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அனர்த்த முகாமைத்துவ மத்திய நிலையம்
Disaster Management Centre

වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව 2021

ஆண்டு அறிக்கை 2021

Annual Report 2021

International event to
commemorate the
**INTERNATIONAL DAY
OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**
Theme: COVID-19 and systemic risks



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இலங்கையில் பாதுகாப்பான சமுதாயமும் நிலைபேறான அபிவிருத்தியும்.
Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka.



Annual Report

2021

Content

1	Introduction	1
1.1	National Council for Disaster Management	1
1.2	Hazards identified under the scope of Disaster Management	2
2	Brief profile of the Disaster Management Centre	3
2.1	Vision, mission and objectives	3
2.2	Functions of the Disaster Management Centre	4
2.3	Interim Management Committee (IMC)	4
2.4	Audit and Management Committee (AMC)	5
2.5	Organizational Structure of the Disaster Management Center	6
2.5.1	Qualification of staff officers of Disaster Management Centre	7
2.6	Details of the staff of the DMC	8
2.6.1	Civilian staff of Disaster Management Center head office and District units as on 31 st December 2021	8
2.6.2	Tri forcers and Police staff of Disaster Management Center head office and District units as on 31 st December 2021	9
2.6.3	District Disaster Management Coordinating Units	9
2.7	Analysis of the disaster situation	10
2.7.1	Disaster impact analysis	10
3	Main activities at national level	16
3.1	Preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan for 2022 - 2030	16
3.2	Preparation of strategic plans for Local Disaster Risk Reduction plans	16
3.3	Institutional Disaster Management Plan – preparation of guidelines for all ministries, government institutions, departments and agencies	17
3.4	Access to examinations amidst disasters – G.C.E (O/L) Examination - 2020	17
3.5	Managing safety centres - Handbook for safety centre managers	18
3.6	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR)	19
3.7	World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD)	20
3.8	International Conference on “Civil – Military dialogue on search and rescue.”	21
3.9	Contribution of the DMC to control Covid 19 pandemic	21
3.10	Discussion on providing relief amidst the present disaster situation	22

3.11	Global warming and managing the disaster risk situations in the country owing to the climatic and meteorological changes.	24
4	Progress of the technical sector in 2021	24
4.1	Preparedness and planning division	24
4.1.1	Preparedness plan at district level	25
4.1.2	Response plan for disaster preparedness	25
4.1.3	Fix sign boards in disaster risk areas	26
4.1.4	Monsoon preparedness programme – National, district and regional	27
4.1.5	Preparation of school disaster preparedness plans	30
4.1.6	Emergency Preparedness Programmes for Hospitals	31
4.1.7	IOTWMS communication tests	31
4.1.8	Posters to raise awareness to predict the speed of the wind	32
4.1.9	Distribution of (foldable) beds with mattresses to safety centers	32
4.1.10	Progress review meetings	33
4.1.11	Discussion on providing relief in the face of the disaster situation	33
4.2	Training and awareness programmes	33
4.2.1	National Level Training and Awareness programmes	34
4.2.2	Create exhibits to raise awareness among school children through exhibitions	35
4.2.3	Creating informative display boards to raise awareness among people regarding global programmes on disaster risk management	36
4.2.4	Purchasing books for the Resource Centre (Library)	36
4.2.5	National level training for the officers in stakeholder institutions	36
4.2.6	Capacity building programme on disaster risk management	37
4.2.7	National programme to integrate disaster risk management into – extracurricular activities of the school curriculum	38
4.2.8	National programme to provide vocational training for low income earners by the multi task development task force	38
4.2.9	Media discussions and programmes to raise awareness	39
4.2.10	Raise awareness among the public through the DMC website and social media	39

4.2.11	National Safety Day programme	40
4.2.12	District level training and awareness programmes	40
4.2.13	Distribution of hand bills	41
4.2.14	District level journalists awareness programme	42
4.2.15	Capacity building programmes for the staff	43
4.3	Mitigation, Research and Development division	43
4.3.1	Implementation of disaster risk reduction projects	44
4.3.2	Integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream development process	45
4.3.3	Integrate disaster risk reduction into education sector	46
4.3.4	Document on institutional responsibilities and people's responsibilities for disaster risk reduction	46
4.3.5	Preparation of guidelines on conducting simulation programmes	47
4.3.6	Implementation of the SENDAI Framework	47
4.3.7	Disaster risk assessment	47
4.3.8	Disaster Risk Assessment in selected cities	47
4.3.9	Disaster Risk Assessment in the field of education	47
4.3.10	Programme to assess disaster risk by identifying high risk areas for disaster risk reduction	48
4.3.11	Exchanging experiences with stake holder agencies	48
4.3.12	Assess the losses and damages due to disasters	49
4.3.13	Updating Desinventra data base	49
4.3.14	Riskinfo web Portal	49
4.3.15	Identifying disaster struck areas and obtaining information using satellite images	49
4.3.16	District level responses for complaints, demands, proposals and inquiries	49
4.3.17	Implementing the other projects	49
4.4	Emergency Operations division	50
4.4.1	Emergency Operations conducted in 2021	50
4.4.2	Contribution of the DMC to control the fire occurred in X- press Pearl ship	53

4.4.3	Other tasks carried out by the Emergency Operations Centre	54
4.4.4	Projects implemented by the Emergency Operation unit in 2021	55
4.4.5	Modernizing the district emergency operation centre	55
4.4.6	National Emergency Operation Plan	56
4.4.7	Conducting search and rescue courses / programmes	57
4.4.8	Equipment purchased for emergency responses in 2021	58
4.4.9	Early warning	59
4.4.10	Call centre	60
4.4.11	Coordinating the Three forces and the Police	60
4.5	Financial Division	62
4.5.1	Financial Progress as at 31st December 2021	62
4.5.2	10 Year Financial Record - Disaster Management Centre (Annex 01)	
5	Auditor General's Report of the year ending 31 st December 2021	95

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).

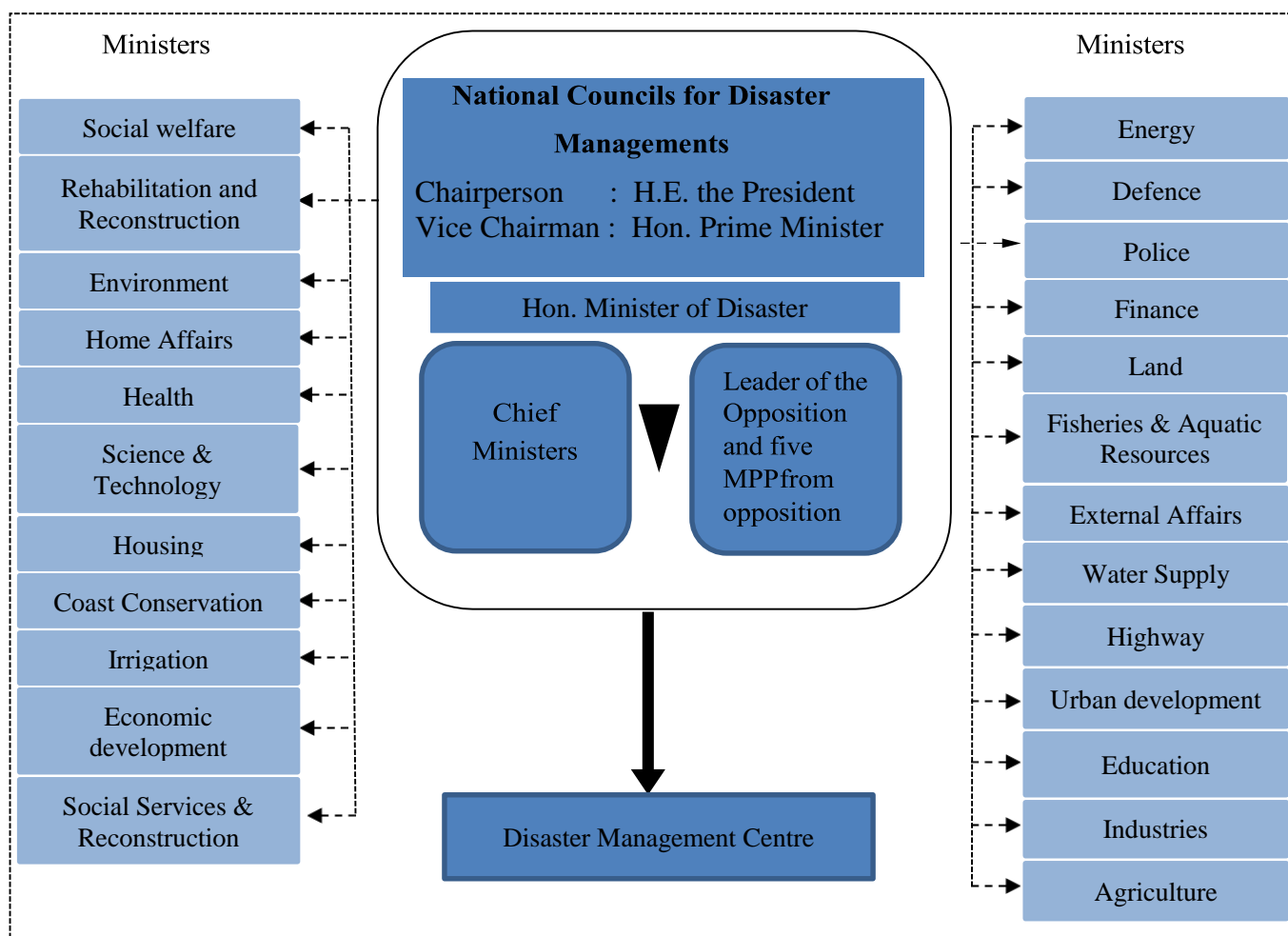


Figure 1.1: Composition of the National Council

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 four sessions of meetings during year 2021. The composition of the Interim Management Committee of the Disaster Management Centre is as follows.

Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management General G.D.H.Kamal Gunarathna (retired) WWV RWP RSP USP USP NDC PSC	-	Chairman
Representative, Ministry of Defence Mr. R. M.P. S. Ratnayaka , Additional Secretary	-	Member
Director General – National Building Research Organization Dr. Asiri Karunawardhana	-	Member
Representative, Ministry of Local Govt. and Provincial Councils Mrs. M. A. S. Maheshi, Additional Secretary	-	Member

Representative, Ministry of Finance and Policy Panning Mrs. A. N. Amaratunga , Director	-	Member
Chief Accountant of the Ministry of Disaster Management Mr. H. U. R. Fonseka	-	Member
Director General DMC Maj. Gen. S. Ranasinghe (retired) RWP RSP MSC NDU	-	Secretary

2.4 Audit and Management Committee (AMC)

The composition of the Audit and Management Committee of the DMC as at 31 December 2021 is as follows.

Ref. No.	Name, Designation and Institute	Designation in the committee
01	Mrs. A. N. Amaratunaga – Director A. N. Amaratunga – Treasury Budget Department, General Treasury	Chairman
02	Mr. R. M. P. S. Ratnayaka – Additional Secretary (Parliamentary Affairs and Policies) , Ministry of Defence	Member
03	Mr. H. U. R. Fonseka – Chief Accountant , Disaster Management Divison	Member
04	Mrs. K. A. S. Maheshi – Additional Secretary (Development) , Ministry of Local Governmemnt and Provincial Councils.	Member
05	Mrs. L. G. B. Sandamali – Audit Superintendent (Acting) National Audit Office	Observer
06	Mrs. R. A. N. D. Ranatunga – Chief internal auditor, Disaster Management Division.	Observer
07	Maj. Gen. S. Ranasinghe (Retired) Director General, Ministry of Disaster Management	Secretary
08	Mr. J. H. P. Jayalath - Internal Auditor, Disaster Management Center	Convenor

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 2021, 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, Department of Public enterprises 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 2021 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 Organizational 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.

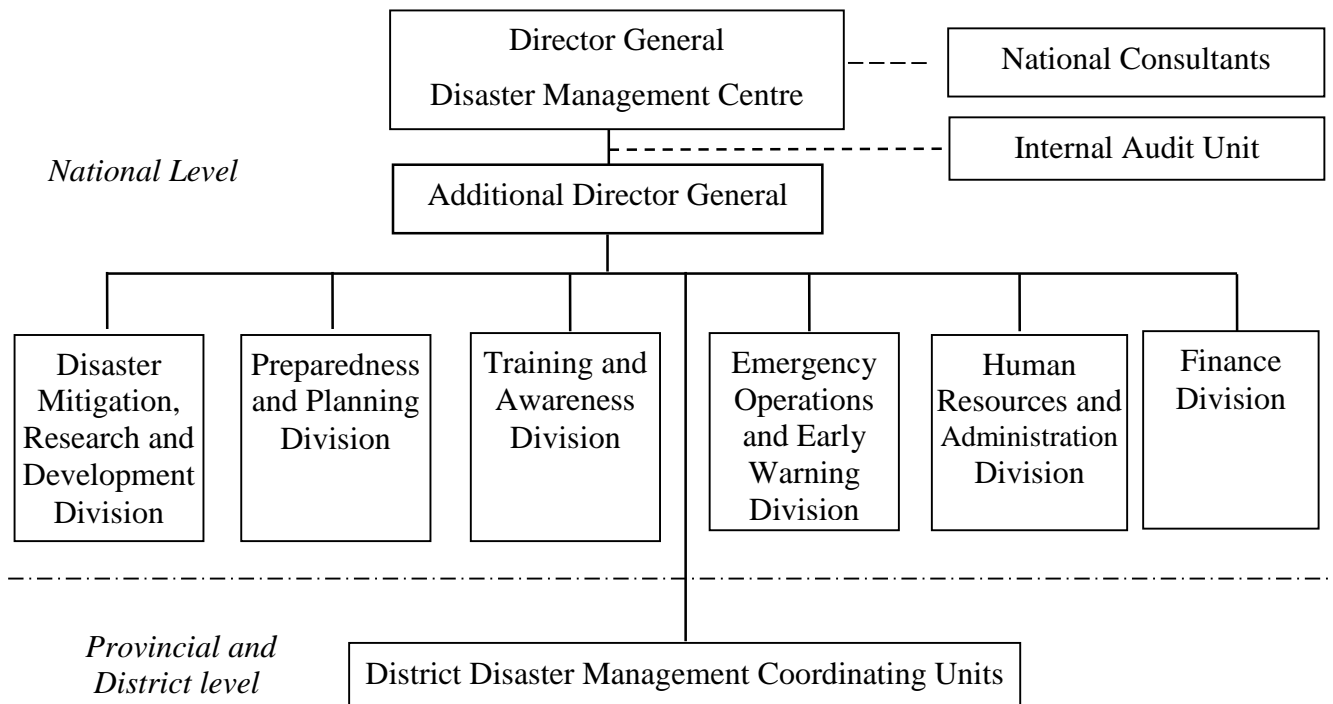


Figure 2.1: Organization structure of the DMC

2.5.1 Qualification of staff officers of Disaster Management Centre

Table 2.1: Qualifications of senior officials

Major General Sudantha Ranasinghe RWP RSP MSc ndu psc (Retired)	Director General	MSc (War Studies) (Pakistan) BSc (Military & Police Strategy) (China) BSc (War Studies) (Pakistan) Dip. (Personnel Management)
Rohan Priyantha Samarakkody	Additional Director General	MSc (Analytical Chemistry) BSc (Special) (Chemistry) C.Chem. M.I. Chem. C
Dissanayake Mudiyansele Sugathadasa	Director (Awareness)	MSc (Social Science) MA (Criminology) BA (Special) (Sociology and Criminology) PGDip. (International Affairs)
Jayaweera Mudiyansele Sunil Jayaweera	Director (Preparedness)	MSc (Town & Country Planning) PGDip (Applied Sociology) BSc (Special) (Estate Management & Valuation) Chartered (Town Planner)
Amarasinghe Arachchilage Anoja Kumudu Kumari Senewirathne	Director (Mitigation, Research & Development)	MSc (Geo Information Science & Earth Observation) (Netherlands) PGDip. (Human Resources Management) BSc (Special) (Geology) Dip (International Relations) CEI (UK) (Part I & II)
Kiripitiya Abeysinghelage Nishantha	Director (Finance)	MSc (Professional Accounting) BSc (Special) (Accountancy)
Weliginda Pathirannehelage Adepa Kamaljith Thilakarathna	Director (Human Resources & Administration)	MSc (Management) BA Dip (Management)
Brigadier Weliweriya Liyanage Anil Crishantha Perera RWP RSP USP	Director (Operations)	MSc (Defence studies) Dip (Defence Management) Dip (International Relations) PQHRM (CIPM), NDHRTD (CIPM)

2.6 Details of the staff of the DMC

2.6.1 Civilian staff of Disaster Management Center head office and District units as on 31st December 2021

Table 2.2: Staff as at. 31.12. 2021

Designation	Approved cadre	Actual cadre	No. of vacancies
Director General	1	1	0
Additional Director General	1	1	0
Director	6	6	0
Internal auditor	1	1	0
Deputy Director	18	0	18
Assistant Director	15	11	4
Assistant Director (district)	25	23	2
Accounting officer	1	1	0
Administrative officer	1	0	1
Investigative officer	1	1	0
Personal Assistant	1	0	1
Geo Information Data System analyst	1	1	0
Data System analyst	1	1	0
Information Technology officer	1	0	1
Network System administrator	1	0	1
Librarian	1	0	1
Development officer	101	0	101
Translator	2	0	2
Information Technology assistant	6	5	1
Motion and Still cameraman	1	1	0
Communication technician	3	1	2
Radio operator	1	1	0
Management Assistant/ Disaster Management assistant	201	174	27
Driver	39	39	0
KKS	35	35	0
Total	465	303	162

2.6.2 Tri forcers and Police staff of Disaster Management Centre head office and District units as at 31st December 2021

Table 2.3: Details of the cadre representing the Tri Forces and Police as at 31st December 2021

Location	Sri Lanka Army		Sri Lanka Navy		Sri Lanka Air force		Sri Lank Police		Total	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
DMC	2	8	2	9	1	7	1	11	6	35
DDMCU Colombo	-	-	1	-	1	16	-	-	2	16
DDMCU Puttalam	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	6
DDMCU Hambantota	-	-	1		1	13	-	-	2	13
DDMCU Kalutara	1	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	19
DDMCU Galle	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23
DDMCU Matara	2	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	27
Total	6	77	5	9	4	42	1	11	16	139
Grand Total	83		14		46		12		155	

2.6.3 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs)

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

The number of Disaster Management Assistants varies from district to district depending on the vulnerability of the district to disasters. DDMCUs consist of 25 Assistant Directors (district) and 109 District Disaster Management Assistants, Disaster Management Assistants and Management Assistants in all twenty five (25) districts. Army and Air Force personnel are attached to the administration of Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara Hambantota and Puttalam DDMCUs and other DDMCUs are administered by civil officers.

All DDMCUs are established in the respective District Secretariats, except the Kalutara district DDMCU. The District Disaster Management Coordinating mechanism is shown below in figure 2.2.

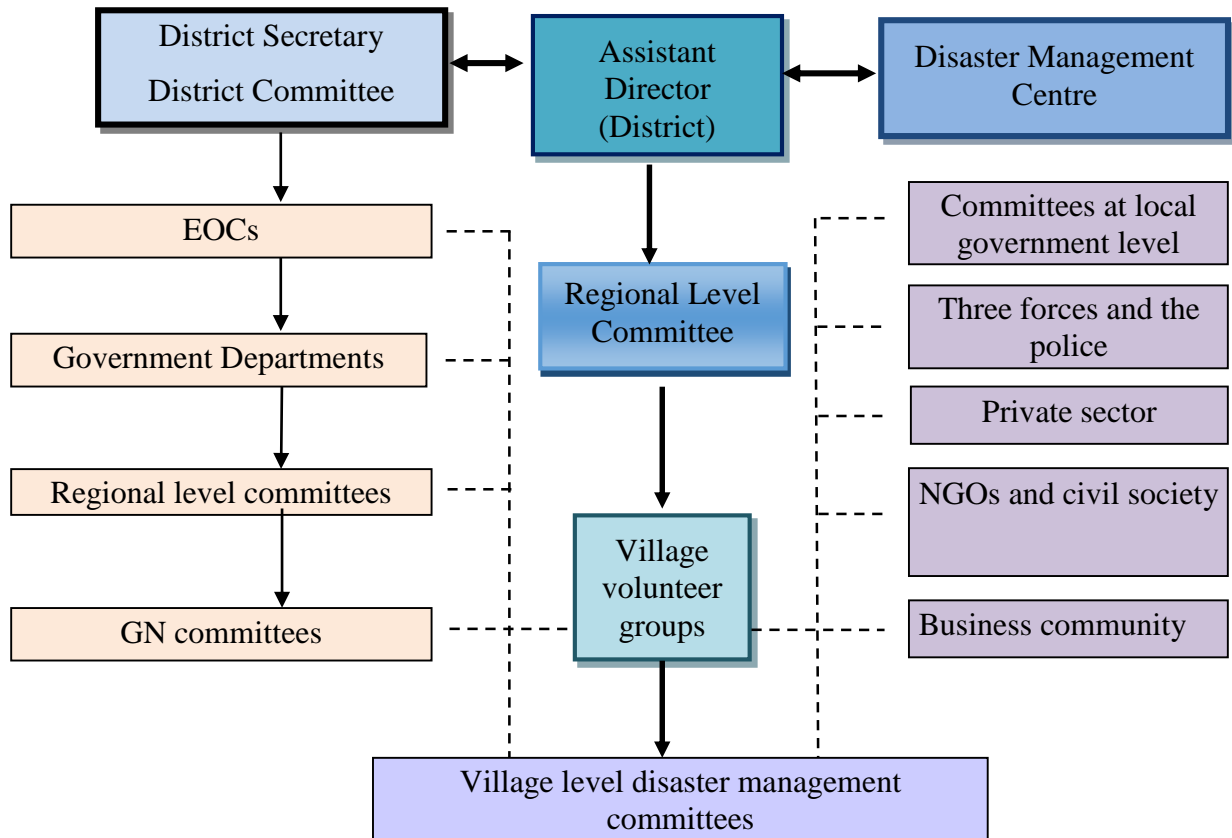


Figure 2.2 District Disaster Management Coordinating mechanism

2.7 Analysis of the disaster situation

2.7.1 Disaster impact analysis

Total impact - 2021

A total of 771,418 people were affected by drought, floods, landslides, dam failure, drowning, heavy winds, fire and lightning in 2021. The number of persons affected by floods was 728,583 and by the drought 8,915 persons while 27,267 persons were affected by strong winds and cyclones. The number of deaths that were reported were 189 while 90 persons sustained injuries. It was also noted that the total death toll recorded was higher when compared with year 2020 (www.desinventar.lk).

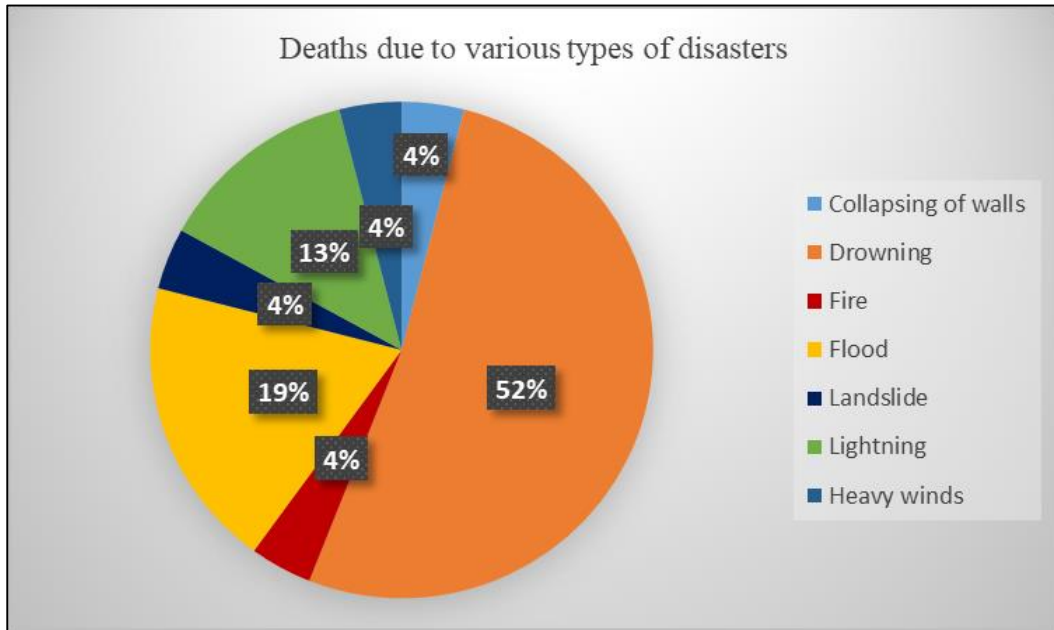


Figure 2.3: Deaths due to various types of disasters

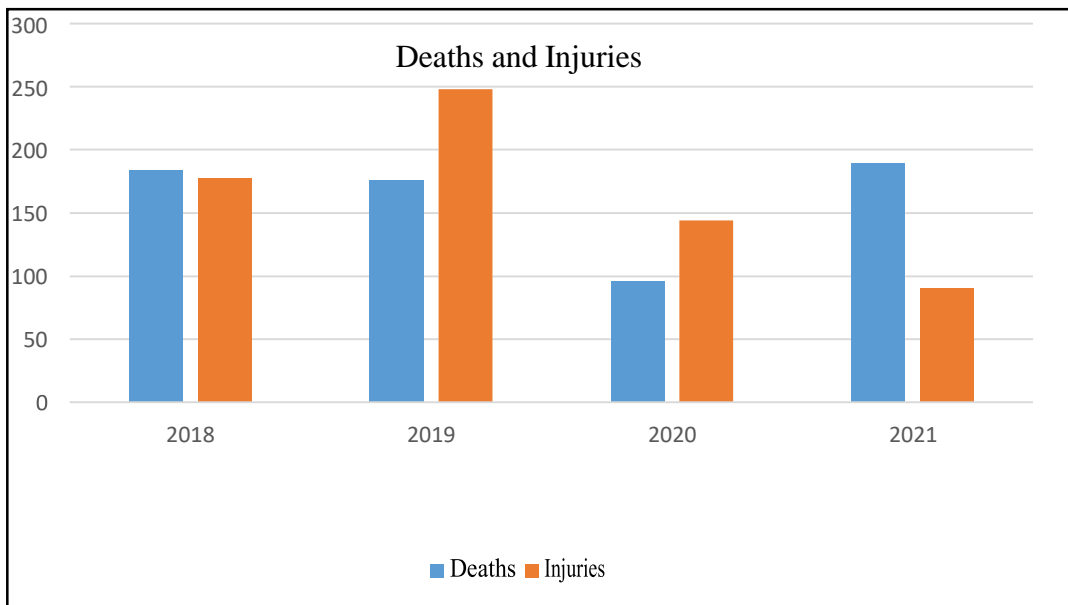


Figure 2.4: Deaths and Injuries (2018 – 2021)

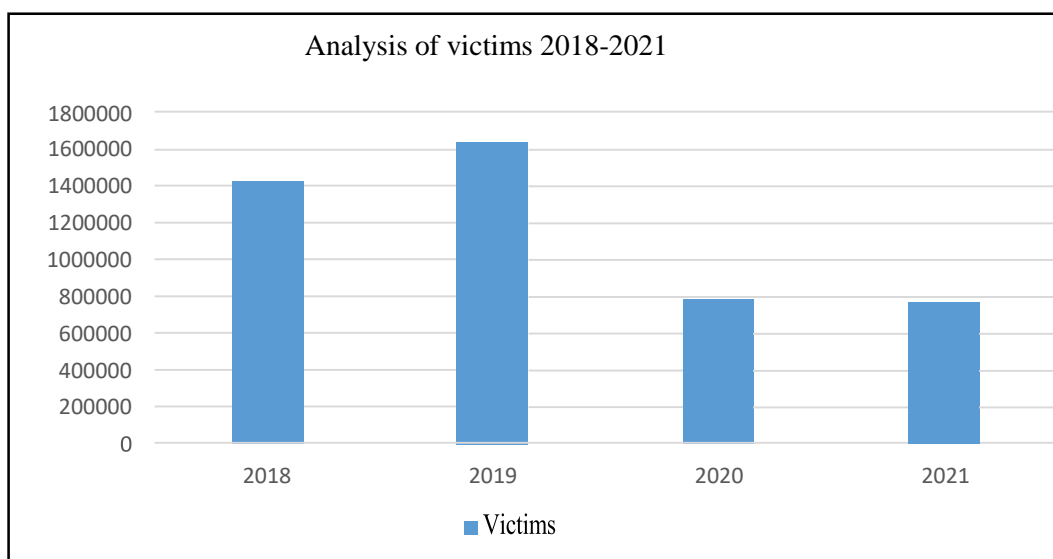


Figure 2.5: Number of victims

Houses damaged - 2021

Complete and partial damages to houses were at a minimum level compared to the past years of 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. A total of 8,630 houses were partially damaged while 264 houses were completely damaged.

Highest number of damages to houses were reported in May and November 2021 mainly due to the monsoon weather as the heavy winds and floods which occurred during the monsoons. The highest number of damages were reported from the districts such as Ratnapura, Gampaha, Kegalle and Puttalam.

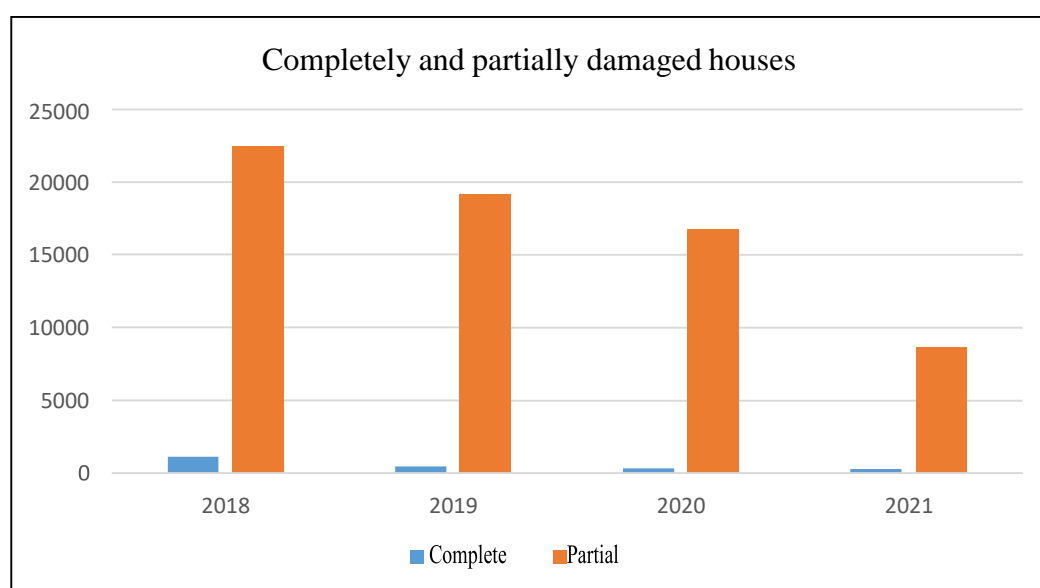


Figure 2.6: Complete and partial damages to houses from 2018 to 2021

Most of the damages to the houses were reported in May and November 2021 which are the usual monsoon periods and the causes identified were heavy winds and floods that prevailed. Highest number of damages were reported from Ratnapura, Gampaha, Kegalle and Puttalam districts.

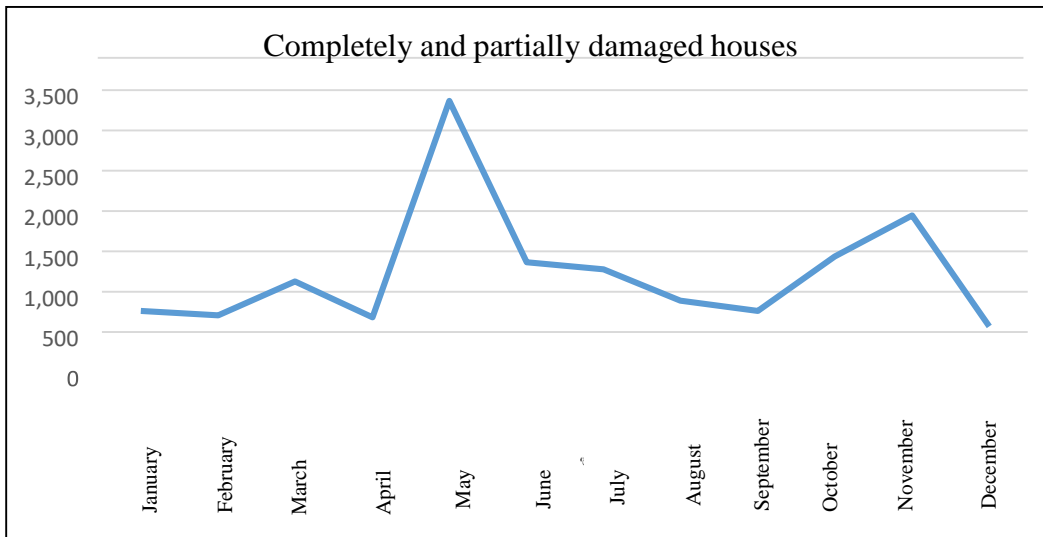


Figure 2.7: Completely and partially damaged houses

Houses damaged / destroyed due to various disasters

A total of 3791 houses were damaged partially owing to floods in 2021 and 96 houses got damaged completely. Further, a total of 3961 houses were damaged partially and 58 houses got damaged completely owing to heavy winds.

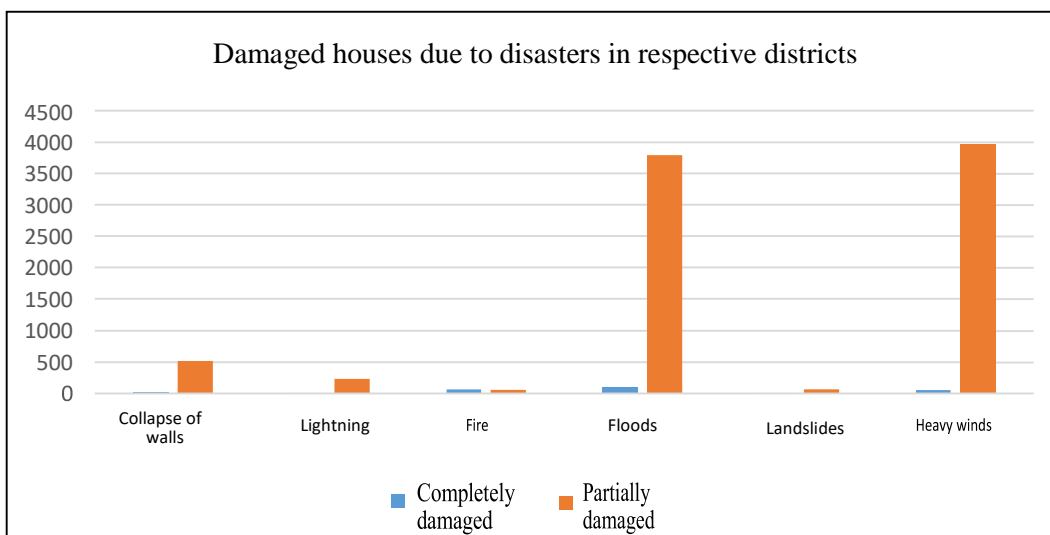


Figure 2.8: Damaged houses due to disasters in respective districts

Districts affected by disasters

The names of the district in which houses were damaged due to disasters are shown below and significant damage was reported from Ratnapura and Gampaha districts.

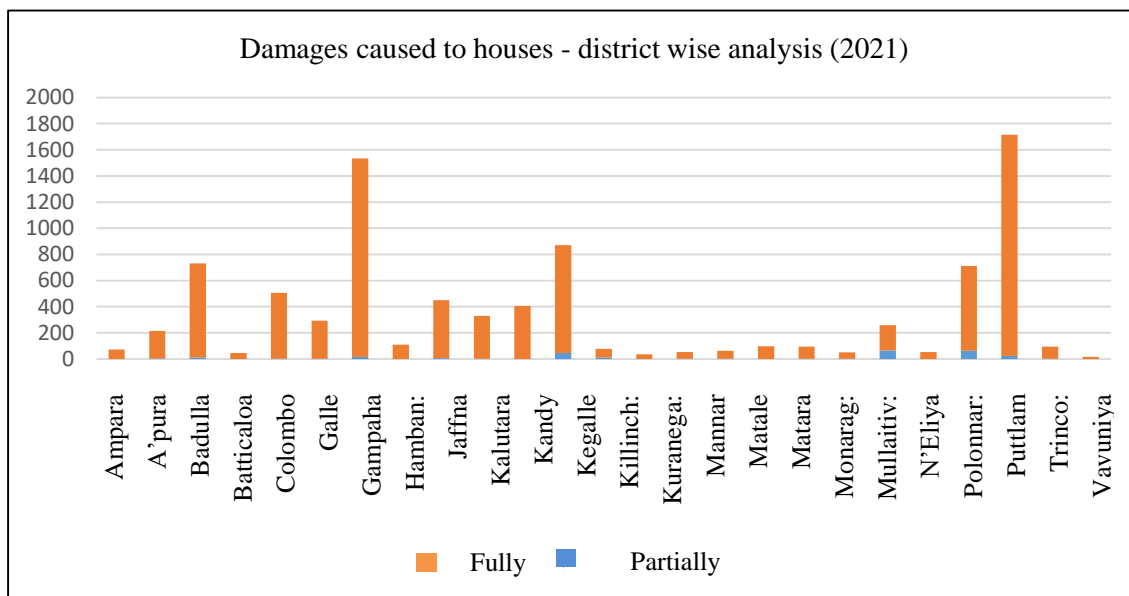


Figure 2.9: Damages caused to houses – district wise analysis (2021)

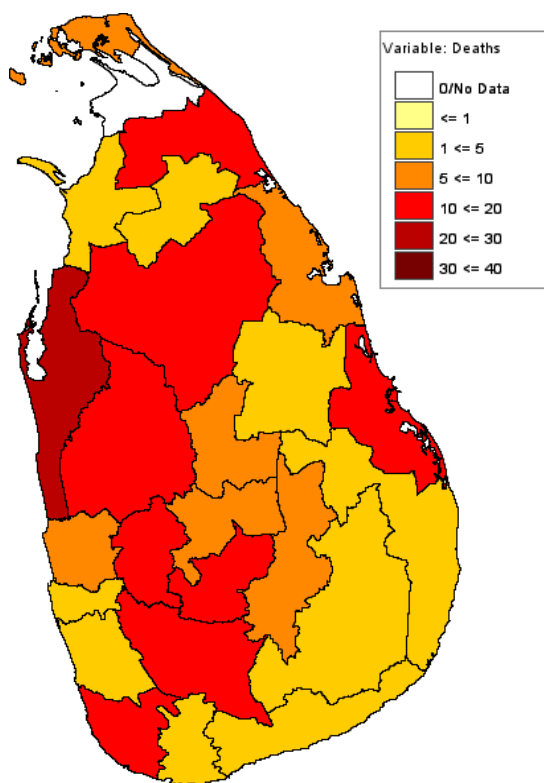


Figure 2.10: Deaths due to disasters

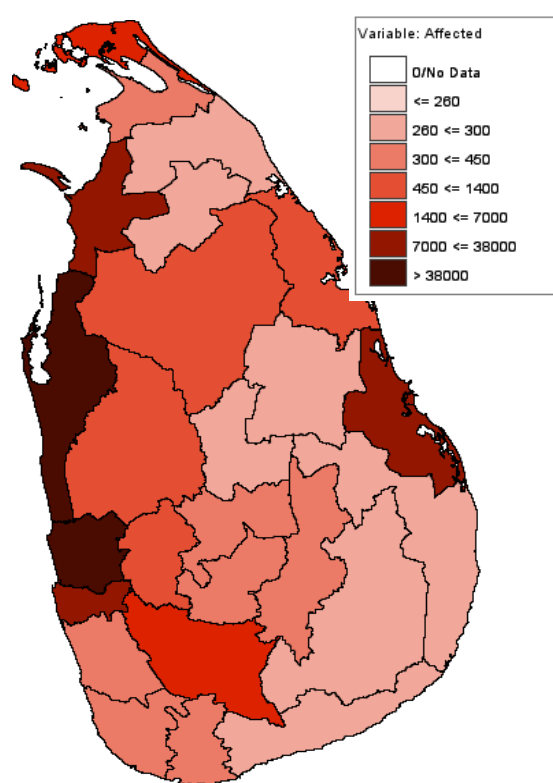


Figure 2.11: Impact of disasters

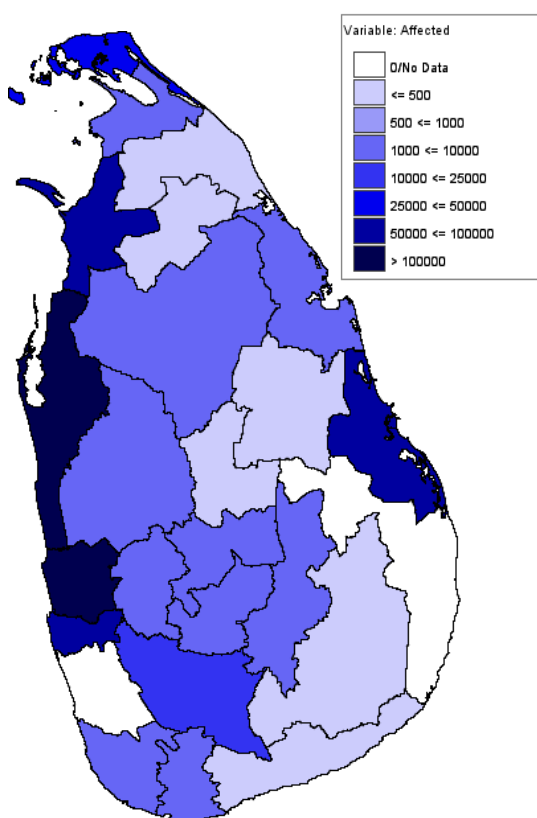


Figure 2.12: Flood victims

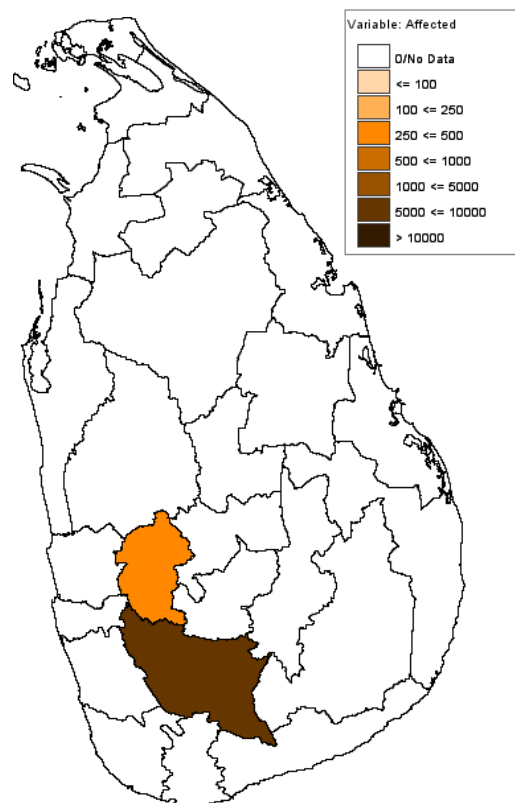


Figure 2.13: Drought victims

3. Main activities at national level

3.1 Preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan for 2022 - 2030

All plans should be prepared based on the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) in terms of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005. The National Disaster Management Plan represents the broad framework of disaster management in Sri Lanka and the proposed plan is for a ten year duration to mitigate disasters in Sri Lanka. Based on the above plan, the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP), Institutional Disaster Management Plan (IDMP) and other disaster management plans are required to be prepared.

The NDMP has been prepared according to the United Nations Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction and it has reached its final stage of finalization which incorporates the next ten years from 2022 to 2030.

3.2 Preparation of strategic plans for Local Disaster Risk Reduction plans

A residential workshop was conducted in Dambulla on 4th and 5th April 2021 in developing strategies to implement the local Disaster Risk Reduction plans harmonizing national strategies. This was attended by the Directors of DMC, Assistant Directors, District Assistant Directors and experts who had specific expertise and knowledge in this subject area. This programme was supported by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC).

3.3 Institutional Disaster Management Plan – preparation of guidelines for all ministries, government institutions, departments and agencies

In terms of Section 10 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005, all ministries, government institutions, departments and agencies all are required to prepare a Disaster Risk Management plan. The DMC is entrusted with the task of facilitating the preparation and implementation of the Institutional Disaster Management Plan (IDMP) in terms of section 8 of the Disaster Management Act. Accordingly, the Disaster Management Centre has prepared guidelines in accordance with the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of Sri Lanka to build resilience at institutional level.

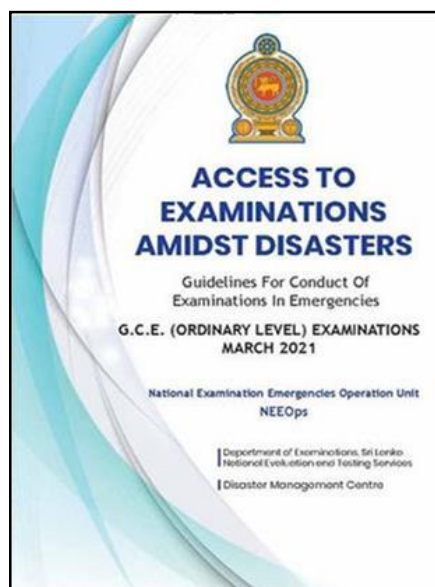


As per the National Disaster Management Plan, a specific institutional disaster management plans should be prepared for each institution. The guidelines stated in this publication which was launched on 13th October 2021 provide the guidelines to be adopted in developing the IDMP relevant for the specific institution.

Arrangements have been made to sensitize and raise awareness among selected government institutions about this guideline.

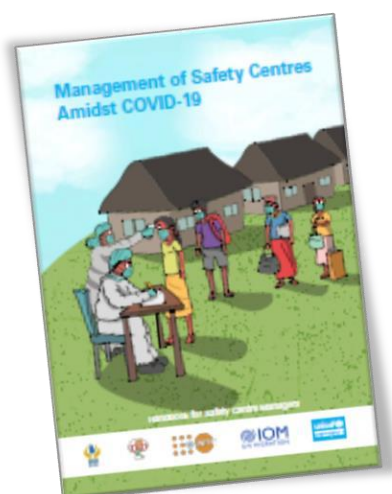
3.4 Access to examinations amidst disasters – G.C.E (O/L) Examination - 2020

The G.C.E (O/L) examination which was scheduled to be held in 2020 was held in March 2021 due to the prevalent COVID-19 pandemic situation. An emergency response plan was prepared upon the request made by the Department of Examinations to respond for unexpected disasters that could occur during the period in which, the examination was held to ensure that students face the examination without any obstacles. The COVID- 19 pandemic, climatic and weather conditions were taken into consideration when these guidelines were prepared under the advice given by the Ministry of Health, Meteorological Department, Department of Irrigation and National Building Research Organization. This publication which was supported this year as well by the Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management Sri Lanka (APAD SL).



3.5 Managing safety centres - Handbook for safety centre managers

Safety centres are required to be established for the victims and/or displaced persons due to disasters and emergencies and the management of such locations or centres should happen in an efficient manner. Additionally, in the face of the COVID -19 pandemic this situation is expected to get further complicated. Considering these concerns, it is pivotal to provide life supporting aid to the victims and/or displaced persons who seek shelter at safety centres to ensure their protection, dignity and wellbeing. This handbook is prepared to provide the safe centre managers with necessary skills and knowledge on the management standards in safe centres amidst the COVID 19 pandemic and the initiative for the publication of this handbook was taken from the DMC with the technical support from the disaster preparedness and response division in the Ministry of Health, UN Population Fund, International Organization for Migration and with the financial aid from the UNICEF. This handbook was published in all three languages for the easy use of all the officers in government institutions and stake holders attached to management of safe centres in Sri Lanka.



3.6 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR)

UN General Assembly has marked 13th October as the annual International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction 2015 -2030 was an opportunity given to the member countries to discuss about the progress in disaster risk reduction in terms of saving lives, livelihood and health. This year's International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction was commemorated on 13th October 2022 under the theme "Only together, can we save the planet" based on "Target F" of the Sendai Framework.

The national event to commemorate the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction for the very first time was organised by the Disaster Management Centre and it was held in BMICH, Colombo on 13th October 2021 from 1.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. This was conducted in hybrid form (online and physical) and the theme of the programme was "COVID -19 and systemic risks". This function focused its attention on the Sri Lankan viewpoint on the key areas which were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction was used to exchange expert knowledge on the ideas expressed by the foreign and local experts in the field of disaster management, especially with regard to pandemics and it was augmented with special messages from the leaders of world organizations. A total of 500 local and foreign registered participants joined online via Zoom facility and 1,500 followers joined through YouTube social media platforms. Foreign participants joined online from countries such as USA, UK, Australia, Zambia, Maldives, Malaysia, Kenya, Japan, India, Belarus, Heiti, Mexico, China, Fiji, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Jordan, Brazil, Cameroon, Philippines, Saudi Arabia. An extensive coverage was given in countries such as UAE, Somalia, Tanzania, New Zealand, Congo, Indonesia and Bosnia. This function was supported by the Huddersfield University (UK), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), Asia Preparedness Partnership (APP) and electronic media sponsorship was provided by NEWS 1st of the television channel of Maharaja group.



3.7 World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD)

United Nations organization has declared 5th November as the World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD). It has been dedicated to promote Tsunami awareness and share novel approaches to reduce risks throughout the world. To commemorate this day the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) conducted a local as well as an international function under the theme, “Learn, share and act”. The local programme focused on the importance of sharing experience obtained through international cooperation for Tsunami early warning and mitigation activities and it was conducted on 5th November 2021, with the participation of the Assistant Directors and staff of the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCU’s). The Assistant Directors of all fourteen coastal belt districts were required to present the respective Tsunami Operational plans. The international programme (hybrid) was conducted at the auditorium of the Disaster Management ministry with the participation of limited number of invitees consisting of key stakeholders and it was held on 8th November 2021. The main focus was on exchanging ideas expressed by the local and foreign professionals on threats posed due to Tsunamis, ways and means of creating awareness, mitigation of risks, early warning mechanism, case studies of other Asian countries etc. Out of the total number of online registered participants for the Tsunami Awareness Day programme almost 39% were from Sri Lanka while 61% were foreigners. Foreign participants were from countries like India, Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil and Canada. A total of 85 countries including China, Colombia, Egypt, France, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Indonesia, Guatemala, Japan, Korea, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, UK, United Arab Emirates, USA, and Uzbekistan participated online via Zoom technology. This programme was supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and professional assistance was provided by the University of Huddersfield, UK.



World Tsunami Awareness Day

3.8 International Conference on “Civil – Military dialogue on search and rescue.”

The International Conference on “Civil – Military dialogue on search and rescue” was conducted in 2021 with the participation of the Director General of Disaster Management Centre, Major Gen. SudanthaRanasinghe and Ms. Koshi Ai Chiago, the first Secretary of the Japanese Embassy and the Deputy Director of Ministry of Health, Dr. Hemantha Herath at the auditorium of the Ministry of National Defence and Disaster Management. A discussion with the experts in the field of disaster management was held with the Director General of the DMC chairing the meeting under the theme of “Search and Rescue Civil – Military discussion” along with the participation of the professionals in the government and private sector.

Training of civil and Tri forces officers including the police on search and rescue according to international standards is done within the disaster management process, under the patronage of the Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management Sri Lanka (APAD SL) and awarding of certificates was done to the officers who completed the training successfully.



Civil – Military dialogue on search and rescue

3.9 Contribution towards curtailing COVID-19 pandemic in the country

The DMC played an active role in controlling the COVID 19 pandemic in 2021 across the country with the support of its DDMCUs and plans were prepared targeting the areas which were affected by the South West and North East monsoons, with a view of preventing any adverse health risks that could occur during such disasters. The DMC prepared guidelines as to how people should behave in areas where the COVID 19 pandemic was prevalent. Furthermore, training and awareness programmes were conducted in all three languages with the participation of more than 200 officers.

Guidelines for the Search and Rescue groups were also prepared and those guidelines were distributed among the relevant institutions. Additionally, various resources and contributions received in the form of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) from International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and/or humanitarian agencies in controlling and preventing the spread of COVID-19 was carried out among all DDMCUs. People's awareness with regard to the disasters when facing the COVID-19 was also increased by providing hand bills and posters to the 25 districts and through the media programmes and other workshops organised by the DMC with the support from the Ministry of Health. People were made aware of the specific health guidelines to be followed during disasters through media programmes and other workshops organised by the DMC with the support from the Ministry of Health. Necessary follow up and coordination was done regarding the telephone calls received to 117 emergency call centre during COVID-19 pandemic.

3.10 Discussion on providing relief amidst the present disaster situation

A lengthy discussion was held in Committee room no. 2 in the premises of the parliament at 10.30a.m. on the course of action that should be taken to address floods and landslides which occurred in November 2021 and it was chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksha. Thirteen (13) Hon. ministers representing the National Council for Disaster management, eight (8) State ministers, twenty one (21) Members of Parliament (MPs) representing the parliament, Secretaries from the stakeholder ministries and twenty two (22) representing the departments and government institutions which have a direct involvement with the disaster management process participated in this meeting. Director General of Disaster Management Centre, Major General Sudantha Ranasinghe pointed out that the problems and challenges were identified when providing relief and resettlements during the disasters that occurred in the country at that time.

Members of Parliament (MPs) representing Badulla, Anuradhapura, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Kurunegala, Gampaha, Puttalam, Matale, Kalutara and Moneragala districts participated in this discussion and disaster situations in each district was taken into consideration.

Problems faced in the implementation of the resettlement programme

- Lack of alternative lands in high risk areas such as Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kegalle, Matale, Kandy and Kurunegala has become a major concern
- Inability to acquire the identified lands

- The approved limit of allocations to acquire lands and to construct houses has not been updated
- Lack of proper laws regarding the eviction of families from their dwelling places before permanent housing is given for resettlement

Proposals presented to mitigate disaster risk

- Large amounts of money utilised to provide relief in disaster situations could be saved by providing immediate resettlement after proper and systematic removal of houses that are facing risks
- Flats or apartments are more suitable in resettlement in highly populated areas such as Colombo
- Introducing flats or apartments to the families who reject resettlement due to different reasons and concerns
- It is more appropriate to obtain lands closer to estates in areas like Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla to construct houses

Decisions taken to minimize the existing disaster situations

- Fulfill necessary requests with the intervention of the National Building Research Organization after identifying the land requirement for resettlement programmes
- Taking necessary steps to avert disaster situations with the intervention of all the responsible government institutions
- Accelerate the land acquisition process after having a discussion with the Divisional Secretaries and owners of plantation companies
- It was proposed that immediate action should be taken to implement a consolidated mechanism together with the Department of Irrigation, Law (legal), Land Development Corporation, Coast Conservation Department, Road Development Authority, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation Corporation to prevent floods
- To submit a proposal to identify land requirement and alternative lands with the coordination of government institutions through the District Secretary
- Since there is a possibility to obtain housing loans from the National Housing Development Authority to repair houses or construct new houses in lands affected by disasters, such requests to be submitted through the District Secretary
- As there is a possibility of future disasters happening due to the islands of sand near the Mahaweli river in Gatambe, Gannoruwa, it is appropriate to remove the sands for proper development activities subject to obtaining prior approval of the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau

3.11 Global warming and managing the disaster risks in the country owing to the climatic and meteorological changes

The destruction caused to the lives and the property is rapidly increasing due to the emergency situation that has occurred owing to the intensifying disaster risks in the country. Sri Lanka Parliament had an open debate on this topic on 13th November 2021 by taking into consideration the disasters that occurred in 2021 and after that a committee consisting of the experts from leading institutions and technical agencies in the disaster management mechanism in the country was appointed to reduce disaster risk and to protect lives and the property of the people. In this regard the Ministry of Disaster Management was informed to present the proposals and ideas in this regard to the Parliament of Sri Lanka.

Accordingly, on the advice from the Secretary to the State Ministry of Public Security and Disaster Management and with the initiation by the Additional Secretary to the State Ministry of Public Security and Disaster Management, a meeting was held for all specialists in leading institutions that are engaged in disaster management on 13th December 2021 in the auditorium of the Ministry of Disaster Management. Topics that were discussed in this meeting were amending the present laws and regulations to match the existing requirements, formulate laws to manage the existing disaster risk and impending disasters, using new technology to implement the disaster management process efficiently, provide necessary financial provisions for the necessary structural projects to minimise high disaster risks, establish a strong and legal methodology to take action against persons or groups who create disaster risks in the country.

4. Progress of the technical sector in 2021

4.1 Preparedness and planning division

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

Disaster preparedness plans can be considered as ongoing working plans or documents that support to create a district level mechanism to respond to disasters. District Disaster Management Unit is the apex body within the district to respond to disasters. In this plan, the membership of the committee, sub committees and their duties and responsibilities has been documented in detail.

Information on administrative districts, existing hazards, likely risks and risk analysis or evaluations, information about main safety centres, human and physical resources within the area and information about the responsibilities of stakeholders associated with disaster response are also included.

4.1.1 Preparedness plan at district level

District level programmes were implemented through the District Disaster Management Units (DDMCUs) using the Rs. 7.5 million received for 2021 and its financial progress is 83% and physical progress is 46%.

Table 4.1: distribution of allocations among the districts and expenditure 2019 - 2021

Year	Financial allocations approved by the Treasury (Rs. Mn)	Expenditure (Rs. Mn.)
2019	18.0	16.8
2020	5.50	4.54
2021	7.50	6.25

Preparedness and planning division of DMC allocated provisions in 2021 to plan various preparedness activities to strengthen the disaster management capacity at district, divisional secretariat and GN division levels. Allocations were provided at District and Divisional Secretariat division levels in order to conduct workshops, meetings of the stakeholders to prepare / review disaster management plans and to print the aforesaid disaster management plans. This division also provides assistance for activities of conducting Tsunami, flood and land slide simulation programmes, hazard mapping, analyzing disaster situations, carrying out disaster response programmes such as establishment of village level Disaster Management committees and preparation of Preparedness plans for emergency response activities with community participation for people who live below dams of reservoirs, as a precaution of facing any calamities due to any fractures or ruptures of the dams.

4.1.2 Response plan for disaster preparedness

This monsoon preparedness plan was prepared in 2021 to respond to disasters immediately with the support from the relevant stakeholder institutions after taking into consideration the disasters in Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Matale, Mannar, Jaffna, Ampara and Kalutara districts and a sum of Rs. 317,720.00 was expensed.

4.1.3 Fix sign boards in disaster risk areas

Table 4.2: Details of the sign boards fixed in 2021

No.	District	Allocated amount	Completed amount	Expenditure
1	Matale	20	22	160,600.00
2	Mannar	15	15	132,750.00
3	Kegalle	20	80	739,000.00
4	Badulla	20	20	90,000.00
5	Anuradhapura	15	15	135,000.00
6	Hambantota	10	33	381,000.00
7	Kalutara	20	8	76,800.00
8	Gampaha	20	20	200,000.00
9	Jaffna	10	25	284,350.00
10	Matara	10	12	133,500.00
Total			250	2,333,000.00

A total of 250 sign boards were fixed in 2021 to inform people about disasters like landslides, floods and Tsunami. These boards were fixed in Matara, Hambantota, Kegalle, Badulla, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Kalutara, Matara, Matale, Gampaha and Mannar districts.



Fixing of sign boards - Hambantotadistrict



Fixing of sign boards – A'pura district

Details of the signboards that have been fixed to minimize disaster risks in all twenty five (25) districts from 2013 to 2021 are as follows.

Drowning sign boards	572
Tsunami sign boards	175
Landslide sign boards	314
Floods sign boards	58

4.1.4 Monsoon preparedness programme – National, district and regional

Early warning methodology, emergency placements, group placements, relief activities and management of safety centres are generally discussed as preparedness activities with the District Secretaries in the districts affected by the South West and North East monsoons. Through such discussions and meetings, it is expected to minimise the loss of lives and property.

Based on the forecasts given by the Meteorological Department on heavy rains and cyclones, and also by the NBRO on landslides and Department of Irrigation on floods, initial discussions are held with stakeholder institutions and response teams such as Tri forces, police and the Civil Security department with a view of minimizing the loss of lives and property and the problems faced by the public officers in district, regional and village level.

The intention of these activities and programmes are to summon the District Disaster Management committees in the districts affected by heavy rain and winds during the period of South West and North East monsoons and prepare relevant districts to face the disaster situations such as floods, landslides, cyclones etc.

District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs), of eleven (11) districts were involved in preparing plans to face the South West monsoon in 2021. Guidelines were issued to the District Secretary through these district-coordinating units on how to prepare for emergency response. On 4th May 2021 using online Zoom technology a meeting was held with the key technical agencies to obtain updates and forecasts related to the climatic conditions for the expected South West monsoon. Thereafter, on 22nd May 2021 the national stakeholders' meeting was held with the participation of key technical agencies and the media was also invited to join online.

The Disaster Management Circular dated 13th May 2021 bearing no. 01/2021 on Planning and Preparedness for Response during Disasters was issued and distributed among the eleven (11) District Secretaries for their reference and follow up purposes.



Media discussions international level



Awareness raising of stakeholders at

Preparedness plans were prepared with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2021 in the Districts and Divisional Secretariat divisions that would get affected by the North East and South West monsoons. Taking into account the country situation due to COVID-19 pandemic, it was a challenging task to follow the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health, and ensure effective preparedness and implementation of the proposed plans and programmes. There were 18 preparedness meetings at held at district level with the District Secretary chairing the said meetings and a total of 88 regional level meetings were also conducted.

Table 4.3: District level preparedness meetings 2021

No	District	Allocated Amount	Completed Amount	Divisional Secretariat Division	Expenditure
1	Colombo	2	2	Colombo	39,940.00
				Kolonnawa	39,940.00
2	Galle	1	1	Neluawa	29,970.00
3	Gampaha	3	1	Ja - Ela	31,250.00
				Gampaha	31,250.00
				Negombo	31,250.00
4	Kegalle	3	1	Bulathkohupitiya	38,580.00
5	Rathnapura	3	1	Kutuwita	38,250.00
6	Kurunegala	4	2	Rideegama	40,000.00
				Giribawa	40,000.00
7	Polonnaruwa	3	1	Welikanda	35,000.00
				Thamankaduwa	35,000.00
8	Ampara	3	1	Samanthurei	39,970.00
9	Jaffna	1	1	Uduwil	39,515.00
10	Mullaitivu	1	1	Oddusudan	16,950.00
11	Kalutara	3	1	Bulathsinhala	40,000.00
				Baduraliya	40,000.00
12	Vavuniya	2	1	Vavuniya	32,345.00
Total		18			639,210.00

The Colombo District Disaster Management committee meeting was held in the main auditorium of the Colombo District Secretariat, with the participation of Member of Parliament (MP) Major Pradeep Undugoda, the Chairman of the District Coordinating committee, and Director General of the Disaster Management Centre Major Gen. Sudantha Ranasinghe.



Nuwara Eliya District Disaster Preparedness Coordinating meeting was held in the Nuwara Eliya District Secretariat with the participation of stakeholder institutions and the District Secretary chaired this meeting.



A field observation was done on 12th November 2021 by the Mayor of Nuwara Eliya, Director General of the Disaster Management Centre and the Additional District Secretary with the hope of accelerating the renovating process of damaged houses and infrastructure owing to floods and landslides that occur due to bad weather in the district.



Contribution by humanitarian agencies for disaster responses

The response activities supported by the INGOs, NGOs and other volunteer institutions that are coordinating and working closely with the DMC joined to provide instant needs. The goods received from the United Nations sister organisations and other humanitarian organisations such as PPE, maternity sets, wash basins and dry rations, cooked food were distributed to the temporarily displaced persons from the SouthWest monsoon.



PPEs received from the World Food Programme

PPEs received from the American embassy



Maternity kits and dignity kits received from the UNFPA and FPA provided to pregnant women

4.1.5 Preparation of school disaster preparedness plans

These programmes are conducted jointly by the Ministry of education and the Disaster Management Centre to ensure the safety of the schoolchildren in the schools, which are located at disaster prone areas. These programmes were held in 10 schools with a Tsunami risk in Hambantota, Ampara, Jaffna, Batticalo and Mullaitivu districts in 2021. The objective of this programme is to prepare hazard risk maps with the participation of schoolchildren and schoolteachers, provide awareness regarding disasters and conduct preparedness programmes.

4.1.6 Emergency Preparedness plans and programmes for hospitals

The objective of formulating an Emergency Preparedness plan for hospitals is to ensure the safety of patients and hospital staff and also to prepare a plan to provide treatment to patients who are brought to a hospital in a sudden disaster situation. The natural disaster situations that may occur in and around the hospital and surrounding areas are identified and mapped under this plan and necessary courses of action, awareness programmes and preparedness programmes are planned to minimise the impact of the aforesaid disasters. Under this programme, five (5) programmes were conducted in 2021 in Badulla district and a total amount of Rs. 109,450.00 was spent for these activities as shown below.

Table 4.4: Preparedness programmes for hospitals - 2021

	District	Allocated no. of programmes	No. of programmes completed	Venue	Date	Expenditure (Rs.)	No. of participants
1	Badulla	5	5	Divisional Secretariat at Division	29/3/2021	109,450.00	60
Total						109,450.00	

4.1.7 IOTWMS communication tests

The Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS), at its meeting in Hyderabad, India on 10-11 February 2011, decided that regular communications tests should be conducted between the Tsunami Service Providers (TSPs) and the National Tsunami Warning Centers (NTWCs) of the IOTWMS. On behalf of the IOTWMS Working Group-2 on Tsunami Detection Warning and Dissemination the 22nd IOTWMS Communications Test on 9th June 2021 and 23rd IOTWMS Communications Test was conducted on 8th December 2021. The Department of Meteorology as the National Tsunami Warning Centre (NTWC) conducted the Communication test by using its designated communication modes (GTS, FAX, EMAIL and SMS). In this exercise, three (3) Tsunami Service Providers (TSPs) of IOWTMS sent four (4) regular Tsunami bulletins to NTWC and thereafter, NTWC reported back to the TSPs the receipt of the Tsunami bulletin information. The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) as the National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO) in Sri Lanka requested NTWC to forward all four (4) generated Tsunami bulletins to DMC-Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to evaluate the effectiveness of the dissemination process of the bulletins and identify any shortcomings for further improvement.

4.1.8 Posters to raise awareness to predict the speed of the wind

Arrangements were made to distribute Sinhala, Tamil and English language posters to the District offices to raise awareness and issue early warnings on the impact that the Beaufort scale based wind speed can have on inland and coastal areas. The technical support for this awareness project was received from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Sri Lanka office and the Department of Meteorology while financial assistance was provided by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC).



4.1.9 Distribution of field (foldable) beds with mattresses to safety centres

An amount of 1,000 field (foldable) beds with mattresses were purchased with the assistance of the World Bank aid to cater to emergency needs of safety centres during South West monsoon amidst the backdrop of COVID-19 pandemic. With the health regulations specifying maintaining adequate space in the safety centres and also catering to the needs of particular safety centres identified for isolation of COVID -19 suspected cases, it was important to provide proper temporary accommodation facilities. The World Bank under the CERC fund, expended Rs. 11.87 million for this procurement and arrangements have been made to distribute these beds within the districts, based on the requests made by each district through the District Secretariat

4.1.10 Progress review meetings

Progress review meetings pertaining to the performance of DMC were conducted on 26th July 2021 and on 1st November 2021 and was chaired by the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management. The district progress review meetings were conducted on 26th January 2021 with district officials of Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Kilinochchi, Vavuniya, Trincomalee, Batticalo, Ampara, Mannar, Moneragala and Badulla districts via Zoom technology.

Progress review meetings for Anuradhapura, Colombo, Badulla, Gampaha, Hambantota, Kalutara, Kandy, Kegalle, Kurunegala, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam and Ratnapura were held on 27.01.2021 through Zoom technology.



4.1.11 Discussion on providing relief in the face of disaster situations

A discussion on providing relief amidst the current disaster situation was held in the Parliament of Sri Lanka on 16th November 2021 with the Prime Minister presiding at the meeting. This discussion was held with the intention of discussing with the peoples' representatives and the public officers to provide relief to the people due to the disaster situations that have occurred in the country owing to global climatic changes. The Hon. Prime Minister, Ministers, MPs, Secretaries to the ministries and institutional heads participated at this meeting.

4.2 Training and Awareness Programmes

The responsibility of the Training and Awareness Division within the disaster management process is to raise awareness among the public by giving information to the people through training and awareness programmes, hand bills, posters, banners, exhibitions and electronic and print media on impending disasters, disaster management process, preparing people for disasters and getting the contribution of the people for that and to efficiently manage the impending disasters to protect the lives and property of the people. The intensity of natural disaster is on the increase due to global warming, meteorological and climatic changes, population growth, informal development activities and various natural and human behaviour

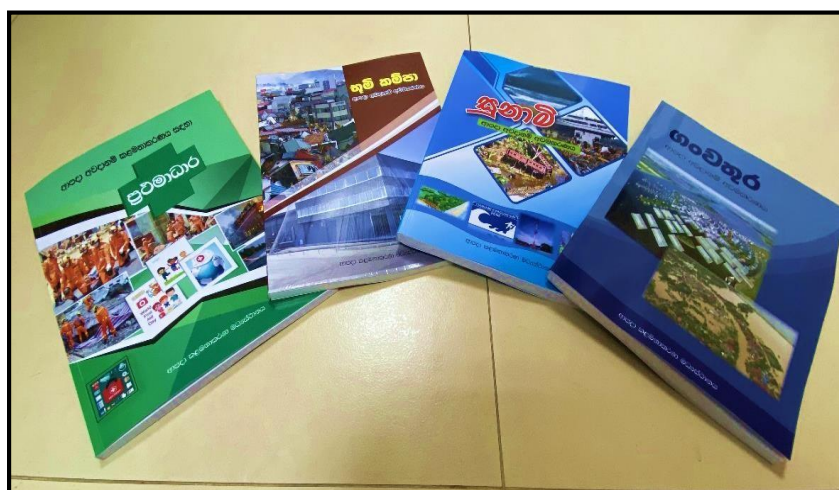
and destruction of lives and property has increased due to such disasters. This situation has become an obstacle to achieve sustainable developmental goals. Therefore training and awareness programmes were organised throughout the country in 2021 to cover all areas in the country. Those programmes could not be implemented as planned due to the laws and regulations imposed in the country by the Ministry of Health from time to time owing to the COVID 19 pandemic which prevailed at that time.

Training and awareness programmes should be done with the participation of people or public but due to health guidelines, programmes could not be organised. However, in 2021 when the rules related to COVID-19 were relaxed, the training and awareness programmes were carried out with a limited number of participants. Approximately Rs. 9.4 million was spent in 2021 and 197 programmes were implemented while 11,530 participated as direct beneficiaries. The details of the programmes conducted at national and district level are as follows.

4.2.1 National level training and awareness programmes

Printing of sets of books to raise awareness among school children on disasters

Steps were taken to print a set of books including seven (7) books in one set with a book for floods, tsunami, earth quakes, first aid, lightning, landslides and the drought, to raise awareness among school children on the disaster risk process with frequency of common disasters being on the rise. These books were printed in 2010 and distributed to the school libraries and as per the request made by the school community 500 sets of books were printed in 2021 using the financial allocations from the World Food Programme (WFP).



Types of books printed on disaster risk management

4.2.2 Create exhibits to raise awareness among school children through exhibitions

As required seven (7) sets of exhibits were prepared to use in exhibitions held at national, district and regional level and in schools. This awareness creation is expected to protect lives and property of the people and make public ready to face the disaster management process using simple pictures on as to how people should act during disasters and how to carry out the disaster management process.

Table 5.1: Details of District Disaster Management Coordinating Units and Equipment Provided with Demonstration Kits in 2021

District	Item						
	Easy manageable name boards	Foldable name boards	exhibition counter	Foldable chairs	Tsunami tower structures	Fans	Carpets
Colombo	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Kalutara	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Ampara	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Mannar	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Vavuniya	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Nuwara Eliya	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Mullaitivu	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Total	7	21	7	14	7	7	7



Easily manageable main name boards, foldable boards, exhibition counters etc.

4.2.3 Creating informative display boards to raise awareness among people regarding global programmes on disaster risk management

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 -2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are two programmes implemented under the guidance of United Nations to manage the global disaster situations that have intensified owing to various natural and human activities, global warming and climatic and weather changes. Based on these international frameworks and goals to be adopted by Sri Lanka, two (2) types of display boards were designed and prepared to create greater awareness about the global disaster risk reduction processes and these were exhibited of fixed for display in the district offices as well as the head office.



Designed display light boards

4.2.4 Purchasing books for the Resource Centre (Library)

Books and research material on disaster management were purchased at a cost of Rs. 641,571.00 for the resource center (library) established at DMC head office. Accordingly, 585 Sinhala language books, 22 English language books and 24 monthly periodicals were purchased. The resource centre (library) of the DMC is used by PhD candidates, post graduate candidates, university students, staff, school children and many others who are engaged in various studies and necessary facilities have been provided to encourage the reading and reference habits.

4.2.5 National level training for the officers of key stakeholder institutions

Disaster management process is not an isolated process and various ministries, departments, corporations, Tri forces and the Police have been assigned with certain specific responsibilities on disaster management in terms of the laws and regulations of the country. Various kinds of

training and awareness programmes have been organised in 2021 to provide knowledge and awareness to the officers in these institutions to which the responsibility of the disaster management process is assigned. The details of such programmes are as follows;

Table 5.2: Training and Awareness programmes conducted in 2021

Serial No.	Target group / Awareness programme	No. of participants
1	Awareness programme for Sri Lanka Army officers	135
2	Awareness programme for Sri Lanka Army officers	65
3	Awareness programme for Sri Lanka Army officers (Gampola Army Training School)	160
4	Awareness programme for Tri forces officers, Police and officers of other technical institutions (“Boots on Ground” united training programme)	20
5	Awareness programme for Sri Lanka Air Force officers - (Morawawa Air Force officers)	35
6	Sri Lanka Army Training Centre officers (Gampola) Emergency OperationS Centre observation field programme	136
Total		551



Awareness programme for army officers on disaster risk reduction

4.2.6 Capacity building programme on disaster risk management

Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) conducted a four (4) day residential training programme for Tri forces engaged in district level emergency situations, Police and active workforce of members of the DMC. The necessary theoretical and practical

knowledge was provided and the objective was to enhance the knowledge and skills in managing district level emergencies in an efficient manner.



Capacity building programme for disaster risk management

4.2.7 National programme to integrate disaster risk management into extra-curricular Activities of the school curriculum

Risks of disasters occurring owing to natural and human activities that are taking place at present are being intensified and destructions caused to lives and property are on the increase. The nature and types of disasters have also become complex. The DMC acts to protect the livelihoods and the property of the public especially the vulnerable communities with the contribution of various groups in the country.

A national programme was implemented in 2021 enabling the National Scout Association, Sri Lanka Girl Guide Association, Sri Lanka Cadet Corps officers at regional and rural level to get a training on disaster management and allow them to work as an active group in the process of disaster management and also to integrate this as an extra-curricular activity of the school curriculum jointly to be done with the Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka Scouts Association and Sri Lanka Girl Guides Association.

4.2.8 National programme to provide vocational training for low income earners by the Multi Task Development task force

As per the training module prepared in 2020 to train assistants who have been selected for the disaster risk management process within the proposed multi task development task force established under the policy of “vistas of prosperity”, the relevant training programmes were implemented by providing technical support for the related training programmes at the district level. These training programmes were implemented at district level and the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) implemented these programmes and other necessary facilities and advice were given by the Awareness Division of the DMC.



Disaster Management programme for nursing assistants - Hambantota district

4.2.9 Media discussions and programmes to raise awareness

Mass media is the most efficient mode to carry disaster risk information to the people. The DMC frequently conducts discussions, training and awareness programmes for media personnel at national and local level. These awareness programmes are conducted with the assistance of heads or representatives of key stakeholder institutions and/or agencies which contribute to manage emergency disaster situations. During these sessions, impending disasters and preparedness for such programmes are discussed at length.



Conduct media discussions

4.2.10 Raising awareness among the public through the DMC website and social media

Early warning on disasters and raising awareness is done through the official web site of DMC. Further, updating public social media networks is also handled by the media unit which is under the purview of the Awareness division. Providing data and information about an emergency which has occurred during a disaster and updating necessary data to raise awareness among national and international agencies is done on daily basis.

4.2.11 National Safety Day programme

Sri Lanka lost more than 35,000 lives and property to the tune of billions of rupees owing to the Tsunami disaster in 2004. Arrangements were made to conduct religious programmes and awareness programmes together with the national safety day programme on 26th of December to commemorate Tsunami victims.

Amidst the challenges the country faced in 2021, religious programmes were conducted with the participation of public officers and the public in the twenty five (25) District Disaster Management Coordinating Units to commemorate the Tsunami victims. The national programme was conducted at the Pareliya Tsunami memorial with the participation of DMC officials, Tri forces, Police, public officers and people of Pareliya.



Safety day programme at Pareliya Tsunami memorial



National safety day commemorations- Hambantota bus stand- Hambantota district

4.2.12 District level training and awareness programmes

The DMC implements the disaster management process by coordinating all stakeholder institutions, public and the community by providing required resources such as human, physical and financial by establishing District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) at district level to make the disaster management process efficient.

The DDMCUs are actively involved in implementing all training and awareness programmes at district, divisional secretariat and rural level as well as the distribution of hand bills, posters, banners and also organising district level workshops and many other activities. During 2021 a total of 191 district level programmes were implemented and 10,979 persons participated in these programmes.



Training programme for community leaders on operating boats at Kalutara Navy camp- Kalutara district



Awareness programme for probation and government officers- Kandy district secretariat, Kandy district



Disaster management Awareness programme for Policeofficers - Badulla district



Disaster management awareness programme for technical officers in the Department of Agriculture – Kilinochchi, Department of Agriculture

4.2.13 Distribution of hand bills

Ratnapura district is frequently affected by heavy floods, landslides throughout the year and a large number of people got affected this year as well. A handbill in a simple and easy to understand manner was prepared to raise awareness among vulnerable communities after identifying disaster prone communities, understanding the disaster situations and responding to such situations. These hand bills were distributed among the residents in the vulnerable areas.

4.2.14 District level journalists awareness programs

Media institutions work as a main stakeholder of the disaster management process. Therefore, it is essential to educate and make media personnel aware of the activities related to disaster management and also the importance of their job function in providing accurate information in an effective manner. A total of three (3) programmes were conducted at district level to raise awareness among media personnel and details of the programmes are as follows.

Table 5.3: workshops conducted for district media personnel in 2021

No.	District	No. of regional media personnel who participated
1	Jaffna	40
2	Moneragala	35
3	Hambantota	60
Total		135



Awareness raising programmes for media personnel -Hambantota district

4.2.15 Capacity building programmes for the staff

It is important to develop the skills of the DMC staff and enhance their knowledge as well as equip them with new technology to protect lives and property of the people, by efficiently and productively managing the impending disasters and disasters at present. Accordingly the annual capacity building programmes identified for DMC staff or officers were implemented. The details of the capacity building programmes implemented for the staff of the DMC is as follows.

Table 5.4: Details of the capacity building programmes for the staff of the DMC

	Programme	No. of participants
1	Training programme on file management by the Skills Development Fund	30
2	Direct the staff for subject bound short-term courses	3
3	Introduction programme for the newly recruited Tri forces officers attached to the DMC	7
4	English course conducted by the British Council, Sri Lanka	25
5	Providing financial provisions for the Efficiency Bar examination	60
Total		125



English course conducted by the resource persons of the British Council

4.3 Mitigation, Research and Development Division

The General Treasury has curtailed the financial provisions and the allocations made for Research and Development section for year 2021 but the division contributed to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the Disaster Management Centre by prioritising the programmes such as disaster risk reduction projects, identification of disasters and creating district level risk profiles, providing research contribution for disaster management activities and integrating disaster risk reduction into mainstream of development. Accordingly, the financial and physical progress from January to August 2021 is as follows.

Table 6.1: Financial and physical progress of the allocations for 2021

Expenditure head	Project	Allocations made for 2021 (Rs. M)	Financial progress (Rs. M.)	Physical progress (%)
3-2509	Disaster reduction programmes	350	157.65	75
10-2509	Integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development	08	1.68	55
7-2509	Disaster risk assessment	10	0.18	55

4.3.1 Implementation of disaster risk reduction projects

One of the main duties of this division is to implement disaster risk reduction projects in Sri Lanka and the projects are implemented in terms of the prioritisation of disaster risk reduction projects by managing the allocations made by the General Treasury. Various disaster reduction programmes are directed to be implemented using the provisions in the line ministries and the DMC implements the other disaster reduction programmes on a priority basis. The General Treasury has allocated Rs. 350 million for 2021 to implement the risk reduction projects that have been presented based on the proposals made at district level on disaster information. By 31st December, 2021 the above allocations have been directed for 59 projects in 22 districts and calling of tenders, awarding of tenders and implementation was done at district level. Various projects that have been cancelled due to certain reasons were presented at district level and several of them were approved. A total of 16 projects were cancelled in 2021. Accordingly, by 31st December 2021, a total of 40 projects have been completed physically and a request has been made to extend 10 projects up to 2022. The value of the projects that have been requested for extension is Rs. 69.93 Mn.

The total cost reported as expenditure on projects related to disaster risk reduction was Rs. 157.65 Mn in 2021 and the cost of unpaid bills in hand was Rs. 45.88 Mn. Accordingly, the physical progress of the total projects was 75% and the financial progress excluding the bills in hand was 45% while the financial progress with bills in hand was 58%. Due to the COVID 19 global pandemic, there was a direct impact on the progress of the aforesaid projects and various difficulties were encountered in the process of attending to basic technical activities to calling of tenders. One of the main challenges, was the unexpected time taken owing to the repetitive process of preparing estimates and calling of tenders for the same project.

Fluctuation of the prices of raw material and the shortage of raw material were reasons for the difficulties faced in the implementation of those projects. In addition, the delays in receiving the imprest caused delays in the payment of project bills which caused delays in the planned future activities of the project.



Construction of the sewerage system in the town phase (ii) - Hambantota



Construction of the sewerage system phase (ii) in the town. Katuwana. Weerakkuttigoda

4.3.2 Integrating disaster risk reduction into the mainstream development process

Subject of disaster management should be a collective process and the contribution by all related sections or divisions/units is essential. Natural or man-made disasters can take place at any time and at any place and therefore, disaster management should be linked with natural resources such as water, land and air. The project to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development was implemented with the identification of 10 sectors or subject areas which, are directly involved in the disaster risk reduction process.

Accordingly, preparation of guidelines for the following sectors or subject areas have been finalised.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. National Policy Planning | 6. Private sector |
| 2. Urban Development | 7. Health |
| 3. Construction and development of national and provincial roads | 8. Water and sanitation |
| 4. Local government | 9. Studying environmental impact |
| 5. Tourism | 10. Local disaster management methodology |

It is expected to print these guidelines by the DMC and distribute them in the relevant fields

and those guidelines are expected to provide facilitation in the relevant fields. Committees to integrate disaster risk management within the relevant fields are formed within the relevant institution with the technical active group members taking initiative and it is expected to encourage the implementation of the above guidelines and to conduct reviews for the programme. This programme has been halted due to an internal audit activity and it will be implemented further after that.

4.3.3 Integrating disaster risk reduction into education sector

The most appropriate mode to educate the community on disaster risk reduction is the school system. It gives an opportunity to have a behavioural change by establishing disaster risk reduction in the minds of children from their childhood. Disaster risk reduction should be inculcated as a habit which will facilitate the implementation of disaster risk reduction. Several steps have been taken related to various areas regarding disaster risk reduction and by implementing the above mentioned programme, it is targeted to achieve a long term objective of creating a disaster risk reduction culture. During the previous year, hand books in Sinhala and Tamil languages were printed and distributed among students to make them aware of basic principles of disaster management and to conduct disaster risk reduction programmes and/or activities at school level. This year an English language hand book was developed and 1,000 copies were printed for distribution among international schools.

4.3.4 Document on institutional responsibilities and peoples' responsibilities for disaster risk reduction

A programme was held to prepare a basic document in identifying the responsibilities of institutions and peoples' responsibilities towards disaster risk reduction and it was held at the BMICH, with the participation of the representatives who are involved and who are required to work towards reducing disaster risks.



4.3.5 Preparation of guidelines in conducting simulation programmes

A guideline was prepared on how to conduct simulation programmes as non-structural disaster risk reduction activities and printing of this document was completed during this year.

4.3.6 Implementation of the SENDAI Framework

A workshop with the participation of one hundred (100) stakeholders was conducted in identifying the implementation work related to the SENDAI Framework applicable to Sri Lanka as a country. During this workshop the future plans were prepared to implement the SENDAI Framework by forming specific technical committees for each sector or concerned areas.

4.3.7 Disaster risk assessment

There is an ability to forecast the disaster risks to some extent, based on the disasters which occur in the country, meteorological and climatic patterns, topography and economic, social and physical background of the country and the researches and reports issued or published by various technical institutions are very important in this regard. Moreover, information on disaster prone areas, safe places should be provided using new technology, which would enable the disaster management officers gain easy access. At the same time, various information related to disaster risk assessment facilitates the decision making and planning of programmes in the field of disaster management.

The preparation of the Disaster Risk Index, completed in 2019 was published and distributed to relevant institutions in 2020. Further, it should be mentioned that the risk index should be updated yearly and its fluctuations should be studied properly in order to implement it.

4.3.8 Disaster Risk Assessment in selected cities

Collection and computing of data at grass root level for disaster risk assessment in selected 10 districts (namely Gampaha, Negombo, Mannar, Kalutara, Kaduwela, Kolonnawa, Moratuwa, Welvetiturai, Point Pedro and Chawakachcheri) has been completed. Developing the Disaster Risk Profile is being done and hazard mapping, resilience and risk assessments have been completed.

4.3.9 Disaster risk assessment in the field of education

The need to do school disaster risk assessment in the field of education at national level arose in several occasions within the field of education itself and it was a timely felt need. Therefore, basic interventions were made to create a risk index for the schools in Sri Lanka by the Mitigation, Research and Development division.

Upon conducting initial discussions with the Ministry of Education, relevant forms to collect data to prepare the above risk index were distributed. Collected data was computerised for further activities. Accordingly, DMC received completed questionnaires from 8,000 schools and data obtained from 3000 questionnaires were updated in the data file. Questionnaires to be completed in Tamil language are being done with the support from the district officers. When decisions are taken within schools on disaster risk reduction, these sources are very important and it would be a great help for the technical approaches to be taken on disaster risk reduction.

4.3.10 Programme to assess disaster risk by identifying high risk areas for disaster risk reduction

The global process with regard to the SENDAI framework and the local strategic plan to reduce disaster risk emphasised the need to have a process aimed at achieving sustainable developmental goals to create a disaster safe place for the citizens of the country by 2030. Accordingly, by focusing special attention on most vulnerable fields, the need for technical assessments to reduce disasters was identified. It is essential to assess the disaster risk so as to facilitate the implementation of decisions taken to reduce disaster risk with regard to special protection centres for the children with special needs, children's homes and elders' homes as they are most vulnerable to disasters.

Accordingly, a national level disaster risk assessment was done on the above mentioned groups in 2020 and thereafter, the secondary data of these categories and the residing locations were collected using pre prepared questionnaires. At present, the relevant officers are involved in computerizing the collected data of all twenty five districts.

4.3.11 Exchanging experiences with stake holder agencies

A workshop was conducted with the institutions and project representatives working on disaster risk reduction and an agreement was reached on the methods used for disaster risk assessment by each institution.



4.3.12 Assess the losses and damages due to disasters

This division fulfills the activities related to losses, damages which occur owing to disasters, and also to create methods to update related data and capacity building of the identified fields. A practical programme was conducted for the representatives of stakeholder institutions to introduce the losses and damages data base and feed relevant data to this data base. Institutions such as the National Water supply Board, Electricity Board, Urban Development Authority, Building Research Organization and National Housing Development Authority participated in this programme.

4.3.13 Updating Desinventra data base

The data bank which has all the information related to the past disasters is released to the internet as www.desinventra.lk. This data base is updated frequently and action is taken to maintain it as an accurate data base by identifying new data sources.

4.3.14 Riskinfo web portal

The geospatial data is uploaded to this web site and is used by local and foreign researchers to study about disaster prone areas and to support required decision making and preparation of future plans. Necessary maps for the preparedness planning sessions of the two main monsoons in 2021, were also prepared using the data of this web portal.

4.3.15 Identifying disaster struck areas and obtaining information using satellite images

During disasters satellite images can be obtained from the International Charter and Central Asia and it reveals information on areas struck with disasters.

4.3.16 District level responses for complaints, demands, proposals and inquiries

Responding to the complaints, demands, proposals and inquiries made by people affected from disasters is handled by this division. The responses depend on the inquiries made by the affected persons.

4.3.17 Implementing the other projects

JICA project

Based on the risk situations due to the climatic changes, agreements were signed after having a consensus with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to implement a special project to mitigate disasters along the Kelani river basin. Basic assessments were done and due to the prevailing COVID -19 global pandemic, concerns have arisen in achieving the expected results of the project as per the target dates.



4.4. Emergency Operations Division

The Emergency Operations Division is one of the main units at the DMC, where the operations are carried out on a 24 hrs x 7 days basis. Early warnings and emergency responses are made continuously by evaluating the developments of disasters which occur and based on the level and type of response required. Impacts of disasters are also evaluated and the decisions are taken on the specific methods that should be used to respond to disasters, so that the necessary plans could be made to face the impending disasters using necessary methods, people and assistance of stakeholder institutions as informed by the Emergency Operations unit.



Emergency Operating Unit

4.4.1 Emergency Operations conducted in 2021

(Floods due to heavy rainfall with the activation of monsoons in 2021)

Due to the floods which occurred from January to December 2021, total of 728,583 people were affected and while 36 persons lost their lives. The total number of families affected were 196,315. When the District Disaster Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) demand help the Emergency Operations unit coordinate the emergency relief missions while the Police and Tri

forces get involved in rescuing the people to be taken to safe places or safety centres.

Heavy rain was experienced in 2021 during the North East and South West monsoon periods and districts such as Batticaloa, Puttalam, Galle, Colombo, Gampaha, Trincomalee, Kilinochchi, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, Jaffna and Mannar were severely affected due to inclement weather and floods.

Table 7.1: Families affected by floods (2020 & 2021)

Year	No. of people affected by floods	No. of families affected by floods
2020	121,234	33,267
2021	728,583	196,315



Landslides

Landslides were not common during the year and were reported only from Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Kegalle and Ratnapura districts. A total of 1,774 persons and 3,887 houses and 457 families were affected while 31 persons died.

Table 7.2: Persons and families affected by landslides (2020 & 2021)

Year	Number of persons affected by landslides	Number of families affected by landslides
2020	44	5
2021	1774	457



Heavy/ strong winds

A total of 27,267 persons and 7058 families in districts such as Trincomalee, Ratnapura, Kalutara, Colombo and Gampaha were affected due to heavy winds. Furthermore, a total of 8 deaths and 3,694 houses were reported as damaged during this period.

Disaster Management Centre was able to provide relief to the victims with the support of the National Disaster Relief Services Centre and the Ministry of State Security and Disaster Management as well as coordinating the rescue operations, clearing affected or blocked roads, restoring communication and electricity supply.

Table 7.3: Families and persons affected by heavy winds

Year	No. of persons affected by heavy winds	No. of families affected by heavy winds
2020	73,131	10,612
2021	27,267	7,058



Forest fire

Sri Lanka reported around 101 forest fires from January to August this year and using the efficient communication network of the DMC along with the support of the Army, Air Force and Police and regional fire brigades, the fires were extinguished during a short time span.

Table 7.4: Forest fires 2020 & 2021

Year	No. of incidents
2020	284
2021	101

Table 7.5: summary on the deaths and impacts of disasters

Disaster	No. of deaths	Injuries	Disappearances	No. of families affected	No. of persons affected	Partially damaged houses	Completely damaged houses
Dam failure	8	10		1122	4210	521	30
Cyclones				1	3	1	
Drought				2190	8915		
Explosions	1	1		2	12		
Building fire	7	11		113	494	58	69
Flash floods				1578	6102	89	
Floods	36	6	1	196315	728583	3791	96
Forest fire							
Landslides	31	13	0	457	1774	299	11
Heavy winds	8	24	3	7058	27267	3961	58
Total	91	65	4	208836	777360	8720	264

Source – www.dmc.lk (*desinventar*)

4.4.2 Contribution by DMC to control the fire occurred in X- press Pearl ship

The X- Press Pearl ship incident is the worst marine hazard which occurred in Sri Lanka up to now. It had a considerable impact on the sensitive coastal environment, regional community and the economy of Sri Lanka.

The Marine Environment Protection Authority received the information at 16 00 hours about the particular incident and the authorities informed all the relevant officers using the official contact numbers through WhatsApp and socialmedia. The Marine Environment Authority took action

to implement the national oil spill contingency plan. All the relevant stakeholders were made aware through IMT, WhatsApp and other social media/web sites about the steps that should be taken if the spill contains hazardous and noxious substances. Information of the place where the accident happened was obtained from the Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) and meetings were organised to provide updates and share the information and proposals obtained from the Marine Environment Authority. However, the Ministry of Environment, National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency and the Marine Environment Protection Authority together were able to minimise the damage caused to the environment.



Field observation trip by the Director General and the officers of the DMC in the coastal area from Colombo to Negombo to observe the removal of chemical and non-chemical waste

4.4.3 Other tasks carried out by the Emergency Operations Centre

Preparation of daily situation reports

Based on the information obtained from the District Disaster Management Coordination Units (DDMCUs) daily situation reports are updated three times a day, using formal formats and released at national level upon uploading to the DMC website and via email. Moreover, these situation reports are faxed to the Presidential Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Defence.

Providing technical support in disaster simulation programmes

Simulation programmes on Tsunami, floods and landslides are done at various levels and the Tsunami simulation programme is done at international and regional level, with the technical support of the Emergency Operations unit.

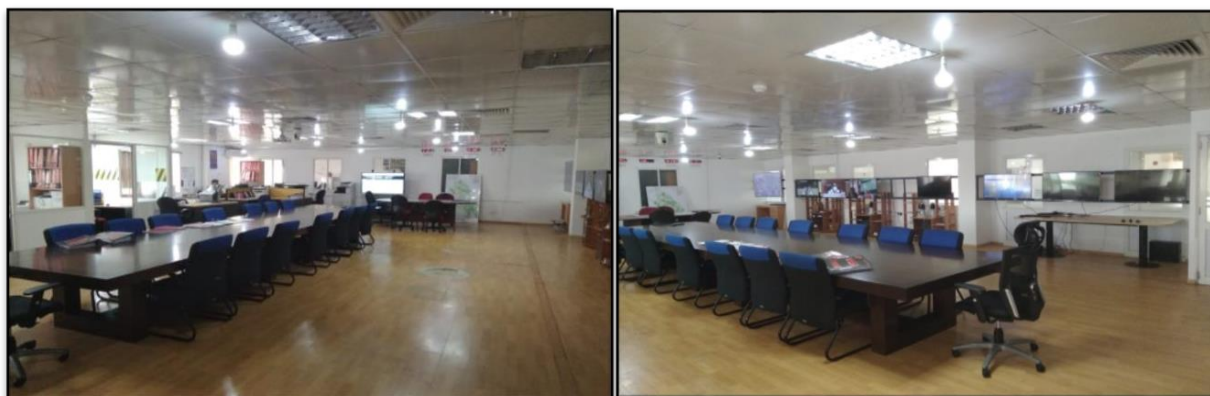
Awareness programmes of the Emergency Operations unit

Awareness was carried out using video conferencing facility about the Emergency Operations Centre and also about the emergency operations process, early warning mechanisms and

disaster risk management for local/ foreign students, officers in the security forces, stakeholders and government officers.

4.4.4 Projects implemented by the Emergency Operations unit in 2021

Under the project to modernise the Emergency Operation Centre and the 117 Call centre, the Emergency Operations Centre was expanded by equipping the location with new electric panels and the electricity system was modernised with new cupboards to give a face lift to the unit. The front side of the unit or division was painted in blue and colorful name boards and stickers were pasted to provide an attractive layout and look.



EOC after renovation

4.4.5 Modernising the district Emergency Operations Centres

Emergency Operation Units were established in fourteen (14) district units under the first phase of establishing emergency operation units in DDMCUs, with a view to strengthen the early warning systems of disaster management and early warning mechanisms. Partitioning was done in emergency operation units, necessary goods and equipment were purchased for each district, for the district units to function efficiently and effectively and the renovation was completed by 31 December 2021. The total amount spent for this project was Rs. 5,486,374.38/- and the amounts spent for each district is shown below.

Table 7.6: Amounts allocated to modernise the district Emergency Operation centres (DEOCs)

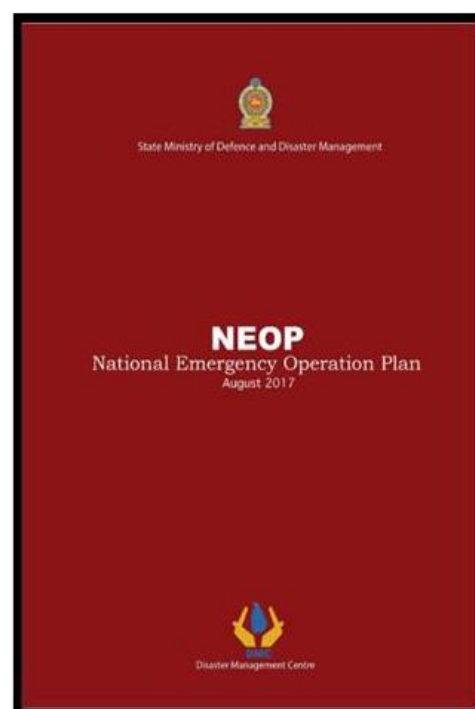
Ref. No.	District	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	Kilinochchi	143,421.70
2	Kandy	584,574.75
3	Jaffna	299,063.93
4	Colombo	496,761.13
5	Anuradhapura	191,909.44
6	Ratnapura	433,301.24

7	Mannar	322,047.37
8	Trincomalee	201,275.00
9	Kurunegala	463,770.00
10	Puttalam	998,351.72
11	Vavuniya	154,989.72
12	Badulla	422,350.00
13	Galle	213,558.38
14	Nuwara Eliya	561,000.00
Total		5,486,374.38

4.4.6 National Emergency Operations Plan

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been included here to implement the responsibilities and duties assigned to each institute by the Emergency Operations Plan, which reflects the responsibility of the state sector stakeholders regarding early warning, responses and coordination. The Cabinet approval was granted for the existing National Emergency Operations Plan in August 2017 and it can be implemented for five years with effect from the said date. A total of 650 printed copies of the approved National Emergency Operations plan were distributed to the following categories of institutions and heads of the institutions, with the financial support of the World Food Programme (WFP).

- Governors
- Provincial Commissioners
- Secretaries to the Ministries
- District Secretaries
- Divisional Secretaries
- All key stakeholder institutions at national level
- Tri forces, Police and search and rescue units



4.4.7 Conducting search and rescue courses/ programmes

Search and Rescue general courses and Training of Trainers programmes on Search and Rescue were conducted under two phases at three different locations with the financial support from the World Health Organization and technical support received from the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group. An amount of Rs. 4,248,818.80 was spent for these five (5) courses while 197 officers participated in the programmes held during.

Training of Trainers course was conducted from 13th to 16th September 2021 at Gampola Army Training School. Search and Rescue (SAR) general course was conducted from 21st to 25th September 2021.

The SAR general course was conducted in two phases from 13th to 17th September 2021 as the first phase and 21st to 25th September as the second phase Gangewadiya Army Training School. SAR General course was conducted from 13 to 17 September, 2021 in the Disaster Management Training Centre in Mullaitivu. Training courses conducted in 2021.





4.4.8 Equipment purchased for emergency responses in 2021

DMC annually purchases necessary equipment required for search and rescue operations of disaster victims and these are handed over to the Army, Navy and Air Force to enhance their capacities, as they are the first response groups. The following emergency response equipment were purchased from the funds of Rs. 50 million allocated in 2021.

Table 7.7: Emergency Response equipment purchased in 2021

Serial No.	Type	Amount	Value (Rs)
1	Boat engines	36	20071800
2	Generators	20	1350000
3	Floating tubes for rescue operations	52	689611.52
4	Gum boots	665	1138606.35
5	Throw bags for rescue operations	508	1498600
6	Search lights	122	879604.61
7	Generators 62.5kb	1	3362000
8	Concrete cutting disks	10	2059579.9
9	Electric saws	35	4102524.65
10	Hoe with handle	261	508950
11	Axe with handle	300	435000
12	Manna katty	200	292000
13	Rescue rope	17	1468800
14	Gloves	32	69690.24
15	Wire cutter	9	242312.31
16	Rescue belts	1	29965.68
17	Leg fastners	2	29489.4
18	Spinal boats	2	110000

19	D shaped carabiner rings	3	39722.4
20	Gum boots	332	568447.08
21	Throw bags for rescue	254	749300
22	Concrete cutting disks	3	617873.97
23	Canoes	8	1768000
24	Loudspeakers	55	1208350
			43,290,228.11

4.4.9 Early warning

DMC gives high priority to strengthen early warning dissemination in district units and at rural level among the communities. At present, the early warning system has been expanded to cover most of the places in the island. Further measures are taken to familiarise effective communication methods to the grass root level through HF/ VHF methodology. The Tri forces and Police officers have been trained to operate early warning towers mechanically and arrangements have been made to ease the emergency operations in an emergency.

- Observe and coordinate the earthquakes

Obtain information through USGS and not only from Indo Australian plate but from all other plates of planet earth based on the information and needs, with necessary coordination with the Department of Meteorology and Geological Survey and Mines Bureau. Based on the technical knowledge of the above mentioned institutions, necessary guidance to be provided as well as awareness on the possibility of occurring a Tsunami to be communicated to the DDMCUs in relevant districts, whenever an earthquake occurs which impacts Sri Lanka.

- Emergency Operation Unit coordinates all dissemination methods including SMS by updating information continuously and providing early warning through media by providing 24-hour media coordination for early warning and updating of information. Through this mechanism, a large number of recipients receive SMSs and social media as well as web sites are updated along with the relevant data systems throughout the 24 hours.
- All the regional media reporters are connected to the early warning system.
- Updating early warning information in an emergency or before is done on a 24 x 7 basis.
- Early warning system is used to communicate to the people through VHF/HF/UHF communication networks owned by Tri forces and the Police with frequent updates and through this method the people at the grassroot level are informed within a very short time period.

- Has responded to all requests received to the DMC through the Information Officer of the DMC.
- Maintenance, daily checking and monitoring of early warning towers was done.
- The number of recipients in the DEWN system was increased up to 27,000, the new DEWN system was introduced and the officers were trained on that.
- With the expansion of the Emergency Operations Centre all the automatic systems (USGS, Ventusky, Windy, Automated Rain Gauges Systems-NBRO, MET & Irrigation, Online Reservoirs System, Online River Status System, PRISM, Local and International TV channels) were updated.
- Established the MOBILIZE data system in the Emergency Operations Centre and took necessary action to obtain live scales in emergencies.

4.4.10 Call centre

Update the database on 117-call centre

Telephone numbers of all the District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats, Grama Niladhari, Relief Officers and Development Officers were updated and a database was prepared to provide immediate access to the telephone numbers of all the officers in technical institutions/agencies which respond to disasters in districts affected by floods and landslides. During the COVID-19 pandemic, required arrangements were made to provide necessary services and awareness to the that sectors jointly with the Ministry of Health. Establishing five (5) new computer systems and a modern network system in the 117 Call center also commenced in 2021. Through these new additions, arrangements were made to maintain the communication system of the 117 Call center quite efficiently. During the year 2021, a total of 1736 calls were received related to the COVID-19 pandemic and the total number of calls received was 295,112.

4.4.11 Coordinating the Tri forces and Police

The Tri forces and Police successfully carried out search and rescue activities and emergency response activities during the emergencies which occurred throughout the island. The Tri forces and Police officers were absorbed under a coordinating officer of the Tri forces to carry out coordinating activities in this centre. These Tri forces and Police officers work 24 hours in the Emergency Operations Centre and during disasters and/or emergency, action was taken to deploy the relevant tips to provide search and rescue services at affected places within a very short time period, with the necessary coordination and support extended by the Chief of Staff office and its officials. .

The service of these Tri forces and relief service groups was obtained in disasters such as

floods, landslides, oil spills in the sea and coastal belt, forest fires and ordinary fires and also to clean the drinking water wells spoilt due to monsoon rains in 2021.

Challenges

- The Disaster Management Centre 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 Defence.
- 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 the National Disaster Emergency Centre and District Emergency Operations Centre
- Failure to set up search and rescue teams at district level as per the 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 early warning process
- Lack of a proper system to utilise the resources available at the district level for emergency response in an effective manner.
- Inability to obtain the support of helipads for emergency landings during emergencies in the night time.

4.5 Finance Division

4.5.1 Financial Progress as at 31st December 2021

The Disaster Management Centre has been allocated Rs.782.3 Mn of funds for the year ended 31st December 2021. And out of that, it has allocated Rs.300 Mn. for Recurrent expenditure and it has expended Rs.260 Mn. And further, it has allocated Rs.482.3 Mn. as Capital expenditure and it has expended Rs.234.3 Mn. as at 31st December 2021 of the year as follows,

Table 8.1: Financial Progress as at 31st December 2021

Vote No	Project/Programme/Activity	Allocation (Revised) (Rs.Mn)	Actual Expenditure (Rs.Mn)	Progress %	
				Fin:	Phy:
409-2-9-1-1503,1509	Recurrent Expenditure	300	260	87	87
	Capital Expenditure				
409-2-9-1-2201 (i)	Capacity Building of the DMC Staff	1.0	0.3	30	30
409-2-9-1-2201 (ii)	Acquisition of capital assets and capital rehabilitation	8.0	6.08	76	80
409-2-9-1-2401 (13)	Programme for enhancement of search and rescue (SAR) capacity to respond to disasters and CBRN emergencies	5.3	5.3	100	100
409-2-9-2-2509	Implementation of Mitigation Projects to minimize the impact of Disasters in Districts	350	156.16	45	65
409-2-9-3-2509 (i)	Awareness and Preparedness of Community on Disaster management - Awareness division	25	9.44	38	38
409-2-9-3-2509 (ii)	Awareness and Preparedness of Community on Disaster management - Preparedness division	25	6.25	25	25
409-2-9-4-2509	Development of Multi hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	10	0.2	20	40
409-2-9-5-2103	Strengthening the capacity of the Flood and Landslides Disaster Response Mechanism	50	48.87	98	100
409-2-9-6-2509	Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	8	1.66	21	40
	Total Capital Expenditure	482.3	234.3	49	63

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 Rs. '000	2020 Rs. '000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	10	10,257
Deposits & Other Receivables	4	3,130	9,502
Prepayment & Advances	5	1,731	2,067
Inventories	6	5,466	6,468
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	7	46,701	18,672
Intangible Assets Work - in - progress		174	174
		57,212	47,140
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible Assets	8	12,291	10,200
Property, Plant & Equipment	9	594,173	738,613
Total Non - Current Assets		606,464	748,813
Total Assets		663,676	795,953
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Provisions	10	206	206
Trade and Other Payable	11	18,938	10,233
		19,144	10,439
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement Benefits Obligations	12	24,338	47,970
Grant from Other organizations	13	8,822	16,244
Total Non - Current Liabilities		33,160	64,214
Total Liabilities		52,304	74,653
Net Assets		611,372	721,300
Equity/Funds & Reserves			
Funds & Reserves			
Accumulated Fund		(1,061,801)	(1,016,508)
Investment on Capital Grant		-	(53,651)
Capital Grant of Assets – ICET Project		281,900	400,186
Capital Grant from General Treasury		1,184,837	1,184,837
Revaluation Reserve – Motor Vehicles		206,436	206,436
Total Equity/Funds & Reserves		611,372	721,300

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

The Interim Management Committee 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,

 Nishantha Abeyasinghe
 Director - Finance

 Major General S. Ranasinghe (Retd.)
 Director General

 H.U.R. Fonseka
 Chief Accountant
 IMC Member

 General Kamal Gunaratne (Retd.)
 IMC Chairman/Secretary of the Ministry

Nishantha Abeyasinghe
 Director Finance
 Disaster Management Centre
 Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 07.

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

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

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021**

	NOTE	2021 Rs. '000	2020 Restated Rs. '000	2020 Audited Rs. '000
Treasury Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	15	241,905	244,979	244,979
Other Income	16	149,789	149,180	149,180
Total Income		391,694	394,159	394,159
Administrative Expenses	17	(426,103)	(450,164)	(450,164)
Other Expenses	18	(11,315)	(10,715)	(10,715)
Surplus/(Deficit) From Operations		(45,724)	(66,720)	(66,720)
Treasury Grant for Capital Expenditure	18.1	242,955	106,455	-
Capital Expenditure of the year	14	(196,420)	(53,651)	-
Surplus/(Deficit) After Capital Expenditure		811	(13,916)	(66,720)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	12.1	7,184		
Total Comprehensive Income		7,995	(13,916)	(66,720)

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 2020	324,449	957	520,490	206,436	(207,095)	845,237
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	11,240	11,240
Amortization of the year	-	(957)	(120,303)	-	-	(121,260)
Capital Grant Received During the year	106,454	-	-	-	-	106,454
Investment on Capital Grant receipts of the year	(53,651)	-	-	-	-	(53,651)
Surplus / (Deficit) from operations of the year	-	-	-	-	(66,720)	(66,720)
Balance as at 31st December 2020	377,253	-	400,187	206,436	(262,575)	721,300
Balance as at 1st January 2021	377,253	-	400,187	206,436	(262,575)	721,300
Prior year adjustments	-	-	-	-	364	364
Amortization of the year	-	-	(118,287)	-	-	(118,287)
Capital Grant Received during the year	242,955	-	-	-	-	242,955
Investment on capital Grant Receipts of the year	(196,420)	-	-	-	-	(196,420)
Surplus / (Deficit) from operation of the year	-	-	-	-	(45,724)	(45,724)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	-	7,184	7,184
Balance as at 31st December 2021	423,788	-	281,900	206,436	(300,751)	611,372

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

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

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs. '000</u>	<u>Rs. '000</u>
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	(45,724)	(66,720)
Adjustments		
Depreciation and Amortization	167,027	164,771
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(118,287)	(121,260)
Payment of Gratuity	(1,997)	(269)
Non – Cash Grant Received treated as other income	-	(3,638)
Retirement Benefit Obligations	(14,450)	8,929
Profit on Disposal of Assets	(135)	(11)
Operating Surplus / (Deficit) before working capital changes	(13,566)	(18,198)
Changes in working Capital		
(Increase)/ Decrease in staff Flood and Landslide Sep. Loan	-	90
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deposits & other Receivables	6,372	(7,492)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	1,002	4,046
(Increase)/ Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	(28,029)	(9,693)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	336	1,708
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade and other payables	8,705	(41,442)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(25,180)	(70,981)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)	(14,226)	(6,680)
Assets Grants	(10,468)	(174)
Sale proceeds on PPE Disposal	151	11
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(24,543)	(6,843)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Receipt)	242,955	106,455
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Payments)	(196,420)	(53,651)
Net Grants from NGO / INGO	(7,422)	1,819
Prior year – cash receipts	363	-
Assets Grant from Financing	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	39,476	54,623
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equipments	(10,247)	(23,201)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	10,257	33,458
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	10	10,257
NOTE A – CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	<u>Rs. '000</u>	<u>Rs. '000</u>
Cash at Bank	10	10,257
Cash in Hand	-	-
Total	10	10,257

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 2021****Capital Expenditure**

Description	Estimate 2021 (Revised)	Actual Expenditure	Surplus / (Variances)	Committed Savings
Disaster Management Centre – Capacity Building of Staff	1.5	0.3	1.2	1
Disaster Management Centre – Acquisition of Assets	7.5	6.1	1.4	0.8
Implementation Mitigation projects to minimize the impacts of disasters in districts	350	156.16	193.84	72
Enhancement of SAR capacity for CBRN emergencies	5.3	5.3	-	-
Strengthening the capacity of the flood and landslides Disaster Response Mechanism	50	48.87	1.13	-
Awareness of community on Disaster Management	25	9.44	15.56	-
Preparedness of community on Disaster Management	25	6.25	18.75	2
Development of Multi – hazard Risk profile for Sri Lanka	10	0.2	9.8	8.7
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development	8	1.66	6.34	6.4
Total	482.3	234.28	248.02	90.9

Recurrent Expenditure

Description	Estimate 2021 (Revised)	Actual Expenditure	Surplus / (Variances)
Personal Emoluments	205	194	11
Travelling Expenses	8.9	5.8	3.1
Supplies **	19.8	14.3	5.5
Maintenance Expenditure	25.3	15.9	9.4
Contractual Services	35	26.5	8.5
Others	6	6.5	(0.5)
Total	300	263	37

**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 2021****Recurrent Expenditure****Rs. 000'**

Description	Estimate 2021 (Revised)	Actual Expenditure	Surplus / (Variances)
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>			
Salaries & Wages	156,000	147,505	8,495
Overtime	15,400	15,038	362
Other Allowances	33,600	31,213	2,387
	205,000	193,756	11,244
<u>Travelling and Subsistence</u>			
Domestic Travelling	8,400	5,678	2,722
Foreign Travelling	500	148	352
	8,900	5,826	3,074
<u>Supplies</u>			
Stationary & Consumables	9,000	5,060	3,940
Fuel & Lubricants	10,800	9,217	1,583
	19,800	14,277	5,523
<u>Maintenance</u>			
Maintenance of motor vehicle	13,200	5,959	7,241
Maintenance of plant, machinery, office equipment, furniture and others	12,100	9,940	2,160
	25,300	15,899	9,401
<u>Services</u>			
Transport	200	85	115
Electricity and Water	18,000	15,420	2,580
Post and Telecommunication	15,600	9,651	5,949
Rent and taxes	1,200	1,153	47
Other (Security, Janitorial services etc) **	6,000	6,585	(585)
Total	41,000	32,894	8,106

**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 Centre) 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 (IMC) has established to make decision for smooth functioning of the Centre 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 & 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 programs and plans and obtain financial assistance from the Treasury for such activities and release the same to the relevant regions and monitor and evaluate these activities.
- Issuing instructions and guidelines to appropriate organizations, non-government organizations, district secretaries and divisional secretaries on activities relating to disaster management and initiating and implementing work programs in co-ordination with such organizations and secretaries.
- Promoting research and development programs in relation to disaster management and setting- up and maintaining a data base on disaster management.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1.5 FINANCIAL PERIOD

The Financial period of the Centre represents a twelve-month period 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2021.

1.6 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.6.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the Centre 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.

These financial statements comprise the statements of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statement. The Principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statement are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in the final statement unless otherwise stated.

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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1.6.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

Comparative information include quantitative, narrative and descriptive information is disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statement in order to enhance the understanding of the financial statements of the current period and to improve comparability.

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 RESPONSIBILITY AND APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Interim Management Committee, of the DMC acknowledges their responsibility for the financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Committee at the meeting held on 24th of February 2022.

1.6.6 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the Centre's functional and presentation currency, in the primary economics environment in which the Centre operates. All financial information presented in Sri Lankan rupees has 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.

(a) DEFINED BENEFITS PLANS

The cost of the retirement benefit plan of employees is determined using projected unit credit (PUC) method. Such method involves use of assumptions concerning the rate of interest, rate of salary increase and retirement age. Due to the long – term nature of the plan, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

(b) 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. 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 Centre 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 cost are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying value may not be recoverable.

2. DEPRECIATION

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

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Asset Category	Useful life (years)
Tri-forces Accommodation Building	20
Furniture & fittings	10
Tsunami early warning tower	20
Telecommunication equipment	5 -20
Motor Vehicles	5-10
Computers	10
Office Equipment's	10
Library Books	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 derecognized. Significant items of property, plant and equipment with different useful lives are separately identified and depreciated.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3. DERECOGNITION

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

2.1.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

2.1.3 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value after making due allowances for obsolete and slow-moving items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operation 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. The inventories of the institute include Disaster Response Equipment, awareness books, leaflets, toner, cartridge, stationary & other consumables.

2.1.4 DEPOSITS AND RECEIVABLE

Deposits and receivables are recognized on the date that they are originated. Deposits and receivables comprise employee advances, deposits and other receivables.

2.1.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Centre considers cash in hand & cash at bank balance as cash & cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

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 Centre classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.7 PROVISIONS

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

2.1.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

1. EMPLOYEE DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN – GRATUITY

Defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan, other than a defined contribution plan. The defined benefit is calculated by an independent actuary using Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related liability. The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions about discount rate, future salary increments and mortality rates. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Accordingly, the employee benefit liability is based on the actuarial valuation as of 31 December 2021. The Centre accounting policy for gratuity is to recognize actuarial gains and losses in the period in which they occur in full in the statement of other comprehensive income.

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 Centre 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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The Centre 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.

2.1.12 PRESENTATION OF GRANTS RELATED TO ASSETS AND INCOME

1. GRANTS RELATED TO ASSETS FROM GENERAL TREASURY

The treatments of depreciation related to assets have been dealt as differed income which is recognized as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset in accordance to LKAS 20.

2. GRANTS RELATED TO INCOME

Grants related to income are presented as a credit in the statement of financial performance and alternatively other are deducted in reporting the related expense.

Contribution and donations received from the NGO & INGO are recognized in the statement of financial performance at the time of receipt, where there are no terms of references.

Surplus funds are transferred, from grant from other organization, to statement of financial performance, in terms of the relevant donor agreement or with the subsequent approval of the donor.

Unutilized funds are held in their respective fund accounts and included under grant from other organizations, in the statement of financial position until such time as they are required.

Where approval grant expenditure exceeds the income received and there is certainly that the balance will be received, such amounts are recognized through receivables in the statement of financial position.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**3. FUNDS/IMPREST RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR OF 2021**

Grant from General Treasury	Budget Allocation (Rs.000)	Impress Received (Rs.000)	Remarks
Recurrent Grant	300,000	241,905	
Capital Grant	482,300	242,955	Note A
Total	782,300	484,860	
Note A - Treasury Grant for Capital Expenditure			
Vote No. & Description	Imprest Received Amount (Rs.000)	Budget Allocation (Rs.000)	
1-2201-I - Staff Training & Capacity Building	1,000	1,500	
1-2201-II - Acquisition of Assets & Others	7,500	7,500	
1-2401- SAR Capacity Building	5,300	5,300	
2-2509 - Implementation Mitigation Projects	156,155	350,000	
3-2509 - I - Awareness of Community on DM	12,500	25,000	
3-2509 - II - Preparedness of Community on DM	7,500	25,000	
4-2509 - Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile	1,000	10,000	
5-2103 - Strengthening the Capacity of Flood /Landslide Disaster Response Mechanism	50,000	50,000	
7-2509 - Mainstreaming DRR into Development	2,000	8,000	
Total	242,955	482,300	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs. 000'</u>	<u>Rs. 000'</u>
NOTE 03 – CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank of Ceylon – 2744646	10	10,257
Petty cash	-	-
	10	10,257
NOTE 04 – DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Deposits on Dongles	3	3
Deposits – Ceylon Electricity Board	1,109	1,109
Deposits – National Water Supply & Drainage Board	52	52
Other Receivables (WHO Rs. 1.3 Mn)	1,966	8,338
	3,130	9,502
NOTE 05 – PREPATMENT & ADVANCES		
Advances – Festival	71	113
Advances – UNDP	-	94
Advances – Stamp	-	-
Prepayment on Services and others	1,576	1,806
Advances – Cash head office	-	9
Advances – Cash Districts	75	4
Advances – Preparedness & Planning Districts	-	4
Advances – Fuel Districts	9	37
	1,731	2,067
NOTE 06 - INVENTORIES		
Stationery Items	482	653
Computer Toner & Cartridge	2,174	3,067
Leaflets	224	224
Booklets	2,102	1,410
Vehicle Maintenance Items	323	929
Others	38	62
Poster	123	123
Grand Total	5,466	6,468

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTE 07 – DISASTER RESPONSE EQUIPMENT STOCK**

ITEM	Qty	2021 Total Value Rs. 000'	Qty	2020 Total Value Rs. 000'
Chain Saw	43	4,935	40	3,671
Life Saving Jackets	55	191	270	945
Boat Engine	37	20,471	22	8,778
Boats (Hull)	1	195	1	195
DMC Identification Jackets	88	44	423	209
Manual Sirens	2	49	2	49
Rain Gauges	50	138	50	138
Mana Kethi	182	266	11	11
Search & Rescue Ropes	8	691	1	59
Search Light	162	929	253	589
Catamarans	1	221	3	372
PA System	-	-	12	500
Gum Boot purchases	904	1,548	258	504
Generator	21	1,388	1	38
Generator 62.5 KAV	1	3,362	-	-
DMC Identification Jackets UNDP	333	165	825	408
Rescue Bag	597	1,761	80	132
Water Tank 1000L	53	484	46	373
Rubber Gloves	236	41	236	41
Face Mask	-	-	25	4
Axes	256	371	5	4
Leather Gloves	5	3	750	491
Rain Coats	3	6	231	427
Water pump BGVSP 2 SP	2	62	2	62
Tarpaulin – NDRSC	375	969	30	67
Thermometer	23	173	40	300
Concrete Cutter	10	2,060	-	-
Gloves	32	70	-	-
Rescue Tube	51	676	-	-
Tsunami Tower Battery 12V, 100AH Solar Gel	-	-	8	305
Megaphone	55	1,208	-	-
Wire Cutter	3	81	-	-
Spinal Board	2	110	-	-
Standard Locking D Carabineer	3	40	-	-
Steel Field Folding Beds with Mattress	302	3,584	-	-
Mamoty	210	409	-	-
Total Value		46,701		18,672

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 08 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

<u>Cost</u>	Total Cost as at 01.01.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Additions / Transfers of the Year <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Transfers / Disposal of the year <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Total Cost as at 31.12.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Carrying Value as at 01.01.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>
GIS Data	8,556	-	-	8,556	6,844
Software	6,657	3,600		10,257	3,355
Total	15,213	3,600	-	18,813	10,199

<u>Amortization</u>	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Amortization for the year <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Amortization on during the year Transfers <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Cumulative balance as at 31.12.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Carrying Value as at 31.12.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>
GIS Data	1,711	856	-	2,567	5989
Software	3,302	653		3,955	6,302
Total	5,013	1,509	-	6,522	12,291

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 09 – PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT**

<u>Fixed Assets</u>	Total Cost / Estimated Value as at 01.01.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Additions / Transfers of the year <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Transfers / Disposal of the year <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Total Cost / Estimated Value as at 31.12.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Written Down Value as at 01.01.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>
Triforces Accommodation Building	1,291	-		1,291	1,278
Tsunami & Early warning Towers	427,322	-		427,322	208,178
Office equipment (Sub Note – 9:1)	72,834	10,981	(1,448)	82,367	39,514
Furniture & Fittings	16,435	2,947	(130)	19,252	7,505
Computers & Accessories	108,377	4,628	(2,587)	110,418	31,939
Motor Vehicles (Sub Note – 9:2)	355,693	-	-	355,693	240,553
Telecommunication Equipment	1,562,736	2,093		1,564,829	209,645
Library Books	-	444		444	-
Total	2,544,688	21,093	(4,165)	2,561,616	738,612

<u>Depreciation</u>	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Provisions / Adjustments of the year <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Dep. On Disposal of the year <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Accu.Dep.as at 31.12.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	Written Value as at 31.12.2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>
Building & Structure	13	65		78	1,213
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	219,144	21,366		240,510	186,812
Office Equipment	33,320	5,662	(1,448)	37,534	44,833
Furniture & Fitting	8,929	1,244	(127)	10,046	9,206
Computers	76,438	8,576	(2,574)	82,440	27,978
Vehicles	115,139	35,569	-	150,708	204,985
Telecommunication Equipment	1,353,091	93,032		1,446,123	118,706
Library Books	-	4		4	440
Total	1,806,074	165,518	(4,149)	1,967,443	594,173

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 09 – PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT****SUB NOTES 09:1 – OFFICE EQUIPMENT – EXHIBITION TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT**

Serial No	Description of Item	Qty	Value (Rs. 000')
1	Portable Backdrops	25	2,212
2	Stall Counters	25	621
3	Television set	18	2,237
4	Television Stand	18	871
5	Pull up banners	75	611
6	Tsunami Tower Model	25	2,851
7	Foldable Chairs	32	139
8	Carpet	25	478
9	Broucher Stand	35	712
10	Presentation Pointers	30	240
11	PA System – Portable	12	2,050
12	Standard Industrial Fans	25	516
13	Tripod Screen 96’’*96’’	25	423
14	Flipchart Board – Magnetic	25	324
15	Flipchart Board – Paperset	25	338
16	Flipchart Board – Rexine / Felt	25	302
	Total Value		14,925

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.

NOTES 09 – PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT**SUB NOTES 09:2 – MOTOR VEHICLE**

Serial No	Vehicle Type	Qty	Value (Rs. 000')
1	Double Cab	30	169,900
2	Jeep	1	13,000
3	Command Vehicle	1	5,500
4	Vans	2	13,000
5	Motor Lorries	1	1,800
6	KDH Van	1	8,500
7	Tractor Browser	80	143,993
	Total Value	116	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.

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 10 – OTHER PROVISIONS**

	2021 <u>Rs. 000'</u>	2020 <u>Rs. 000'</u>
Provision for Loss of Stock *	206	206
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	206	206
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Legal cases

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 has in custody of the lost items, on the findings of the inquiry, services 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 2021, 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. And further, Mr. Nawarathna's case legal action taking has started by DMC and referred the attorney general.

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

NOTES 11 – OTHER PAYABLES

	NOTE	Rs. 000'	Rs. 000'
Salaries & Wages Payable		-	1
EPF Payable		2,622	2,610
ETF Payable		393	-
Tender Deposits – Refundable		2	-
Overtime Payable		1,247	2,355
Travelling Expenses Payable		530	762
Fuel Expenses Payable		152	107
Vehicle Service, Maintenance & Repair Payable		536	73
Plant, Machinery and other equipment maintenance		483	-
Rent & Local Taxes Payable		93	77
Postal & Communication		1,447	2,278
Electricity & Water Payable		1,669	632
Other Services Payable		561	42
Staff Welfare Payable		-	4
Mitigation Projects Payable		-	42,629
Security Services Payable		339	101
Janitorial Services Payable		185	98
Annual Audit Fees Payable		934	1,004
Suppliers Payable		7,745	92
		18,938	52,865

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 12 – RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION**

As at 31st December	2021	2020
	Rs. 000'	Rs. 000'
Balance at the beginning of the year	47,970	39,310
Provision made during the year (Note 12.1)	(21,635)	8,929
Payment made during the year	(1,997)	(269)
Balance at the end of the year	24,338	47,970

12.1 – PROVISION MADE DURING THE YEAR

Interest Cost	3,838	3,145
Current Service Cost	2,709	3,348
Past Service Cost*	(20,998)	-
	(14,451)	6,493
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized	(7,184)	(18,831)
Total Prevision made during the year	(21,635)	(12,338)

Under the gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, gratuity liability arises only upon an employee completing a continuous service of five years.

12.2 – PRINCIPAL ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS USED

Smiles Global (Pvt) Ltd, qualified actuaries carried out an actuarial valuation on the defined benefit plan – gratuity as at 31st December 2021.

Assumption	2021	2020
Discount interest rate	11.5%	8%
Staff turnover rate	3%	5%
Salary increment rate	1.5%	1.5%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years
Total Prevision made during the year	(21,635)	(12,338)

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021**12.3 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions.

Used with all other variables held constant in the retirement benefit obligation measurement.

As at 31st December	2021 Increase / (Decrease) of defined benefit obligation Rs. 000'	2020 Increase / (Decrease) of defined benefit obligation Rs. 000'
Sensitivity analysis to discount rate		
1% increase in discount rate	23,006	25,155
1% decrease in discount rate	25,826	24,973
Sensitivity analysis to salary escalation rate		
1% increase in salary escalation rate	26,025	25,155
1% Decrease in salary escalation rate	22,818	29,042

12.4 MATURITY PROFILE OF THE DEFINED OBLIGATION

Future working life time as at 31st December	2021 Rs. 000'	2020 Rs. 000'
Within next 12 months	1,272	445
Between 1 to 5 years	2,614	2,359
Between 5 to 10 years	6,957	6,037
Beyond 10 years	13,495	16,865
Total	24,338	25,706

*

Past service cost is the change in the defined benefit obligation resulting from a plan amendment of curtailment.

PVDBO at 31.12.2020 (beginning of period) based on Actuarial valuation (A)	26,972,361
DBO as at 31.12.2020 (beginning of period) in the audited financial statement (B)	47,970,283
Impact of the change in the valuation basis is considered as Past service cost (A-B)	(20,997,922)

Weighted Average duration of Defined Benefit Obligation is 8.17 years (2020 – 7.25 years)

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 13 – GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATION**

	2021	2020
	Rs. 000'	Rs. 000'
UNDP for DMC Identification Jackets	165	630
IT Related items purchasing account	76	358
World Health Organization – WHO for SAR Team Building	584	5,353
SAARC for International Conclave / Workshop	-	1,756
UNDP for RSSDP	160	160
UNDP for Development of simulation exercise for Ground level	372	372
UNDP for Mainstreaming DRR into LGS	-	1,000
1% Admin cost – Projects completed	527	769
Donations of DR Equipment from NDRSC	70	3,111
Ministry of DM funds for CRIWMP	226	226
UNDP for School Tsunami programme	788	788
UNDP funds for Symposium 2020	741	773
Building Renovation Fund	-	948
Purchasing of Exhibition tools for Public Awareness	328	-
World Bank Funding	3,703	-
Funding from UNICEF	1,082	-
Total outstanding funds and Equipment	8,822	16,244

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 14 – INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT**

	2021	2020
	Rs. 000'	Rs. 000'
Capital votes Expenditure		
Disaster Management Centre – Staff Capacity Building and Training	297	972
Implementation of mitigation projects at district level	156,155	36,009
Purchase of equipment for Flood Emergencies	15,482	4,338
Preparedness of community on Disaster Management	6,250	4,428
Awareness of community on Disaster Management	4,698	5,995
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	54	-
Strengthening the Capacity of the Flood, Landslide & D R Mechanism	4,820	-
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	1,170	1,909
Acquisition of Assets and others	1,414	-
SAR Capacity Building for CBRN Emergencies – WHO funding	6,080	-
Total expenditure	196,420	53,651

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 15 – INCOME**

	2021	2020
	Rs. 000'	Rs. 000'
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	241,905	244,979
Total	241,905	244,979

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 2021. But the expenditures over the income have been considered upon occurred basis.

NOTES 16 – OTHER INCOME

	Rs. 000'	Rs. 000'
Assistance from Oxfam	-	385
Assistance from UNDP	465	1,302
Assistance from World Food Programme	12,860	6,368
Assistance from ADPC	-	250
IT Related Equipment A/C	283	188
Tender Deposits – Non – Refundable	47	17
Miscellaneous income	681	230
Amortization on Capital Grants (Sub Note – 16:1)	118,287	121,260
Assistance from WHO	6,080	11,983
Assistance from Janathakshan Gte Ltd	68	2,049
Assistance from UNDP for Institutional Disaster Management plan	-	1,100
Assistance from UNDP for Development of Simulation Exercises for Ground level	-	296
Assistance from NDRSC	3,040	2,317
Assistance from Ministry of DM for CRIWMP	-	489

Assistance from UNDP for School Tsunami Programme	116	640
Revenue Recognition of Utilization on 1% Administration cost of Mitigation Projects	60	55
Utilization of Building Renovation Fund	629	-
Assistance from Asia Pacific Alliance	-	239
Profit on Disposal of Assets	135	12
Assistance from UNICEF	1,417	-
Assistance from Climate Mitigation Action	226	-
Utilization of SAARK & other funds	2,428	-
Assistance from World Bank Funding	2,967	-
Total	149,789	149,180

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 16 – OTHER INCOME****SUB NOTES 16 – AMORTIZATION OF CAPITAL GRANT OF ASSETS**

Assets Granted	Total cost as at 01.01.2021 Rs. 000'	Additions of the year Rs. 000'	Prior year Adjustments Rs. 000'	Total Cost as at 31.12.2021 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
Computer & Accessories	66,763			66,763
Motor Vehicles – other Treasury	31,675			31,675
Total	2,338,370	-	-	2,338,370
Amortization	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2021	Amortization for the year	Prior year Adjustments	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2021
Motor Vehicles ICET	259,413	-		259,413
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	197,156	21,314		218,470
Computer & Accessories ICET	8,962	4,900		13,862
Office Equipment ICET	5,916	-		5,916
Telecommunication Equipment ICET	1,348,431	92,073		1,440,504
Furniture & Fitting ICET	559	-		559
Motor Vehicles Treasury other	31,675	-		31,675
Total	1,852,112	118,287	-	1,970,399

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 17 – ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	Note	2021 Rs. 000'	2020 Rs. 000'
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>			
Salaries & Wages Expense Account		124,089	124,550
Uniform Allowances to Drivers		156	156
Overtime Expense		13,929	19,373
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)		18,659	18,813
Other Allowances		31,213	31,909
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)		4,665	4,703
Defined Benefit Plan Cost	12.1	(14,451)	8,929
<u>Depreciation</u>			
Triforces Accommodation Building		65	13
Computers		8,576	7,772
Office Equipment		5,662	4,392
Vehicle		35,569	35,569
Furniture & Fittings		1,244	1,178
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers		21,366	21,366
Telecommunication Equipment		93,032	93,032
Library Books		4	-
Surveyor Gen. GIS Data Amortization		856	856
Software Amortization		653	593
Vehicle Insurance		822	1,119
Vehicle Repair		6,869	5,474
Vehicle Service, Maintenance & Others		6,346	5,364
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance		10,156	4,825
Building Maintenance		156	1,799
AMC payments		54	72
Other Expenses		501	838
Electricity & Water		10,689	11,139
Security Service		2,664	1,239
Legal fees		100	-
Transport charges		85	43
Janitorila Service		2,543	1,778

Rent and Local Taxes	1,169	1,143
IMC Payments	165	131
Interviews Related Expenses	21	-
Post & Telecommunication	14,589	16,015
Advertisement	663	123
Translation fee	84	152
Annual Audit Fees	860	465
<u>Supplies</u>		
Refreshment Expenses	935	746
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	6,289	7,013
Newspapers and other	203	133
Fuel Expenses	9,260	9,496
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses – Foreign	148	860
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses - Domestic	5,445	6,993
Total	426,103	450,164

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2021****NOTES 18 – OTHER EXPENSES**

	2021	2020
	Rs. 000'	Rs. 000'
Expenditure from Oxfam Assistance	-	385
Expenditure from UNDP Assistance	465	-
IT Related Equipment A/C	-	188
Expenditure from WHO	-	1,348
Expenditure from SFDRR	-	-
Expenditure from NDRSC	3,040	2,317
Expenditure of CRIWMP – Funded from Ministry of DM	-	489
School Tsunami Programme – Phase I funded from UNDP	-	639
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	116	1,302
Expenditure from Building Renovation fund	629	-
Expenditure from UNICEF funds	1,417	-
Expenditure from Janathakshana gte Ltd Funds	68	-
Expenditure from WFP Funds	2,613	-
Expenditure from World Bank Fund	2,967	-
Total	11,315	10,714

** 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.

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

4.5.2 10 Year Financial Record - Disaster Management Centre

10 Year Financial Record										
Year Ended 31st December (In Rs.000')	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
<u>Financial Performance</u>										
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	241,905	244,979	280,550	287,125	237,700	195,000	167,120	160,000	113,750	86,075
Other Income & Revenue Recognized on Grant received	149,789	149,180	152,045	227,662	222,452	187,217	198,851	246,392	262,570	91,722
Total Income	391,694	394,159	432,595	514,787	460,152	382,217	365,970	406,392	376,320	177,797
Administrative Expenses	(426,103)	(450,164)	(488,379)	(534,668)	(515,800)	(377,525)	(373,688)	(382,884)	(364,460)	(167,809)
Other Expenses	(11,315)	(10,715)	(9,249)	(13,439)	(7,316)	(10,851)	(4,537)	(20,891)	(21,312)	(22,005)
Surplus/(Deficit) From Operations	(45,724)	(66,720)	(65,033)	(33,320)	(62,963)	(6,159)	(12,255)	2,616	(9,453)	(12,016)
Treasury Grants for Capital Expenditure	242,955	106,455								
Capital Expenditure of the Year	(196,420)	(53,651)								
Taxation	-	-								
Surplus/(Deficit) After Capital Expenditure	811	(13,916)	(65,033)	(33,320)	(62,963)	(6,159)	(12,255)	2,616	(9,453)	(12,016)
Other Comprehensive Income										
Actuarial(Gain)/Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation	7,184									

Total Comprehensive Income	7,995	(13,916)	(65,033)	(33,320)	(62,963)	(6,159)	(12,255)	2,616	(9,453)	(12,016)
<u>Financial Position</u>										
Current Assets	57,212	47,140	58,826	107,180	65,326	119,853	267,597	109,804	128,115	23,415
Non Current Assets	606,464	748,813	892,027	1,078,173	1,285,380	1,146,812	1,285,538	1,460,771	1,691,024	1,559,158
Total Assets	663,676	795,953	950,853	1,185,353	1,350,706	1,266,665	1,553,136	1,570,575	1,819,138	1,582,573
Current Liabilities	19,144	10,439	51,881	77,254	35,239	5,656	2,707	3,553	12,719	7,774
Non-Current Liabilities	33,160	64,214	53,735	49,706	38,536	31,863	32,681	17,592	11,604	332,452
Net Assets	611,372	721,300	845,237	1,058,393	1,276,930	1,229,145	1,517,749	1,549,430	1,794,815	1,242,347
<u>Equity/Funds & Reserves</u>										
Accumulated Fund	(1,061,801)	(1,016,508)	(741,074)	(142,062)	(108,742)	(51,438)	(41,805)	(35,295)	(41,741)	(49,458)
Investment on Capital Grant	-	(53,651)	(219,953)	(533,979)	(504,037)	(617,916)	(525,323)	(752,672)	(366,801)	(179,493)
Capital Grant of Assets - ICET Project	281,900	400,186	520,489	655,599	865,413	1,075,227	1,244,186	1,423,794	1,646,127	1,173,060
Capital Grant of Assets - General Treasury	-	-	957	2,552	5,264	10,740	7,505	12,245	16,985	23,700
Capital Grant From General Treasury	1,184,837	1,184,837	1,078,382	869,847	812,597	812,533	833,186	901,358	540,246	274,539
Revaluation Reserve -Motor Vehicle	206,436	206,436	206,436	206,436	206,437	-	-	-	-	-
Total Equity/Funds & Reserves	611,372	721,300	845,237	1,058,393	1,276,930	1,229,145	1,517,749	1,549,430	1,794,815	1,242,347

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 2021 in terms of section 12 of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018

1. Financial Statement

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 including the summary of the financial statement ended 31 December 2021 and financial progress statement ended the same day, statement of change of equity, cash flow statement, important accounting standards and other clarifications were audited under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13(1) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971 and the provisions of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018. My report will be tabled in Parliament in due course in terms of Article 154 (6) of the Constitution.

I am of opinion that the financial status of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2021 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) Disclosures with regard to intangible assets with a cost of Rs. 15.2 million has not been revealed despite the fact that the depreciation rate of the productive life span of the intangible assets in the financial statements should be disclosed in notes in terms of the no. 117 of Sri Lanka public sector accounting standard No. 20.
- (b) Arrangements have not been made to review the productive lifespan of 4 types of assets with a value of Rs. 486.8 million that has been fully depreciated but still in use and state in the financial statements in terms of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 03.
- (c) Rs. 8.82 million received from other institutions at the end of the year under review, without the liability of repaying, has been stated under long term current liabilities in the financial statement without taking action to state it under capital grant/ net assets.

I carried out the auditing according to the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. My responsibility under these auditing standards has been further revealed in the Auditor's responsibility with regard to the auditing of financial statements of this report. I think that audit evidence obtained by me is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

1.3 Other details that have been included in the annual report of the Disaster Management Centre 2021

Other information means the information that is not included in the financial statements and my audit report on that statement, but such information is included in the annual report 2021, which I obtained before the audit report day. The management is responsible for such information.

My opinion regarding the financial statements does not cover other information and I do not express any opinion or certification on that.

In terms of my auditing on the financial statements my responsibility is to read the other information identified above whenever I come across them and to see whether there are material mismatches with the financial statements or in auditing or in any other way to my knowledge.

I need to report the fact that if I am of the opinion that this other information has been provided in the wrong manner based on the other information I obtained the day before this audit report and the tasks performed by myself, I need to report that fact. 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

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

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

- Appropriate and suitable audit procedures have been planned and implemented to assess and identify the risk of having a material misstatement due to fraud or errors to find a basis for my opinion. The impact of a fraud is high than the impact of material misstatements and collusion, preparation of forged documents, intentional omission or omission of internal administration can cause frauds.
- I have obtained sufficient knowledge about the internal administration 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 , apart from the observation in paragraph 1.2 in the part of the basis for qualified opinion, 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.

2.2.3 As per the section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 acting inconsistent with the powers and functions of the Disaster Management Centre.

In terms of the paragraph 08 of the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005, National Emergency Management Plan has not been completed by the end of the year under review.

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

As per the check on the procurement of field folding beds that cost Rs. 11.8 million, the supply of 552 beds out of 1000 beds has been delayed for 83 days but action had not been taken to charge the fines as per the agreement.

2.3 Any other matters

- (a) As per the action plan Rs, 350 million has been received to the institution for a landslide project and the financial progress was shown as Rs, 139.29. Though the expenditure was less than 50% out of the provisions the physical progress of the project has been shown as 75% without any proper evaluation.
- (b) In the year under review, the allocation for multi hazard risk assessment was Rs. 10 million and it was planned to implement 11 projects. Out of these, 4 projects had no financial or physical progress and out of the remaining 7 projects, it was noted that 4 projects had less than 50 percent physical progress. Thus, the expected objectives could not be achieved due the planned activities not being implemented properly.
- (c) As per the Action plan, the Training division was to spend Rs. 25 million and planned to conduct 557 training programmes. However, only 197 programmes have been implemented. Therefore, the balance allocated amount to be incurred as expenses for the planned training programmes had to be reimbursed to the Ministry.
- (d) 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.
- (e) The amendments to be made with regard to Sri Lanka's Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 commenced in year 2008. However, the relevant amendments have not been submitted for approval of the Sri Lanka parliament even until 31st December 2021.

- (f) The approved cadre of the organisation was 465 staff members as at 31st December. There were 302 staff members in existing cadre and it was revealed that there were 163 vacancies. Among these vacancies, there were 134 vacancies at grade two level, 25 vacancies at senior level, and grade four level 4 vacancies.

W. P. C. Wickramathna
Auditor General

117

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