



Annual Report

2020

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1. Introduction

The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is the premier institution for disaster management in Sri Lanka. It is mandated for coordinating and implementing national and regional level programmes for disaster mitigation with the support of all stakeholders.

The Disaster Management Centre was established in terms of Section 8 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 as the executing agency of the National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM). The task of providing strategic guidance to formulate national policy plan is assigned to the National Council for Disaster Management, which is under the purview of the Ministry of Defence. The Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 is the framework for disaster risk reduction initiatives by adopting a holistic approach towards disaster management in Sri Lanka, thus leading towards a policy shift from a response based mechanism to a proactive approach.

The main functions of the Disaster Management Centre as established by Act No. 13 of 2005 are disaster mitigation, preparedness planning, public awareness, early warning to vulnerable communities, emergency operations and coordination of relief and post disaster activities in collaboration with other key local, non-governmental and international agencies. In order to coordinate these activities at grass root level, the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) have been established at sub national level in all districts, in Sri Lanka.

1.1 National Council for Disaster Management

The National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) was established in 2005 as mandated by the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. This is the apex body for disaster management in Sri Lanka which has a high level inter-ministerial representation chaired by H.E. the President and Vice Chairman is the Hon. Prime Minister. The other members of the National Council for Disaster Management include the Hon. Ministers in charge of selected subjects areas (portfolios) specifically mentioned in the Act No. 13 of 2005, the Chief Ministers of the provinces (in the absence of Chief Ministers the Governors of such Provincial Councils), Leader of Opposition and five members representing the opposition in the House of Parliament (Figure 1.1).

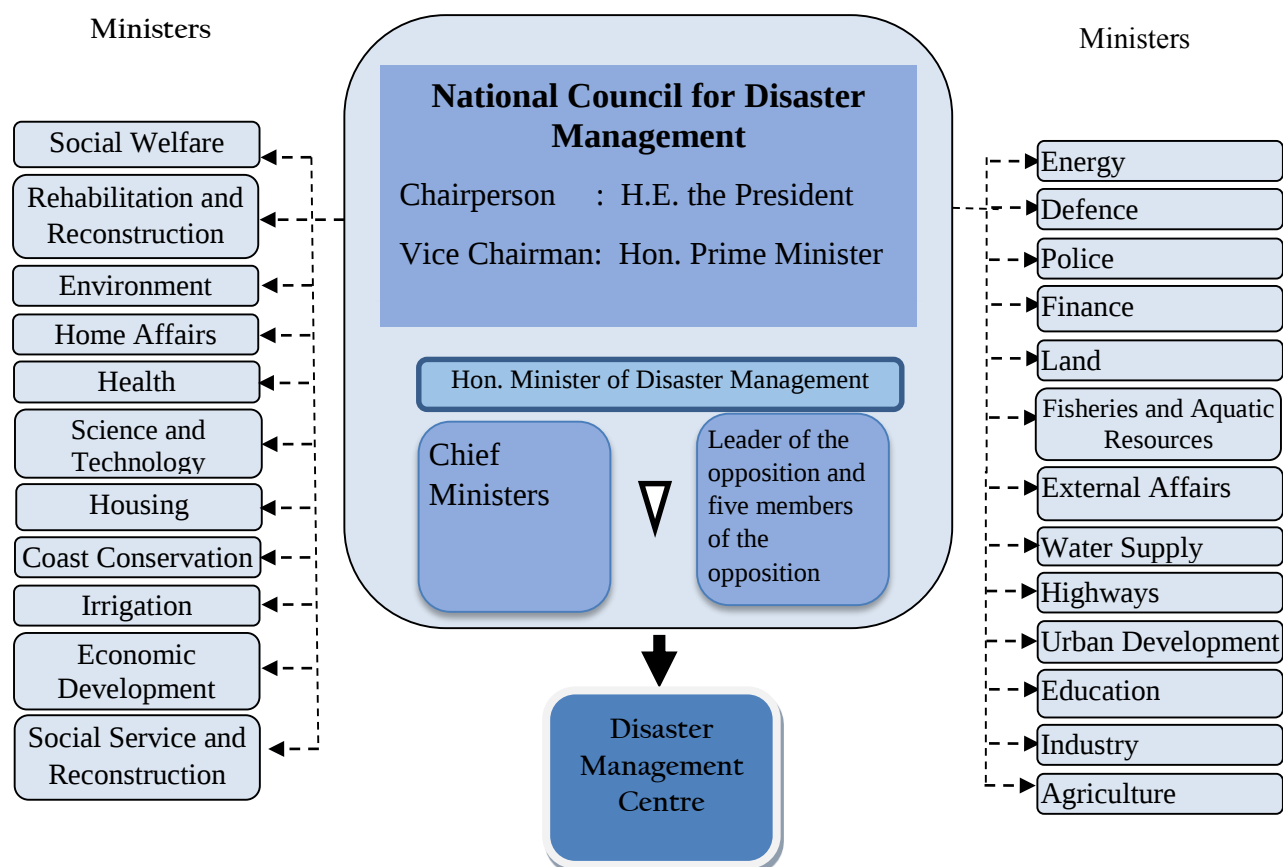


Figure 1.1: Composition of the National Council for Disaster Management

1.2 Hazards identified under the scope of Disaster Management

According to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005, the below mentioned hazards have been identified.

- Landslides
- Cyclones
- Floods
- Drought
- Industrial hazards
- Tsunami (seismic wave)
- Earthquakes
- Air hazards
- Maritime hazards
- Fire
- Tornados, lightning and thunderstorms
- Epidemics
- Explosions
- Air raids/ strikes
- Civil or internal strife
- Chemical accidents
- Radiation/radiological emergencies
- Oil spills/leaks, including inland and marine
- Nuclear disasters
- Urban and forest fires
- Coastal erosion

2. Brief profile of the Disaster Management Centre

The national responsibility of the Disaster Management Centre is to create a secure community by effectively managing any disaster situation, safeguarding the lives and property of the public. The implementation of the disaster management mechanism in Sri Lanka is carried out under the leadership of the Director General with the support of the six divisions. The main divisions are as follows.

- (1) Mitigation, Research and Development
- (2) Preparedness Planning
- (3) Training and Awareness
- (4) Emergency Operations and Early Warning Dissemination
- (5) Human Resources and Administration
- (6) Finance
- (7) Internal Audit

In order to implement the national responsibility assigned to the Disaster Management Centre island wide, a District Disaster Management Coordinating Unit (DDMCUs) has been established in each district, to implement the disaster management mechanism efficiently and effectively.

2.1 Vision, mission and objectives

Vision

A secure community and sustainable development.

Mission

Building a culture of safety within the community and within family units in general through the systematic management of emergencies caused by natural, technological and human activities.

Objectives

Coordinating, implementing and supervising the key functions of the Disaster Management Centre through the island wide administrative structures such as ministries, departments, statutory institutions, Provincial Councils, local government institutions, District Secretariat, Divisional Secretariat and Grama Niladharis (GNs).

2.2 Functions of the Disaster Management Centre

The following functions have been entrusted to the Disaster Management Centre.

- Preparation 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
- Implement disaster preparedness activities, including assisting government agencies in preparing pre- disaster planning
- Early warning and awareness
- Manage emergency operations and coordinate search and rescue operations
- Coordinating post-disaster activities including distribution of relief
- Implementation of disaster mitigation structural projects
- Research and development related to disaster mitigation and management
- Incorporate disaster risk into the development stream to minimise disaster risk
- Coordinating adaptation programmes for climate change
- Liaise with ministries, departments, Tri Forces and Police, private sector institutions, Non-governmental local organisations, international non-governmental organizations and other relevant agencies on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- Obtaining foreign aid for disaster mitigation, response and disaster recovery and implementing of projects

2.3 Interim Management Committee (IMC)

The Interim Management Committee (IMC) is the operational decision making body, with regard to the management of activities of the Disaster Management Centre. It is chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management and have had three sessions of meetings during year 2020. The composition of the Interim Management Committee of the Disaster Management Centre is as follows.

Secretary to the Ministry in charge of Disaster Management General G.D.H. Kamal Gunaratne (Retd.) WWW RWP RSP USP USP NDC PSC	-	Chairman
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Director General, Disaster Management Centre Major General S. Ranasinghe (Retd.) RWP RSP MSc NDU PSC	-	Secretary
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Representative of the Ministry of Finance and Planning Mrs. A.N. Amaratunga, Director	-	Member
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A representative of the Ministry of Defence Mr. R.M.P.S. Rathnayake, Additional Secretary	-	Member
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Representative of the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils Mrs. M.A.S. Maheshi, Additional Secretary	-	Member
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Director General, National Building Research Organisation Dr. Asiri Karunawardena	-	Member
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Chief Accountant, Ministry of Disaster Management Mr. H.U.R. Fonseka	-	Member
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2.4 Audit and Management Committee (AMC)

The composition of the members of the Audit and Management Committee (AMC) of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31st December 2020 is as follows.

Mrs. A.N. Amaratunga (Chairman)	Director, Treasury Budget Department, General Treasury
Major General S. Ranasinghe (Retd.) (Secretary)	Director General, Disaster Management Centre
Mr. R.M.P.S. Rathnayake (Member)	Additional Secretary (Parliamentary Affairs and Policy), Ministry of Defence
Mr.H.U.R. Fonseka (Member)	Chief Accountant, Disaster Management Division
Mrs. K.A.S. Maheshi (Member)	Additional Secretary (Development), Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils
Mrs. A.B.R. Amarakoon (Observer)	Superintendent of Audits, National Audit Office
Mr. J.H.P. Jayalath (Coordinator)	Internal Auditor, Disaster Management Centre

Observations from audit queries issued by the National Audit Office and the Disaster Management Centre's Internal Audit Division were discussed at this meeting. In particular, the Risk Based Annual Internal Audit Plan prepared by the Internal Auditor for the year 2020, was further analysed and the audit observations were made in relation to the organisation's operational, control and risk management processes to achieve the objectives of the institution.

Recommendations have been made by the Audit and Management Committee for improvement and rectification of these audit observations.

Accordingly, the roles set out in Financial Regulations 133 and 134, the instructions stated in the circulars of the Department of Management and Audit, the Audit Standards of Sri Lanka and the provisions of the National Audit Act are discussed in the Audit and Management Committee and the management of the Disaster Management Centre is required to achieve the objectives of the Disaster Management Centre. It also examines the relevancy and quality of the corrections and recommendations made by the Centre, to the Audit and Management Committee on the observations made in the audit inquiries and reports.

The Disaster Management Centre has held three (3) Audit and Management Committee meetings for year 2020 and directed the management to provide the necessary guidance to maintain the internal control systems in a proper and accurate manner. The assigned responsibilities to the AMC include, ensuring that the resources are used frugally and efficiently for the purpose of achieving the pre-determined objectives of the projects, programmes and functions undertaken by the Disaster Management Centre, giving priority to the resources of Sri Lanka. It is also tasked with reviewing and spending of funds allocated for specific activities, determining whether the relevant objectives have actually been achieved within the permitted time frame and whether the completed projects or programmes are implemented as per the annual Action Plans in an effective manner to achieve the overall objectives of the institution. The Disaster Management Centre would continue to focus on these priorities and ensure that the allocated funds are utilised in an effective and productive manner.

2.5 Institutional structure of the Disaster Management Centre

The various functions and activities of the DMC have been taken into consideration when developing the organisation structure as shown Figure 2.1.

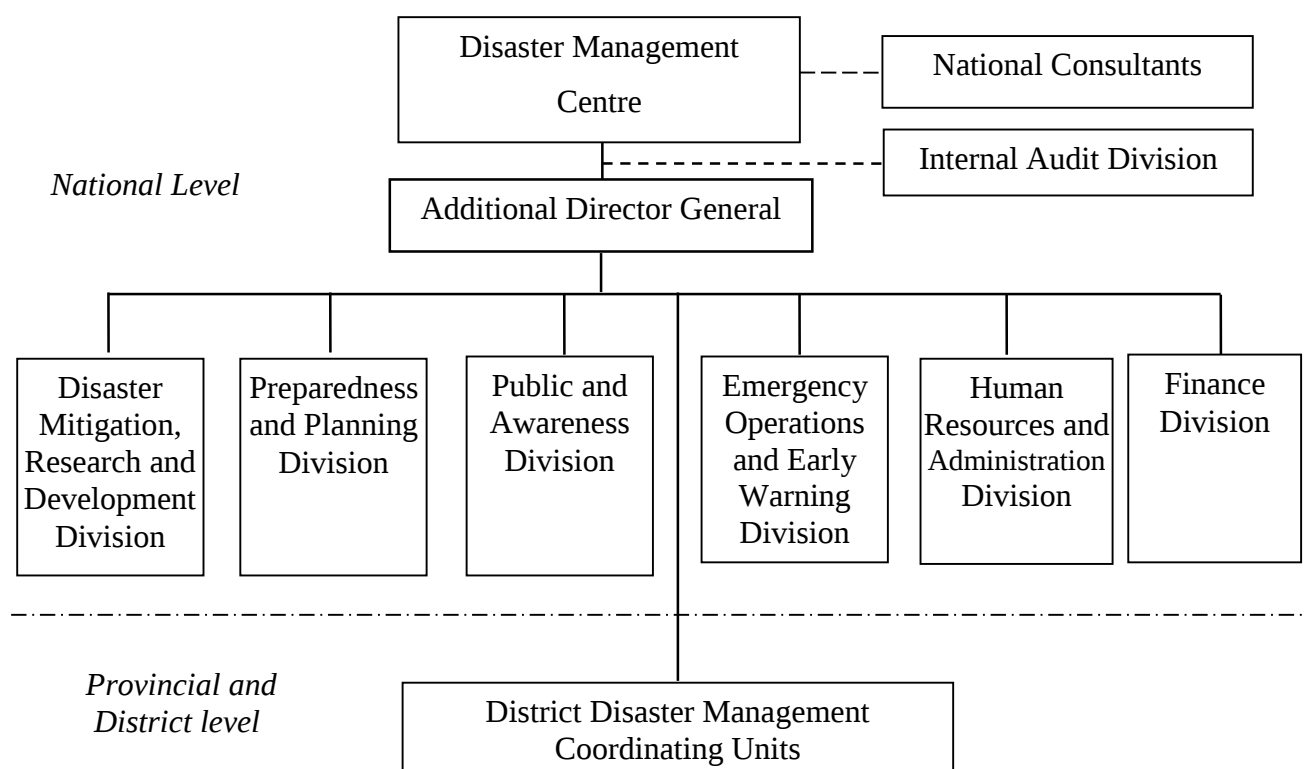


Figure 2.1: Organisation structure of the Disaster Management Centre

2.6 Details of the staff of Disaster Management Centre

The details of the staff of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31st December 2020 are stated in the below mentioned Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Disaster Management Centre cadre positions as at 31st December 2021

Employee type	Approved No. of employees	Actual No. of employees	No. of vacancies
Director General	1	1	-
Additional Director General	1	1	-
Director	6	4	2
Internal Auditor	1	1	-
Deputy Director	18	-	18
Assistant Director	15	12	3
Assistant Director (District)	25	24	1
Accounts Officer	1	1	-
Administrative Officer	1	-	1
Personal Assistant	1	-	1
Investigating Officer	1	1	-
Distance / Geographic Data System Analyst	1	1	-
Data System Analyst	1	1	-

Information Technology Officer	1	-	1
Network System Administrator	1	-	1
Librarian	1	-	1
Development Officer	101	-	101
Translators	2	-	2
Information Technology Assistant	6	6	-
Motion and Still Cameraman	1	1	-
Communication Technician	3	2	1
Radio Operator	1	1	-
Management Assistant / Disaster Management Assistant	201	178	23
Driver	39	37	2
Office Work Assistant	35	33	2
Total	465	305	160

2.6.1 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs)

The District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) units are located in all twenty five (25) districts. Each of these District Disaster Management Coordinating Units consists of staff comprising of a District Assistant Director and District Disaster Management Assistants, Disaster Management Assistants, Management Assistants, Office Assistants (KKSs) as well as a driver.

The number of District Disaster Management Assistants varies according to the susceptibility of the district to various types of disasters. A total staff strength of 113 staff members, including 25 Assistant Directors (District) and District Disaster Management Assistants, Disaster Management Assistants and Management Assistants have been deployed in 25 districts.

District Disaster Management Coordinating Units in Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Puttalam Districts are functioning under the administration of Sri Lanka Army and Air Force Officers and other district units under the administration of civil officers.

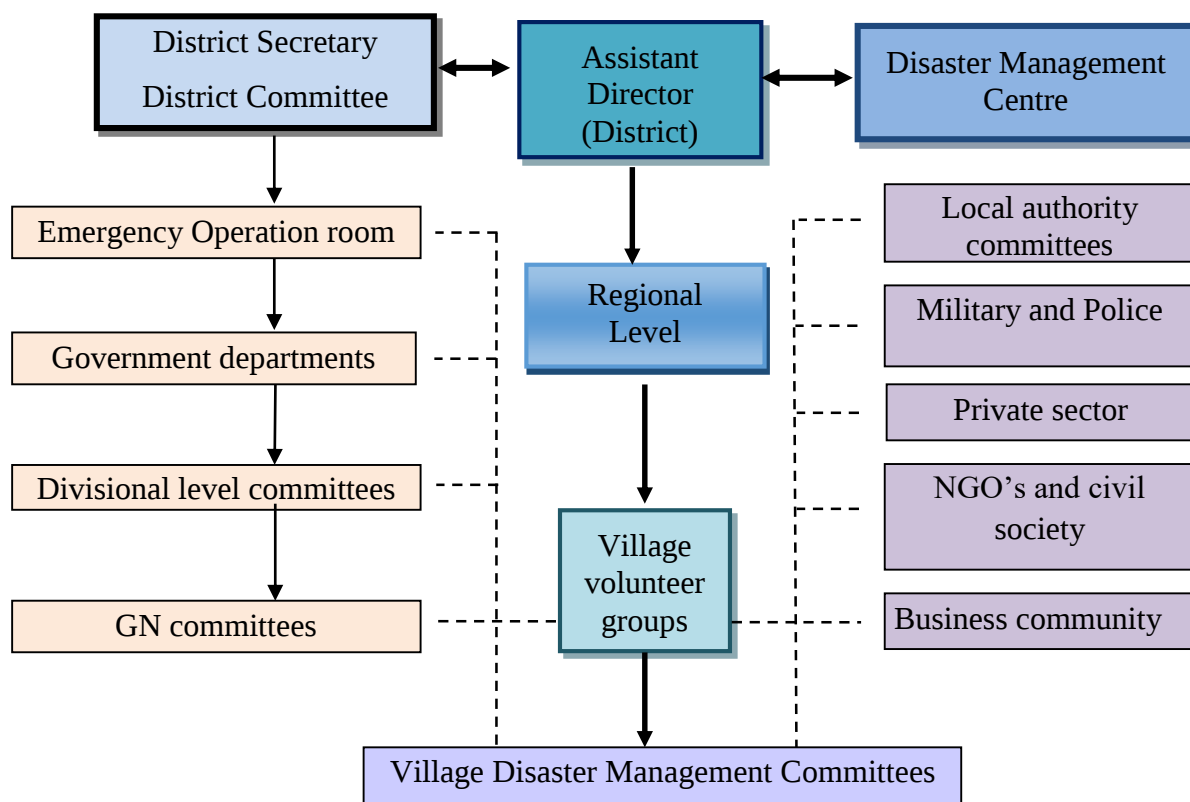


Figure 2.2 District Disaster Management Coordinating mechanism

District Disaster Management Coordinating Units have been established in the District Secretariats in all districts except Kalutara and Figure 2.2 shows the District Disaster Management Coordinating mechanism of the Disaster Management Centre.

2.7 Analysis of disasters in 2020

2.7.1 Disaster impact analysis

Overall impact

The total number of people affected by drought, floods, landslides, strong winds, fire and lightning in 2020 was approximately 784,933 while about 483,173 were affected by the drought which prevailed during the year. Also, 121,236 people were affected by floods and 102,278 people were affected by the severe storms and strong winds. The death toll from the aforementioned disasters was 37 and 86 injuries were reported. Further, the incidence of deaths and injuries was relatively low when compared with years 2018 and 2019.

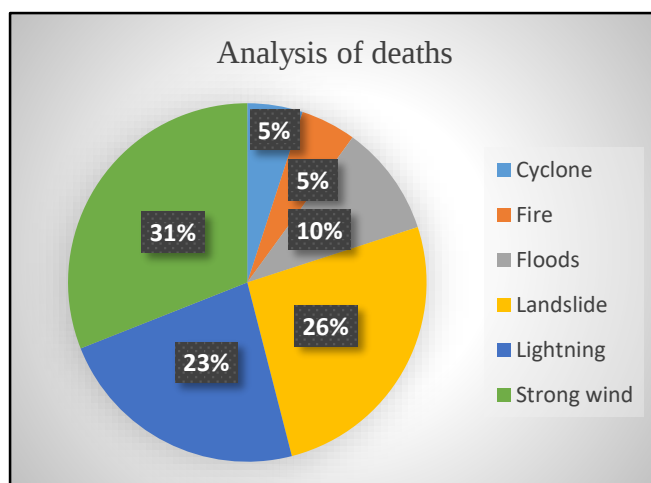


Figure 2.3: Deaths due to type of disasters/ hazards - 2020

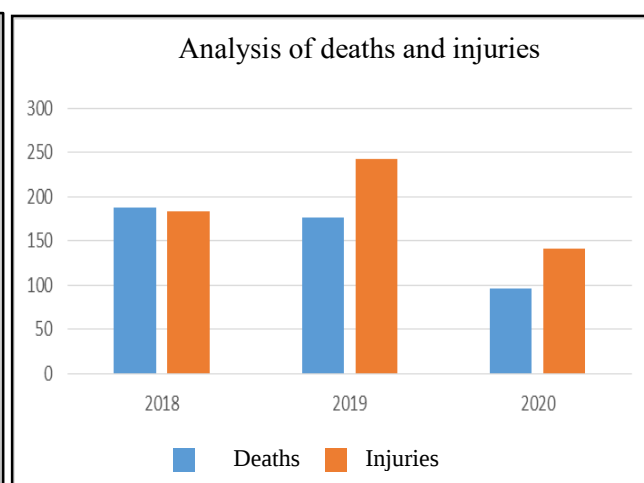


Figure 2.4: Deaths and injuries due to disasters - 2020

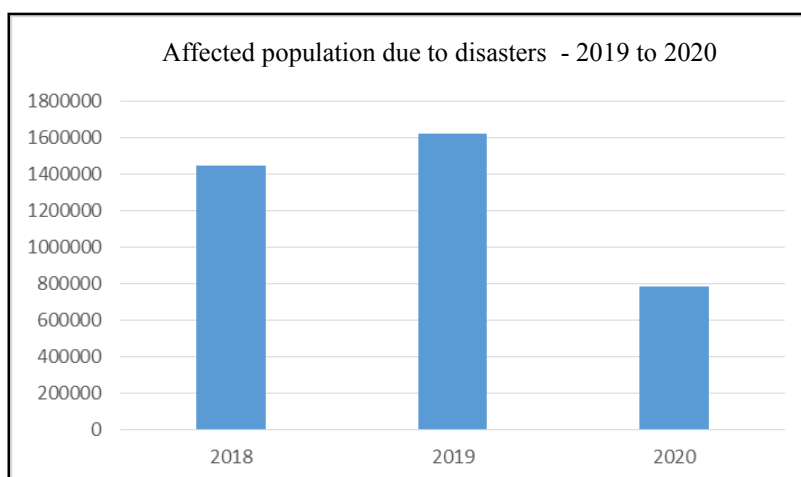


Figure 2.5: Affected population due to disasters(2019– 2020)

Note:

The cumulative totals are used in the presentation of statistics on the number of people affected by disasters.

Damages caused to houses - 2020

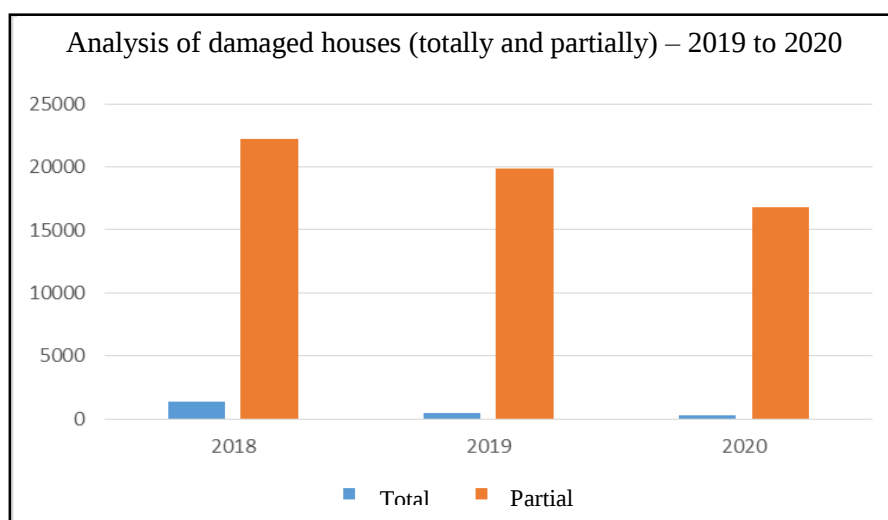


Figure 2.6: Totally/ completely and partially damaged houses (2019 to 2020)

The occurrences of total and partial damages to houses has been relatively low compared to years 2018 and 2019. Based on the data, a total of 16,755 houses were partially damaged and 307 houses were completely damaged.

The highest number of houses that got damaged were reported in December and May 2020, which were due to strong winds and floods that occurred during the monsoons. The highest number of damaged houses were reported from Jaffna and Ratnapura districts.

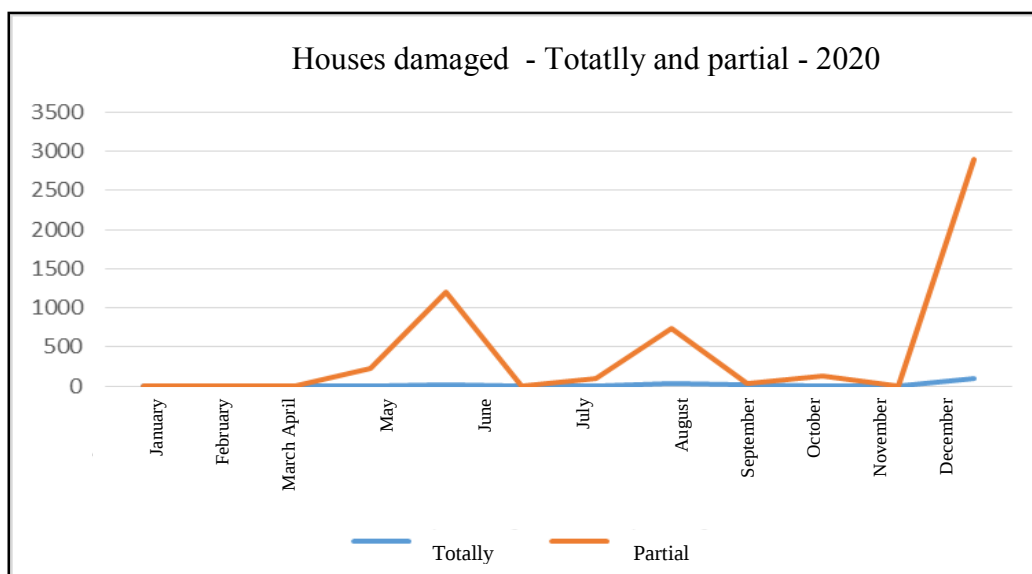


Figure 2.7: Houses Damages caused (Totally and partial) –month wise analysis (2020)

In year 2020, a total of 2884 houses were partially damaged and 103 houses were completely damaged due to the cyclone. Furthermore, a total of 1323 houses were partially damaged and 80 houses were completely damaged due to the strong winds.

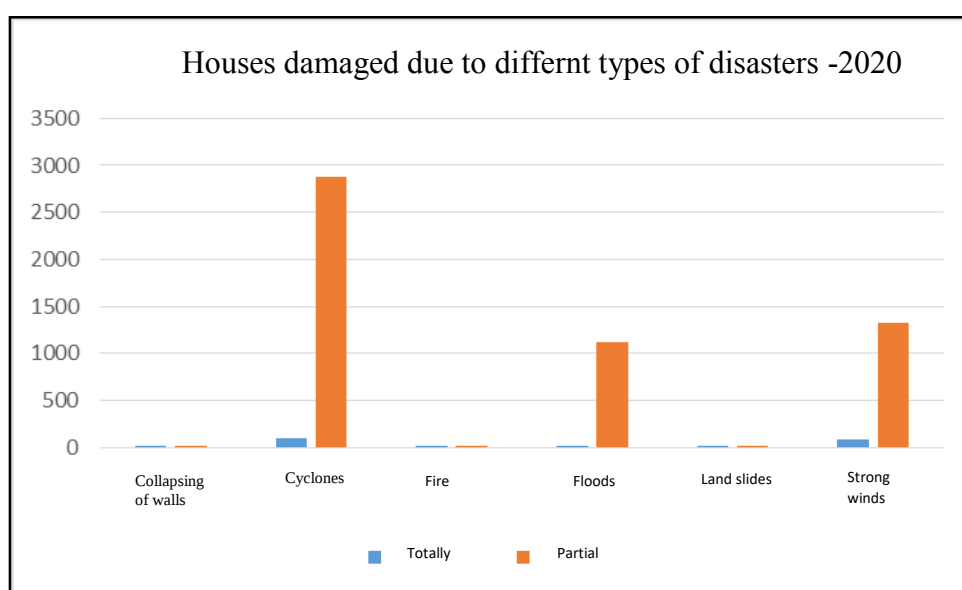


Figure 2.8: Houses damaged due to different types of disasters - 2020

Districts affected by disasters

The districts where the houses were damaged due to the above mentioned disasters are indicated below in Figure 2.9 and the districts of Ratnapura and Jaffna were the worst affected.

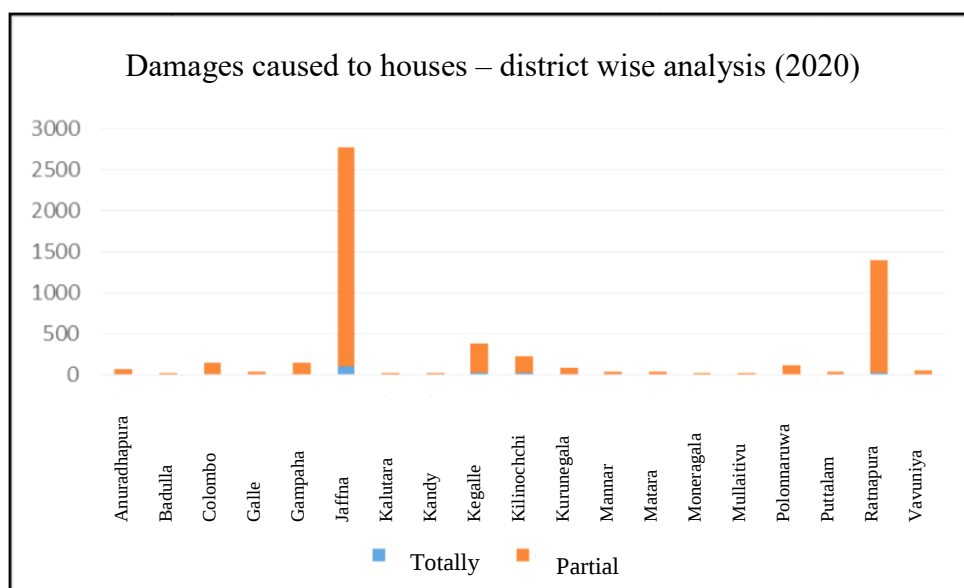


Figure 2.9: Damages caused to houses – district wise analysis (2020)

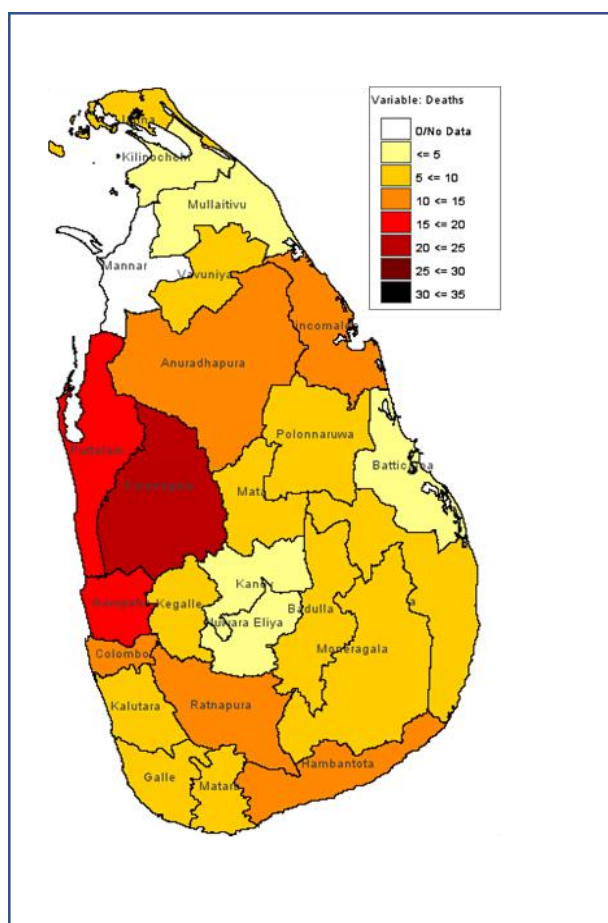


Figure 2.10: Deaths occurred due to disasters

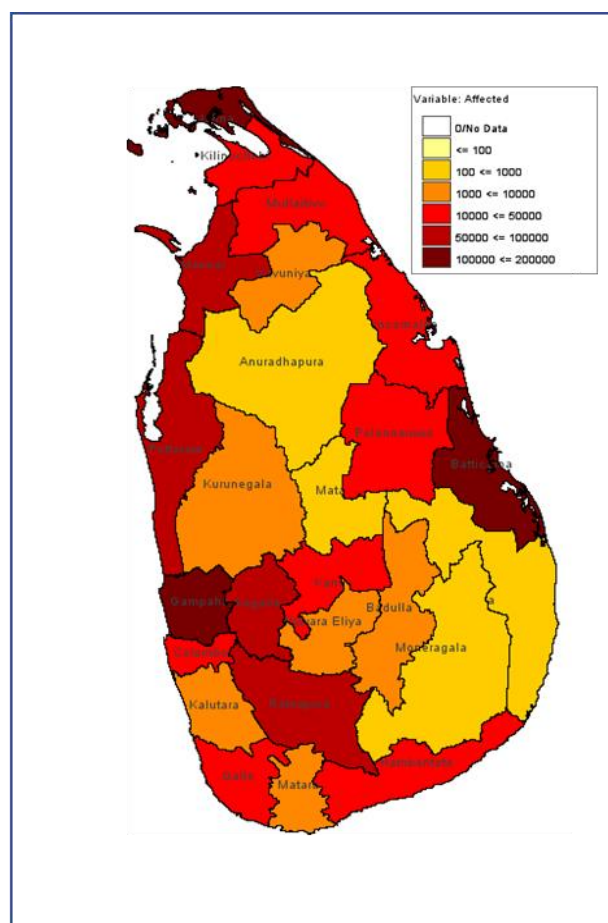


Figure 2.11: Persons affected due to disasters

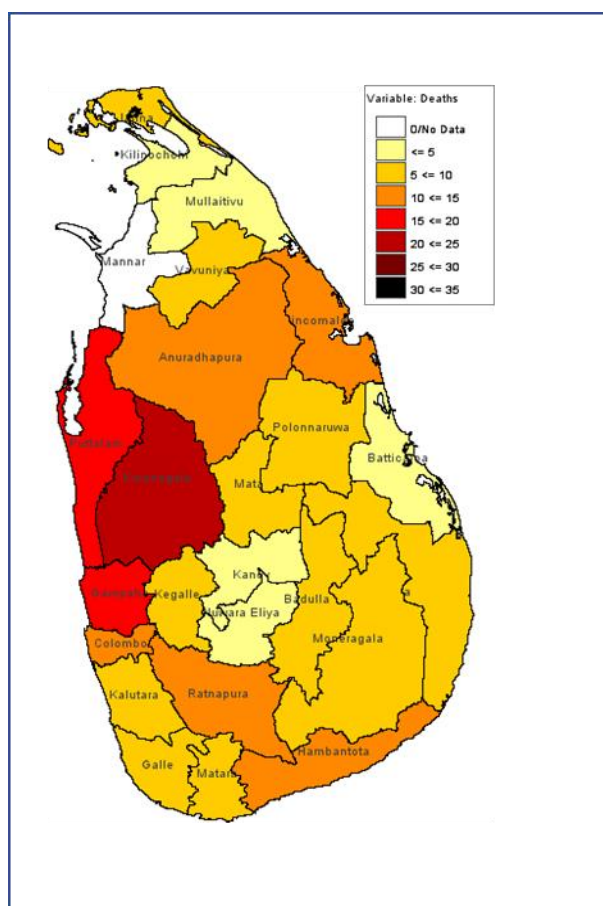


Figure 2.12: People affected due to floods

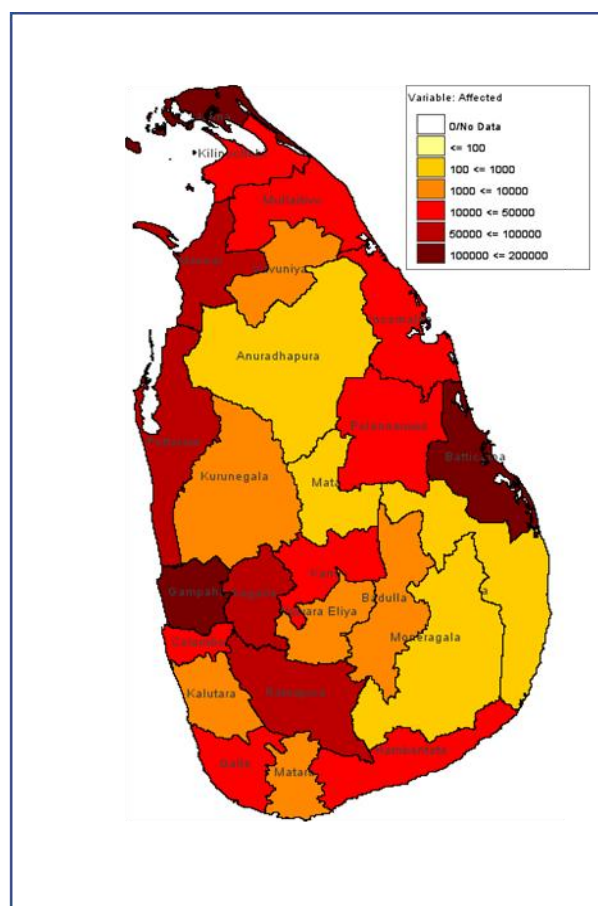


Figure 2.13: drought People affected due to

3. Key activities at national level

3.1 Amendment of the Disaster Management Act

The Disaster Management Centre has completed the preliminary work related to amendments of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and the revised version has been referred to the Attorney General for perusal and comments.

3.2 International symposium on Multi Hazard Early Warning – Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (MHEW- DRR 2020)

The Disaster Management Centre organised a hybrid (i.e. virtual and face to face) international symposium on “Multi Hazard Early Warning-Disaster Risk Reduction 2020” (MHEW-DRR 2020) with a view of exchanging research, science and technology know how to assist in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The key objective was that this international symposium/ conference would reflect the progress made thus far in disaster risk management as well as consider the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. The symposium/ conference was initially scheduled to be held in Colombo from 16th

to 18th March, 2020 but due to the spread of the COVID-19 global pandemic, it was postponed. Subsequently, considering the prevalent situation in the country the event was held as a hybrid event (i.e. virtual and face to face) from 14th to 16th December 2020 at the BMICH in Colombo, with the participation of a large number of local and international scholars representing over well over 40 countries.

Key objectives of the international symposium

- Adapting to the global framework on disaster mitigation, sustainable development and climate change
- Capacity building in the field of disaster management in Sri Lanka
- Obtain recommendations for innovative developments and policies
- Launch of Colombo Declaration of Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction: 2020 to promote research, science and technology acquisition and utilisation of resources to assist in the implementation of the Disaster Risk Mitigation framework

Main themes of the symposium

Theme 1 - Climate change and early warning

Theme 2 - Disaster preparedness

Theme 3 - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 / Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs)

Theme 4 - Risk transfer / insurance

Theme 5 - Innovation

Theme 6 - Communication for better early warning

Theme 7 - Disaster risk mitigation

Theme 8 - Health

Funding contribution and assistance

All expenses for this symposium were borne by organisations and institutions involved in disaster management and the Disaster Management Centre did not incur any expenses. The centre for Disaster Management was funded by the World Food Program and the United Nations, with other expenses incurred.

Table 3.1: Funding contribution and assistance provided – MHEW-DRR 2020

Organisation/ institution	Contribution/ assistance
University of Huddersfield - United Kingdom	Venue (BMICH) expenditure, newspaper supplement of the event, printing of relevant material
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)	Video on the evolution of Disaster Risk Management in Sri Lanka
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Conference souvenir package, photo printing
World Food Programme (WFP)	Art competition and media support
Child Fund	Art competition and partial support
World Vision Lanka	Art competition and partial support
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Event management

3.3 National level art competition

The Disaster Management Centre in collaboration with the Ministry of Education jointly organised a national level art competition covering all schools in the country to coincide with the MHEW-DRR 2020 international symposium/ conference organised by the Disaster Management Centre in year 2020. The main objective of this art competition was to educate the school community including school children as well as school teachers about the practicalities of disasters and management of disaster risks and their understanding and knowledge as well as the role of the school community including school children and teachers in the disaster risk management process. The main objective was to hold a national level art competition. Out of 1,910 student drawings, a total of 100 paintings of 25 paintings each were selected from this category at this national level art competition. As a second step, the students who created the 100 paintings were called to the Ape Gama premises in Battaramulla where they were created under the supervision of the jury, the Ministry of Education and the Disaster Management Center officials. Out of the 100 paintings created before the jury, 20 winning paintings will be selected from each of the four categories as 1,2,3,4,5 and prizes including certificates, merits, school equipment and prizes will be awarded accordingly. Done. Four students won four gold awards for the first place in this national level art competition and the Gold Awards were presented at the Bandaranaike International Conference Hall with the participation of a very limited number of people under the patronage of the Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and the Director General of the Disaster Management Centre.

Art competition organised to develop the knowledge and attitudes of school children on disaster risk reduction



One hundred selected students displaying their artistic skills at the drawing competition held at the “Ape Gama” premises in Battaramulla



Handing over of gifts and certificates to the winners of the art competition at the events held at the DMC Head Office and at the BMICH

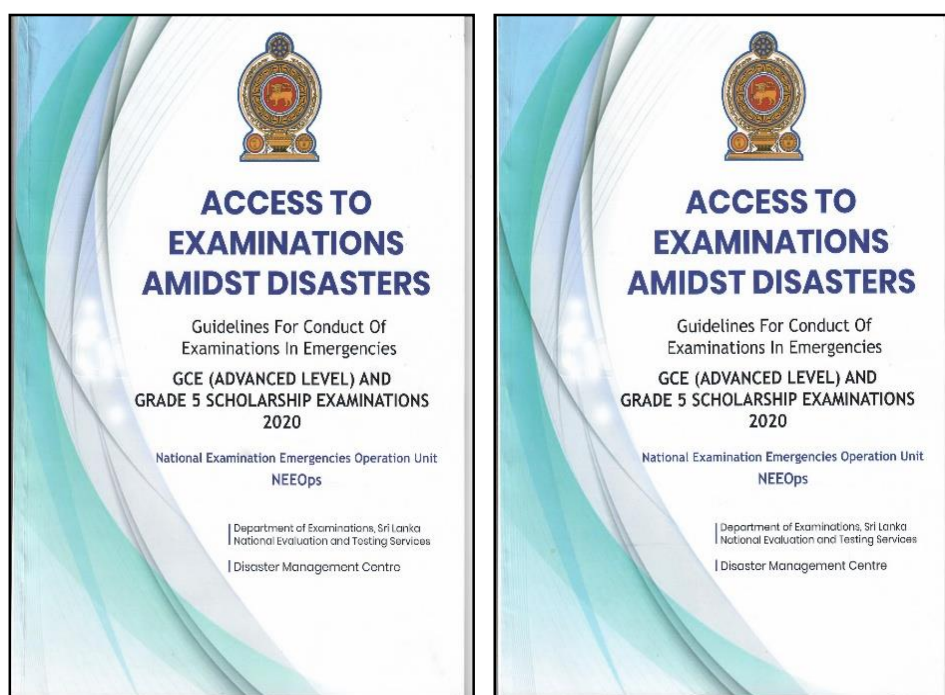


National Level Art Competition – winners selected from four categories
Distribution of certificates to the first twenty winners of the respective categories

3.4 Developing guidelines for national activities/ programmes

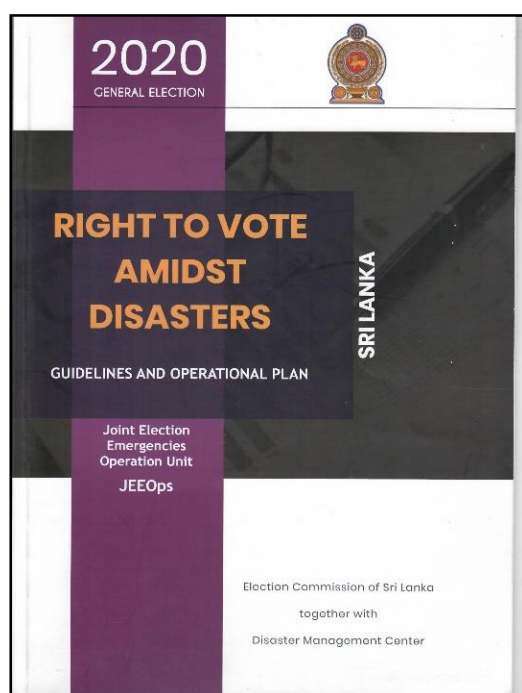
➤ **Making plans to respond to any emergency during the 2020 Scholarship examination and GCE (A/L) examination**

Plans were made to respond in the event of an emergency during the 2020 Scholarship Examination and the GCE (A/L) examination. Preparation of Disaster Guidelines at the request of the Department of Examinations, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health and the relevant parties, a Response Plan was prepared to respond to any emergencies during the examinations. The project was funded by the Asia Pacific Organization for Disaster Management (APAD).



➤ **Preparation of a Disaster Response Plan for the 2020 Parliamentary elections**

A Disaster Response Plan was drawn up for the 2020 Parliamentary Elections. At the request of the Commissioner of Elections, a response plan was drawn up to discuss election activities 24 hours a day so that the public can cast their ballots without difficulty in the event of a disaster during the 2020 election period. The project was funded by the Asia Pacific Organization for Disaster Management (APAD).



3.5 Contribution of the Disaster Management Centre on the control of the COVID - 19 pandemic

The Disaster Management Centre 117 call centre was the main coordinator during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic and it functioned under the guidance of the Presidential Task Force which was appointed to address the concerns and challenges arising due to this global pandemic. This facility was opened to the public on 17th March 2020 during the first wave of the pandemic and was implemented as a 24 hour facility with the support of the Armed forces, Police officers and medical teams comprising of Doctors attached to the Ministry of Health. The following services were provided to the public during the COVID-19 pandemic through the 117 call centre.

- A total of 1,220,00 telephone calls were received from the public within a period of three months and all matters or inquiries received were coordinated with relevant persons and institutions in responding to all the calls received. Reports containing information on the quarantine process were submitted daily to the health authorities, Sri Lanka Police and the COVID- 19 Coordinating Centre.
- Arrangements were made to provide masks, face shields, personal protective clothing, gloves, antiseptic liquids, etc. to the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units, Disaster Management Centre head office staff, health authorities, Tri forces, Police, quarantine centres and other relevant institutions.

- COVID-19 pandemic leaflets, posters and stickers were distributed to the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units to be distributed among the households, government organisations, other institutions and the general public on the proper measures and health guidelines to be adopted to control the pandemic.
- Public awareness programmes on COVID-19 were conducted through social media and using online technology (e.g. Zoom) to curb the epidemic.

Also, on the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the Disaster Management Centre printed 150,000 posters in Tamil and Sinhala languages on COVID-19 health guidelines and protective measures to be adopted and were distributed among the District offices, for display at key public places or locations.



Posters printed and distributed to educate the public about COVID-19

4. Progress in the field of technology

Due to the global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Sri Lanka from March 2020, the programmes planned according to the Annual Action Plan of year 2020 could not be implemented during the respective time frames. In addition, mobilising people in disaster prone areas at local and rural levels and implementing the programmes in accordance with the instructions and guidelines given by the Ministry of Health was a challenging task.

Amidst this difficult situation, the Disaster Management Centre had to face the challenging task of fulfilling the national responsibility of safeguarding the lives and property of the people

by managing all disasters which occurred during year 2020 and also making necessary preparations as per the forecasts given by the technical institutes.

In the face of this unpredictable situation in the country, from March to December 2020, the Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Health, the National Operation Centre for Prevention of COVID-19 Outbreak (NOCPCO) and the COVID-19 Presidential Task Force, adopted various strategies for disaster management following the guidelines and provisions issued from time to time. Awareness and training programmes, pre-preparation programmes and mitigation projects were implemented. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the Disaster Management Centre was able to minimize the loss of life and property of people who were vulnerable in facing catastrophic conditions.

4.1 Preparedness and planning division

According to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005, the Preparedness and Planning Division of the Disaster Management Centre is responsible for the preparation of Disaster Management plans for districts, Divisional Secretariats, Grama Niladhari divisions and public sector Undertakings. One of the planning activities implemented by the Preparedness & Planning division of DMC is to plan preparedness activities and programmes to face any calamities arising due to disasters such as floods, landslides, and cyclones etc. which occur frequently in Sri Lanka and also catastrophes such as Tsunamis.

The Disaster Preparedness Plan can be described as a working document that helps to create a district level mechanism for responding to disasters. The District Disaster Management Committee is the top management body that responds to disasters in the districts. The membership of the committee, the sub-committees and their functions and responsibilities are documented in the plan.

These plans include information about the administrative area, current hazards, risk outcomes and risk assessments performed, information on key safety centres, human and physical resources in the area and the responsibilities of various stakeholders involved in the disaster response mechanism.

4.1.1 District level pre-planning

District level programmes were implemented through the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units utilising Rs.5.50 Mn received for year 2020 and the financial progress was recorded as 85% and physical progress as 83%. In order to design and review disaster preparedness plans in 25 districts in the year 2020, Rs. 5.50 million was allocated. Allocations

are made to the districts, taking into account the economic situation of the country and the impact of disasters on the community. Following is the distribution of funds among the districts and its physical and financial progress during the period of 2018 to 2020.

Table 4.1: Distributes and expenses of funds among the districts 2018-2020

Year	Financial provisions approved by the Treasury (Rs. Million)	Cost (Rs. Million)
2018	25.0	24.93
2019	18.0	16.8
2020	5.50	4.54

Provisions have been made by the Preparedness Planning division during year 2020 for various pre-planning activities to strengthen the disaster management capabilities at the District, Divisional Secretariat and Grama Niladhari level. Provision has been made at District and Divisional Secretariat level for stakeholder meetings and workshops for printing, preparation and review of Disaster Management plans.

Conducting drills and related activities on Tsunamis, floods and landslides, disaster mapping, disaster risk analysis, setting up of village level disaster management committees, community level disaster response programmes as a precautionary measure against erosion of reservoir dams and people living downstream. The division also facilitates the preparation of Preparedness plans with community participation and holding of District Progress Review meetings.

4.1.2 District, Regional and Rural Disaster management plans

The District Disaster Management plan was updated for year 2020 for Badulla and Galle Districts. By end of 2020, Disaster Management plans were prepared by 23 districts and the Regional Disaster Management plans for the year were prepared for the Divisional Secretariats in areas which are frequently prone to disasters. Furthermore, 17 Rural Disaster Management Plans were also prepared.

4.1.3 Response planning for disaster preparedness

In order to respond to the North East monsoon rains, disaster response plans were made in collaboration with relevant stakeholders in Kandy, Kegalle, Hambantota, Kurunegala, Polonnaruwa, Mannar, Ampara, Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Vavuniya districts. The total amount spent on these activities was Rs. 389,335.00 as at end of year 2020.

4.1.4 Installation of sign boards

Signboards were erected to educate the public about the disasters in areas prone to landslides, floods and Tsunamis. With the assistance of the World Food Programme, 120 Tsunami signboards were distributed in Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts. The Disaster Management Centre also installed 67 signboards during year 2020 in landslide prone areas.

4.1.5 Preparedness for the Burevi storm

The Department of Meteorology issued a tropical cyclone warning for the coastal areas around the island from 2nd to 4th December 2020. It entered the Gulf of Mannar off the northeast coast of Sri Lanka on the evening of 2nd December, 2020, causing strong winds and heavy rainfall and flash floods in the Northern and Eastern provinces. Due to prior arrangements being made in advance and also considering the greater awareness created among the communities, less casualties and property damages were reported.

- Conducting online discussions with the Department of Meteorology, Irrigation Department, Disaster Management Centre and the Ministry of Fisheries on the weather patterns and movement of the cyclone.
- Closely coordinated with the Department of Meteorology and the Irrigation Department in obtaining constant updates to keep the public aware by the Disaster Management Centre and also to keep the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units on the changing climatic conditions and movement of cyclone storm Burevi.
- Conducting online meetings organised by the Disaster Management Centre with the officials of the Department of Meteorology and the Irrigation Department to educate key stakeholders.
- Awareness of the public through the media (especially television) with live and pre-recorded discussions of key officials of the Ministry of Defence, Disaster Management Centre and the Department of Meteorology. During the few days that the cyclone was active, timely programmes were aired on popular local and private television channels to keep the public aware and updated.
- Proactive preparation and planning, swift action and greater public awareness resulted in minimal casualties. Around 10,336 people were displaced with certain houses getting fully damaged in the Eastern Province.

4.1.6 National Tsunami rehearsal programme - IOWave 20

The purpose is to review the Tsunami Warning and Emergency Response Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) and to test Tsunami communications routes across the Indian Ocean to prepare for emergency response. Rehearsals or drills were conducted at national level to community level, to ensure that the early warning mechanism is tested as per the Standard Operating Procedures and communicated to all levels. Due to the global pandemic, COVID-19 impacting Sri Lanka as well, the IOWave 20 exercise or rehearsal programme was able to assess the level of readiness for dissemination of communication and decision making only at state level, without any involvement of the public. There are fourteen (14) coastal districts which are likely to be affected by a Tsunami and four (4) districts i.e. Kalutara, Hambantota, Ampara and Trincomalee were selected to conduct this exercise.



National Tsunami drill - Hambantota district

Participants in this national rehearsal programme included the following.

- Disaster Management Centre
- Department of Meteorology
- District Disaster Management Coordinating Units
- Other partners: Ministry of Health, Department of Fisheries, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority
- National Assessors / observers
- International observers: University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom

4.1.7 Monsoon preparation programme

Preliminary plans were prepared in areas which are likely to get affected in districts and divisional secretariats to respond to disasters caused by the rains during the North East and South West inter-monsoons. Considering the situation which prevailed in the country due to the COVID-19 pandemic and compliance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, proper preparation, planning and implementation of programmes was a challenging task.

The pre-preparation programmes done at the district level are as follows.

- Presentation by District Assistant Directors of District Disaster Management Coordinating Units on district level preparation activities and preparation of event response plans through online meetings (24th to 26th November 2020)
- A total of 16 District preparatory meetings and 27 Regional preparatory meetings were held under the chairmanship of the District Secretary
- Distributed printed leaflets to educate the vulnerable communities and the general public in affected areas. (i.e. 16,000 copies in Sinhala and Tamil) with the assistance of 15 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units. These leaflets were prepared by the Disaster Management Centre with the assistance of the Ministry of Health and sponsored by UNDP.
- At these meetings, the District Secretary presented the Disaster Management Circular dated 13th November 2020 issued by the Ministry of Defence, Home Affairs and Disaster Management regarding the pre-preparation for the North East monsoon response.



District and Divisional monsoon preparedness meetings

4.1.8 Preparation of school disaster preparedness plans

These programmes were conducted with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in three (3) Tsunami prone schools in the districts of Ampara, Mullaitivu

and Jaffna. The disaster management activities planned for schools could not be conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



School disaster preparedness programmes and activities - Mulaitivu district

4.2 Training and Awareness division

The Disaster Management Centre Act No. 13 of 2005 entrusts the Disaster Management Centre with the responsibility of coordinating, planning and implementing the programmes required for the efficient and effective implementation of the Disaster Management Process in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, the Awareness and Training division has been entrusted with the task of educating and training the public on disasters and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and also about the responsibility of the public in this regard. The Awareness and Training division develop and implement programmes with the assistance of the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units which are organised at national level and carried out at rural level as well, to build a disaster resilient environment in order, to minimise the increasing disaster risk situation and loss of life and property due to disasters.

Programmes are implemented in coordination with all sections at district level to identify the existing disaster risk situations in each district as well as the potential disaster risk situations and to manage them accordingly.

The amount of financial assistance received from the General Treasury for the implementation of awareness and training programmes in year 2020 is Rs. 6.8 million. The financial progress was 94% and its physical progress was reported at 100%. These financial allocations were used to implement national level programmes as well as district, divisional secretariat and village level programmes. Since public gatherings or meetings could not be arranged due to the pandemic situation, as an alternative measure, leaflets and posters as well as a book on how to coordinate and gather the people in the event of disasters were printed and distributed to the people in the disaster prone areas. In addition, awareness and training programmes that directly benefit the community were carried out with the participation of a limited number of persons following the instructions given by the Health department. Accordingly, as direct beneficiaries

of these programmers 8,084 participated and leaflets, posters as well as 182,200 booklets were printed in all three languages (i.e. Sinhala, Tamil & English) and distributed to the public.

4.2.1 National level training and awareness programmes

National Disaster Risk Reduction Assistants Training programme under the “Vision of Prosperity” policy

The National Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) has requested the Disaster Management Centre to provide technical resources for the training of Disaster Risk Reduction Assistants under the Multi-Purpose Development Task Force (STFF) Employment Provision scheme to be established under the “Vision of Prosperity” policy. Accordingly, discussions were held with the Director General of the Disaster Management Centre and the relevant officials of the two institutions including the Vice Chairman of the Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority and decisions were taken on how to conduct this training programme. In line with these decisions, the Awareness and Training Division provided the training modules in Sinhala and Tamil to the National Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority for implementation. These training modules have been developed under the themes of Disaster Management covering all the technical disciplines in operation under 32 themes and necessary steps have been taken to implement this programme in all the districts of the island.



Training Module for Training of Disaster Risk Reduction Assistants under the Multipurpose Development Task Force proposed to be established under the “Vision of Prosperity” policy to provide employment to low income earners.

4.2.2 Awareness programmes for officers of the Tri Forces, Police and other stakeholders

As the security forces, including the Tri forces and the Police are engaged in search and rescue operations, in the event of an emergency they need to be constantly briefed on the subject of Disaster Management. Additionally, two programmes were conducted for the Scientific Service Officers of the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration and the details are as follows.

Table 4.2: Training programme conducted for the Scientific Service Officers of the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration

Ref. No.	Target team / Awareness programme	Number of participants
1	Awareness for Sri Lanka Army Cadet officers	30
2	Awareness for Sri Lanka Air Force apprentices	40
3	Awareness for Sri Lanka Army officers	45
4	Awareness programme for Sri Lanka Army officers undergoing in-service training at Buttala Training School	31
5	Awareness for Sri Lanka Air Force officers	35
6	Awareness for Naval personnel undergoing Rapid Action Vessel Squadron training	26
8	Awareness for Scientific Service officers of Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration	55
	Collection	262

Awareness programmes for officers of the Tri forces, Police and other stakeholders



Disaster Risk Management Awareness programme for Sri Lanka Air Force officers at the Disaster Management Centre



Disaster Risk Management Awareness programme for Sri Lanka Army Cadets at the Disaster Management Centre

4.2.3 Awareness programme for journalists at district level on District Disaster Management process

Although it was challenging to gather the masses for rural level programmes in 2020 due to the global outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the Health division has issued a statement aimed at strengthening the flow of disaster communication and educating the public about disaster risk and securing the lives and property of vulnerable people within a short period of time. Awareness programme for local journalists was launched in the year 2020 to educate the public following the health guidelines.

Training of journalists was done by imparting knowledge, understanding and experience on disaster management processes at district level in collaboration with the leading technical institutions involved in the disaster management process. The areas of training included the importance of expeditiously providing truth and accurate information on emergencies to the relevant media institutions and educating the public on the safe guarding their lives and property of the people. The objectives of this programme were to create an environment conducive to securing and responding to emergencies and disaster risk management, as well as to communicate accurate and easy to comprehend information to the community through the media in a short period of time and to strengthen the communication information exchange mechanism at local level.

District Journalist Awareness Workshops Conducted in the Year 2020

Table 4.3: District journalist awareness workshops conducted in year 2020

Ref. No.	District	Number of local journalists who participated
1	Kilinochchi	50
2	Batticaloa	50
3	Polonnaruwa	35
4	Vavuniya	52
5	Ampara	51
Total participants		238

Sessions of the District journalist awareness workshops held in year 2020.



District Media Awareness programmes – Batticaloa & Ampara

Creating leaflet posters and newspaper advertisements to enhance public awareness on disaster risk management

People were being gathered at village level to raise awareness on disaster risk reduction as per the guidelines given by the health sector on the COVID-19 pandemic situation as managing a disaster situation would be a high risk process if the monsoon becomes active especially amidst the pandemic situation in the country. The Disaster Management Centre, printed leaflets, posters and books and distributed them to all districts to educate the public on the importance of obtaining public participation in disaster management.

The centre for Disaster Management had to adopt various strategies to protect the lives of the public by managing disasters in the face of the COVID-19 situation experienced since March 2020. Accordingly, it had a special responsibility to protect the lives of the people from possible landslides and floods during the monsoon season. However, as it was difficult to mobilise or

gather the people as in previous years, steps were taken to educate the public by providing the necessary information through national newspapers.

Posters, awareness books printed and distributed during the period from January to 31st December, 2020



Monsoon Disaster Preparedness and Response Guide booklets for a safe community



Northeast Monsoon Disaster Preparedness and Response Guide poster for a safe community

Organising media discussions

The Disaster Management Centre organized mid-level discussions with the relevant technical institutions to make the public aware of the current disaster situation. Accordingly, media briefings were held to inform the public in advance about the possible disaster situations due to the South West monsoon rains during year 2020. It strengthens pre-disaster preparedness, provides accurate data and information to the public through disasters through the media and minimizes the risk of disasters that may occur with the activation of the monsoon. The Department of Government Information, electronic and print media institutions

were requested to coordinate and disseminate proper information in creating awareness among the public.

Updating the Disaster Management Centre website and social media network

Disaster early warning and public awareness as well as other important information are made public through the official websites of the Disaster Management Centre. In addition, the Disaster Management Centre maintains updates on its social media networks to educate the public on emergencies and uses the following websites and social media networks to provide necessary information.



Official website of the Disaster Management Centre



Disaster Management Centre Facebook page



Disaster Management Centre Twitter page

4.2.4 Training and awareness programmes at district level

The Disaster Management Centre has set up District Disaster Management Coordinating Units to effectively implement the disaster management process in the country and has assigned the responsibility of implementing the existing disaster risk management process in the respective districts to the District Offices. Accordingly, the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units plan and implement all programmes at district level.

Despite the challenges faced in the year 2020, the District Staff implemented training and awareness programmes to streamline the existing disaster risk management process in each district. These programmes had to be held with the participation of only a limited number of people. Nearly 100 programmes were implemented in 25 districts utilising Rs. 4 million for Training and Awareness programmes. A total number of 7,046 persons participated in the programme who were the direct beneficiaries of these trainings.

Providing financial allocations by district – 2020

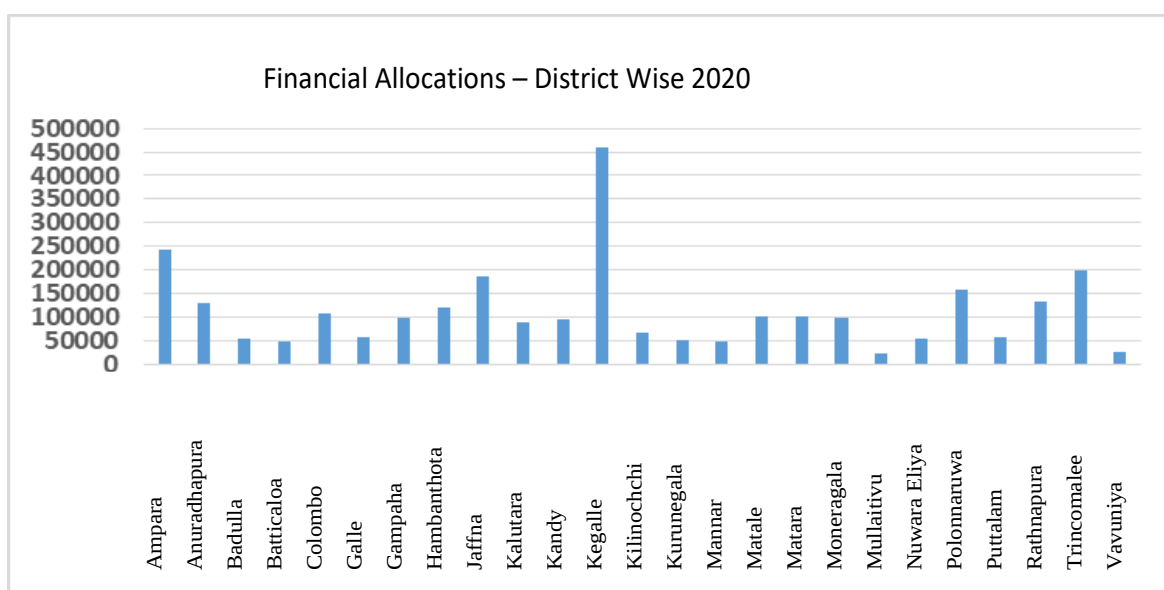


Figure 4.1: Financial allocation - district wise 2020



First Aid Training programme for Agrarian Organisation Officers - Thamankaduwa DS Division



First Aid Training programme for Police Officers - Polonnaruwa District



Awareness program for Government officers
Jaffna



community Fire safety program for schools- Jaffna



program Camp management training- Trincomalee



Lifesaving training program- Trincomalee



Fire safety programme for business community-
Kegalle



Boat training programme for government officers and
Galle – rural community

4.2.5 National Safety Day programme

The 2004 Tsunami claimed more than 35,000 lives and lost billions of dollars in property damage. Accordingly, as per the Cabinet Memorandum 2005 to commemorate the people who lost their lives in disasters including the Tsunami disaster up to now, importance was given with regard to the Disaster Risk Management process as well as emphasising the importance of the public in initiating religious programmes to commemorate the victims of the Tsunami and other disasters on 26th of December every year. The main purpose of this was to create awareness about the risk aspect of Tsunamis.

Accordingly, every year from 2005 to date, the Disaster Management Centre conducted island wide programmes on the theme of National Safety Day on 26th December every year. Despite the challenges of 2020, with the participation of a limited number of people in 25 districts as well as the Disaster Management Centre, programmes were launched to commemorate the victims of Tsunami and other disasters. Below are photos of the programs implemented by National Safety Day 2020.



Alms giving to the residents of Mallika Elders' Home, Kollupitiya by the Head office of the Disaster Management Centre



Celebration of National Safety Day at Jaffna District office premises



Celebration of National Safety Day at Ratnapura District Office Premises



Training programme on Disaster Risk Management conducted by the Institute of Development and Administration of Sri Lanka for Management Assistants in the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units and officers of the Tris and Police



4.2.6 Staff capacity building programmes

In Sri Lanka, as in other countries in the region, the risk of loss of life and property, as well as other impacts, are increasing due to the increasing severity of the disaster. It is imperative that all officers at the Disaster Management Centre develop the latest technological know-how, skills to effectively manage the current disaster risk as well as future disaster risk situations effectively and to protect the lives and property of the public. Accordingly, the Disaster Management Centre implements staff capacity building programmes annually.

Under the Capacity Building programme for year 2020, a financial allocation of Rs. 10 million has been allotted. In addition, a training programme on Disaster Risk Management was conducted at the Sri Lanka Institute of Disaster Management to enhance the capacity of 31 officers, including officers from the Disaster Management Centre, the Tri forces and Police, with the financial assistance of the World Food Programme. A Certificate course was conducted for 25 Disaster Management Centre officers with the financial support of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the expertise and training resources of the “British Council” to enhance the English proficiency of the Disaster Management Centre staff.

Figure 4.4: staff capacity building programme of the Disaster Management Centre

Ref. No.	Programme	No. of participants
1	Introduction programme for the new Armed Forces officers attached to the Disaster Management Centre	10
2	Two (2) day training programme on Procurement Process	35
3	Two (2) day training programme on Minimising Audit Queries	25
4	Efficiency Bar exam	
5	Providing financial assistance for the Diploma in Disaster Management course conducted by the University of Kelaniya	2
6	Call Centre “117” - 10 day training course on communication skills development for call room staff	13
7	English course conducted by the British Council	25
8	Training programme on Disaster Risk Management conducted by the Institute of Development and Administration, Sri Lanka	31
Total		141



Training programme on the Procurement Process for Staff officers



English programme/ course conducted by the British Council



Training programme on Minimizing Audit Queries for Directors and Assistant Directors of Disaster Management Centre



4.3 Mitigation, Research and Development division

The District Disaster Management Coordinating Units established in the 25 districts will initiate and coordinate disaster management activities and accordingly the Disaster Management Centre's Mitigation, Research and Development Division will play a key role regarding same.

The General Treasury has allocated quarterly financial allocations to the Mitigation, Research and Development Division for year 2020 and the physical and financial progress up to the end of December of the year is as follows.

Summary of provisions for year 2020 - Financial and Physical progress

Table 4.5: Provisions allocated for the year 2020 and Financial and Physical progress

Expenditure Head	Project	Allocation for year 2020 (Rs. Mn)	Financial progress		Physical progress (%)
			Rs. Mn	(%)	
3-2509	Disaster mitigation projects	85.12	67.53	80%	100%
10-2509	Disaster risk mitigation and integration into mainstream development	1	0.88	88%	70%

4.3.1 Other activities carried out by the division

- **Updating the Desinventar database**

A database containing all recent disaster information has been launched online as www.desinventar.lk. This database is actively updated and identifies new data which is needed to make the database more accurate. The District officers were trained in this regard.

- **Riskinfo Risk Information website (Riskinfo web portal)**

Geospatial data is uploaded to this site and the geological data is used by local and foreign researchers to study and identify disaster-prone areas, make decisions and identify future plans. The District officers were trained on this aspect as well.

- **Discover disaster-prone areas and information using satellite imagery**

Pre-disaster and post-disaster satellite imagery is available from the International Charter and Sentinel Asia, which specializes in cyclone and hurricane based satellite imagery. Accordingly, satellite images were obtained of the cyclones which prevailed during the latter part of year 2020 and relevant maps were also created.

- **Responding to public complaints, requests, suggestions and inquiries at district level**

This division also responds to complaints, requests, suggestions and inquiries made by the public to the Disaster Management Centre regarding disaster mitigation and necessary action is taken to reply such correspondence. During the year 2020, a total of 287 such letters were received and all those letters were being replied.

4.3.2 Progress of year 2020

The Mitigation Research and Development Division prepares mitigation project action plans based on project proposals submitted at district level, studying past and potential future disasters. Research activities related to the subject of disaster management, disaster risk assessment and disaster risk mitigation in the development stream are also planned and implemented through the relevant Technical committees.

Focusing on disaster mitigation, implementing disaster mitigation projects, disaster identification and creating district risk profiles, research contribution towards disaster management and disaster risk mitigation into mainstream of development work of the country while maintaining liability management priorities is the contributory role of this division.

4.3.3 Implementation of disaster mitigation projects

Implementation of disaster mitigation programmes in Sri Lanka is one of the major functions of this division, which manages the allocations made by the Treasury for each year and implements projects in accordance with the priorities of the Disaster Mitigation project proposals. Various disaster mitigation programmes will be carried out by the relevant line ministries through the allocations made by those ministries and other disaster mitigation proposals will be implemented by the Disaster Management Centre as a matter of priority.

Disaster Management projects are selected by a committee appointed at the national level after considering the disaster mitigation project proposals identified at the district level. Disaster management is done through the Ministry and the implementation of the projects is directly supervised by the District Assistant Director of District Disaster Management Coordinating Unit and the project progress is monitored at national level as well. The various technical contributions needed for each project are obtained at district level by the relevant technical institutions and the financial assistance is provided through the District Secretariat and the Divisional Secretariat. Upon completion of the project, the District Disaster Management Coordinating Unit will report to the Disaster Management Centre with the relevant technical recommendations on the successful completion of the project after a formal field inspection.

The Treasury has approved Rs. 85.12 million for year 2020 to implement mitigation projects based on disaster information and proposals submitted at the district level. (i.e. Rs. 25.12 million, Rs. 30 million and Rs. 30 million were allocated by the Treasury on three occasions).

Due to the lack of cash to pay the bills of due payments for year 2019, those bills had to be settled through the provisions of year 2020. Accordingly, out of the allocations made for year 2020, Rs. 31.34 million was provided for the completion of projects to pay the outstanding bills of due payments of the projects implemented in year 2019. Thereafter, surplus funds were allocated for 31 new projects in 10 districts in year 2020, in the manner in which the allocations were received.

4.3.4 New projects

Table 4.6: New projects carried out by the division

Serial No.	District	Number of projects	Provisions (Rs.Million)	Financial Progress (Rs. Million)	Physical progress%
1	Jaffna	2	1.15	1.11	100
2	Colombo	1	0.04	0.04	100
3	Badulla	2	6.71	5.14	100
4	Matale	2	5.77	5.49	100
5	Kilinochchi	1	4.00	3.09	100
6	Nuwara Eliya	3	3.34	3.25	100
7	Ratnapura	2	3.44	3.44	100
8	Kegalle	10	8.76	8.89	100
9	Kandy	7	6.34	5.79	100
10	Moneragala	1	0.73	7.28	100

4.3.5 Project implementation opportunities



Matale - Wilgamuwa Divisional Secretariat Division construction project for construction of farmer wells (cultivation wells) to minimize damage caused by drought



Jaffna - Flood mitigation project in Sarasale Divisional Secretariat

4.3.6 Disaster risk mitigation incorporated into the mainstream of development

The subject of disaster management should be a collective process and the contribution of all sectors is essential for this process. Natural and man-made disasters are at risk of occurring anywhere in the country, hence disaster mitigation should be integrated with activities in all areas, be it water, land or air. Implementing integration programmes into mainstream of disaster risk mitigation development by identifying areas that should directly contribute to disaster risk management, taking into account practicality of same.

Guidelines were prepared for the following areas to incorporate disaster risk mitigation into the mainstream of development during the year 2019.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. National planning | 6. Private sector |
| 2. Urban development | 7. Health |
| 3. Construction and Development of National and Provincial Highways | 8. Water and sanitation |
| 4. Local Government | 9. Environmental impact studies |
| 5. Tourism | 10. Local Disaster Management Strategy |

The Disaster Management Centre intends to print these guidelines and distribute them to the relevant sectors and to facilitate the implementation of these guidelines in each field. It is hoped that committees headed by members of the Technical Action team will be set up to integrate Disaster Risk Management in the relevant institutions in those areas, thereby encouraging the implementation of the above guidelines and to follow up on this programme.

Incorporate disaster risk mitigation into the field of education

The school system can be introduced as the best medium for socializing disaster risk reduction and by instilling disaster risk management in the minds of children from an early age, there is an opportunity to establish a behavioral change in disaster risk reduction in human society.

Incorporating disaster risk mitigation as a way of life will facilitate the implementation of disaster risk mitigation in all sectors of the country. The long-term goal will be to create a culture of sustainable disaster mitigation through the implementation of the above program while working to integrate disaster risk mitigation in various sectors.

Accordingly, a Handbook for Disaster Risk Assessment was developed during the school year in 2019 with the full participation of the Ministry of Education using various technical sources. Distribution of this handbook through District Disaster Management Coordinating Units covering all schools in the island was completed with the commencement of the year 2020.

This book was printed in Sinhala and Tamil and translated into English by 2020.

4.3.7 Disaster Risk Assessment

There is a possibility of making a scientific forecast of disasters based on various factors such as disasters, weather and climatic patterns, topography, economic, social and physical background of the country, and tests, reports, etc. conducted by various technical institutes for this purpose. It is also important to ensure that disaster management personnel use the latest technology to systematically access a wide range of disaster-prone areas, shelters, etc. in the event of a disaster. Disaster risk assessment information also facilitates various decision making and program planning related to disaster management.

Arrangements were made to print the Disaster Risk Index completed by the end of the year 2019 and distribute it to the relevant institutions and conduct awareness campaigns in the year 2020. This risk index needs to be updated from year to year to study the variability of the risk indicator and the activities for that are being implemented.

Ground level data collection for disaster risk assessment has been completed in 10 selected cities (Gampaha, Negombo, Mannar, Kalutara, Kaduwela, Kolonnawa, Moratuwa, Valvettithurai, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri) and computerization of data for 09 cities has been completed. . Work is in progress to create a risk profile for the Gampaha District.

Awareness of District Level Officers on Data and Information Management and Database Updates by the Disaster Management Center

Data and information have a special place in the field of disaster management. Data-based decision-making takes place at all levels, from the rural level to the national level, and data and information have a profound effect on specific policy-making by responsible agencies at the provincial and national levels.

Most of the data for all the above policy as well as other decision making are provided by the rural, regional and district mechanisms and the District Mechanism which is the closest to the community of the Disaster Management Center occupies a special place here.

Accordingly, the district level officers should have identified the required data as a matter of priority and have devised a program to compile the data in a timely manner, create a program for updating the data and have a thorough knowledge of all aspects of data management including data storage. It is also essential to plan for disaster risk mitigation at the district level through the use of data systems updated by the Disaster Management Center.

Accordingly, all districts have been provided with computers and GPS equipment to maintain the database. As the above computers are high capacity computers that can use GIS software, the technical equipment to perform district level data processing is provided at the basic level. Basic awareness on the use of these equipments was also imparted to the District Officers and a four day training on Data Management was conducted for 70 officers covering all the districts by the year 2020.

Conducting disaster risk assessment in the field of education

The need for a school disaster risk assessment in the field of education at the national level has arisen on a number of occasions within the field of education itself and has been an urgent need. Accordingly, in the latter part of the year 2019, this Division took the necessary preliminary interventions to create a Risk Index for Schools in Sri Lanka.

Following preliminary discussions with the Ministry of Education, the Zonal Directors and Principals of Education have been informed and the relevant forms for compiling the data have been distributed and the data is being collected. While this data is being compiled,

computerization of that data is also underway. Accordingly, the questionnaires of 7137 schools in the island have been received by the Disaster Management Center and out of which the data of 1300 questionnaires have been included in the relevant data file. Completion of the questionnaire database completed in Tamil medium is being carried out with the assistance of District Officers.

This resource is important in decision making related to disaster risk reduction in schools and will also be helpful for technical approaches in disaster risk reduction.

Disaster Risk Assessment Program by identifying high risk areas for disaster risk mitigation

Safeguarding Disasters by 2030 in the Global Process in the Sendai Framework as well as in the Strategic Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction Indigenously. The need for a process aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals has been emphasized. Accordingly, the need for a technological approach to disaster risk mitigation has been identified, with a special focus on the areas most prone to disasters.

In this regard, it is essential to assess the risk of disasters as they are more vulnerable when it comes to specialized care centers, orphanages and nursing homes for children with different needs, which will facilitate decision making and implementation of disaster risk reduction based on that assessment. .

Accordingly, action was taken to conduct a national level disaster risk assessment of the above groups in the year 2020 and for this purpose, after collecting the secondary data relevant to the above areas, questionnaires were created and data collection was commenced.

The distribution of questionnaires to the officers covering 25 districts has been completed and data collection is in progress. Database systems have been developed for this purpose and data entry is being done online at the district level.

Creating a Guide to Awareness on Government Programs for Post-Disaster Compensation

Coordinating disaster management and making the necessary interventions is a primary responsibility of the Disaster Management Center to expedite and regulate post-disaster disaster empowerment by effectively educating the officers and the community on disaster management. Will cause to.

Creating a guideline on the “Government Post-Disaster Mitigation Program” to properly educate post-disaster mitigation officers and the community, thereby empowering the

community in the aftermath of disaster and accelerating disaster response, mitigation and disaster response. .

Accordingly, the secondary data for the preparation of the above manual is being compiled and preliminary discussions are being held to identify the relevant institutions.

4.3.8 Assessment of Disaster Losses and Damages

The Division deals with disaster loss and damage assessment and enhances the capacity of identified sectors to develop methods for updating data. Accordingly, two national level workshops have been conducted to increase the capacity for the above tasks by the year 2020. Introduced a Database of Loss and Damage Database for Stakeholder Representatives and conducted a practical training program on how to enter data into this database, representing the National Water Supply Board, Electricity Board, Urban Development Authority, Building Research Organization and National Housing Development Authority 30. Was attended by.

A training workshop was conducted for 25 officers of the Disaster Management Center to introduce the database of losses and damage assessment and to conduct practical workshops on it.

4.3.9 Desinventar database

It is essential to carry out research to reduce the risk of disasters and to carry out development activities, and this research should be planned and implemented in a step-by-step, long-term, wide-ranging manner. To base the study on disaster risk at boosting the accuracy of the updated database of the essential issue of the need for specific threat, Research and Development Division since 2008 **Desinventar** database maintained yanulabana and **riskinfo** web page is updated. All this data is available on the Internet and is freely available to anyone who needs it.

The Data Bank has released all the recent information related to disasters to the internet as www.desinventar.lk Entered into the database. The database also includes information from status reports issued by the Disaster Management Center to the Emergency Operations Division as well as from the Police Reports on Health, Forest Conservation, Irrigation and Accidents (www.police.lk). This database is actively updated and identifies new databases that are needed to make the database more accurate.

Training workshops were conducted for the officers covering 25 districts on database updates and database upgrades.

4.3.10 Risk information website (riskinfo web total)

Geospatial Data is uploaded to this website. These geological data are used by local and foreign researchers to study and make disaster-prone areas, make decisions and make future plans. This data is available free of charge over the Internet to assist disaster management agencies and individuals and to encourage research. As a by-product of this, the Division of Minimization, Research and Development will also provide the necessary training opportunities for students studying in universities, thereby creating new human resources for the field of disaster management.

Training workshops were conducted for the officers covering 25 districts on the use of these websites.



One day awareness program for officers of the three forces and the officers of the emergency operation unit serving at the district level (2020 August 21)



Three day awareness program for district level officers (2020 August 18 - 20)

Discover disaster-prone areas and information using satellite imagery

Data on disaster preparedness and disaster-affected areas as well as disaster victims are a very important factor in disaster preparedness as well as emergency response. Disclosure of information is done by the Division of Minimization, Research and Development using the latest technology to obtain this data. Here, satellite images are taken before and after disasters based on weather forecasts and the above information is obtained based on the secondary data available through the analysis of those photographs.

These images are taken by the International Satellite Technology Institute and the Disaster Management Center has been given a special opportunity by the International Charter and Sentinel Asia to notify these agencies through proper pre-disaster procedures. Thereafter, satellite imagery will be taken to cover the disaster prone areas and pre- and post-disaster photographs will be provided to the Disaster Management Center. These photos are then analyzed using technical equipment. The above analyzes were carried out in relation to the hurricane "Buravi" which occurred in the year 2020.

4.3.11 Responding to public complaints, requests, suggestions and inquiries at the district level

This Division also responds to complaints, requests, suggestions and inquiries made by the public to the Disaster Management Center regarding disaster mitigation and it will be decided to respond to the requests made. The purpose of the Minimization, Research and Development Division is to focus on the potential for solutions to these articles, and to contribute to meeting the expectations of the public by considering technical recommendations in accordance with existing laws, regulations and capabilities.

Necessary inquiries have been made at the national level and through the District Disaster Management Unit for requests within the purview of the Disaster Management Center and necessary action has been taken to take appropriate action based on the investigation reports and to take appropriate action. The above requests will be forwarded to the relevant technical institute and the line ministry on a case by case basis and a copy will be sent to the applicant in each letter transaction to inform the applicant.

Every letter sent is answered in writing and the Disaster Management Center provides direct guidance and technical awareness to the applicant. In the year 2020, 287 such letters were received and all those letters were responded to.

4.3.12 Other projects

JICA Project

Relevant agreements were reached at the end of 2019 with JICA implementing a specific project to mitigate the risks in the Kelani River Basin based on the risks posed by climate change and the process was slowed down with the Kovid 19 epidemic.

Discussions are currently underway with the stakeholders regarding the implementation of this project.

4.4 Emergency Operations division

The Emergency Operations Unit, the flagship unit of the Disaster Management Center, operates 24x7. It also continuously assesses and responds to the development of disasters and the level at which responses need to be made. The Emergency Operations Room assesses the potential impact of disasters and makes decisions on how to respond to potential disasters, as well as how to alert the public and relevant stakeholders using various early warning methods to plan and respond to future disasters.



Emergency operation centre

During the year 2020, the Emergency Operations Division coordinated all activities for disaster mitigation and control, protection of life and property. Below are some of the actions taken for that.

- Coordinating rescue operations.
- Coordination required to clear roads in case of disasters.
- Coordinating activities required to restore communication and power supply.
- Providing relief to the victims with the assistance of the National Disaster Relief Services Center.
- Coordinating fire prevention activities
- Establishing and responding to relationships between other organizations and individuals.

4.4.1 Disasters in 2020 and Emergency Operations

Floods

Reported in the period from January to December 2020, the floods people **121.234** of the number of victims and the families of **33.267** million which was affected. The media, telephone, fax, internet, social media and websites continued to inform the public about all the affected districts as per the official weather forecast.

Table 4.7: Numbers of families affected by floods (*source - Desinventar*)

the year	Number of people affected by floods	Number of families affected by floods
2019	578,051	138,894
2020	121,234	33,267

Due to the systematic preparation of advance and advance notice this year, the number of people and families affected by the floods in 2020 was kept low compared to 2019.



Remove the garbage due to flood



A destroyed house due to flood – Puttlam

Hurricane "Burevi"

Hurricane Burevi made landfall on 2nd December 2021 between 10.30 and 11.30 pm between Tiriya and Kuchchaveli on the northeastern coast of Sri Lanka. Minor disasters were reported in Jaffna, Trincomalee, Mannar and Mullaitivu districts only.

A total of 65 shelters have been set up in the Jaffna District, 49 in the Trincomalee District, 08 in the Mannar District and 04 in the Mullaitivu District. The following table shows the number of people and families affected by Hurricane Buravi.

Table 4.8: A number of affected peoples and properties due to “Buravi cyclone”

Source: Daily situation report

District	Number of affected families	Number of people affected	Complete housing damage	Partial housing damage
Jaffna	134	522	15	170
Kilinochchi	628	1949		
Mannar	324	1114		
Mullaitivu	123	422		
Collection	1209	4007		

Landslides

Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Ratnapura districts are the major landslide affected districts in the year 2020. It affected 44 people from 5 families. Also, 5 casualties and 9 house damages were reported.

Table 4.9: A number of affected peoples and families due to landslide

Source: Desinventar

the year	Number of people affected by landslides	Number of families affected by landslides
2019	2374	656
2020	44	5

Implementation of Disaster Mitigation Projects The above data analysis shows that the coordination of unauthorized construction and emergency response processes has significantly reduced the number of people and families affected by landslides in 2020 compared to 2019.



Strong / strong winds

In 2020, 73,131 people and 10,612 families were affected by strong winds. Twelve deaths and 64 injuries were reported during the period. People in the Vavuniya district were severely affected by the strong winds.

Table 4.10: A number of affected peoples and families due to strong wind (*Source- Desinventar*)

the year	Number of people affected by strong winds	Number of families affected by strong winds
2019	50,845	13,376
2020	73,131	10,612

The above data analysis shows that there will be an increase in the number of people affected in 2020 as compared to 2019 due to strong winds due to adverse weather conditions. This includes non-permanent constructions.

Emergency response in case of wildfires

From January to December 2020, 284 wildfires were reported in Sri Lanka.

The wildfire control was coordinated by the Emergency Operations Room in coordination with the Armed Forces and the Police.



Table 4.11: Forest fire 2017 – 2020 Source – Daily situation report

the year	Extent of wildfires
2017	58
2018	102
2019	131
2020	284

Contributing to MT NEW DIAMAN oil tanker fire

At the time of the MT NEW DIAMAN oil tanker fire, it was coordinating with the relevant technical institutes, the Maritime Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA), to prepare for action in the event of an oil spill. The fire was brought under control by the Sri Lanka Navy, Sri Lanka Air Force, Indian Air Force and Navy and the Sri Lanka Ports Authority.

The following is a summary table of the loss of life and property caused by disasters from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020.

Summary of Disaster Affected Information (Disasters mentioned in the Disaster Management Act)

Table 4.12: Summary of Disaster Affected Information

Source: Desinventar

Event	Event reports	deaths	Injuries	Disappearances	Destruction of houses	Houses damaged	Number of affected families	Number of people affected
Tree felling	71	2	4	0	4	147	180	758
Tidal waves	3	0	0	0	0	0	147	587
Explosion	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Fires	86	2	0	0	94	45	165	682
Floods	119	4	4	0	8	2111	33267	121234
Instant flooding	4	0	0	0	0	48	605	2486
Wildfires	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landslides	5	3	2	0	2	7	9	44
Management Lightning	85	9	6	0	0	173	186	716
Management Storm	1	0	0	0	0	0	85	310
Strong Winds	480	12	64	0	30	50	59	217
Hurricanes	54	2	6	0	104	3577	27893	102278
Tornado	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
	1194	34	89	0	242	6159	62600	229318

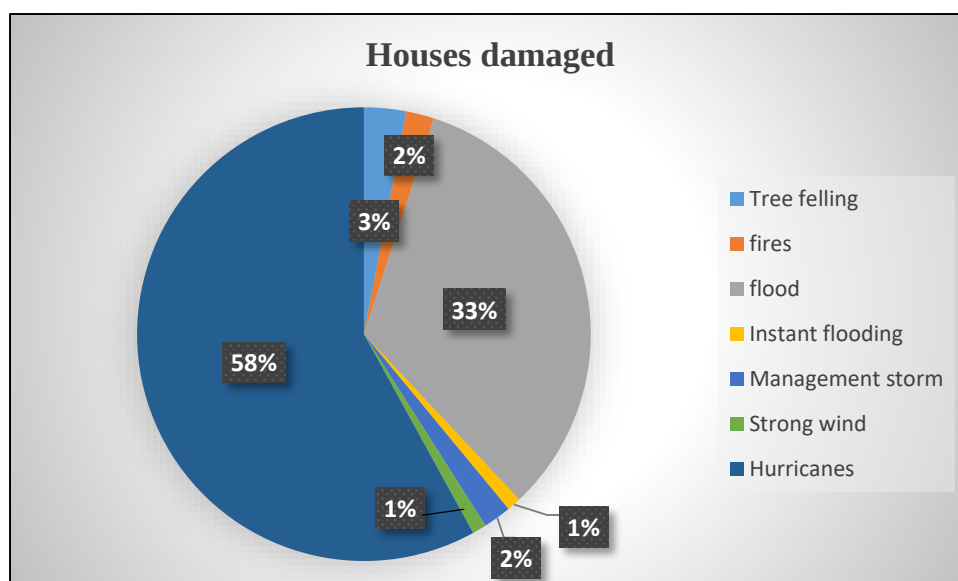


Figure 4.2: Houses damaged due to disasters

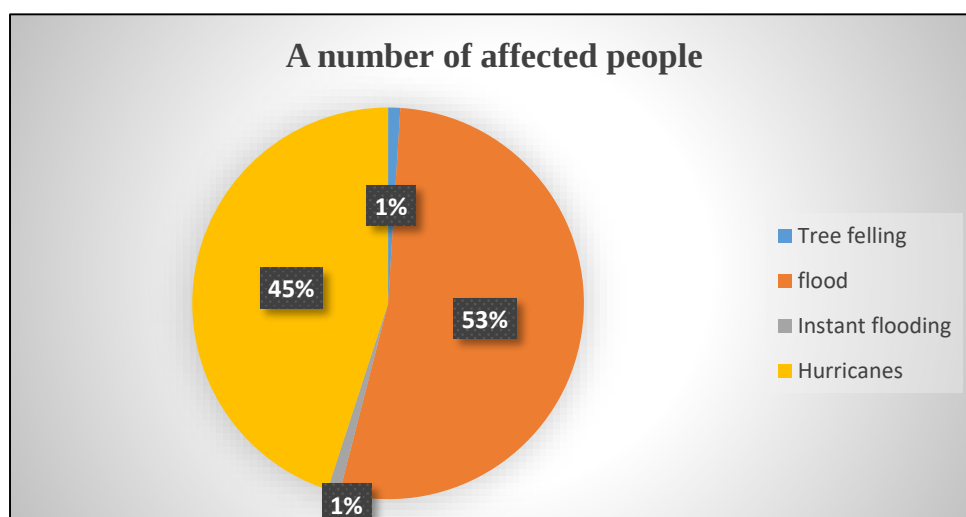


Figure 4.3: An affected people due to disasters

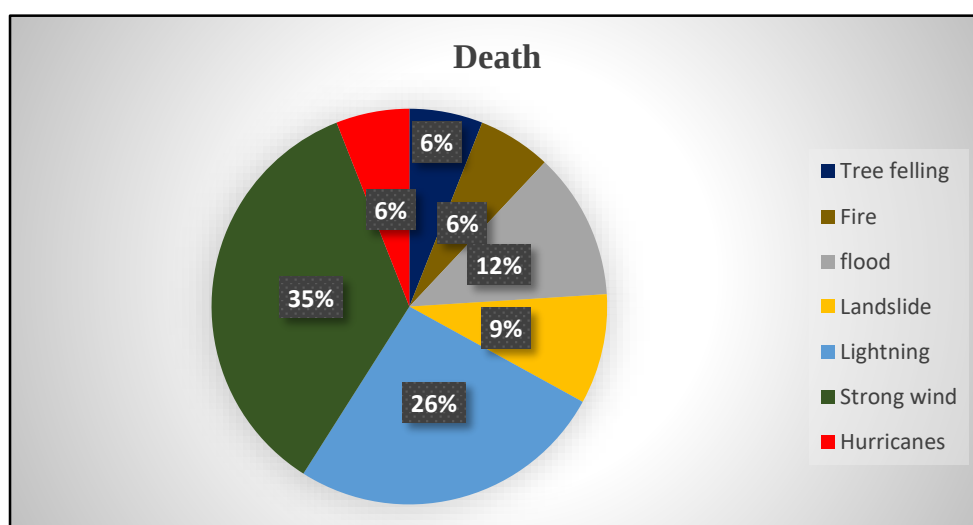


Figure 4.4: Death due to disasters

Impact of other events

Table 4.13: Summary of disaster affected information

Source - Desinventar

Event	Event reports	deaths	Injuries	Disappearances	Destruction of houses	Houses damaged	Number of affected families	Number of people affected
Animal attacks	17	15	45	1	0	1	39	69
Boating	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Drowning	36	47	7	6	0	0	17	71
Electrical accidents	4	5	0	0	0	0	2	6
Earthquakes	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Land subsidence	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Rock overturning	27	0	0	0	0	24	53	215
Breakdowns	15	0	3	0	0	18	17	67

4.4.2 Advance Notice

The Armed Forces Towers were trained to mechanically operate the three Armed Forces and set up to facilitate emergency operations.

- All local media reporters were connected to the advance notification system.
- The DEWN system has grown to 23,000 subscribers.
- Coordinating with the Department of Elections to create emergency response plans in conjunction with the 2020 General Elections and to make all coordination efforts to ensure the success of the election activities 24x7 24 hours a day without interrupting the election process in the event of an emergency.

4.4.3 Call Centre

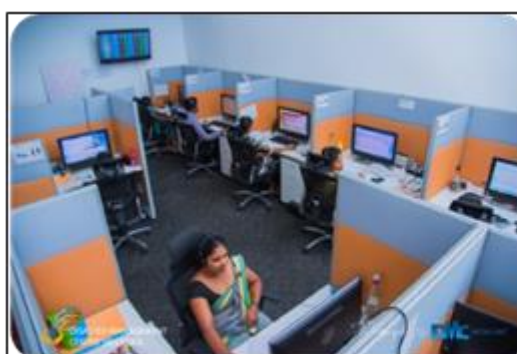
- In addition to the civilians in the 117 call centre set up as the Presidential Task Force call room due to the Covid 19 virus, officers from the three Armed Forces, the Police and the Health Division were on duty for about four months, during which time the relevant departments were informed about 122,979 telephone calls related to the Covid 19 virus. Coordinating activities were carried out.

- 117 Call Centre Database Update This will update the telephone numbers of all District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats, Grama Niladharis, Relief Services Officers and Development Officers and make available instant access to the telephone numbers of all technical response agencies in the 10 districts affected by floods and landslides. A warehouse was set up.
- Call the disaster from 2020/01/01 to 2020/12/31 **369,215** calls, including **401,771** in response to the over view and Perform coordination. The following is a list of monthly phone calls received.

Table 4.14: Report of the monthly calls

Source - Desinventar

Time limit	Disaster related inquiries	Other calls	Total number of calls
From 01.01.2020 to 31.01.2020	16,342	3,286	19,628
From 01.02.2020 to 28.02.2020	12,482	6,497	18,979
From 01.03.2020 to 31.03.2020	45,856	1,032	46,888
From 01.04.2020 to 30.04.2020	46,021	899	46,920
From 01.05.2020 to 31.05.2020	80,968	1,980	82,948
From 01.06.2020 to 30.06.2020	60,987	1,528	62,515
From 01.07.2020 to 31.07.2020	24,310	3,283	27,593
From 01.08.2020 to 31.08.2020	26,337	3,511	29,848
From 01.09.2020 to 30.09.2020	20,964	2,856	23,820
From 01.10.2020 to 31.10.2020	17,713	1,640	19,353
From 01.11.2020 to 30.10.2020	14,110	4,091	18,201
From 01.12.2020 to 31.12.2020	3,125	1,953	5,078
Collection	369,215	32,556	401,771



Call centre

Equipment purchased for emergency response in 2020

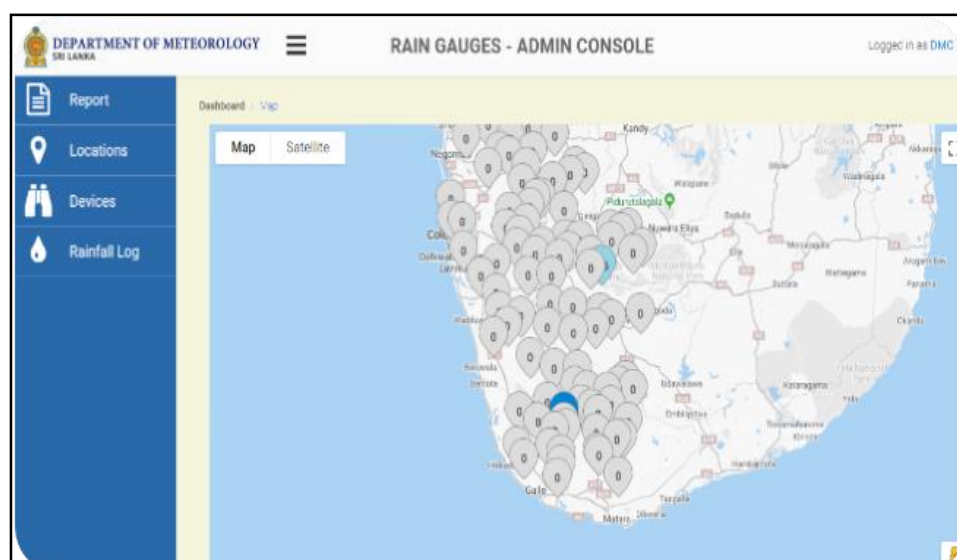
Table 4.15: Equipment purchased for emergency response in 2020

the number	Purchased equipment	Size	Spent money
01.	Rain Coat	1000	1.80Mn
02.	Thermometers	50	0.375Mn
03.	Chain saws (Chain Saw)	30	3.120Mn
04.	Boat Engine (OBM)	22	8.77Mn
05.	Speakers (PA System)	12	0.49Mn
06.	Flash lights	200	0.49Mn
07.	Gloves (Glows)	750	0.49Mn
08.	Gum boots (Gum Boots)	250	0.49Mn
09.	Eye pads (I pad)	2	0.48Mn

4.4.4 Other Functions Performed by the Emergency Operations Division

- **Automatic rain gauge monitoring**

Automatic rain gauges system, the National Building Research Institute, set up by the Department of Irrigation and the Department of Meteorology. Obtaining is easy decisions need to be able to know in disaster management for the opportunity to monitor the data and the data from gauges in Sri Lanka it happen in real-time during the year.



Automatic rain gauge monitoring

- **Monitoring and coordinating earthquakes on Earth**

The **USGS APP** provides information on earthquakes occurring not only on the Indo-Australian seismic plate but on all terrestrial plate tectonics, and in coordination with the Meteorological Department and the Bureau of Mines and Excavation (GSMB) on the technical details of such earthquakes. In the event of a significant earthquake, the Disaster Management Coordinating Units in the relevant districts will be informed and the necessary guidance will be given on the possibility of a tsunami. By 2020, the **USGS APP** had received 32,307 messages to the emergency operations room.

- **Preparation of daily quality reports.**

Based on the information obtained from the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units using standardized forms, the National Daily Quality Reports are updated three times a day and submitted to the Internet. The status reports are also faxed to the Presidential Secretariat, the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Ministry of Defense.

- **Provide necessary technical assistance for disaster rehearsal programs.**

Tsunami, flood and landslide rehearsal programs are conducted at various levels and the Tsunami Rehearsal Program is conducted annually at the international and regional levels and the necessary technical assistance is provided by the Emergency Operations Room.

- **Emergency Operations Awareness Programs**

Awareness programs were conducted for local / foreign student groups, security forces personnel, stakeholders, government officials, etc. on topics such as emergency operations, early warning, disaster management using the video conference room and the Emergency Operations Center.



Emergency Operations Awareness Programs

Challenges

- The Disaster Management Center should be strengthened in accordance with the legislative framework enacted by the Disaster Management Act and by order of the National Disaster Management Council and the Ministry of Defense.
- Improving and facilitating vertical and horizontal coordination for disaster risk management.
- Inclusion of disaster risk mitigation in the mainstream of development.
- Lack of active involvement of local authorities in disaster management with district level disaster management units for disaster management.
- Lack of emergency financial provision for speedy rehabilitation and recovery.
- Take action to identify disaster management as an essential service.
- Establishment and development of a multi-hazard warning system.
- Repair and upgrade existing communication network.
- Establishment of National Disaster Emergency Center and District Emergency Operations Center
- Failure to set up search and rescue teams at district level as per National Disaster Management Strategies.
- Lack of an Emergency Fund to provide emergency financial assistance to search and rescue teams during emergency response.
- Lack of a multi-hazard warning system for the existing communication network and established methods for the advance notification process.
- Lack of a proper system to utilize the resources available at the district level for emergency response effectively.

4.5 Financial Division

4.5.1 Financial Progress as at 31st December 2020

The General Treasury has provided Rs. 392.7 million for the Disaster Management Center by the year 2020. Out of these allocations, Rs. 282 million had been allocated for the recurrent expenditure of the Disaster Management Center, out of which Rs. 269 could be spent. Rs.110.7 million had been allocated for capital expenditure and Rs. 104.3 million had been spent from that allocation. Out of these total provisions, expenditure has been incurred on each subject as on 31st December 2020 as follows.

Table 4.16: Financial progress as at 31st December 2020

Expenditure subject number	Expenditure subject / project / activity	Total Allocation (Rs. Million)	Expenditure (Rs. Million)	Financial progress %	Physical progress %
130-2-7-2-1503	Recurring expenses	282	269	95	100
	Capital expenditure				
130-2-7-2-2201 (i)	Training and skills development	1.09	1.08	99	100
130-2-7-2-2201 (ii)	Purchase of office furniture, fingerprint machines and other office equipment.	6.44	6.44	100	100
130-2-7-3-2509	Implementation of disaster mitigation projects to mitigate disasters in districts	71.75	67.50	94	100
130-2-7-5-2509 (i)	Preparation and raising awareness among the community on Disaster Management – Training & Awareness Division	6.83	6.21	91	93
130-2-7-5-2509 (ii)	Preparation and raising awareness among the community on Disaster Management - Preparedness Division	5.5	4.54	83	85
130-2-7-8-2103	Capacity building for response to landslides, floods and droughts	17.22	16.58	96	100
130-2-7-10-2509	Disaster risk mitigation and integration into the mainstream of development	1.94	1.94	100	100
	The capital expenditure	110.77	104.29	94	99

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 Rs. '000	2019 Rs. '000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	03	10,257	33,458
Deposits & Other Receivables	04	9,502	2,010
Prepayment & Advances	05	2,067	3,775
Inventories	06	6,468	10,514
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	07	18,672	8,979
Flood and Landslide Spe. Loan Advance		-	90
Intangible Assets Work- in- progress		174	-
		47,140	58,826
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible Assets	08	10,200	11,648
Property, Plant & Equipment	09	738,613	880,379
Total Non -Current Assets		748,813	892,027
Total Assets		795,953	950,853
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Provisions	10	206	206
Trade and Other Payable	11	10,233	51,675
		10,439	51,881
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement Benefits Obligations	12	47,970	39,310
Grant from Other organizations	13	16,244	14,425
Total Non-Current Liabilities		64,214	53,735
Total Liabilities		74,653	105,616
Net Assets		721,300	845,237
Equity/Funds & Reserves			
Funds & Reserves			
Accumulated Fund		(1,016,508)	(741,074)
Investment on Capital Grant	14	(53,651)	(219,953)
Capital Grant of Assets – ICET Project		400,186	520,489
Capital Grant of Assets -General Treasury		-	957
Capital Grant from General Treasury		1,184,837	1,078,382
Revaluation Reserve – Motor Vehicles		206,436	206,436
Total Equity/Funds & Reserves		721,300	845,237

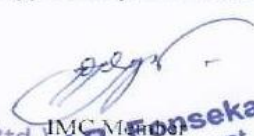
The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 18 attached form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

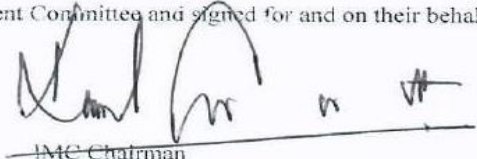

K.A. Nishantha
 Deputy Director (Finance)
 Deputy Director Finance (C.D) Disaster Management Centre

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

These Financial Statements were approved by the Interim Management Committee and signed for and on their behalf,


Major General S. Kanasinghe (Rtd)
 RWP RSP MSC ndu psc
 Director General
 Disaster Management Centre


H.U.R. Fonseka
 Chief Accountant
 State Ministry of National Security,
 Home Affairs and Disaster Management
 Disaster Management Division
 Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 07.


General Kamal Gunaratne (Retd)
 WWV RWP RSP USP ndc psc MPhil
 Secretary
 State Ministry of National Security,
 Home Affairs and Disaster Management

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER 2020**

		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	<u>Notes</u>	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Income	15	244,979	280,550
Other Income	16	149,180	152,045
Total Income		394,159	432,595
Administrative Expenses	17	(450,164)	(488,379)
Other Expenses	18	(10,715)	(9,249)
Surplus / (Deficit) From Operations		(66,720)	(65,033)
Finance Expenses		-	-
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation		(66,720)	(65,033)
Taxation		-	-
Total Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(66,720)	(65,033)

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

	Capital Grant Imprest	Assets Grant Treasury	Assets Grant ICET - project	Revaluation Motor vehicle	Accumulated fund	Total Amount of Net Assets
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Balance as at 1st January 2019	335,868	2,552	655,599	206,436	(142,062)	1,058,393
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization of the year 2019	-	(1,595)	(135,109)	-	-	(136,704)
Capital Grant Received During the year 2019	208,535	-	-	-	-	208,535
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2019	(219,954)	-	-	-	-	(219,954)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2019	-	-	-	-	(65,033)	(65,033)
Balance as at 31st December 2019	324,449	957	520,490	206,436	(207,095)	845,237
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	11,240	11,240
Amortization of the year 2020	-	(957)	(120,303)	-	-	(121,260)
Capital Grant Received During the year 2020	102,434	-	-	-	-	102,434
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2020	(49,631)	-	-	-	-	(49,631)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2020	-	-	-	-	(66,720)	(66,720)
Balance as at 31st December 2020	377,253	-	400,187	206,436	(262,575)	721,300

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020**

	2020	2019
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	(66,720)	(65,033)
Adjustments		
Depreciation	164,771	180,623
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(121,260)	(136,704)
Payment of Gratuity	(269)	(1,146)
Non-Cash Grant Received treated as other income	(3,638)	(2,992)
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	8,929	6,770
Profit on Disposal of Assets	(11)	(92)
Non Cash Grant Received	-	(1,187)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Working Capital Changes	(18,198)	(19,761)
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in staff Flood and Landside Sep. Loan	90	119
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	(7,492)	(314)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	4,046	653
(Increase)/Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	(9,693)	(41,008)
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	1,708	(1,942)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	(41,442)	(25,373)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(70,981)	(1,726)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment(PPE)	(6,680)	(6,260)
Intangible Assets CWIP	(174)	-
Sale Proceeds on PPE Disposal	11	120
Adjustment of PPE	-	12,873
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(6,843)	6,733
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Receipt)	106,455	208,535
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Payments)	(53,651)	(219,953)

Net Grants From NGO/INGO	1,819	1,398
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	54,623	(10,020)
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(23,201)	(5,013)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	33,458	38,471
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	10,257	33,458
NOTE A - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	<u>₹. ' 000</u>	<u>₹. ' 000</u>
Cash at Bank	10,257	33,458
Cash in Hand	-	-
Total	10,257	33,458

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**STATEMENT OF BUDGET & ACTUAL EXPENDITURE COMPARISON 2020**

Capital Expenditure			Rs.000'
Description	Estimate 2020 Revised	Actual Expenditure	Surplus/ (Variances)
Disaster Management Centre - Capacity Building of Staff	1,290	1,040	250
Disaster Management Centre – Acquisition of Assets and others	6,443	6,443	-
Implementation Mitigation Projects to minimize the impacts of disasters in districts	71,747	67,504	4,243
Strengthening the capacity of the flood and landslides Disaster Response Mechanism	17,222	16,584	638
Awareness of Community on Disaster Management	6,830	6,203	627
Preparedness of Community on Disaster Management	5,502	4,538	964
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	1,936	1,936	-
Total	110,970	104,248	6,722

Recurrent Expenditure			Rs.000'
Description	Estimate 2020 Revised	Actual Expenditure	Surplus/ (Variances)
Personal Emoluments	201,525	199,348	2,177
Travelling Expenses	8,898	7,852	1,046
Supplies **	13,889	16,509	(2,620)
Maintenance Expenditure	22,987	16,782	6,205
Contractual Services	29,367	28,340	1,027
Others	4,584	4,333	251
Total	281,250	273,164	8,086

** Adverse variances are due to the Accrued Recurrent Expenditure.

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE			
STATEMENT OF BUDGET & ACTUAL EXPENDITURE COMPARISON 2020			
Recurrent Expenditure			Rs.000'
Description	Estimate 2020 Revised	Actual Expenditure	Surplus/ (Variances)
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>			
Salaries & Wages	150,143	148,066	2,077
Overtime **	18,956	19,373	(417)
Other Allowances	32,426	31,909	517
	201,525	199,348	2,177
<u>Travelling and Subsistence</u>			
Domestic Travelling	7,538	6,992	546
Foreign Travelling	1,360	860	500
	8,898	7,852	1,046
<u>Supplies</u>			
Stationary & Consumables **	4,594	7,013	(2,419)
Fuel & Lubricants **	9,295	9,496	(201)
	13,889	16,509	(2,620)
<u>Maintenance</u>			
Maintenance of motor vehicle	12,416	11,957	459
Maintenance of plant, machinery, office equipment, furniture and others	10,571	4,825	5,746
	22,987	16,782	6,205
<u>Services</u>			
Transport	132	43	89
Electricity and Water	12,779	11,139	1,640
Post and Telecommunication **	15,294	16,015	(721)
Rent and taxes	1,162	1,142	20
Other (Security, Janitorial services etc.)	4,583	4,333	250
	33,950	32,672	1,278

** Adverse variances are due to the Accrued Recurrent Expenditure

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 LEGAL AND DOMICILE & FORM

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

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

1.2 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

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

- Assisting the council in the preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Emergency Operation Plan and proposals for upgrading the same when it becomes necessary.
- Taking responsibility for the implementation of the National Disaster Management Plan and the National Emergency Operation Plan, and upon the Declaration of a state of disaster to direct and coordinate the implementation of the National Emergency Operation Plan.
- Ensuring that the various Disaster Management Plans prepared by Ministries, Government Departments or public corporations conforms to the National Disaster Management Plan.
- Based on Disaster Management Plans prepared by various ministries, Government Departments and Public Corporations under section 10 of the Act, preparing and implementing programs and plans for disaster preparedness, mitigation, prevention, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities and coordinating of organizations which implement such programmes and plans and obtain financial assistance from the Treasury for such activities and release the same to the relevant regions and monitor and evaluate these activities.
- Issuing instructions and guidelines to appropriate organizations, non-government organizations, district secretaries and divisional secretaries on activities relating to disaster

management and initiating and implementing work programmes in co-ordination with such organizations and secretaries.

- Promoting research and development programmes in relation to disaster management and setting up and maintaining a data base on disaster management.

1.3 PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OPERATION

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

1.4 GOING CONCERN

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.5 FINANCIAL PERIOD

The Financial period of the institute represents a twelve-month period 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020.

1.6 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.6.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

1.6.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

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

1.6.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

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

1.6.4 MATERIALITY & AGGREGATION

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

1.6.5 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

1.7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

I. DEFINED BENEFITS PLANS

The cost of the post-employment benefits plan of employee is determined using projected future cash outflow method. Such method involves use of assumptions concerning the average monthly salary and the number of years completed at the end of the year. Due to the long-term nature of the plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

II. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 ASSETS AND THE BASES OF THEIR VALUATION

2.1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1. BASIS OF RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENTS

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

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

2. DEPRECIATION

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

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

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and cease at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is recognized. Significant items of property, plants and equipment with different useful lives are separately identified and depreciated.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3. DERECOGNITION

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

2.1.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.3 INVENTORIES

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

2.1.4 LOANS AND RECEIVABLE

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, initially, loans and receivables are recognized on the date that they are originated. Loans and receivables are stated at their cost net of an allowance on outstanding amounts to cover the risk of non-payment. Loans and receivables comprise employee loans and advances, deposits and other receivables.

Treasury imprest grant of Rs.7.9 Mn received in December 2020 for recurrent expenditure, not recorded in the cash book also include and represent the total receivables Rs.9.5 Mn. as at 31st December 2020.

2.1.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

2.1.6 LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

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

2.1.7 PROVISIONS

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position, when institute has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of assets will be required to settle the obligation and the obligation can be measured reliably. Total value of Rs.11.2 Mn of over-provision has been made in 2019, as payables for the works completed on mitigation projects executed in 2019, has reversed in 2020, and it has recorded as prior year adjustment account and shown in the statement of changes in equity.

2.1.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**1. EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GRATUITY**

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**2 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS- EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND AND EMPLOYEES' TRUST FUND**

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

2.1.9 TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

2.1.11 REVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE

Revaluation of motor vehicle has been made on 21st of February 2018, by valuation department of Colombo metro region. And total class of assets of motor vehicles were belongs to DMC at the movement has been revalued. It has increased the carrying value of the motor vehicles as estimated value by Rs.206.4 Mn. And recorded that value as revaluation reserves under the capital reserves. Further, that amount has presented separately in the statement of financial position and changes in equity.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2020**

	2020	2019
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
NOTE 03 - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank of Ceylon - 2744646	10,257	33,458
Petty Cash	-	-
	10,257	33,458
NOTE 04 - DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Deposits on Dongles	3	3
Deposits - Ceylon Electricity Board	1,109	1,108
Deposits - National Water Supply & Drainage Board	52	52
Other Receivables	8,338	847
	9,502	2,010
NOTE 05 - PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES		
Advances - Festival	113	63
Advances - UNDP	94	595
Advances - Stamp	-	20
Prepayment on Early Warning Towers & Others	1,806	2,542
Advances - Cash Head Office	9	-
Advances - Cash Districts	4	-
Advances - Preparedness & Planning in Districts	4	491
Advances - Fuel Districts	37	64
	2,067	3,775
NOTE 06 - INVENTORIES		
Stationery Items	653	3,830
Computer Toner & Cartridge	3,067	3,247
Leaflets	224	224
Booklets	1,410	1,440
Vehicle Repair & Maintenance	929	1,711
Others	62	62
Poster	123	-
Grand Total	6,468	10,514

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

NOTE 07- DISASTER RESPONSE EQUIPMENT STOCK

ITEM	Qty	2020	Qty	2019
		Total Value Rs. '000		Total Value Rs. '000
Chain Saw	40	3,671	-	-
Life Saving Jackets	270	945	402	2,881
Boat Engine	22	8,778	45	2,723
Boats (Hull)	1	195	1	195
DMC Identification Jackets	423	209	1023	227
Manual Sirens	2	49	2	49
Rain Guages	50	138	452	523
Mana Kethi	11	11	1001	11
Search & Rescue Ropes	1	59	88	59
Search Light	253	589	57	106
Catamarans	3	372	43	124
PA System	12	500	10	759
759759Gum Boot purchase from vote -7	258	504	13	17
Generator	1	38	1	38
DMC Identification Jackets - UNDP	825	408	1350	408
Rescue Bag	80	132	580	132
Water Tank 1000L 1000 l	46	373	46	373
Rubber Glouse	236	41	236	41
Face Mask	25	4	780	105
Axes STC	5	4	100	4
Leather Gloves STC	750	491	-	-
Rain Coats	231	427	174	52
Water Pump BGVSP 2 SP	2	62	5	62
Tarpaulin - NDRSC	30	67	167	90
Emergency Rescue Boat	-	-	12	-
Thermometer	40	300	-	-
Tsunami Tower Battery 12V, 100AH Solar Gel	8	305	-	-
Total Value		18,672		8,979

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

NOTE 08 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Total cost as at 01.01.2020	Additions / Transfer of the year	Transfers / Disposal of the year	Total cost as at 31.12.2020	Carrying value as at 01.01.2020
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
<u>Cost</u>					
GIS Data	8,556	-	-	8,556	7,700
Software	6,657	-	-	6,657	3,948
	15,213	-	-	15,213	11,648
	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2020	Amortization for the year	Amortization on during the year Transfer	Cumulative balance as at 31.12.2020	Carrying value as at 31.12.2020
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
<u>Amortization</u>					
GIS Data	856	856	-	1,711	6,844
Software	2,709	593	-	3,302	3,355
	3,565	1,449	-	5,013	10,200

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

NOTE 09 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Total cost / Estimated value as at 01.01.2020	Additions / Transfer of the year	Transfers / Disposal of the year	Total cost / Estimated value as at 31.12.2020	Written down value as at 01.01.2020
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
<u>Fixed Assets</u>					
Triforces Accommodation Building	-	1,291	-	1,291	-
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	427,322	-	-	427,322	229,544
Office Equipment (Sub Note – 9:1)	62,125	11,154	445	72,834	32,752
Furniture & Fittings	15,861	574	-	16,435	8,109
Computers & Accessories	100,535	8,537	695	108,377	31,174
Motor Vehicles (Sub Note – 9:2)	355,752	-	60	355,693	276,123
Telecommunication Equipment	1,562,736	-	-	1,562,736	302,677
Total	2,524,331	21,556	1,200	2,544,688	880,379

	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2020	Provisions / Adjustment of the year	Dep. On Disposals of the year	Accu. Dep. As at 31.12.2020	Written down value as at 31.12.2020
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
<u>Depreciation</u>					
Building & Structure	-	13		13	1,278
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	197,778	21,366		219,144	208,178
Office Equipment	29,373	4,392	445	33,321	39,514
Furniture & Fittings	7,751	1,178		8,929	7,505
Computers	69,361	7,772	695	76,438	31,939
Vehicles	79,630	35,569	60	115,139	240,553
Telecommunication Equipment	1,260,060	93,032		1,353,091	209,645
Total	1,643,953	163,322	1,200	1,806,075	738,613

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2020****NOTE 09 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT****SUB NOTE 09:1 – OFFICE EQUIPMENT - EXHIBITION TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT**

Serial No	Description of Item	Qty	Value (Rs.'000)
1	Portable Backdrops	18	1,526
2	Stall Counters	18	445
3	Television set	18	2,237
4	Television Stand	18	871
5	Pull up banners	54	417
6	Tsunami Tower Model	18	1,975
7	Foldable Chairs	18	76
8	Carpet	9	190
9	Brochure Stands	35	712
10	Presentation Pointers	30	240
11	PA System (Portable)	12	2,050
12	Standard Industrial Fans	18	371
	Total Value		11,110

- Exhibition tools have been distributed among the 18 no's district units and the value of that items has included into the class of office equipment under the note no.03. And this equipment are use in district level school exhibition and public awareness activities of each district from 2017/2018 onwards.

NOTE 09 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**SUB NOTE 09:02 – MOTOR VEHICLE**

Serial No	Vehicle Type	Qty	Value (Rs'000)
01	Double Cab	30	169,900
02	Jeep	1	13,000
03	Command Vehicle	1	5,500
04	Vans	2	13,000
05	Motor Lorries	1	1,800
06	KDH Van	1	8,500
07	Tractor Browser	80	143,993
Total Value			355,693

- 25 no's of double cabs have been assigned to each district unit for the district level immediate response and disaster management and coordination activities, with the assistant director at every district unit. And 80 nos of tractor mounted bowsers have been distributed, among the 16 nos of most vulnerable districts for the supply of drinking water to general public on drought situation. Other vehicles are used in head office to assign directors and other administration and operational activities.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2020****NOTE 10 - OTHER PROVISIONS**

	2020	2019
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Provision for Loss of Stock *	206	206
	206	206

*Provision for loss of disaster response equipment to the value of Rs.206, 011.56 from veyangoda DMC stores in 2007, and disciplinary action has been taken against the officer who was in custody of the lost items. On the findings of the inquiry, service contract of the officer was terminated. The court case No.1153/M at aththanagalle district court is still pending the judgment.

There are 07 nos of legal cases (including with the above one), handled by DMC as at 31st December 2020, and out of that, Case No.M/43/14 regarding an accident and Case Mr. W.J.M. Nawarathna (Ex-Employee of DMC) regarding termination has withdrawn. Further, Case No.CHC 999/2018/MR also has decided that there is no any valid contract.

DMC Has not made any provision for these cases due to non-existence of legal or valid contractual obligation.

NOTE 11 - OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>Rs.'000</u>	<u>Rs.'000</u>
Salaries & Wages Payable	1	30
EPF Payable	2,610	2,478
PAYE & SRL	-	2
Overtime Payable	2,356	1,878
Travelling Expenses Payable	762	926
Fuel Expenses Payable	107	271
Vehicle Service, Maintenance & Repair Payable	73	560
Rent & Local Taxes Payable	77	69
Postal & Communication	2,278	1,217
Electricity & Water Payable	632	938
Other Services Payable	42	14
Staff Welfare Payable	-	4
Mitigation Projects Payable	-	42,629
Security Services Payable	101	113
Janitorial Services Payable	98	7
Annual Audit Fees Payable	1,004	539
Industrial Safety Equipment Co.(Pvt) Ltd	92	-
	10,233	51,675

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2020****NOTE 12 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION**

	2020	2019
	Rs.'000	Rs.'000
Balance as at 1st January 2020	39,310	33,686
Provision for the year	8,929	6,770
Payment	(269)	(1,146)
Balance as at 31st December 2020	47,970	39,310

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.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

NOTE 13 - GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

	2020	2019
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Oxfam for Rain Guage	-	357
UNDP for DMC Identification Jackets	630	628
World Vision Lanka	-	28
ADPC	-	265
CSE	-	234
IT Related Items Purchasing Account	358	38
World Health Organization- WHO for SAR Team Building	5,353	514
Ministry of DM for Deyata Kirula	-	121
UNHABITAT PHASE II	-	86
ADPC for Safety Day	-	33
SAARC for International Conclave/Workshop	1,756	1,756
UNDP for Institutional Disaster Management Plan	-	1,104
UNDP for RSSDP	160	160
UNDP for Development of Simulation Exercise for Ground level	372	668
UNDP for Mainstreaming DRR into LGS	1,000	1,000
UNDP for National Disaster Management Plan	-	5
1% Admin cost - Projects completed	769	768
Donations of DR Equipment from NDRSC	3,111	5,093
Ministry of DM Funds for CRIWMP	226	715
UNDP for School Tsunami Programme	788	852
UNDP Funds for Symposium 2020	773	-
Building Renovation Fund	948	-
Total outstanding funds and Equipment	16,244	14,425

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

NOTE 14 - INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT

	2020	2019
	<u>Rs. '000</u>	<u>Rs. '000</u>
<u>Capital votes Expenditure</u>		
Disaster Management Centre – Staff Capacity Building and Training	972	3,000
Implementation of mitigation projects at district level	36,009	105,498
Purchase of equipment for Flood Emergencies	4,338	54,693
Preparedness of community on Disaster Management	4,428	16,700
Awareness of community on Disaster Management	5,995	16,202
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	-	8,450
Strengthening the Capacity of the Flood, Landslide & D R Mechanism	-	10,996
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	1,909	4,414
Total expenditure	<u>53,651</u>	<u>219,953</u>

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

	2020	2019
	Rs.'000	Rs. '000
NOTE 15 - INCOME		
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	244,979	280,550
Total	244,979	280,550

Grant for Recurrent Expenditures which was received from General Treasury has been recognized according to the LKAS 20 -Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. And SLPSAS 11, According to the Standard the Government Grants should not be recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received. Therefore, DMC has recognized only the receipt of recurrent grants as its income as at 31st December 2020. But the expenditures over the income have been considered upon occurred basis.

NOTE 16- OTHER INCOME	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Assistance from Oxfam	385	691
Assistance from UNDP	1,302	260
Assistance from World Food Programme	6,368	-
Assistance from ADPC	250	-
IT Related Equipment A/C	188	-
Tender Deposits - Non-Refundable	17	10
Miscellaneous Income	230	1,337
Amortization on Capital Grants (Sub Note - 16:1)	121,260	136,705
Assistance from WHO	11,983	2,410
Assistance from Janathakshana	2,049	-
Assistance from UNDP for Institutional Disaster Management Plan	1,100	-
Assistance from UNDP for Sendai Framework	-	981
Assistance from UNDP for Development of Simulation Exercises for Ground Level	296	-
Assistance From NDRSC	2,317	4,112
Assistance from Ministry of DM for CRIWMP	489	842
Assistance from UNDP for School Tsunami Programme	639	61
Assistance from Mobilize Project Donations	-	1,187
Revenue Recognition of Utilization of 1% Administration Cost of Mitigation Projects	55	3,449
Assistance from Asia Pacific Alliance	238	-
Profit on Disposal of Assets	11	-
Total	149,197	152,045

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

NOTE 16 - OTHER INCOME

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

<u>Assets Granted</u>	Total cost as at 01.01.2020	Additions / Invest. of the year	Prior year Adjustments	Total cost as at 31.12.2020
	RS. '000	RS. '000	RS. '000	RS. '000
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	426,287			426,287
Office Equipment	5,916			5,916
Furniture & Fittings	559			559
Motor Vehicles	259,413			259,413
Telecommunication Equipment	1,547,757			1,547,757
Computers & Accessories	66,763			66,763
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	31,675			31,675
Total	2,338,370	-	-	2,338,370

<u>Amortization</u>	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2020	Amortization for the year	Prior year Adjustment	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2020
Motor Vehicles ICET	259,413	-	-	259,413
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	175,842	21,314	-	197,156
Computers & Accessories ICET	50,286	6,676	-	8,962
Office Equipment ICET	5,732	184	-	5,916
Telecommunication Equipment ICET	1,256,359	92,073	-	1,348,431
Furniture & Fittings ICET	503	56	-	559
Motor Vehicles Treasury Other	30,718	957	-	31,675
Total	1,778,853	121,260	-	1,900,112

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

	2020	2019
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
NOTE 17 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
<u>Depreciation</u>		
Triforces Accommodation Building	13	-
Computers	7,772	9,342
Surveyor Gen. GIS Data Amortization	856	856
Office Equipment	4,392	3,853
Vehicle	35,569	35,569
Furniture & Fittings	1,178	1,205
Software Amortization	593	593
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	21,366	21,366
Telecommunication Equipment	93,032	107,839
Vehicle Insurance	1,119	899
Vehicle Repair	5,474	7,288
Vehicle Service, Maintenance & Others	5,364	7,906
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance	4,825	21,287
Building Maintenance	1,799	-
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>		
Salaries & Wages Expense Account	124,550	116,580
Uniform Allowances to Drivers	156	152
Overtime Expense	19,373	17,120
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)	18,813	18,185
Other Allowances	31,909	36,692
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)	4,703	4,546
Provision for Retirement Gratuity Payables	8,929	6,770
AMC Payments	72	175
Other Expenses	838	410
Electricity & Water	11,139	12,018
Security Service	1,239	1,283
Legal Fees	-	16
Transport Charges	43	92

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Janitorial Service	1,778	1,300
Rent and Local Taxes	1,143	858
IMC Payments	131	267
Interviews Related Expenses	-	124
Post & Telecommunication	16,015	18,032
Advertisement	123	126
Translation Fee	152	346
Annual Audit Fees	465	539
Supplies		
Refreshment Expenses	746	834
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	7,013	11,083
Newspapers and Other	133	170
Fuel Expenses	9,496	10,262
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses - Foreign	860	3,333
Traveling & Subsistence Expenses- Domestic	6,992	9,063
Total	450,163	488,379

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2020

	2020	2019
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
NOTE 18 - OTHER EXPENSES		
Expenditure from Oxfam Assistance	385	691
Expenditure from UNDP Assistance	-	260
IT Related Equipment A/C	188	-
Expenditure from WHO	1,348	2,410
Expenditure from SFDRR	-	981
Expenditure From NDRSC	2,317	4,114
Expenditure of CRIWMP - Funded from Ministry of DM	489	732
School Tsunami Programme -Phase I funded from UNDP	639	61
Symposium Programme 2020 Expenses – funded from UNDP **	1,808	-
Expenditure of Asia Pacific Alliance(A-PAD) Assistance	238	-
Expenditure WFP Funds for Training & Awareness **	2,000	-
School Tsunami Programme - Phase II funded from UNDP	1,302	-
Total	10,714	9,249

**DMC was conducted an international symposium in 2020, on Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction, to promote the availability and application of research, science and technology to support implementation of Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP) etc. was given funds directly to DMC for the above programme and related activities of it, such as national level school art competition etc. And many of other NGO/INGOs also given their contribution to that programme, and not in the form of money, and by different other ways such as giving some materials and technical support etc.

My no.: **DMG/A/DMC/FS/2020/17**

4th August 2021

Director General
Disaster Management Centre

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended in 31 December 2020 in terms of section 12 of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2020

1. Financial Statement

1.1 Qualified Opinion

My comments and observations on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

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

I am of opinion that the financial status of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2020 and financial results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs apart from the effect of the details in the part which is the base for qualified opinion in this report.

1.2 Basis for the Qualified Opinion

- (a) Three (3) types of assets which are currently in use have been fully depreciated at a cost of Rs.33,918,887.00 and the effective lifetime of these assets was estimated and re-evaluated. However, action has not been taken to publish the financial statements in accordance with Government Accounting Standards No. 3 of Sri Lanka.
- (b) Although the employees' benefits and the provision for bonuses should be calculated according to the Actuarial Valuation Method, as per the Sri Lanka Public Sector

Accounting Standards No. 19, the amount of Rs. 47,970,000.00 as bonus allocation had not been made in accordance with the terms of the said standard.

- (c) Although capital funding has been provided by the Treasury and other local and foreign institutions for the implementation of disaster mitigation projects, which is a key function of the centre or the institution, the accounting policy on receipt and disbursement of such funds has not been disclosed in the financial statements. The capital expenditure incurred by utilising the capital grants has been deducted from the account on a systematic basis respectively as Rs. 53.6 million and Rs. 219.9 million. Furthermore, Rs. 16.24 million received from other institutions at the end of the year under review, has not been stated in the financial statements as capital inflows / net assets but have been stated under long-term current liabilities without any obligation to repay.

1.3 Other information included in the 2020 Annual Report of the Disaster Management Centre

Management is responsible for the other information of the Disaster Management Centre for year 2020, which I obtained prior to the date of this audit report.

I do not disclose any other information in my opinion regarding the financial statements and I do not express any affirmation or opinion of any kind.

If I conclude that the other information I obtained prior to the day of this audit and based on the work I have done, has been quantitatively mentioned in an incorrect manner, I do need to report those facts. I have nothing to report in this regard.

1.4 Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statement

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

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

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

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

1.5 Responsibility of the Auditor on auditing the financial statement

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

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

- The basis for my opinion is to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to avoid the risks due to fraud or errors by planning audit procedures suitable to the situation when the risk of a material misstatement due to fraud or errors is identified and assessed,. The impact of a fraud is high than the Annual Report 2020 impact of material misstatements and collusion, preparation of forged documents, intentional omission or omission of internal administration can cause frauds.
- I have obtained sufficient knowledge about the internal administration of the Disaster Management Centre to prepare appropriate auditing procedures to suit the situation; I do not intend to express an opinion on the productivity of the internal administration.
- Fairness of the adopted accounting policies and accounting estimates and the appropriateness of the revelations made by the management is appreciated.
- The relevance of using the basis of perpetual succession for accounting is based on the audit evidence obtained to see whether there is sufficient uncertainty of the perpetual succession of the Disaster Management Centre due to incidents or situations. If my opinion is that, there is a sufficient uncertainty, I should focus my attention to the revelations in this regard in financial statements and if such revelations are not sufficient, my opinion should be modified. However, perpetual succession can end in future incidents or situations.
- The presentation, structure and the content of the revealed financial statements were appreciated and inclusion of transactions and incidents in financial statements in an appropriate and fair manner was praised.

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

2. Report on other legal and regulatory needs

- 2.1 National Audit Report No. 19 of 2018 includes special provisions with regard to the following requirements.
 - 2.1.1 I obtained all the information and clarifications needed for auditing and apart from the impact of the facts described in the part which describes the basis for the opinion in my report and my investigation shows that Disaster Management Centre has maintained proper financial reports as per the requirements of the section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.
 - 2.1.2 As per the section 6 (1) (c) (iii) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 the financial statements of the Disaster Management Center is in accordance with the previous year.
 - 2.1.3 As per the section 6 (1) (c) (IV) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 the recommendations made by me previous year have been included in the financial statements.
- 2.2 I did not see anything that make me saying the following statements based on the procedures that have been followed and the evidence obtained and limiting to sufficient facts.
 - 2.2.1 As per the requirement in section 12 (c) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 that a member of the Board of Directors of the Disaster Management Center has no direct or indirect connection with regard to any of the agreements related to the Disaster Management Centre apart from the normal business condition.
 - 2.2.2 As per the section 12 (e) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 no action inconsistent to the general or special provisions issued by the Board of Directors of the Disaster Management Centre or any other relevant written law has been reported except for the following observations.

<u>Reference to laws and regulations</u>	<u>Observations</u>
(a) As per the Monetary Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (i) F.R.104 (1)	Preliminary inquiries should have been initiated immediately to determine the extent, causes and offenders of the damages caused but this was not the case with regard to 11 vehicle accidents from 2018 to August 2020.
(ii) F.R. 104 (3)	If there is a delay of more than 7 days in submitting a complete report on the loss, an initial report should have been sent but it had not been done in respect of 15 vehicle accidents.
(iii) F.R.104 (4)	As of February 17, 2021, complete reports have not been submitted regarding 33 vehicle accidents related to the period 2015 to 2017 and 31 road accidents from 2018 to August 2020.
(iv) F.R.105	Out of the obsolete and destructible items identified in the annual inventory survey since 2019, action had not been taken for the deficiency of 409 items and items which have got misplaced.
(v) F.R.110	The damage and loss report had not been updated.
(b) Public Business Circular No. 12 dated 2 June, 2003	Annual Reports of the institution (centre) from 2014 to 2017 have not been tabled at the Parliament as at 30 th March 2020

2.2.3 As per section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act no. 19 of 2018 the resources in the Disaster Management Centre has not been used thriftily, efficiently and effectively according to the relevant laws and regulations within the given time period.

An amount of Rs. 1,052,460.00 has been spent in the month of December, of the year under review for the purchase of the fingerprint machine. A formal agreement had not been signed as per 8.9.1 (b) of the Procurement guidelines. The audit observed that it was a matter of controversy that the entire amount was paid to the contractor without signing a contract, before the machine was installed and commissioned.

3. Other points

- (a) The head office of the centre had been constructed in 2010 at a cost of Rs, 1,034.39 million in a land that belonged to the Department of Meteorology but the process to transfer the land and the building legally to the centre had not been completed as at the end of the year under review.
- (b) The National Disaster Management Plan had not been completed by the end of the year under review and the formulation of the Human Resources Policy had not been completed even by 30th March, 2021.
- (c) The projects selected under paragraph (1) of the Guidelines for Disaster Risk Reduction Project dated 13th February, 2020 should certify and request that the relevant responsible government agencies do not have sufficient physical and financial resources to mitigate the identified risks. However, without making such a request, an amount of Rs. 29,958,885.00 had been provided to 26 government organisations for various projects.
- (d) Upon completion of a project, a certification should be obtained from a technical officer or the relevant officials confirming that the project has been successfully completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract. However, completion certifications of 11 such projects worth Rs. 13,782,677.00 carried out during the year were not submitted for audit purposes and furthermore, signed contracts of 3 projects for which financial provisions amounting to Rs.2,350,000.00 had been advanced during the year, were also not submitted for audit verification.
- (e) In order to renovate and maintain 77 early warning towers located in 14 districts around Sri Lanka an agreement has been entered into with a private company at a cost of Rs. 134,746,418.00 and since the relevant work had not been completed on time, the agreement was extended. Information on the parts to be repaired and maintained in accordance with

paragraph 2 (A) 1 of the Agreement should have been submitted to the supplier before signing the said Agreement. However, due to non-submission of such information the payment was made without confirmation as to whether the repair work carried out by the supplier was as expected and in order. According to the audited information, although Rs.89,764,707.00 has been incurred as expenses, all 77 towers were not functioning due to satellite technology and accordingly the towers could not continue to function properly as expected.

- (f) Amendments to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 have been made since 2008 but the relevant amendments had not been submitted for approval of the House of Parliament as of 31st December 2019.
- (g) For the preparation of multi hazard risk profile for disaster management, Rs. 247 million had been allocated and Rs. 201 million provisions had been received for this purpose. However, this work had not been completed and Rs. 53 million of the allocated provisions has been spent outside of the relevant purpose.
- (h) The approved cadre of the centre was 465 as at 31st December 2020 but the existing cadre is 304 with 161 vacancies. However, the centre has not taken any necessary measures to fill these vacancies or to amend the human resources plan accordingly.

W.P.C.Wickramaratna

Auditor General