,734,349.61	2,734,349.61
Duplo Machine	1	514,050.00	514,050.00
GPS	16	677,600.00	677,600.00
World Space Radio	50	575,120.00	575,120.00
PA Systems	56	1,530,697.13	1,530,697.13
Safe	4	109,681.75	109,681.75
Safe Stand	4	17,708.99	17,708.99
Telephone	173	5,456,377.26	5,117,077.26
Fan	1	5,250.00	5,250.00
Franking Systems	2	483,720.00	483,720.00
Singer Refrigerator	1	44,290.00	44,290.00
Boiler	1	4,800.00	4,800.00
Ceiling Fan	1	3,400.00	3,400.00
Finger Print Machine	1	61,600.00	61,600.00
FR & E Code	6	1,549.00	1,549.00
Speakers	1	825.00	825.00
Water Filter	1	9,000.00	9,000.00
Office Utilities	-	8,055.00	8,055.00
Video Recorder	1	17,360.00	17,360.00
Air Conditioners 24000 BTU (spilt type)	4	877,000.00	877,000.00
Nokia -105 S/N – 359972059294613	5	14,950.00	-
Nokia 106 NV S/N – 359195054699207	1	3,590.00	-
SAMSUNG GALAXY Core Duos GT-1826	5	191,000.00	-
LED TV Panasonic 40'	1	89,999.00	-
Total	526	23,350,381.39	22,711,542.39

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

Sub Note 05:03

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE - 05:03 FURNITURE & FITTINGS

ITEM		Cost as at 12.31.2014 Rs. Cts.	Cost as at 12.31.2013 Rs. Cts.
Dining Table	4	21,907.00	21,907.00
Filling Cabinet	43	478,349.27	478,349.27
Ex. Chairs High Back	20	141,242.75	141,242.75
Typist Chair	25	144,465.52	144,465.52
Dinning Chair	12	36,195.00	36,195.00
Conference Table	6	361,300.50	361,300.50
Computer Table	16	134,934.96	134,934.96
Arm Chair Fabric	65	433,715.17	433,715.17
Library Cabinet	5	87,641.96	87,641.96
Off. Cup with 3 Adj.shelf	24	254,387.53	254,387.53
Half Cupboard File Cabinet	7	77,553.32	77,553.32
High Back Chair	15	115,472.04	104,150.04
Writing Table	56	852,033.29	823,808.65
Computer Chair	16	52,842.00	52,842.00
Steel Cabinet	2	19,055.50	19,055.50
L.P.Ex:Table 52x76 cm cur.top with p.Draw.	5	50,287.50	50,287.50
L.P.Ex.Table 183x91cm cur.top with p.draw	1	11,335.50	11,335.50
L.P.site Table 12x61 cm	1	6,030.00	6,030.00
Multipurpose stand	1	345.70	345.70
Glass top coffee table	2	12,091.75	12,091.75
Prince Sofa Set	2	98,134.00	98,134.00
Ex.Chairs Mid Back	5	33,750.00	33,750.00
Ex. Chairs cover black	8	44,266.50	44,266.50
LP Junior Ex.table	3	23,935.50	23,935.50
Movable cabinet with 3 Adj.shelf	9	50,139.00	50,139.00
Fabric Arm Chair	8	22,500.00	22,500.00
Movable Cabinet for Cpu & Ups	3	10,147.50	10,147.50
Audio Video Rack	1	6,826.50	6,826.50
Safety Box	2	2,500.00	2,500.00
Switch Board	1	10,746.00	10,746.00
Racks	20	1,417,679.02	1,417,679.02
Bunk Bed	4	29,300.00	29,300.00
Mattress	8	16,776.80	16,776.80
Low Back chair	9	41,116.49	41,116.49
Executive Table	1	94,453.63	94,453.63
Plastic Chair	24	15,175.63	15,175.63
Steel Cupboard	3	26,836.00	26,836.00
Steel Table	4	25,760.00	25,760.00
Wooden Chair	8	15,300.00	15,300.00
White Board	4	6,912.00	2,160.00
Office Chair	4	7,700.00	7,700.00
Stand Fan	2	11,700.00	11,700.00
IP Ex. Table 60*30 Curved Top	3	45,885.00	45,885.00
KD Cop.Table (80*48*78)cm Beech	6	42,270.63	42,270.63
Side Return with two Drawers	2	23,978.75	11,851.25
Paper Reading Tables (12" * 2")	3	145,656.00	145,656.00
Movable Cabinet with 2 Drawers	3	28,072.49	28,072.49

Executive Chair	1	9,975.00	9,975.00
Tender Box	2	8,512.00	8,512.00
Call Centre - Console Tables & Chairs	11	165,103.75	165,103.75
Conference Chairs	20	159,600.00	159,600.00
Office Table MDF 48*24	1	9,000.00	9,000.00
Workmen Locker	6	123,292.50	123,292.50
KD Half Door Cabinet	13	154,099.35	154,099.35
Oval Tube Chair	12	73,031.25	73,031.25
3D Handing Pedestal 1	1	8,420.14	-
Side Return Table 1	1	8,837.72	-
Visitor Chair 1	15	75,692.07	45,341.50
Total	559	6,384,267.48	6,280,232.91

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

Sub Note 05:04

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE - 05:04 MOTOR VEHICLES

		Total Cost		During		Total Cost	
		as at		the year		as at	
	Qty	01.01.2014		Additions/Transfers		31.12.2014	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Double Cabs	30	230,585,067.58		-		230,585,067.58	
Command Vehicles WPLF 1101	1	20,000,000.00		-		20,000,000.00	
Motor Lorries WPLG 8843	1	3,806,137.00		-		3,806,137.00	
Jeeps Land Cruiser KI 4666	1	19,500,000.00		-		19,500,000.00	
Vans Hiace Coach	2	13,028,162.40		-		13,028,162.40	
Motor Bikes	1	59,500.00		-		59,500.00	
Bicycles	1	8,185.00		-		8,185.00	
JCB Machine	1	5,475,000.00		-		5,475,000.00	
Water Bowser	1	5,000,000.00		-		5,000,000.00	
Amortization Additions/Invest.	-	-		-		-	
Total	39	297,462,051.98		-		297,462,051.98	

Depreciation for the Year 2014

Double Cabs	46,117,013.52
Motor Lorries WPLG 8843	761,227.40
Jeeps Land Cruiser KI 4666	3,900,000.00
Vans Hiace Coach	2,605,632.48
JCB Machine	1,095,000.00
Water Bowser	1,000,000.00
Total Depreciation on Vehicles	55,478,873.40

Depreciation has provided in the year of Purchased and assets are in use based on the Cost by using the Straight-line method. Assets granted/constructed under the ICET project was depreciated With effect from the subsequent year of the receipt/constructed was completed.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

S ub Note 05:05

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE - 05:05 COMPUTERS

ITEM

Computers & Accessories

		Cost as at 12.31.2014 Rs. Cts.	Cost as at 12.31.2013 Rs. Cts.
Notebooks	20	192,569.57	192,569.57
Notebooks	20	4,565,102.31	4,565,102.31
Notebooks Dell Inspiration N5110, Core I5	3	460,500.00	460,500.00
Notebooks HP 430	5	337,075.00	337,075.00
Notebooks HP Compaq 430	12	808,980.00	808,980.00
Notebooks HP Notebook & FDD	33	5,631,541.31	5,631,541.31
Notebooks HP Pavilion DV4	1	202,000.00	202,000.00
Desktops	39	8,901,949.48	8,901,949.48
Desktops IBM A51	79	10,196,585.43	10,196,585.43
Desktops with Licensed Software with Printer	25	52,603,101.85	52,603,101.85
UPS	106	761,497.21	761,497.21
Laser Jet Printers HP Laser Jet	39	932,097.75	932,097.75
Scanners	3	269,950.00	269,950.00
Pen Drives	36	61,200.00	61,200.00
Modems	1	2,850.00	2,850.00
UPS Batteries	6	13,923.84	13,923.84
Inventory Control System	1	49,000.00	49,000.00
Routers	1	6,770.00	6,770.00
CD Systems	21	367,500.00	367,500.00
Laser Jet Colour Printers HP Laser Jet Colour	19	347,000.00	347,000.00
Laser Jet Colour Printers Lexmark C925DE	1	199,900.00	199,900.00
Ink Jet Printers HP Designjet 500+	1	285,500.00	285,500.00
Ink Jet Printers HP Office jet 7000	5	145,000.00	145,000.00
Dot Matrix Printer DP 750 Jolimark	1	65,000.00	65,000.00
Multifunction Printer HP M 1536 dnf	1	61,040.00	61,040.00
Internet Dongles Huawei	1	3,257.10	3,257.10
Hard Disk Lexmark C925/T654	1	46,000.00	46,000.00
Hard Disk Portable No Touch 750 GB	1	16,500.00	16,500.00
Hard Disk Seagate 1TB	4	84,000.00	84,000.00
Notebooks Dell 5537 – UNHABITAT	2	278,000.00	-
Pen Drives ADATA (8 GB)	2	1,500.00	-
Total	490	87,896,890.85	87,617,390.85

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 06 - CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS PROJECTS

All amounts paid on projects undertaken, and still ongoing an unfinished state as at 31st December 2014, have been treated as Capital work-in Progress projects and details of each project is as follows;

Vote No 05-2201-01 - Medium Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Kilinochchi, Mannar, Gampaha, Matara, Hambantota, Puttalam & Badulla.

Project	Nature	District	Allocation (Rs.)	Payments (Rs)
Construction of Drainage System at Kilinochchi	Flood	Kilinochchi	23,798,989.41	23,798,989.41
Flood Mitigation at Murukkan Yoda Ela	Flood	Mannar	27,319,889.00	27,319,889.00
Construction of Sidewall at Mihindu M W	Slope Failure	Gampaha	512,741.25	153,822.38
Kudaoya Flood Mitigation	Flood	Badulla	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
Kanupellela Flood Mitigation	Flood	Badulla	5,200,000.00	4,780,000.00
Ihala Aluthwewa Project	Drought	Badulla	4,600,000.00	4,600,000.00
Construction of Crocodile Cage	Animals Attack	Matara	6,177,496.00	6,177,496.00
Rehabilitation of Moondaluwa Canal	Flood	Puttalam	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
Construction of sidewall at Yahangala FC9C	Flood	Hambantota	2,732,666.46	2,732,666.46
Total			<u>77,262,863.25</u>	<u>77,262,863.25</u>

Summary	Rs.
Balance as at 1 st January 2014	Nil
During the year additions	77,262,863.25
Balance as at 31st December 2014	77,262,863.25

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 07 - DISASTER RESPON EQUIPMENT AT STOCK

ITEM	Qty	2014	Qty	2013
		Total Value		Total Value
		Rs. Cts.		Rs. Cts.
Chain Saw	9	726,184.04	14	957,600.00
Life Saving Jackets	2187	5,795,550.00	1711	4,534,150.00
DMC Identification Jackets	3721	1,841,895.00	-	-
Tractors with Trailers	1	1,342,880.00	-	-
Mega phones with sirens	11	44,000.00	58	232,000.00
Electric Sirens	-	-	-	-
Manual Sirens	-	-	3	70,328.16
Rain Gauges	6	11,334.00	12	22,668.00
Tractor Mounted Bowsers	3	1,713,600.00	6	8,850,000.00
Manna Kathy	20	12,656.00	23	14,554.40
Search & Rescue Ropes	-	-	6.5	828,750.00
Search Light	98	154,840.00	-	-
Boat Carrying Trailers Modl Nu-SH 718 BT	-	-	-	-
Generator	24	913,920.00	-	-
Boat with Engine	-	-	-	-
Boat Carrying Trailers	1	212,000.00	-	-
Water Pump BGVSP 2' SP	5	155,400.00	-	-
Hand Siren UNHABITAT	8	269,149.44	-	-
Total Value		13,193,408.44		15,510,050.56

At the beginning of the year, Disaster Response Equipment Stock was Rs.15, 510,050.56 and during the year it has transferred Rs.76, 368,628.48 value of Disaster Response Equipment Stock to expenditure since the items has distributed during the year. Further it has purchased Rs.75 Mn worth of Disaster Response Equipment during the year of 2014.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 08 - INVENTORIES

	2014	2013
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Stationery Items	363,807.40	209,878.16
Computer Toner & Cartridge	1,222,738.00	502,780.00
Leaflets	65,250.00	87,000.00
Booklets	342,150.81	1,454,035.00
Tires	873,073.18	124,237.00
Others	20,926.00	-
Grand Total	2,887,945.39	2,377,930.16

NOTE 09 - PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES

	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Advances – Festival	202,000.02	168,000.00
Advances – UNDP	153,400.00	-
Advances – Stamp	18,910.70	18,915.70
Advances - SAARC Need Assessment Programme	151,349.90	-
Prepayment on Early Warning Towers	6,858,436.05	-
Advances - Cash Head Office	69,285.00	74,368.00
Preparedness and Planning- Head Office	-	(975.00)
Training Head Office	-	75,730.00
Advances - Fuel Head Office	-	6,000.00
Advances - Service and Maintenance Head Office	2,060.00	-
Advances - Preparedness & Planning in Districts	302,192.52	1,446,945.45
Advances - Training & Awareness in Districts	426,247.00	746,127.91
Advances - Fuel Districts	322,931.84	769,406.74
Advances - Service & Maintenance Districts	557,154.70	402,986.60
Advances - Colombo Stock Exchange Districts	205,367.50	220,097.50
	9,269,335.23	3,927,602.90

NOTE 10 - DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Deposits on Dongles	3,000.00	3,000.00
Deposits - Ceylon Electricity Board	1,108,500.00	1,108,500.00
Deposits - National Water Supply & Drainage Board	51,500.00	51,500.00
Other Receivables	272,163.62	272,163.62
	1,435,163.62	1,435,163.62

NOTE 11 - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Bank of Ceylon – 2744646	5,714,298.77	15,646,697.77
Petty Cash	41,155.25	45,420.25
	5,755,454.02	15,692,118.02

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 12 - INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT

	2014	2013
	<u>Rs. Cts.</u>	<u>Rs. Cts.</u>
Capital Expenditure		
Capacity Building - Human Resource Development	499,400.00	196,776.00
Implementation Mitigation Project to minimize the impact of disaster in districts	-	-
Medium Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Kurunagala, Matara, Hambanthota, Kalutara , Matale, Mulative & Badulla	481,377,157.45	191,942,809.66
Small Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Districts	-	-
Safe Evacuation in Emergency	49,717,934.57	43,825,732.97
Purchase of Equipment for Flood Emergency (DM C)	77,565,002.56	12,487,186.92
Assisting State Agencies to prepare Preparedness Plans (DM C)	9,986,973.37	6,972,933.74
Capacity Building Disaster Risk Management of Sri Lanka -UNDP (DM C)	-	-
Flood Mitigation in Panadura,Kalutara DS Division	45,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
Flood Mitigation in Dambulla DS Division	20,000,000.00	20,200,000.00
Flood Mitigation in Jaffna Districts	50,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
Awareness Building	11,851,325.69	9,422,263.44
Capacity Building of the Early Warning System - UNHABITAT	4,552,957.50	6,753,585.46
Capacity Building of The Early Warning System - UNHABITAT Phase II	2,121,170.50	-
Net Investment on Capital Grant	752,671,921.64	366,801,288.19

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 13 - GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

	2014 Rs. Cts.	2013 Rs. Cts.
UNDP	151,171.49	192,607.45
ADPC	1,405,242.30	100,000.00
CSE	420,785.81	527,374.71
Red Cross	1,332.48	299,844.25
UNDP for Safety Day	1,028,320.00	-
IT Related Items Purchasing A/C	37,770.22	37,770.22
UNHABITAT	259,112.91	-
World Health Organization	-	30,000.00
M inistry of DM for Satellite Connection Fee	-	1,190,757.04
M inistry of DM for Deyata Kirula	-	157,230.23
UNHABITAT PHASE II	39,680.06	-
UNDP FOR NEOP	419,000.00	-
ADPC Safety Day	90,203.85	-
SAARC FOR Workshop	1,264,594.00	-
	5,117,213.12	2,535,583.90

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

	2014	2013
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Balance as at 1st January 2014	9,068,095.63	4,573,383.39
Provision for the year	3,530,994.37	4,984,778.03
Payments	124,351.25	490,065.79
Balance as at 31st December 2014	12,474,738.75	9,068,095.63

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

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2014

	2014	2013
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
NOTE 15 - OTHER PAYABLES		
Store Keeper Security Deposit	3,600.00	3,600.00
Tender Deposits – Refundable	145,000.00	115,000.00
Overtime Payable	449,593.71	362,491.18
Travelling Expenses Payable	479,270.95	761,889.81
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites Payable	-	90,000.00
Fuel Expenses Payable	-	310,849.65
Vehicle Maintenance Payable	-	2,457,828.08
Plant, Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance Payable	-	107,310.00
Rent & Local Taxes Payable	68,000.00	109,750.00
Postal & Communication	729,188.22	1,137,487.26
Electricity & Water Payable	965,699.22	2,349,808.23
Other Services Payable	408,008.00	2,036,562.28
Vehicle Registration Charges Deposit	8,345.71	-
SOFTLOGIC RETAIL (PVT) LTD.	89,999.00	-
	3,346,704.81	9,842,576.49

NOTE 16 - OTHER PROVISIONS

	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Provision for Loss of Stock	206,011.56	206,011.56
Provision for EPF & ETF	-	2,670,787.50
	206,011.56	2,876,799.06

NOTE 17 – DIS CLOS URE OF CHANGE IN COMPARATIVE BALANCES

Value of the Property, Plant & Equipment has been understated by Rs.500, 000.00 in 2013 due to an error and It has corrected in 2014 accounts. Further, it has corrected the value of depreciation of office equipment's by Rs.408, 141.09 And preparedness Planning Advances Head Office by Rs.1, 950.00 over stated in 2013 accounts. As well as it has been corrected. The Salaries understated and EPF& ETF overstated from same amounts of the year of 2013 accounts.



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No. }

DE2/G /DMC/1/14/18

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No. }

දිනය
திகதி
Date }

14 September 2015

The Director General
Disaster Management Centre.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2014 in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

The audit of financial statements of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2014 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13(1) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 and Section 18 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2005. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Centre in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed Report in terms of Section 13(7)(a) of the Finance Act will be issued in due course.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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



1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion

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

2. Financial Statements

2.1 Qualified Opinion

In my opinion except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements give a free and fair view of the financial position of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2014 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

2.2. Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

According to the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 07, fully depreciated assets at a cost of Rs.24,149,095 which were in use as at 31 December of the year under review had not been revalued and accounted the fair value of those assets.

2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) The cost of 52 Projects which were not completed as at 31 December of the year under review amounted to Rs.343,460,435 and the respective value had been shown in the financial statements as completed Projects.
- (b) Action had not taken to get transfer the ownership of 12 Motor Cycles received by the Centre in 2010 from United Nations Organization and brought to account the value of such assets.
- (c) Office furniture valued at Rs.93,455 procured by the Centre during the year under review had been accounted as repairs to the office furniture instead of accounting as assets.

2.2.3 Lack of Evidence for Audit

A sum of Rs.5,140,984 had been released during the year under review by the National Council for Disaster Management to the District Secretary of Hambantota to commemorate National Security Day. However, the evidence were not made available to confirm the expenses incurred thereon.

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

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

<u>Reference to Laws, Rules and Regulations</u>	<u>Non- Compliance</u>
(a) National Budget Circular No. 1/2014 of 01 January 2014 of the Ministry of Finance and Planning	Before providing allowances of vehicles and fuel, for the officers who employed on secondary basis, a written confirmation is required to be taken to confirm whether the respective facilities are not provided from the permanent work place. However, an officer who recruited on that basis had been provided such facilities for 05 months period without a written confirmation.
(b) Presidential Secretariat Circulars No. PPA/6/1//1 of 31 December 1993 and No. CA/1/1/16/1 of 09 July 2010	The public officers who participated for official visits in abroad are required to submit a report according to the format in the Attachment E of the Circular within 07 days after returning to the island. However, 07 officers who visited abroad to participate for 14 workshops and seminars in abroad had not submitted the reports specified.
(c) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	
(i) Financial Regulation 104 and Financial Regulation 110	Eventhough 09 motor vehicles belonging to the Centre had met with 10 accidents during the year under review, neither preliminary investigation report nor completed report had submitted. Further, the details of such accidents had not been included in the Register of Losses.

(ii) Financial Regulation 371 (2)
(b) and (5)

- The advances granted should be settled immediately after the completion of the intended purpose. However, advances aggregating Rs.254,900 granted in 23 instances had been settled with delays ranging from 02 to 10 months. Further, the action should be taken to settle all the advances granted as at 31 December of every year. Such unsettled balances at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs.1,885,238.
- Eventhough the direct payments could have been made for the expected supply or service, the allocation had been released as advances to the District Secretaries to repair vehicles assigned to the District Offices,. The advances aggregating Rs.557,154 so provided had not been settled even as at 31 December of the year under review.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the operations of the Centre for the year under review had resulted in a surplus of Rs.2,616,060 as against the deficit of Rs.9,452,720 for the preceding year. Accordingly, the financial results for the year under review had increased by Rs.12,068,780 as compared with the preceding year. The increase of income by Rs.30,072,057 as against the increase of operational expenditure of the Centre by Rs.18,003,277 had been the reason for the improvement of the financial result.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

(a) The Disaster Risk Mitigation projects had been implemented by the Disaster Management Centre to identify the disasters occurred due to floods, landslides, droughts, gales and animal attacks etc in the various regions of the island and mitigate such risks. Therefore, a sum of Rs.537,032,019 had been estimated to implement small, medium and large scale projects during the year under review. Further, the provisions aggregating Rs.538,817,431 had been released during the year under review to the Divisional Secretaries to implement the projects related to disaster risk reduction purposes. The following observations are made in this connection.

(i) According to the Action Plan of the Ministry of Disaster Management prepared for the year under review, it was indicated that to implement 148 projects by the Centre. However, Action Plan of the Centre comprised with 108 projects and thus observed that the Action Plans of the Centre were not in compliance with the Action Plans of the Ministry.

(ii) All the project activities which were indicated as the work – in – progress as at 31 December 2013 were required to be included in the Action Plan for the year under review. However, activities of the project implemented to rehabilitate the riprap of the Punchi Appu Jandura Reservoir in Hambantota District which was not completed as at 31 December 2013 had not been included in the Action Plan for 2014 even though it was completed in 2014 by incurring Rs.4,160,000.

- (iii) Eventhough a proper project proposal is required to be submitted before making provision for a project, funds for 108 projects had been released without having project proposals. The estimated cost of such projects amounted to Rs.324,553,620.
- (iv) The District Assistant Directors had been informed by the Centre through an Internal Circular dated 25 November 2013 that the advances for the Project would only be 40 per cent of the total estimated value of the Project. However, advances ranging from 42 per cent to 77 per cent of the total estimated value had been made for 09 Projects without considering the above mentioned limit.
- (v) At the initial stages of the disaster mitigating projects, it was necessary to enter into the agreements with the contractors. However, the agreements of 71 disaster mitigating projects entered at a total estimated value of Rs.230,209,42 had not been furnished.
- (vi) After the implementation of the disaster mitigating project the requisition letters to authorize to incur expenses, receipts issued by the District Secretaries and reports of completion etc are required to be furnished to the Centre. However, the required information had not been furnished for 167 projects implemented during the year under review at an estimated cost of Rs.501,132,349.
- (vii) After releasing of funds for disaster mitigation projects, it is required to inspect the physical progress of such projects. Similarly, at the time of releasing of balance amounts on rental basis after initial advances, the follow up actions are required to be made. However, the reports on follow up actions taken on projects implemented in 22 districts had not been included.
- (b) Eventhough 143 small and medium level projects had been implemented during the year under review, action had been taken to refund the balances unspent by 37 project only as at 31 March 2015, the date of audit. The

balances unspent had not been refunded by 106 Projects as at 31 March 2015 due to lack of reports of expenditure. Therefore, action had not been taken to establish a methodology to get refunded the amounts allocated for disaster mitigation projects to the Centre without retaining at the District Secretariats.

The following observations are made in this connection.

- (i) According to the information furnished by the Centre, it was indicated that 09 small and medium level disaster risk mitigation projects had remained uncompleted at the end of the year under review. However, according to the performance reports furnished by 13 district offices it was observed that the works of 27 projects for which advances amounting to Rs.95,983,256 released were remained uncompleted in addition to the above 09 projects.
 - (ii) Further, total estimated amount of Rs.46,534,568 had been released to the Districts Secretaries in 03 districts to implement 20 projects. However such projects had not been implemented even as at 31 December 2014.
- (c) The activities of 03 major Projects which was expected to be completed during the year under review had been implemented during the year under 2011. According to the progress reports of such projects, activities of floods mitigation projects in Kalutara and Panadura areas and floods mitigation project in Dambulla area had not been completed even upto March 2015. Further, the progress reports of the Jaffna Peninsula floods mitigation project were made available to audit.
- (d) In view of mitigation of disaster risk, the planning of pre preparation activities are organized by the Disaster Management Centre. There were 797 programmes had been planned during the year under review for pre preparation planning activities and a sum of Rs.8,003,000 had been remitted to the Districts Secretaries for that purpose. Eventhough the action plans at the commencement of the programme and the work done reports at the end of the programmes had been prepared on such programmes, the reponse of the participants and recommendation to solve the problems had not been included in such reports.

4.2 Management Inefficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) An Information Communication Centre had been established in Padukka area by the Disaster Management Centre in 2009 and equipment valued at Rs.72,471,168 had been fixed therein. However, this Centre had not been functioned since 2011 to 31 December of the year under review and such equipment had been dismantled and remained at the stores of the Centre as at 15 May 2015.
- (b) Eventhough a sum of Rs.6,778,353 had been paid annually to the American Signals Corporation to connect 77 Tsunami early warning signal towers with the Satellite technology which were established in 14 districts under the Netherlands foreign aids, action had not been taken to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding.
- (c) A sum of Rs.10,260,000 had been received during the year under review to the Centre from United Nations Organization to implement various activities under the Disaster Resilient City Development for cities in Sri Lanka Project and out of that a sum of Rs.7,410,000 had not been utilized for intended purposes and returned to the General Treasury.
- (d) Out of the equipment procured by the Centre during the year under review for emergency reaction purposes , 13 items of equipment valued at Rs.13,193,408 had remained at the stores without being distributed even as at 31 December of the year under review.
- (e) The office building of the Centre constructed in 2010 in a land belonging to the Metrological Department. However the action taken to transfer the ownership of the land had not been finalized even as at 30 June 2015.
- (f) Eventhough 07 years were elapsed on misplacing of the goods valued at Rs.206,011 of the Centre , action had not been taken either to recover or to write off the value of the assets.

- (g) Action had not been taken to recover the dues of a sum of Rs.272,168 from 02 officers since 2011 and a sum of Rs.132,000 from another 02 officers of the Centre in 2014 who were determined at the disciplinary inquiry as the wrong doers.
- (h) A vehicle belonging to the Centre had met with an accident in January of the year under review and loss calculated thereon amounted to Rs.168,645. The officer who responsible for the loss had been informed in July of the year under review to recover the loss. However, the Centre had failed to recover the loss even as at 30 June 2015.

4.3 Staff Administration

The following observations are made.

- (a) The number of actual cadre positions as at 31 December 2014 were remained as 224 whilst the 257 positions approved, thus there were 33 positions remained vacant. The vacancies existed for the posts of a Director, 07 Deputy Directors, 02 translators and 03 Communication Technical Officers were remained for over 04 years without taking action to fill even up to 30 June 2015.
- (b) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division of the Centre was consisted with a Director (Operations) and 03 Assistant Management Officers. However, a Deputy Director, Assistant Director and officers required for the reviewing of follow up actions taken by the projects had not been appointed.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Enactment of the Disaster Management Centre Act

The Disaster Management Centre was operated under Section 18 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No.13 of 2005. Even though the Ministry of Disaster Management had amended the Act and forwarded to the Department of Legal Draftsman on 16 June 2014, the draft had not been approved up to 31 August 2015.

5.2 National Emergency Operating Plan

This plan had remained at the draft stage up to 31 May 2015.

5.3 Internal Audit

Eventhough an Internal Audit Unit had been established, only 02 Internal Audit officers had been attached and as such it could not be carried out an adequate internal audit to cover the activities of the Centre.

6. Systems and Control

Weaknesses in system and controls observed during the course of audit were brought to the attention of the Director General from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

- (a) Accounting
- (b) Disaster Risk Mitigation Projects
- (c) Staff Administration

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Acting Auditor General

Auditor General,
Department of the Auditor General,
306/72,
Battaramulla.

Report of the Auditor General as per Section 14(2) (c) of the Finance Act no. 38 of 1971 on the financial statements of the Disaster Management Center for the year ended on 31 December 2014

The following explanations are hereby submitted with reference to your letter dated 08 July 2015 of the same reference DE2/G/DMC/1/14/18.

2.1 Comments on the financial statements

2.1.1 Sri Lanka Accounting Standards

Sri Lanka Accounting Standard no. 07

It is agreed.

Action has been taken to work in accordance with the said Standard from year 2015 onwards.

2.1.2 Accounting deficiencies

(a) It is agreed

This has been entered into the fixed asset account of year 2015

(b) It is agreed

These 52 projects had not been entered into the financial accounts as uncompleted work because information pertaining to the said projects to enter them as uncompleted work had not been submitted to the Finance Division. Action will be taken from 2015 onwards to obtain information from the relevant Division to include them in the financial statements.

2.1.3 Lack of evidence for audit

Relevant information was furnished for the audit on 13.07.2015.

2.4 Non-conformity with laws, rules, regulations and management decisions

(a) The Disaster Management Center had provided this officer with one vehicle to come to the DMC for duties and to return to his place of residence after duties. This officer had been employed at the DMC for a period of approximately 05 months. Through the letter dated 16.10.2014 he had informed DMC that he is required to return to his service at the Sri Lanka

Navy with the promotion that has been given to him and requested approval of the Center to hand over duties pertaining to the designation of Director (Operations) to his successor, the other Navy officer who has been nominated for this position.

Although action had been taken to obtain information pertaining to the assigning of vehicles as per Para V of Section 2.1.3 of the National Budget Circular no. 1/2014 from the Sri Lanka Navy, the letter drafted for this purpose was not forwarded to the Sri Lanka Navy as the relevant officer informed DMC that he is required to return to his service in the Navy.

(b) Oral and written notifications have been made to the effect that a report should be submitted regarding any foreign training conference within a period of seven days before participating in such trainings (This notification has been sent to all staff grade officers through internal circular no. 04/2014).

Accordingly, reports pertaining to official foreign tours embarked by the aforesaid officers have been submitted by them.

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

(i) Financial Regulation 104

It is kindly informed that preliminary report or the complete report pertaining to these 10 accidents will be submitted within a month.

(ii) Financial Regulation 110

This had not been entered into the register of losses and damages because the relevant information to enter it in the register of losses and damages had not been furnished to the Finance Division. Action will be taken in future to obtain relevant information from the Administration Division and enter the it in the register of losses and damages.

(iii) Financial Regulation 371 (2) (අ)

An internal circular that explains how action must be taken with regard to obtaining and settling advances was circulated among all members of staff on 29 May 2015. This circular stipulates that all members of staff must follow the provisions of the circular with effect from June. Accordingly it is kindly informed that there would be no opportunity for delays in settling advances in future.

(iv) Financial Regulation 371 (5)

Action has been taken to settle this advance. Further, it is kindly informed that action will be taken from this year onwards to settle all advances (money and work) before the 31 of December.

(v) Financial Regulation 757 (1) (a) and (b)

It is kindly informed that action taken in future will be taken in accordance with FR 757 (1) (a) and (b).

(vi) Financial Regulation 1647

A complete survey has been carried out on 25 vehicles out of the 37 vehicles owned by the Center and reports related to this survey are being prepared. It is kindly informed that action will be taken to survey the remaining 12 vehicles without delay and submit the complete report within a month.

4. Operations Review

4.1 Performance

(a) Disaster Risk Reduction Projects

(a) Action plan for 2014 was prepared in accordance with the listing and prioritizing of projects which took place towards the end of year 2013. Accordingly, there were 148 projects included in the plan at the outset. However, when prioritization of projects had to be rearranged and the action plan had to be amended based on information furnished by the regional political authorities and relevant District Development Committees, approximately 108 projects had to be implemented with the provisions that had been allocated. A copy of the amended list of projects has been submitted to the Ministry and interim management committee while a copy of the amended action plan has been submitted for audit.

(b) It is kindly informed that these projects are not included in the amended action plan of the DMC.

(c) Including this project in the action plan of year 2014 was an oversight. Progress of this project was submitted when the progress review was forwarded. Action will be taken to avoid such oversights in future.

- (d)** A brief summary of projects is forwarded to the Department of National Planning in accordance with the format stipulated by them when arranging for financial allocation for projects that are to be implemented in the next year. Therefore the estimated sums are only approximate amounts. When the project is implemented, survey is carried out and detailed estimates are duly submitted.
- (e)** Over 40% of the provisions had to be thus released because it was informed that delay in releasing provisions cause the District Secretariats face difficulties when entering into contracts. Based on past performance and progress made by each District in the past, this was done to prevent delays in signing agreements and also to provide necessary assistance to complete projects in a timely and efficient manner. Furthermore, this was also driven by the fact that many District Secretariats had a practice of releasing 20% of the provisions to the contractor at the time of entering into contract. However, it is kindly informed that steps will be taken to rectify this shortcoming in future.
- (f)** Action has been taken by now to get down all payment sheets and agreements pertaining to the projects and it is kindly informed that action will be taken to withhold the payment of balance provisions until agreements are furnished in construction.
- (g)** Action has been taken to obtain these requisition papers while the relevant parties have been notified that it is necessary to submit receipts and reports that confirm that the project has been completed. Accordingly, action will be taken to obtain those receipts and reports that confirm the completion of the project.
- (h)** Although reports on follow up activities related to projects have not been filed in the project files, the reports have indeed been submitted after field observations. Progress of the projects have been forwarded monthly to Interim Management Council and the Ministry while the same has again been forwarded quarterly to the Ministry.
- (i)** A field observation too has been carried out for this project. Once the aforesaid letter from the District Secretary was received, it was agreed to complete the project expeditiously following a discussion that was carried out between the Divisional Secretary of Horana, Land Reclamation and Development Cooperation and the political authority of the area.

Accordingly, it is informed that the balance amount was released upon the agreement to complete the project expeditiously.

(j) A number of field visits were carried out and discussions have been carried out with the Divisional Secretary and the District Secretary regarding these projects. However, an issue regarding obtaining the assistance of stakeholder institutions for the removal of unauthorized settlers for the implementation of these projects arose. Therefore commencing the project got delayed and although consent could be obtained for the implementation of the projects after a lengthy round of discussions, commencing the project became problematic with the rainy weather that prevailed towards the end of the year.

(j) It is kindly informed that balance amounts pertaining to the rest of the projects had been received by 31.05.2015.

(l) Progress of the projects had been submitted on a monthly basis to the Interim Management Committee and further, progress has been reviewed at progress reviews carried out on a quarterly basis. Every District has been provided with a set of guidelines that must be followed when implementing projects. Furthermore, action has been taken to conduct field visits and look into the progress of the projects and also to examine shortcomings of projects and remedy them.

The main issue faced with regard to projects carried out in the Hambantota District was that the funds transferred to the District Secretary through the DMC to make payments related to projects were reported to have been deployed to other accounts which have no connection to the DMC.

However, it is kindly informed that the projects have been listed as completed projects as all physical work on the projects had been completed.

(m) The fact that a sum of Rs.45,870,783 had not been spent for the implementation of 18 projects in 3 Districts was pointed out through the reply submitted to the audit query no. DE02/G/DM/C/VV12/2014. It is kindly informed that it is recorded that an estimated total sum of Rs.46,534,568 had been provided to the District Secretaries for 20 projects as per the audit report.

Out of these 18 projects, 16 have been completed by now. It is kindly informed that the project for the renovation of the Thiththakade canal of the Puttlam District and another project in the Gampaha District could only be started during the latter part of the year due to some problematic situations related to regional political authority. However, it is informed that these projects had already been started by 31 December.

(n)

- (i)** It is kindly informed that in addition to the final Bill of Rs.5,029,042 pertaining to the project, a sum of Rs.438,647 had been retained at the District Secretariat as administration costs and that District DMC has been sent remainder notices to submit project completion reports. It is further informed that it will be submitted for the audit once the said reports are received.
- (ii)** Due to a problematic situation that arose in relation to the implementation of the Gurugoda project, an agreement had to be signed with the Department of Irrigation, a Department of the government, for the completion of the project. Action will be taken to obtain the project completion report and bills corresponding to the relevant payments as soon as possible. It is kindly informed that the requisition form for the remitting of the balance money the Center is submitted herewith.
- (iii)** It is kindly informed that all project completion reports, agreements, requisition forms and bills pertaining to this project have been received.
- (iv)** As per a decision of the National Council for Disaster Management, advance money was released for the implementation of this project. A delay of few months occurred as a result of a few administrative issues that cropped up. However, a decision was taken to ceremoniously open this project on 26 December 2014 parallel to the National Safety Day commemorations and accordingly the work on this project was completed before 26 December 2014. Therefore it is kindly informed that a delay of about two years did not occur.

(o) (i) Project for flood disaster reduction in Kaluthara and Panadura

- Due to certain issues that arose when implementing the project, work on the project had not

been completed by 31.05.2015. It is kindly informed that the Department of Land Reclamation has taken action to get the deadline of the project extended.

- Action has been taken to obtain these bills.
- The balance Rs.36,726,383 had been paid in May, 2015 and it is kindly informed that action will be taken to obtain the requisition papers pertaining to the same.
- It is kindly informed that observations made at discussions carried out in this regard have been taken into consideration.

(ii)Project for flood disaster reduction in Dambulla

Requisition papers for a sum of Rs.10,236,468.78 as payments pertaining to this project from 2011 to 2012 have already been obtained after making the payment. Since a Presidential Inquiry was conducted regarding the second phase of the project due to an administrative issue, money allocated for the second phase was not released. Instead, the said money was used for risk reduction projects carried out at District level. Although the work was fully completed in year 2014, provisions required for settling dues pertaining to the bills of this project could only be released on 24.06.2015 as sufficient funds had not been received from the General Treasury to make those payments in 2014. It is kindly informed that all expenditure reports pertaining to these expenses have been received by the DMC.

(iii) Flood disaster risk reduction in the Jaffna Peninsula

- It is kindly informed that action will be taken to obtain a receipt.
- This project too is a project that covers a span of 3 years. Therefore, it is kindly informed that the receipt and all bills, a detailed report on the progress of the project and the project completion report will all be submitted for the audit before making payment on the final bill.

(a) Action related to pre-preparedness planning

- (i) As per the action plan of year 2014, a total of 797 programmes were conducted and evaluation reports were obtained from participants at the end of each programme. Majority of the participants had expressed their views very clearly while a small number of individuals had expressed views that were only somewhat clear. Clarity of the ideas expressed by the participants depend on their interest in the matter and it is kindly

informed that steps will be taken in future with the intervention of the District Assistant Director to get the evaluation reports completed.

- (ii) Money pertaining to the fourth quarter was received by the Pre-Preparedness Division on 15.10.2014 and it was released immediately as per the annual action plan of year 2014 but the dates for conducting programmes on the fourth quarter had to be set in December 2014 and January 2015 as the money required by the Districts for the programmes they planned for the fourth quarter was not received by them on time. It is kindly informed that as a result, settling of the aforesaid money was delayed.

4. Management Deficiencies

(a) Out of the said satellite equipment, the equipment called the Redundant Switch was taken away by Inova Engineering to be repaired. As per the request of the DMC, the said equipment was returned. This item is stored at the DMC along with all the other equipment.

(b) 77 early warning towers had been established by then and one year warranty too was given for 25 out of those towers as they had been established under phase two of the project. Although Foresight institute which received these towers had signed agreements with American Signal institute, those agreements had not been submitted to us. However, during the discussions that were carried out with them, they had stated that agreements pertaining to the project will be submitted to the DMC at the conclusion of the project. The main reason for making this payment through the Foresight institute was that it consisted of two parts. One payment had to be made by the DMC for the 52 towers erected under phase one. Since it was not possible to make separate payments to American Signal Corporation for the operation and activation of the other 25 towers, which are still under warranty, the payment for satellite technology connectivity was made through ICET which is a company with more experience. Since this requires the involvement of a third party, contact is being established with American Signal Corporation to make the said payments in future. As pointed out through a previous audit query, arrangements are being made to sign an MoU with the said company.

(c) This has occurred due to inadequacies in the documentation that is required to transfer the motor bike. Action is being taken to make the transfers in a proper manner in future. It is kindly informed that they will be entered as assets of the Center as soon as the transfers are done.

(d) As per instructions given by the Interim Management Committee, foreign grants that are received should be sent to the General Treasury and budgetary provisions for the same should be made for the same. Accordingly, this Rs.7,410,000 had been forwarded to the General Treasury and provisions had been requested in year 2014, it had not been possible to receive the provisions. Aforesaid sum had been utilized for the relevant activities in year 2015.

(e) Distribution of all such items has been completed by now.

(f) It is kindly pointed out that the reason for not entering the building into accounts is that its ownership still has not been transferred to the DMC.

The building has been built on a land belonging to the Meteorology Department. Getting the land transferred to DMC requires the payment of a large sum of money therefore action is under way to get the money released for this purpose through a Cabinet paper.

(g) It is kindly informed that legal action taken to recover the loss from the parties involved in the case of items that went missing from the Weyangoda warehouse of DMC in 2007 still has not been concluded therefore it is not possible to take any final action in this regard. Furthermore, action will be taken to make necessary adjustments to the financial statements according to the final verdict arrived at the conclusion of legal proceedings.

(h) This has not been entered into final accounts since information in this regard had not been furnished to the Finance Division in a methodical manner. Action will be taken in future to obtain relevant information from the Administration Division and enter them accurately into accounts.

(i) Vehicle bearing number WPPB7695 which is attached to the Matara District Disaster Management Unit is the vehicle that had met with the said accident. Preliminary inquiry into this incident had revealed that Major General S.K. Balasooriya of Sri Lanka Army who was attached to the Matara District Disaster Management Unit in the capacity of Assistant Director was the officer responsible for the accident. Accordingly, the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management had ordered that financial loss sustained by the DMC as a result of this accident be recovered from the said officer. Since this officer had been attached to the DMC from the Army, all matters related to administration, payment of salaries and disciplinary action related to him are handled by the Sri Lanka Army. Accordingly the relevant officer has been notified in writing

with copies to the Commander of the Army to pay the relevant sum of money but the payment has not yet been made.

Since the said officer has been recalled by the Sri Lanka Army, Commander of the Army has been informed in writing to recover the said some of money from him and send the same to DMC.

4.3 Staff Management

(a) Designation – Director - 01

Although newspaper advertisements calling for applications for the post of Director (Operations) at the DMC were published on several occasions, it was not possible to recruit a suitable candidate. Therefore, after the National Council for Disaster Management decided to recruit a senior officer of the Army, Navy or Air force to the aforesaid position on temporary basis, action had been taken to recruit such an officer. At present, an officer of the Navy has been appointed to this post on temporary basis.

Designation – Deputy Director - 07

As per the approved recruitment procedure for management service in the approved recruitment procedure of the DMC, recruitments are not made to the post of Deputy Director. Provisions have been made available to appoint Deputy Directors based on seniority and skill from among the Assistant Directors who have reached Grade I, Assistant Director.

It is stipulated that those bearing Assistant Director positions can be appointed to Grade I after completing 10 years of service with general performance. Those who have completed 6 years of satisfactory service in the post of Assistant Director and have displayed exceptional performance can be appointed to the post of Deputy Director after they have sat for and passed an aptitude test upon completion of 05 years of service.

Staff of the DMC were appointed to permanent positions with effect from 01-07-2011 while they were employed on contract basis before. Accordingly, those who are currently bearing positions of Assistant Director have not complete 05 years of service for them to be eligible to sit for the aptitude test under the aforementioned provision. Thus, it is not possible to make appointments to this post at present.

Designation – Personal Assistant - 01

Although newspaper advertisements calling for applications for the post of Personal Assistant were published on several occasions, it was not possible to recruit a suitable candidate. Accordingly recruitment procedure for the aforesaid position was amended and it has been forwarded to the Public Service Department for approval but approval has not yet been granted.

Designation – Translator - 02

Although newspaper advertisements calling for applications for this post were published, it was not possible to recruit suitable candidates

Designation – Communications Technician - 03

Although newspaper advertisements calling for applications for this post were published on several occasions, it was not possible to recruit suitable candidates. Accordingly required qualifications in the recruitment procedure for the aforesaid position was amended and it has been forwarded to the Public Service Department for approval but approval has not yet been granted.

(b) Director (Operations) in the Disaster Mitigation Division should be amended as Director (Mitigation and Research), and the reply is submitted subject to this amendment.

Deputy Director Position

Deputy Director (Mitigation) and Deputy Director (Research and Development) positions are vacant. Recruitments to all Deputy Director positions in the Center are made through internal promotions as per the recruitment procedure. Since the Assistant Directors currently in service at the Center have not completed the required number of years in service, these positions are kept vacant. It had not been possible to fill these vacancies till July 2011 according to the recruitment procedure

Deputy Director (Mitigation)

This position became vacant since the officer who worked in the capacity of Deputy Director (Mitigation) was appointed as the Director. In order to recruit a suitable person for this vacancy, a newspaper advertisement calling for applications was published and an interview was

held on 26.06.2015. Although four individuals were called for the interview, only one attended the interview. Since that candidate too did not possess the qualifications required for this position, it is kindly informed that it has not been possible to make an appointment for this position.

Technical Officers

Existing staff composition does not provide any space for recruiting these officers. Initial arrangements are being made at present to take steps to expand the cadre of the DMC therefore action will be taken to recruit these officers in future.

5. Accountability and good governance

5.1 Passing the Disaster Management Center Act

It is kindly informed that the draft still has not received approval.

5.2 National Emergency Operations Plan

Action was taken to obtain approval from the former Secretary to the Ministry in accordance with the instructions of the Director General for re-drafting the National Emergency Operations plan given the inadequacies in the original draft

Accordingly, action was taken in July 2014 to obtain the required observations and proposals where observations of Assistant District Directors and officers of the Head Office were obtained. Further, action was taken to compare the draft to similar international documents. Meetings with Ministry officials were held in Badulla from the 19th to the 21st of December 2014 and also on 29-01-2015 to further discuss matters related to the draft. Later, action was taken to obtain observations from 48 government institutions and a workshop was held for the preparation of the draft on 08-04-2015. Finally workshops were conducted on 04.06 2015 and 25.6.2015 with the participation of all officers that took part in initial interviews and 48 state sector institutions and final draft to be submitted for Cabinet approval was prepared. The draft has been sent for translation and once translations are ready, the draft will be submitted for Cabinet approval.

5.3 Internal Audit

DMC is a national level institution that operates in all 25 Districts of the island. Accordingly, DMC carries out pre-preparedness planning activities, disaster risk reduction projects, awareness raising activities, emergency operations and human resource and financial management activities in all the Districts. A large amount of money is allocated from the General Treasury for all these activities on an annual basis. It has been observed that the capacity of the internal audit unit of the DMC must be improved to cover all these extensive services provided by the DMC. Furthermore, report dated 27 August 2014 bearing reference COPE/7/1/2014 too has directed that action be taken to allocate necessary resources and increase the capacity of internal audit units of all government sector institutions as the capacity of such units is not sufficient.

Accordingly steps are being taken to expand the cadre of the DMC and under the proposed expansion of cadre the Center is to have a Chief Auditor and include another Management Assistant and an Office Assistant.

The existing internal audit unit has displayed excellent performance using the existing resources and this has been commended by the Secretary to the Ministry as well. It is envisioned that the improved capacity of this Unit will enable it to cover all Divisions of the DMC in their audits and display even better performance.

6. Systems and Controls

It is kindly informed that matters mentioned under (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), (f) are given extra consideration when action is taken.

Major General L.B.R. Mark (Rtd.)
Director General