

வார்டிகை வார்தாவ
வருடாந்த அறிக்கை
Annual Report | 2022



ஐபடா கலமதாஐரன மடசுபீராதச
அனர்த்த முகாமைத்துவ நிலையம
Disaster Management Centre



Annual Report

2022

Disaster Management Centre

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Release of the 2022 Annual Report Prepared by the Disaster Management Center

Defence Secretary's Congratulatory message

As the Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and the Chairperson of the Interim Management Committee, I am extremely pleased to launch the 2022 Annual Report prepared by the Disaster Management Centre. Through this annual report and its financial statement, it is evident that the Disaster Management Centre, the leading institution in the field of disaster management in Sri Lanka, has made remarkable progress with the potential skills and financial sustainability of the institution.



Disaster management is not something that should be attributed to just one institution. Therefore, as the leading institution, the Disaster Management Centre should be commended for working in good coordination with the other institutions under the Ministry of Defence, such as the Department of Meteorology, the National Disaster Relief Service Center and the National Building Research Organization as well as other technical institutions in the country. It should also be noted that disaster management is evolving as a program focused on world conventions, especially the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Management, the Paris Agreement, and Sustainable Development Goals.

The preparation of The National Disaster Management Plan, The National Strategy for Regional Disaster Risk Reduction, the implementation of disaster mitigation projects, awareness raising about disasters and capacity building by training first responder teams are among the national level activities implemented by the Disaster Management Centre in 2022 that have made a noticeable progress. To ensure the safety of the lives and the property of the affected people, the police and the tri forces are ready 24 hours per day of every week, to manage disaster risks as well as cope with any possible disaster successfully.

Despite the prevailing financial crisis in the country, the Disaster Management Centre collaborated with domestic and foreign non-governmental organizations to implement the targeted programs and with regards to this, we specially thank the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Food Program (WFP). In addition, our gratitude goes to the local universities, as well as Salford and Huddersfield universities in the United States, who have supported us in many ways to go internationally to find a new dimension for the security of the country by expanding the field of disaster management.

For disaster risk management, the State Treasury allocates money annually as a priority, and foreign aid agencies and other cooperative agencies have also made financial contributions to disaster risk reduction programs. I must acknowledge the work done by the Disaster Management Centre despite numerous challenges in 2022.

As the Secretary of the Ministry and the Chairperson of the Interim Management Committee, I would like to express my gratitude to the Director General, Retired Major General Sudantha Ranasingha, and the team who diligently worked for the success of the Disaster Management Centre; I also think it is an honor to provide advice and guidance in these capacities. Finally, due to climate change and global warming, the Disaster Management Centre faced the challenge of early detection and coping with the effects of the growing disasters, including floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones and other natural disasters. I am confident that we will be able to create a safer tomorrow in Sri Lanka based on the experience gained in previous years and the outcomes of the capacity development, and I believe that the other institutions under the Ministry of Defence and other technical institutions will overcome this challenge by working well together.

I would like to express my gratitude to His Excellency the President, the Minister of State for Defence and all the members of the National Council for Disaster Management who have provided the leadership for the successful completion of these tasks and I would also like to express my gratitude to the heads of other institutions in the disaster management sector under the Ministry of Defence.

General Kamal Gunaratne (retired)

WWV RWP RSP USP NDC PSC MPhil

Secretary

Ministry of Defence

Release of the 2022 Annual Report Prepared by the Disaster Management Center

Director General's Congratulatory message

I consider it a great privilege to be able to succeed with the support of all relevant stakeholders in the responsibility of overcoming the challenge of managing the disasters, which are becoming more frequent in the country due to global warming; weather, and climate change with the Covid -19 risk situation in the country in the year 2022.



The Disaster Management Centre, which is primarily responsible for disaster management in Sri Lanka, effectively handles potential disaster situations that may arise and takes steps to create a safe community by protecting the lives and property of the public through disaster mitigation, reducing the risk through pre-prepared plans, training and awareness, early warning and saving lives through the emergency operation process. The main departments of our organization have implemented those, and for that, the Human Resources and Administration Division, the Finance Division, as well as the Internal Audit Division, have been able to perform the assigned tasks successfully. It is commendable that the Disaster Management Centre has achieved good progress for the year ending December 31, 2022, and has been able to compile and present this annual report and financial statement.

In 2022, 91 people lost their lives and 79 were injured in monsoon-induced disasters such as floods, landslides, slope failures, strong winds, lightning strikes as well as droughts, fires, and drownings. In addition, approximately more than 185,120 people have been affected by those disasters. In addition, many houses have been damaged due to the above calamities. However, to reduce the risks, the Disaster Management Centre, especially the Department of Meteorology, together with the National Building Research Organization and the Department of Irrigation, have issued early warning notices to the community living at risk and have worked to evacuate the community to safe areas.

The preparation of the 2022-2030 Disaster Management Plan, the preparation of strategies for the Regional Disaster Management Plan, and the preparation of Guidelines for the preparation of Corporate Disaster Management Plans should be mentioned here as special dimensions among the actions taken at the national level for disaster risk management. Additionally, without any hindrance, it has been a great help for the school children to sit for examinations amidst disasters, even in dire circumstances.

The Preparedness and Planning Division prepared various preparedness plans in 2022 using the 7.5 million rupees provided by the Treasury, to strengthen the disaster management capacity at district, regional, and Grama Niladhari levels. Additionally, considerable advancements have been achieved in conducting programs such as tsunami, flood, and landslide drills, hazard mapping, and risk analysis. This calls for a specific appreciation of the assistance given by international non-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and other voluntary organizations.

A provision of Rs.75 million had been allocated for the implementation of disaster mitigation projects, the district projects have been completed, and their progress has been brought to 85%. The subject of disaster management should be a collective process; for this, all fields' contribution is essential. Disaster risk reduction must be integrated with activities in all sectors, water, land, and air, as the risk of natural and man-made disasters exists anywhere in the country. Considering the practicality, 10 areas that should directly contribute to disaster risk management are identified and the project is implemented to integrate disaster risk into the mainstream of development in those areas.

The Emergency Operation Center is operated 24 x 7 hours a day and 7 days a week. In 2022, with the help of police and armed forces, it helped to conduct the rescue and relief operations of the families affected by floods, strong winds, and landslides. The capacity of the first responder groups to handle any disaster has also been strengthened, by conducting many training courses to rescue the affected people,

My heartfelt thanks go to Mr. Pramitha Bandara Thennakoon, Minister of National Security and Disaster Management Ministry; Mr. Kamal Gunaratne, Secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and retired General Kamal Gunaratne, who guided the Disaster Management Centre to reach this kind of success despite the pandemic situation and severed economic situation in the country. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Department of Meteorology, the National Building Research Organization, the National Relief Service Centre, the Department of Irrigation, Treasury, and the National Planning Department for their support in disaster management.

Sudanta Ranasinghe RWP RSP MSc NDU PSC

Major General (Retd.)

Director General

1. Introduction

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

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

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

1.1 National Council for Disaster Management

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

Composition of the National Council for Disaster Management

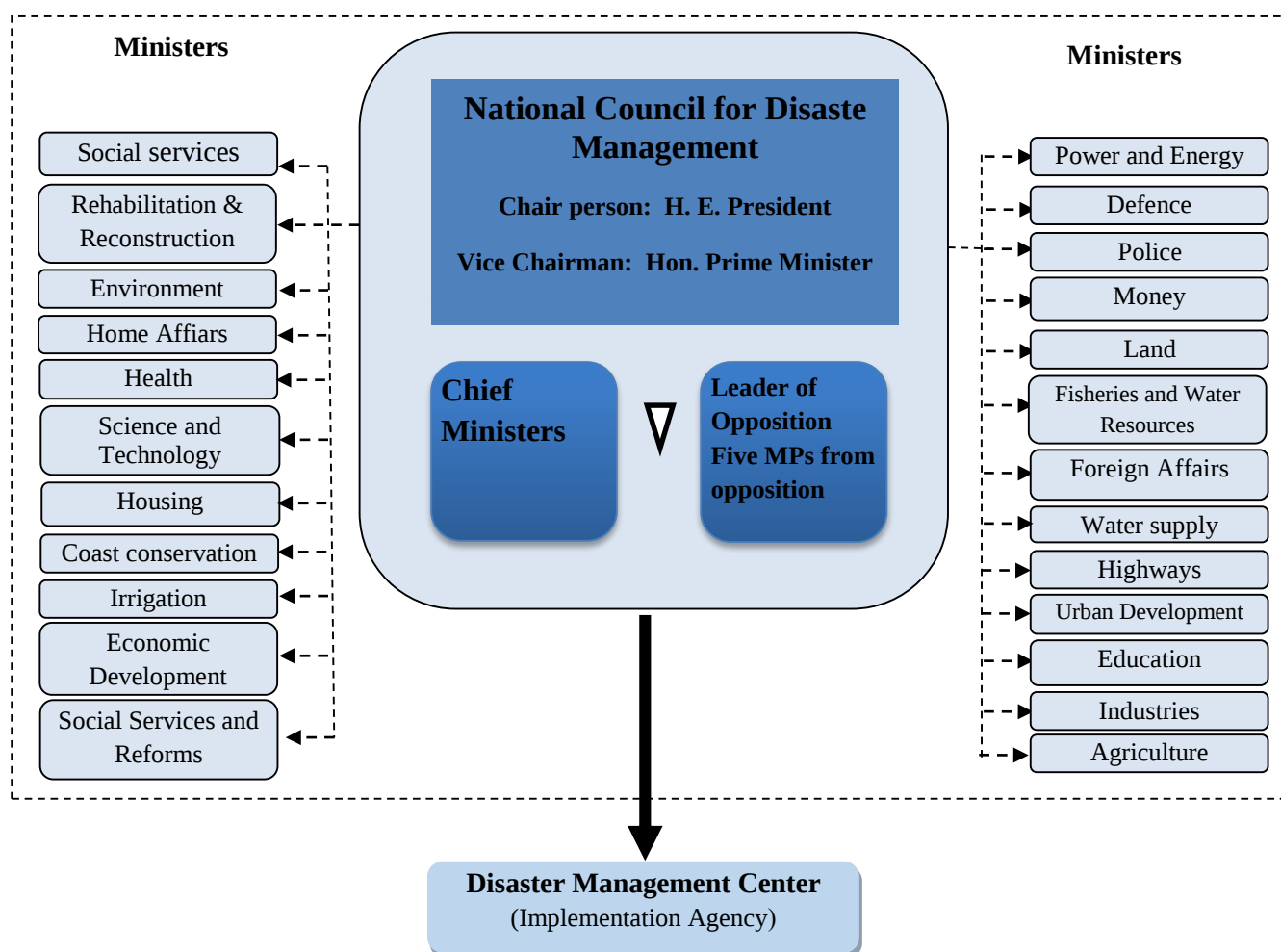


Figure 1.1: Composition of the National Council

1.2 Hazards under the purview of Disaster Management

Hazards that come under the purview of DM as per the Act No. 13 of 2005 are,

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

2. A Brief Profile of the Disaster Management Centre

The national responsibility of the Center for Disaster Management is to effectively manage any disaster situation that may arise and create a safe community by protecting the lives and property of the public. Under the direction of the Director General, the Disaster Management Centre's operations are divided into seven departments for this reason. Accordingly, its main sections are mentioned below.

- 1) Mitigation, Research and Development
- 2) Preparedness and 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 through out the island, District Disaster Management Coordination Units under the Disaster Management Center are established in every district, and the Disaster Management mechanism is implemented efficiently and effectively throughout the country.

2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka.

Mission

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

Objectives

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

2.2 Functions of the DMC

Main responsibilities assigned to the Disaster Management Centre,

- Formulation of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP) based on the National Policy
- Hazard mapping and risk assessment
- Coordinating and conducting training and awareness programs
- Preparedness to respond to disasters including assisting government agencies to develop Preparedness Plans
- Early warning and dissemination
- Emergency operations management and coordination of search & rescue operations
- Coordination of post disaster activities including relief
- Implement structural projects for disaster mitigation.
- Research and Development (R&D)
- Mainstreaming DRR (MDRR) into development
- Coordination of climate change adaptation programmes
- Liaising with Ministries, government authorities / agencies, private sector agencies, NGOs, INGOs and other relevant agencies on DRR matters to ensure timely execution of the responsibilities
- Initiate and coordinate foreign aided projects for disaster mitigation, response and recovery.

2.3 Interim Management Committee (IMC)

The Interim Management Committee is the operational function of the Disaster Management Center and takes decisions about managing and overseeing financial control. It is chaired by the Secretary of the Cabinet Ministry in charge of Disaster Management, and 4 meetings have been held in 2022. The composition of the Interim Management Committee of the Disaster Management Center is as follows.

Secretary to the Ministry in charge of Disaster Management Gen. Kamal Gunaratne (Retd) WWV RWP RSP USP USP NDC PSC	-	Chairman
A representative of the Ministry of Defence Mrs. P.D.I.L. Wijegunawardena, Additional Secretary (Parliamentary Affairs)	-	Member
Mr. R. M. D. K. G. N. B. Ranatunga, Additional Director General, Department of Treasury Operations, Ministry of Finance and Procurement	-	Member
Mrs. KAS Maheshi, Additional Secretary (Development) Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils	-	Member
Dr. Asiri Karunawardena, Director General, National Building Research Organization	-	Member

Mr. H.U.R. Fonseka, Chief Accountant, Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Defence	-	Member
Director General, Disaster Management Centre Major General S. Ranasinghe (Retd) RWP RSP MSC NDU PSC	-	Secretary

2.4 Audit and Management Committee (AMC)

The Audit and Management Committee (AMC) of the DMC comprises the following members as at 31 December 2022

Serial No.	Name, Designation and Institution	Position in the Committee
01	Mr. R. M. D. K. G. N. B. Ranatunga - Additional Director General, Treasury Operations Department, Treasury	Chairman
02	Mr. R.M.P.S. Ratnayake - Additional Secretary (Parliamentary Affairs and Policy), Ministry of Defence.	Member
03	Mr. H.U.R Fonseka - Chief Accountant, Disaster Management Division	Member
04	Ms. L.B.G. Sandamali - Audit Officer (Acting), National Audit Office.	Observer
05	Ms. J.A.W.K. Jayakodi - Chief Internal Auditor, Disaster Management Division	Observer
06	Major General S. Mr. Ranasinghe (retired) - Director General, Disaster Management Centre.	Secretary
07	Mr. J.H.P. Jayalath - Internal Auditor, Disaster Management Centre.	Convenor

The observations raised from the audit queries issued by the National Audit Office and the Internal Audit Division of the Center were discussed here. In particular, the audit and management committee has given recommendations that will help to achieve the objectives of the institution according to the risk – based annual internal audit plan prepared by the internal auditor for 2022, the audit observations raised by the internal audit department in relation to the operational process, control process and risk management process of the institution.

Accordingly, the tasks indicated in Financial Regulations 133 and 134, the instructions indicated in the circulars of the Department of Management and Audit and the Department of Public Enterprises are discussed in the Audit and Management Committee, according to the terms of the Sri Lanka Auditing Standards and the National Audit Act, the management of the

Disaster Management Center has been given advice to achieve the objectives of the Disaster Management Centre. Also, further inquiries have been made on the quantity and quality of the corrections made by the Center for the observations and recommendations of the audit and management committee raised in the audit queries and reports.

Disaster Management Center has conducted three (03) audit and management committee meeting in 2022, and necessary guidelines have been directed to the management to maintain the internal control system properly and accurately.

The Audit and Management Committee of the Disaster Management Center has entrusted with the task to ensure that the resources are used sparingly and efficiently to achieve the predetermined objectives of the projects, programs and tasks undertaken by the Disaster Management Centre by prioritizing the resources of Sri Lanka and to review each management section of the Disaster Management Centre, and to check whether the objectives have been actually achieved within the time allowed by spend the funds allocated for such activities, and whether the completed projects or programs are functioning as planned. The Disaster Management Center has planned to carry out those tasks well in the coming years.

2.5 Organizational Structure of the Disaster Management Centre

This organizational structure has been prepared keeping in mind the various functions and programs performed by the Disaster Management Center as indicated in figure 2.1.

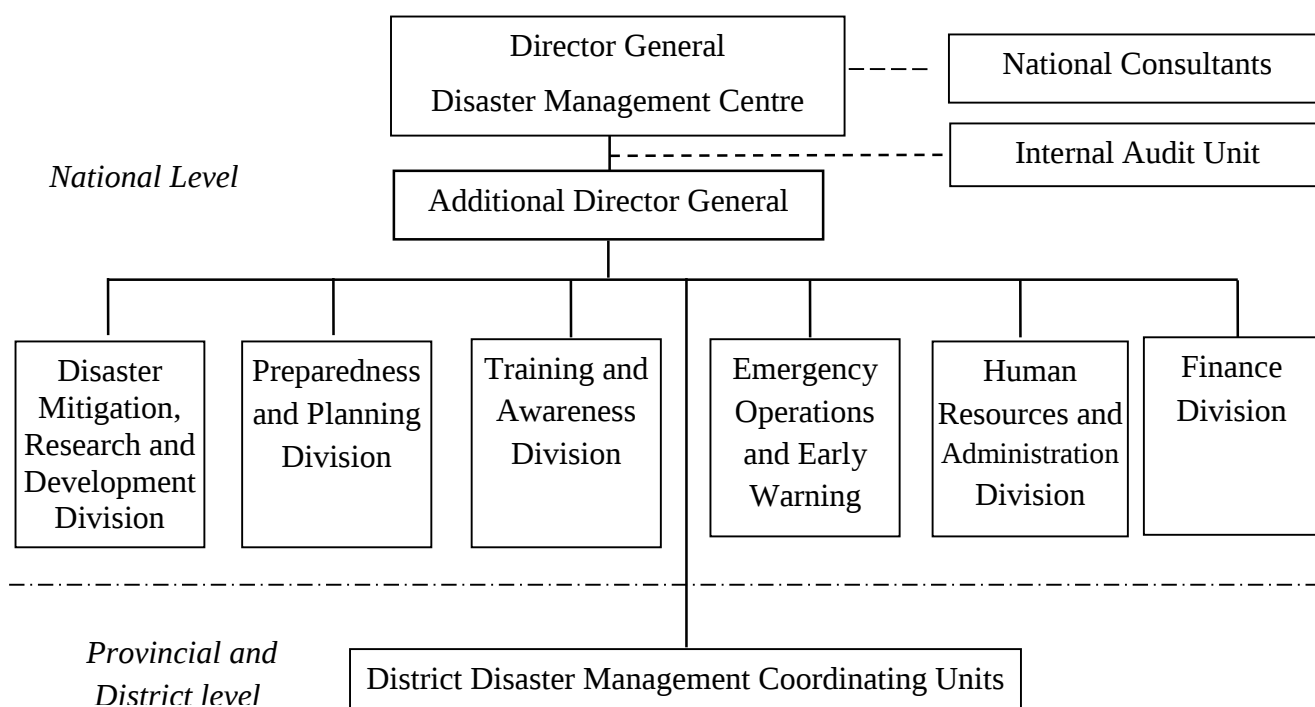


Figure 2.1: Organization structure of the DMC

2.5.1 Qualifications of the staff officers of the DMC

Table 2.1: Qualifications of the Staff officers

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 Mudiyanseelage Sugathadasa	Director (Awareness)	MSc (Social Science) MA (Criminology) BA (Special) (Sociology and Criminology) PGDip. (International Affairs)
Jayaweera Mudiyanseelage 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 Adeepa 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 at 31 December 2022

Table 2.2: Details of the staff as at 31.12.2022

Employment type	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	10	05
Assistant Director (District)	25	22	03
Accounts officer	1	1	0
Administrative officer	1	0	1
Personal assistant	1	0	1
Investigating officer	1	1	0
Remote Sensing/Geographic Information Data Systems Analyst	1	0	1
Data system analyst	1	1	0
IT officer	1	0	1
Network system administrator	1	0	1
Librarian	1	0	1
Developemtn Officer	101	0	101
Translator	2	0	2
Information Technology Assistant	6	4	2
Motion and Still cameraman	1	1	0
Communication technician	3	1	2
Radio operator	1	1	0
Management Assistant / Disaster Management Assistant	201	171	30
Driver	39	36	3
KKS	35	30	5
Total	465	288	177

2.6.2 2022 Staff representing the Armed Forces and Police at the Disaster Management Center Head Office and District Units as at December 31

Table 2.3: Details of the staff representing the Armed Forces and Police as at December 31

Place	Sri Lanka Army		Sri Lanka Navy		Sri Lanka Air Force		Sri Lanka Police		Total	
	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks	Officers	Other ranks
DMC head office	01	10	02	08	01	07	01	11	05	36
DDMCU- Colombo			01		01	16	-	-	02	16
DDMCU - Puttalam					01	07	-	-	01	07
DDMCU – Hambantota			01		01	13	-	-	02	13
DDMCU - Kalutara	01	19	01				-	-	02	19
DDMCU - Galle	02	25					-	-	02	25
DDMCU - Matara	02	29					-	-	02	29
Total	06	83	05	08	04	43	1	11	16	145
Sub total	89		13		47		24		161	

2.6.3 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units

These units are established in all 25 districts. Each District Disaster Management Coordination Unit is staffed by a District Assistant Director, Management Assistants, KKS and a Driver.

The number of District Disaster Management Assistants varies depending on how disaster-prone the district is. The 25 districts have combined workforce of 107 Management Assistants (Non-Technical) and 25 District Assistant Directors.

District Disaster Management Coordination Units in Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Puttalam districts are under the administration of Sri Lanka Army and Sri Lanka Air Force officers and other district units are under the administration of Civilian District Assistant Directors.

All District Disaster Management Units are connected to their respective District Secretariats and function under the operational supervision of the District Secretary. Figure 2.2 shows the District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism.

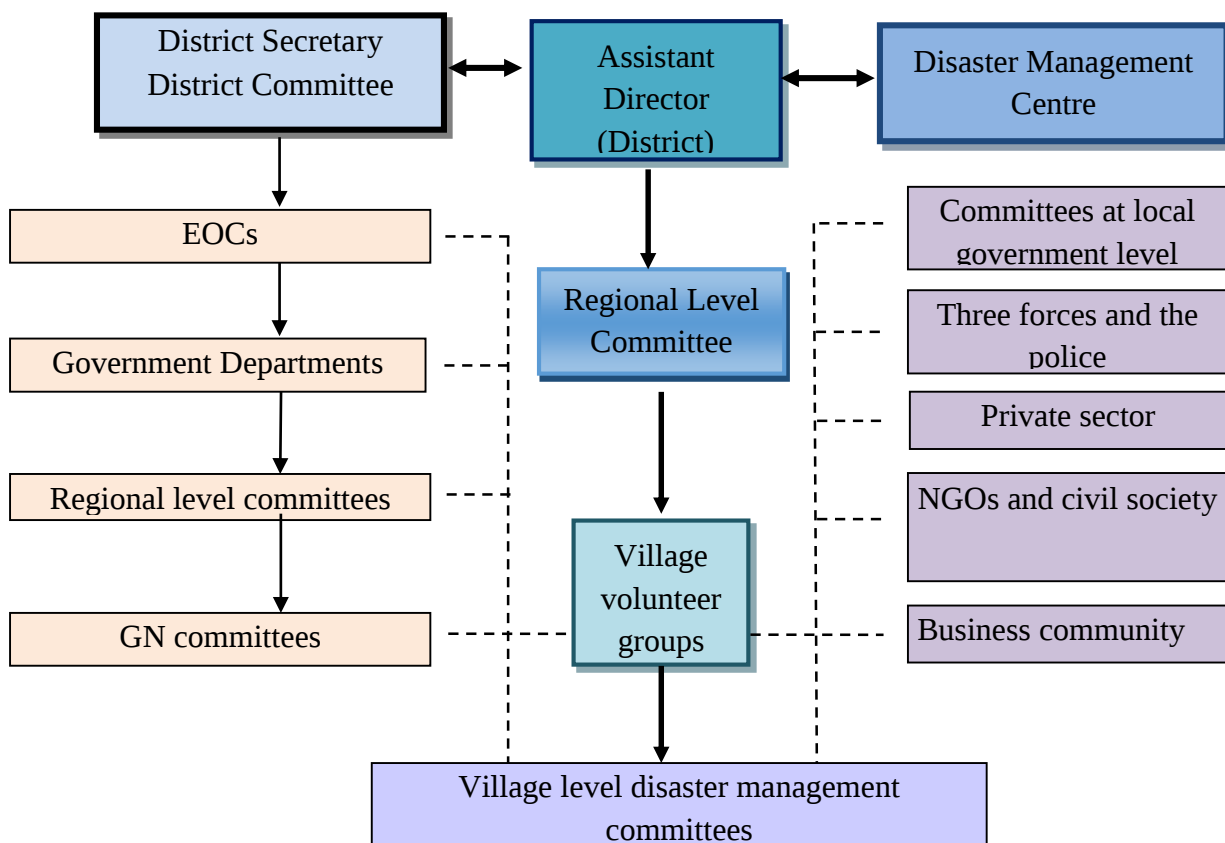


Figure 2.2: District Disaster Management Coordinating mechanism

2.7 Analysis on disaster situations that occurred in 2022

2.7.1 Disaster impact analysis - (www.desinventar.lk)

Overall effect - 2022

Droughts, floods, landslides, slope failures, falling rocks, drowning, strong winds, fires, lightning accidents, etc. afflicted about 185,120 persons in 2022. About 138,071 people were affected by the floods alone. Additionally, 24,626 people have been affected by the drought, and 40,688 people have been affected by strong winds and cyclones. The number of deaths due to the aforementioned disasters is 91, and 79 injuries have been reported. Also, compared to 2021, the number of deaths is relatively low.

This information is recorded in accordance with the data obtained from the Desinventar data system on 2/07/2022.

(Note that this data system may be updated at any time, according to the information being recorded.)

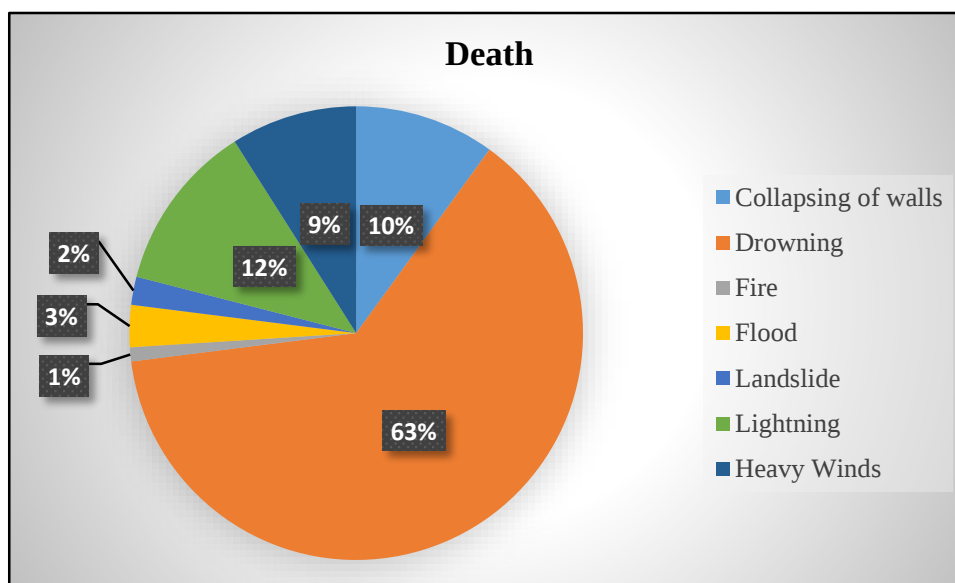


Figure 2.3: Deaths from each disaster

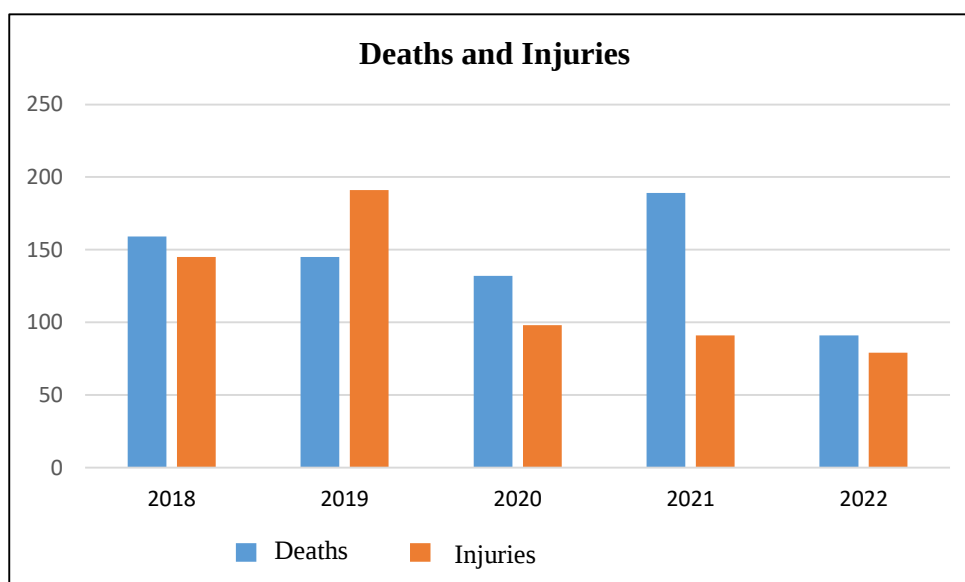


Figure 2.4: Deaths and Injuries (2018 – 2022)

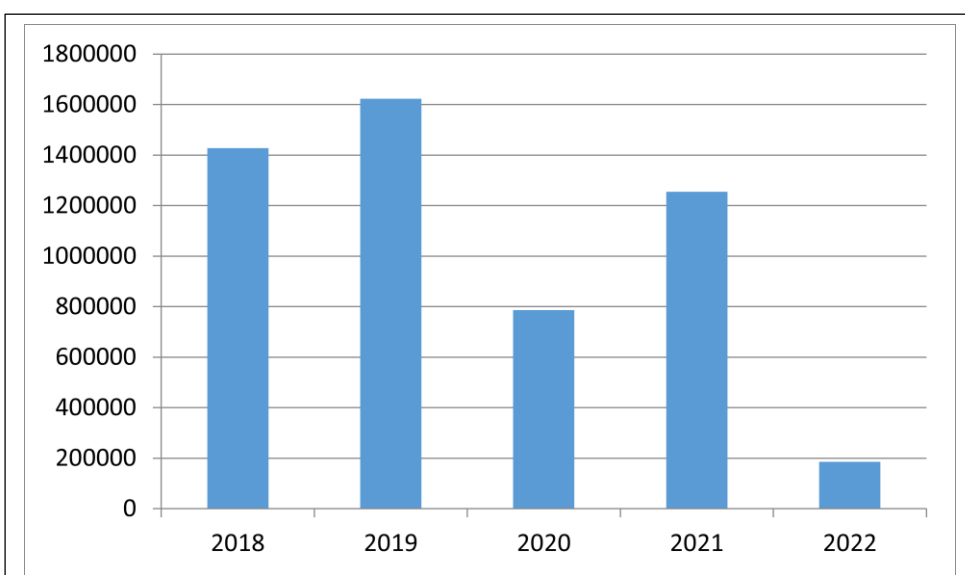


Figure 2.5: Analysis of victims 2018 - 2022

Damages to houses - 2022

The following is a comparison of total and partial home damage cases in the last five years. Among them, 12,324 houses have been partially damaged, and 174 houses have been completely damaged in 2022.

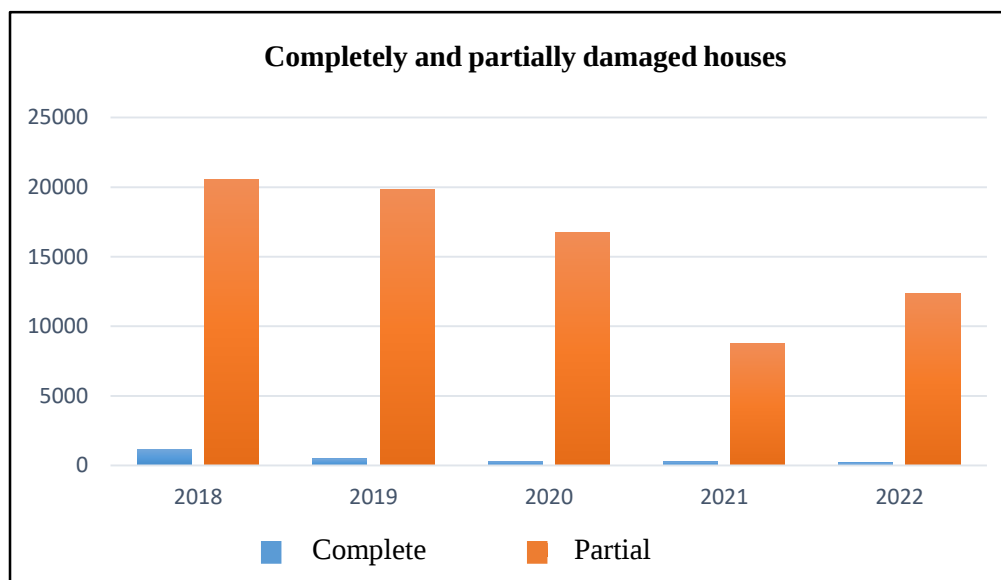


Figure 2.6: Complete and partial home losses from 2018 to 2022

Most of the reports of damage to houses caused by Cyclone “Mandus” on the 7th, 8th and 9th of December 2022, were from from Badulla, Monaragala, Ratnapura and Batticaloa districts.

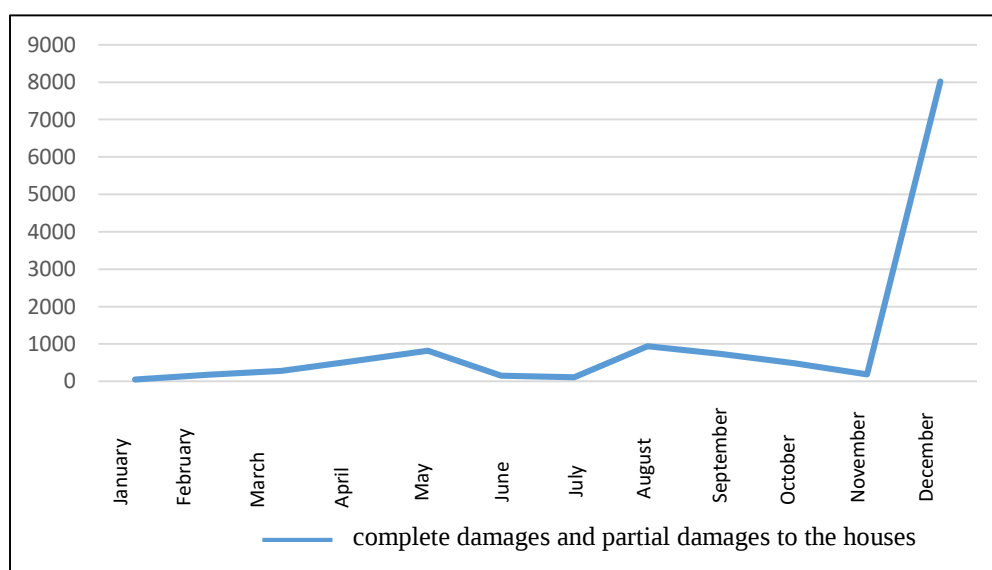


Figure 2.7: Damages to houses in 2022

Houses destroyed/damaged in each disaster- 2022

In 2022, 10,324 houses were partially damaged and 41 houses were completely damaged due to strong winds. 53 houses have been partially damaged and 106 houses have been completely damaged due to sudden fires. Here, the sudden fire that happened in Kajimawatte on September 28, 2022 can be specially mentioned.

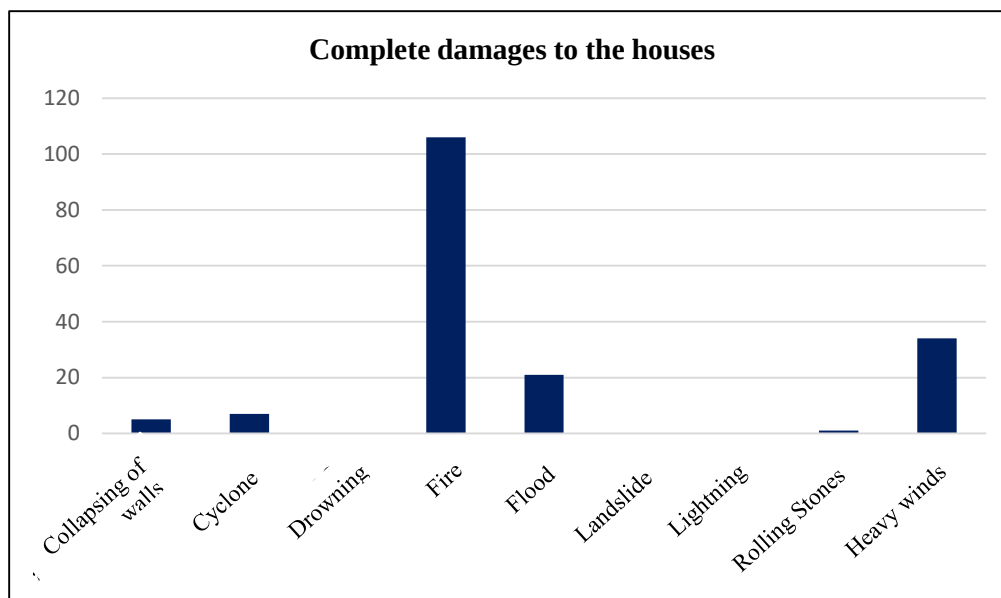


Figure 2.8: complete damages to the housed due to disasters

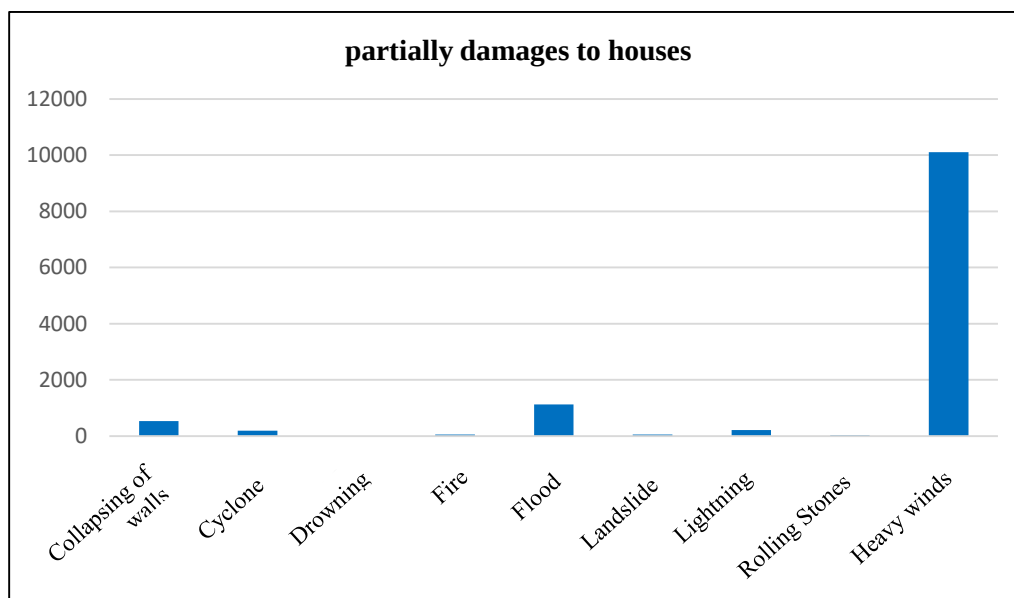


Figure 2.9: partially damaged house due to disasters

Districts affected by disasters in the year 2022

The Colombo district reported the highest number of completely damaged houses while the Badulla and Ratnapura districts recorded the highest number of partially damaged houses because of above-mentioned disaster conditions. A note about that is given below.

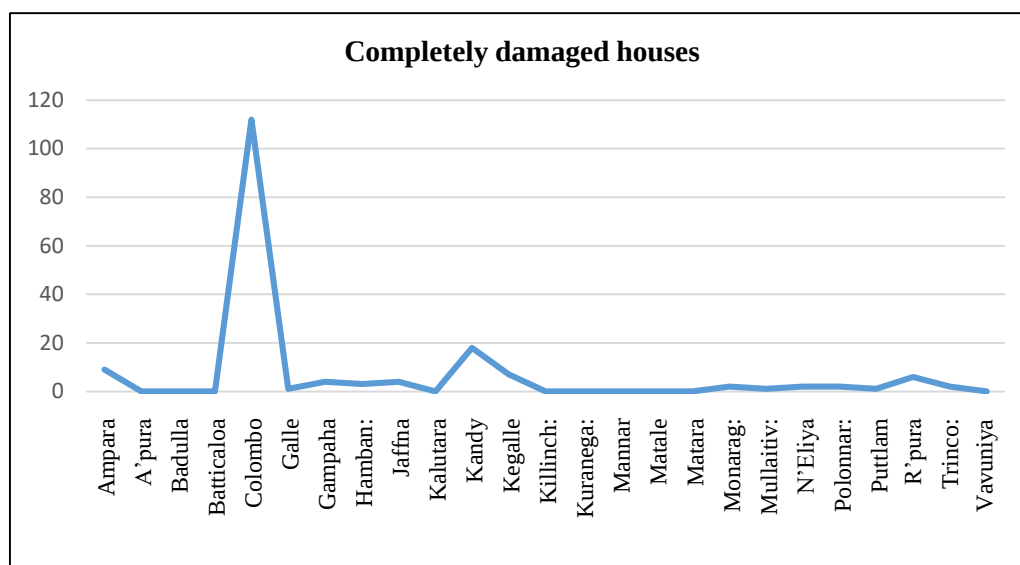


Figure 2.10: Completely damaged houses in 2022 – district wise

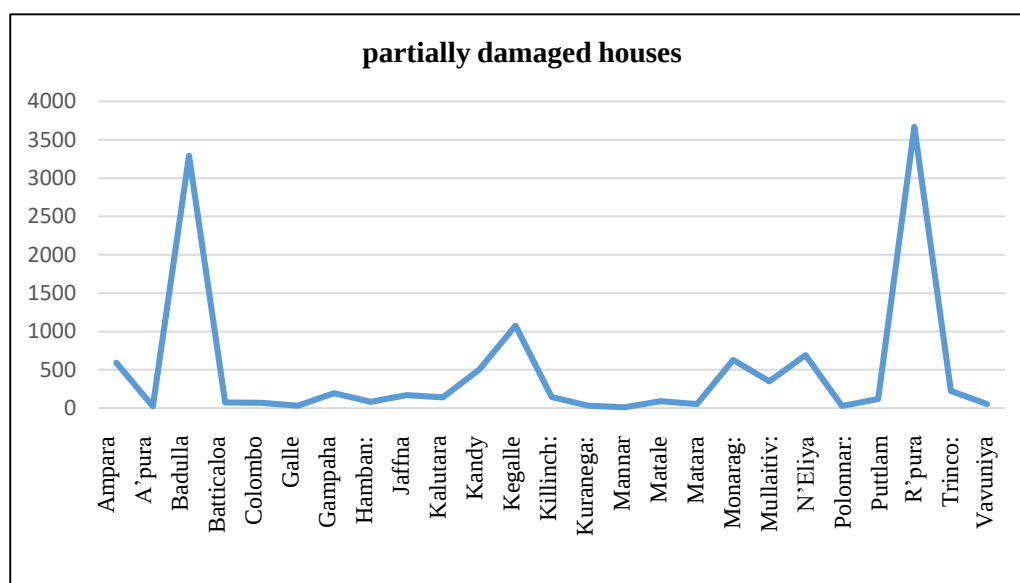


Figure 2.11: Partially damaged houses in 2022 - district wise

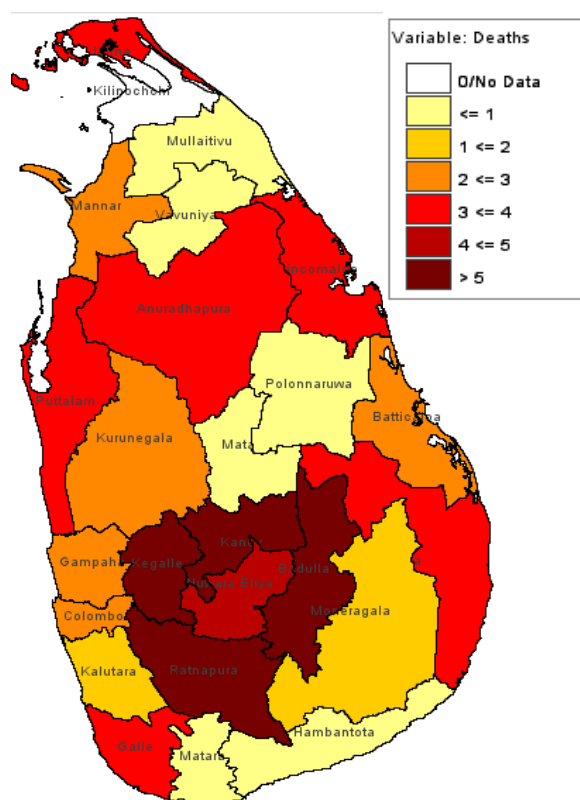


Figure 2.12: Deaths due to disasters

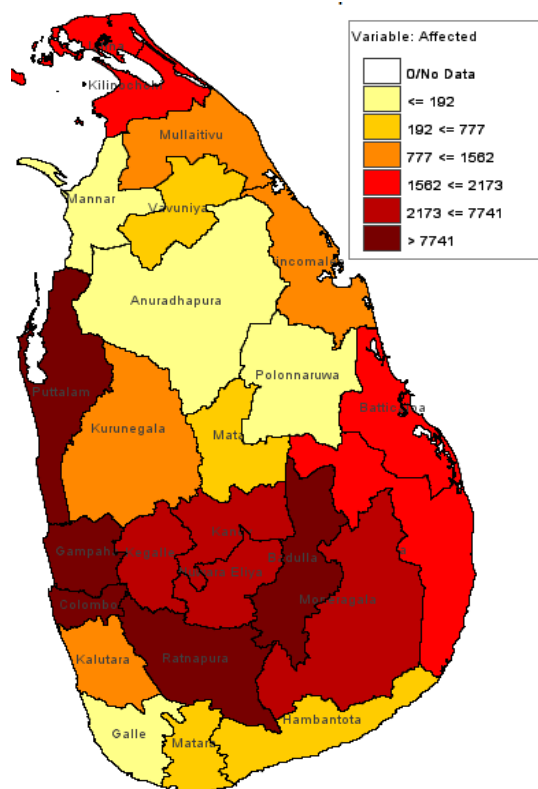


Figure 2.13: victims in 2022

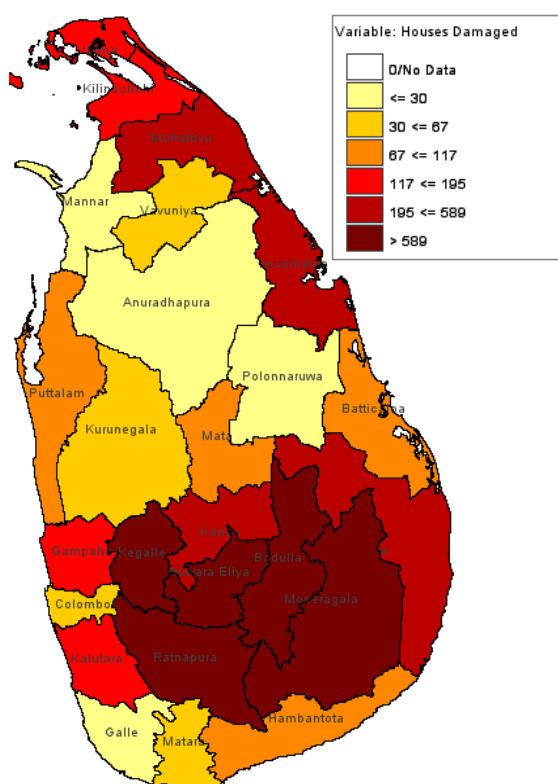


Figure 2.14: partially damaged houses in 2022

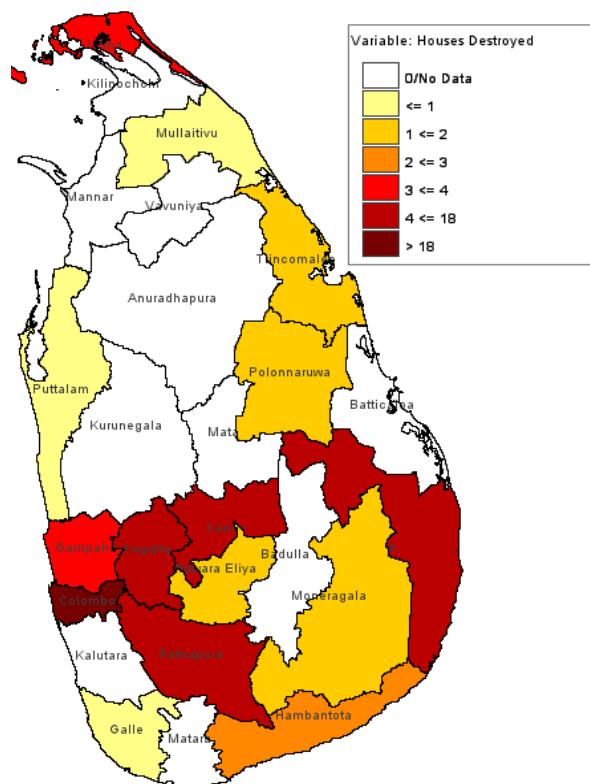


Figure 2.15: completely damaged houses in 2022

3. Key activities at national level

3.1 Preparation of National Disaster Management Plan for the year 2022 – 2030

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2023 – 2030 has been prepared with the participation of all relevant stakeholders in accordance with the Sendai Framework and is to be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

The National Disaster Management Plan 2023 – 2030 was created with the aim of creating a joint approach between the primary government institutions/organizations, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO's), NGOs and humanitarian agencies and a review meeting on the plan with the key stakeholder institutions was held in November 04th 2022 at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall.. Participants actively contributed to review the content of the draft plan and prioritized the study of draft action plans and strategies under the four key priority areas identified in the SFDRR. Here the group work was very effective and helped to get the necessary suggestions to improve the content of the draft plan and jointly implement the proposed future action plans with the contribution of the relevant support organizations / institutions.

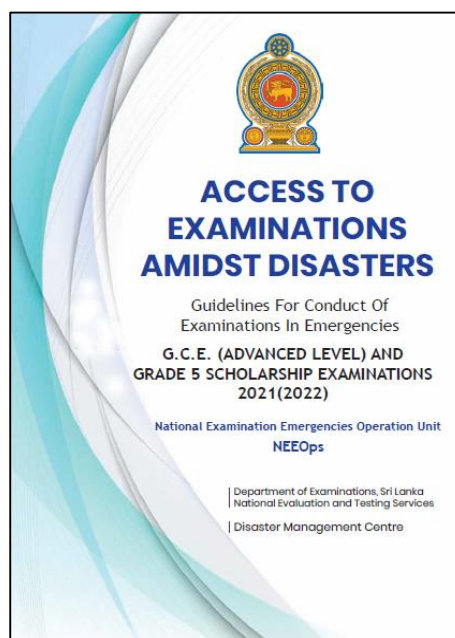
3.2 Access to Examination amidst disasters – Year 5 scholarship examination 2022

The government's main educational exams are conducted annually and as announced by the examinations department, the grade 5 scholarship exam was held on 18 December 2022.

This plan was developed by the Disaster Management Center (DMC) with the Examinations Department and other stakeholder agencies to ensure the smooth conduct of examinations in the midst of unforeseen natural calamities, while ensuring the safety of the students (i.e. candidates) and officials.

Keeping in view the unpredictability of weather conditions, the Assistant Directors of 25 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units have been directed to ensure these national activities by informing and coordinating with the relevant government officials and key stakeholders in the districts to ensure adherence

to the crucial guidelines during natural calamities and to conduct national examinations without any hindrance. Awareness was also given through press conferences in this regard.





2022.05.19 press conference - Government Information Department

3.3 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR)

The International Day for Disaster Reduction was observed on October 13 by the United Nations General Assembly with the theme “preventing the impact of disasters through early warning and early action.” The event which was sponsored by the University of Huddersfield, England, the Asia Preparatory Center, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) took place on October 13, 2022, at the “Cinnamon Grand” Hotel.



3.4 World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD)

On 28th October 2022, , a program commemorating World Tsunami Awareness Day took place at Kattankudiya Madhya Maha Vidyalaya in Batticaloa, with the participation of 600 school students and officials from partner institutions.

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD), calling on countries, international organizations and civil society organizations to raise awareness and share ideas on adopting a new approach to risk reduction. The United Nations General Assembly designated November 5 as World Tsunami Awareness Day and called on countries, international organizations and civil society to share a new approach on risk reduction and to expand tsunami awareness.

4. 2022 Progress of the Technical Divisions

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 like floods, landslides, tsunami and cyclones that occur frequently in Sri Lanka. Disaster preparedness plan can be considered as a working register that supports to create a district level mechanism to respond to the disasters. District Disaster Management Unit is the apex body within the district to respond to the disasters. In this plan it has been documented the membership of the committee, sub committees and their duties and responsibilities.

Information on administrative districts, existing hazards, results of risks, and the risk evaluations, information on main centres, human and physical resources within the area and information about the responsibilities of the stakeholders are included in these reports.

4.1.1 District level preparedness plans

District level programs were implemented through district disaster management units using Rs.7.50 million received for the year 2022. Allocations are released to the districts taking into consideration the economic situation of the country, transportation difficulties and the impact of disasters on the community.

Table 4.1: Allocation and distribution of funds among districts 2019 - 2021

Year	Allocations approved by the Treasury Rs. million)	Expenditure (Rs. Million)
2020	5.50	4.54
2021	7.50	6.25
2022	7.50	2.43

Provisions were allocated by the Preparedness Planning Division in the year 2022 for various preparedness planning activities in order to strengthen the disaster management activities at the district, divisional secretariat divisions and village official division levels. Provision has been made at district and divisional secretariat levels for stakeholder meetings, workshops for printing and preparation/review of disaster management plans.

4.1.2 Rural Level Disaster Mangement Plans

In 2022, 51 rural level disaster management-planning programs were conducted in 23 districts. Rs. 533,190.00 were spent for this purpose.



Rural Level Disaster Mangement Plans – Monaragala District

4.1.3 Monsoon Preparedness Plan – District and Regional

Early warning systems, emergency placements, team placements, relief service activities, and camp management are discussed as pre-prepared activities with the district secretaries of the districts affected by the south-west monsoon and the northeast monsoon. It is expected to minimize possible losses in terms of both life and property.

As national level stakeholder agencies and response teams, forecasts and predictions made by the Department of Meteorology on heavy rains and cyclones, the National Building Research Organization on landslides, and the Irrigation Department are taken as the base, and preliminary discussions are held with national level stakeholder agencies, response teams, and the Department of Civil Defense with a view to reducing the damage caused to the lives and property of the people who are victims of disasters and the hardships faced by government officials up to the district, regional, and village levels.

The purpose of this program is to convene the district disaster management committees in the affected districts and prepare the relevant districts for the conditions (floods, landslides, cyclones) that may affect the island owing to the heavy rainfall and strong wind conditions that affect the island annually during the southwest monsoon and northeast monsoon seasons.

In line with the pre-monsoon plans, the Disaster Management Center has started preliminary preparations for the northeast monsoon expected in the last quarter of the year. The tasks envisaged were to consider the current challenging times, identify preparedness and planning activities/programs and meet emergency response needs. The meeting was attended by a large number of representatives of major technical institutions, government officials of relevant agencies, United Nations humanitarian agencies, international NGOs, non-governmental

organizations, etc., and assistant directors of the 25 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) and key government officials at the provincial level participated online through Zoom technology.

Apart from this, District Monsoon Preparatory Programs and 54 Regional Monsoon Preparatory Programs were conducted in 15 districts. An amount of Rs.1,302,437/- was spent for this purpose.



4.1.4 Creation of manuals, sensitization and training on violence against women and children in disasters and management

Handbooks on Violence against Women and Children in Disasters and Management was prepared with the financial contribution of the Center for Disaster Management, Ministry of Women, Child Affairs, and Social Empowerment, and UNFPA and launched on 19.08.2022. These sensitization and training programs were conducted in the districts of Kalutara, Galle, Ratnapura, Kegalle and Badulla and 612 officers participated in them.



Badulla district



Galle district

4.1.5 “Workshop on Strengthening Flood Early Warning System and Regional Preparedness Planning – Malwatu Oya, Yan Oya and Meoya River Basins”

The Climate Resilient Integrated Water Management Project (CRIWMP) implemented by the Department of Irrigation with technical input from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is being implemented in three (3) identified river basins. A workshop on “Strengthening Flood Early Warning System and Regional Preparedness Planning in Malwatu Oya, Yanoya, and Meoya River Basins” was conducted on 23 December 2022 at the Heritage Hotel in Anuradhapura with a view to strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers in the dry zone to withstand climate risks and extreme events.

The aforesaid workshop was aimed at strengthening the flood early warning systems and reviewing the disaster preparedness of the respective Divisional Secretariats of Anuradhapura, Mannar, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Trincomalee and Vavuniya districts.



4.1.6 Plans for Tsunami Disaster Preparedness for Schools at risk

Tsunami disaster preparedness plans have been started, with the support of the United Nations, for 28 chosen schools in the southern and eastern provinces that are at risk of a tsunami. Three-day programs on preparing school disaster plans were conducted, in which teachers, principals, and zonal and provincial directors in disaster management participated. The first project was conducted as a Training of Trainers (TOT) program in September 2020 for 11 selected schools in the Southern Province and the same project was conducted in the Eastern Province in 17 selected schools from October 25 to 27, 2022, with the participation of nominated officials of the Provincial Ministry of Education.

As the next step in this program, schools should follow the action plans developed during the training session and ensure the internal implementation of tsunami drills as planned.



4.1.7 The National event celebrating World Tsunami Awareness Day under Sri Lanka's Project to Strengthen School Preparedness for Tsunami

World Tsunami Awareness Day falls on November 5 every year, and in order to celebrate it, a program was held on October 28, 2022 at Kattankudiya Central College in Batticaloa with the participation of 600 school students and officials from partner institutions.

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted World Tsunami Awareness Day, calling on countries, international organizations and civil society organizations to raise awareness and share ideas on adopting a new approach to risk reduction.

The United Nations General Assembly designated November 5 as World Tsunami Awareness Day and called on countries, international organizations, and civil society to share a new approach to risk reduction and to expand tsunami awareness.



4.1.8 Preparation of Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Plan -Uva Province

The Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Planning Program was started in September 2022, focusing on Uva Province, and currently those plans have been drafted for Badulla Municipal Council and Monaragala Pradeshiya Sabha. Apart from this, basic awareness activities for the program have also been started for the Northern Province, and the same activities are to be started in the Eastern Province as well. The financial contribution for this program has been provided by the United Nations Development Program, and out of that

amount of Rs.40 million, Rs.4.6 million has been spent on Uva and Northern Province programs.

4.2 Training and Awareness Division

In accordance with the responsibilities assigned to the Disaster Management Center by the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005, the Training and awareness division of the Disaster Management Center will train and educate the relevant parties and groups to protect the public from disasters and to increase the understanding and knowledge of the public, as well as educate the public about disaster management by coordinating all stakeholder institutions and organizations that contribute to the disaster risk management process. Training and awareness programs were implemented in the year 2022 from the national level to the district level, the divisional secretariat level, and the rural level to cover all the districts of the island in order to understand the existing disaster risk situations in each district.

In the year 2022, the financial allocation was given quarterly, and as per the circular 3-2022 issued by the Treasury Secretary on 26.04.2022, the planned community awareness programs were canceled and restricted in terms of priority, and accordingly, the treasury financial allocation of Rs. 5.15 and 7.3 million rupees provided by non-governmental organizations were used to carry out programs in the awareness sector.

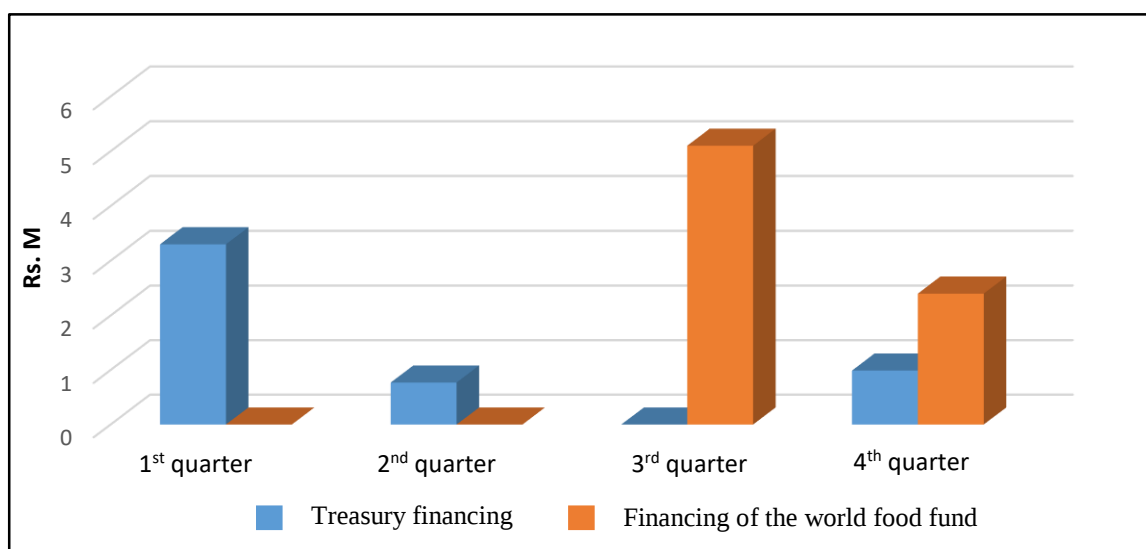


Figure 4.2.1: Use of financial allocations in the awareness division in 2022

4.2.1 National Level Training and Awareness programmes

Awareness programs for officers and students of partner institutions including universities, schools, armed forces and police

In 2022, the following programs were carried out by the awareness division to educate the officials of the three armed forces, police officers, and the school and university students who work in the disaster management process.

Table 4.2.1: Awareness programs for officers and students of stakeholder institutions including universities, schools, tri-forces and police

Serial No.	Target group / Name of the Awareness Programme	No. of programmes	No. of participants
01	Awareness programs for Army personnel on disaster risk management	04	540
02	Programs to educate Air Force personnel on disaster risk management	02	76
03	Awareness programs for Navy personnel on disaster risk management	02	83
04	Awareness programs for Colombo University Faculty of Medicine students and postgraduate doctors on disaster risk management	03	36
05	Lincoln-UK University Student Awareness Program on Disaster Risk Management in Sri Lanka	01	20
Total		12	755



Student Awareness Program on Disaster Risk Management for the students at Lincoln University in the UK (Lincoln) and University of Colombo Postgraduate Doctors.



Emergency Response Awareness Program for Sri Lanka Navy Officers and Mullaitivu Air Force Training Center Officers

National program to integrate disaster risk management process into extracurricular activities of school education

This program was started with the aim of incorporating the subject of disaster management into the training programs jointly provided to school students who act as scouts, girl guides and cadets by the Ministry of Education, the Disaster Management Center, the National Scout Association, the National Girl Guide Association, and the National Cadet Corps, and providing training on disaster risk management to the officials working actively in the scout movement at the district level and identifying them as trainers of training.

Accordingly, in the year 2022, 02 programs were conducted to inform the relevant stakeholder officials in the Northwestern and Central Provinces.

National program to protect lives and property of disabled persons during emergencies

People with disabilities have been identified as a community segment with high vulnerability to disasters. Accordingly, the Disaster Management Center will prepare a formal program to provide the early warning notices provided by various technical institutions to the disabled community and 02 Programmes were conducted in 2022 by the awareness division with the participation of the heads of voluntary organizations established for the disabled community and the representatives of leading stakeholder organizations contributing to the disaster management process to identify appropriate standards in activities such as evacuation and referrals to safe places during a disaster.

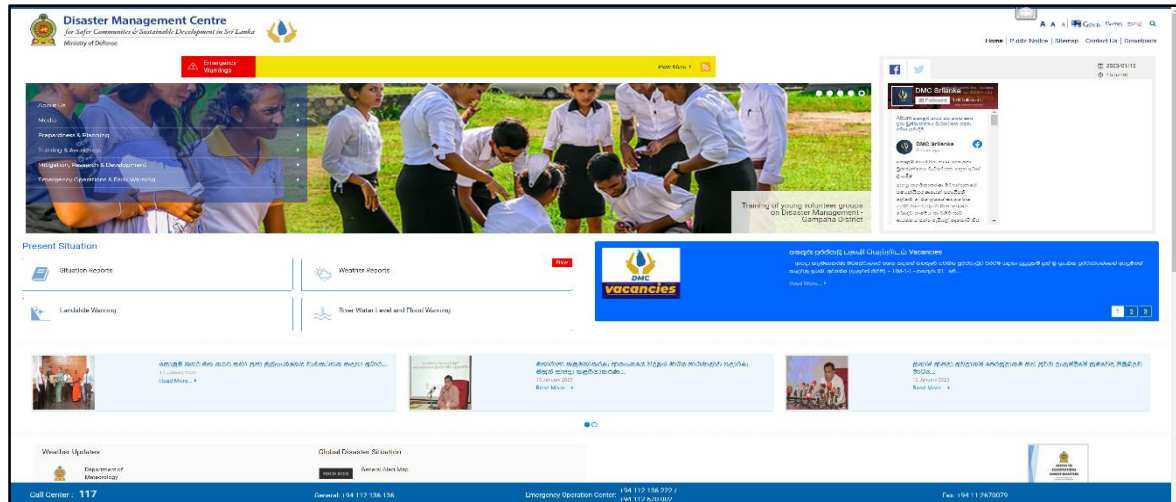
Press conferences and awareness programs for media personnel

In cases of emergencies, and to provide warnings about disaster situations, the Disaster Management Center conducts press conferences with the representation of various technical institutions. The Awareness Division coordinates all media activities of the Disaster Management Center and in 2022, all media briefings on emergency situations were held at the premises of the Government Information Department without financial allocation.

Dissemination of information to the public through the Disaster Management Center website and social media networks

Early warnings on disasters and information related to early warning and public awareness of disasters are done through the official websites of the Disaster Management Center. Apart from this, the media unit under the awareness division is responsible for updating popular social media networks. Especially in an emergency, data and information are immediately provided

to the media, and the necessary data is updated on a daily basis to inform national and international institutions.



Disaster Management Centre website

National Safety Day Programme

Due to the tsunami disaster that hit Sri Lanka on December 26, 2004, the National Safety Day celebration is held annually on December 26 at the national level and at the district level.

Accordingly, despite the challenges in the year 2022, the National Safety Day celebration on December 26 was held near the Galle Paraliya Tsunami Memorial in remembrance of the people who died, and in conjunction with the National Safe Day program, a program was carried out to distribute school equipment to children with economic difficulties in the districts of Galle, Matera, Hambantota, Vavuniya, Kegalle, and Colombo, with the financial contribution of a Buddhist organization in Singapore,

A series of awareness programs related to the tsunami, and other disasters and a series of religious programs including all the religions, to remember the dead community were conducted on that day with the participation of government officials and the public in the 25 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units.



National Safety Day Main Programme- Galle, Near Pareliya Tsunami Memorial



School Equipment Distribution Program in conjunction with National Safety Day- Galle, Paraliya Tsunami Memorial

4.2.2 District level training and awareness programs

Training and awareness program conducted by District Disaster Coordination Units

The Disaster Management Center has established district disaster management coordination units and assigned the responsibility of implementing the existing disaster risk management process in the respective districts to the district offices in order to efficiently implement the disaster management process throughout the nation. Accordingly, disaster risk areas are identified and training and awareness programs are organized and carried out at the district, regional and rural levels in coordination with the community and stakeholder institutions.

For the year 2022, 124 training and awareness programs on the disaster risk management process have been conducted by the district disaster management coordination units and 06 capacity building programs were conducted using the financial allocations of the World Food Programme, for Planning Officers (Planning Officers), Engineers (Engineers) and Technical Officers (Technical Officers) employed in local government institutions who are engaged in development planning activities at the district level and regional level. Accordingly, 6950

people from different target groups have been involved in these programs. The details are given below.

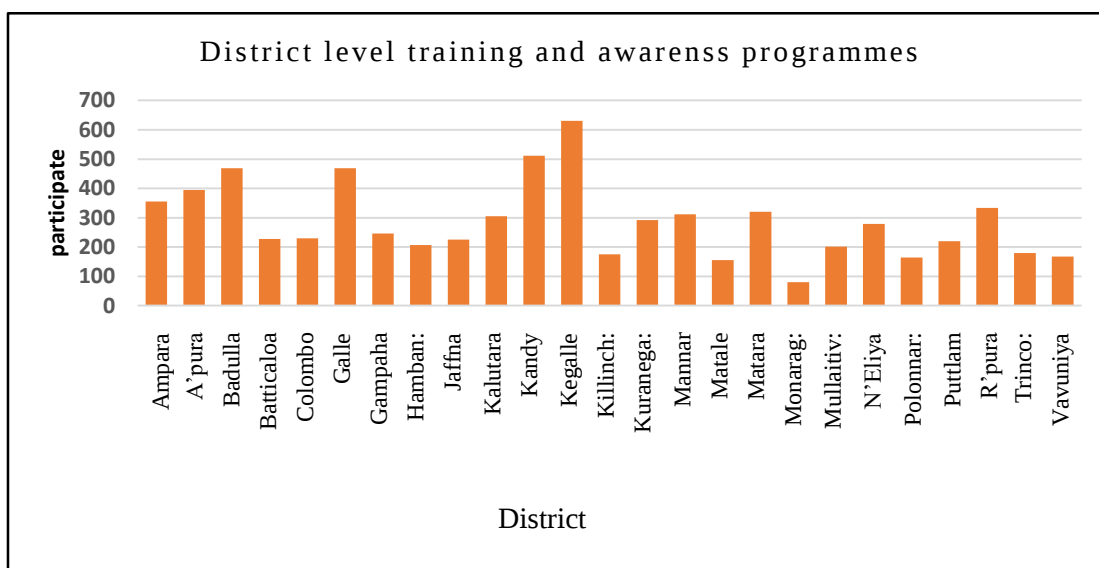


Figure 4.2.2: District level training and awareness programmes



Fire Safety Program for Government Officials
- Ampara District



First Aid and Camp Management Training Program
- Matale District



First Aid and Camp Management Training Program
- Matale District



Boat Operations Training Program- Kurunegala District



Awareness Program for Health Sector Officers on Disaster Risk Management - Anuradhapura District



Awareness Program for Security Officers on Disaster Management- Kalutara District



Rural Community Awareness Program on Landslides - Kandy District



Awareness Program for Local Government Officers on Disaster Risk Management- Kilinochchi District

Awareness program through district level exhibitions for students and the public

Exhibitions are conducted at the district level to raise awareness among schoolchildren and the community using the exhibition kits prepared by the Awareness Division. Accordingly, 04 community awareness exhibitions have been held in 2022.

Arrangements had been made to hold exhibition stalls and conduct awareness programs for the "World Children's Day Ruwanwella Celebration" held in conjunction with World Children's Day in Kegalle district, the "GEOWEEK" educational exhibition held by Sabaragamuwa University at Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, Colombo, exhibitions at Suriyawewa Chamal Rajapakse College in Hambantota District, Tissamaharama Yatala Tissa Primary School, and nearly 10,000 university students, schoolchildren and the public visited these stalls.

Community awareness board installation program in disaster prone areas

For a long time, the Disaster Management Center has been installing community awareness boards in disaster prone areas through the District Disaster Management Coordinating Units. The purpose of this program is to display relevant information to educate the local and foreign

tourists visiting the areas as well as the communities in risk areas that are prone to tsunamis, landslides, forest fires, drownings, floods in river reservoirs and oceans, accidents caused by crocodiles etc. Accordingly, in the year 2022, the disaster risk boards were prepared and installed in the relevant places as follows.

Table 4.2.2: Installation of community awareness boards in disaster prone areas

Serial No.	District	No. of boards	Established DSDs
1	Ampara	14	Lahugala (1), Popotuvil (2), Thirikkovil (1), Alayadivembu (2), Adalechchennai (4), Saindamarudu (2)
2	Galle	06	Balapitiya (1), Madampagama (1), Hikkaduwa (1), Rathgama (1), Kadawatsatara (1), Habaraduwa (1)
3	Batticaloe	06	Korale Pattu North (1), Manmunai Pattu (1), Kathankudi (1), Manmunai North (1), Eraur Pattu (1), Manmunai South and Eruvil Pattu (1)
4	Hambantota	06	Hambantota (2), Tangalle (2), Ambalantota (1), Tissamaharama (1)
5	Matara	06	Matara (2), Weligama (2), Devinuwara (2)
6	Kegalle	07	Risky places in Dehiowita Divisional Secretariat and Risky areas around Ma Oya
Total No. of boards		45	

District level awareness program for journalists on disaster management

District level awareness programs for journalists are carried out in order to reduce the problems faced by journalists in news reporting in disaster communication by adopting formal disaster communication methods in the process of disaster risk management, to strengthen the existing coordination with technical institutions, and to optimize the role of journalists. As the financial expenses were limited in 2022, with the resource contribution and coordination from the awareness division, and the financial allocations of the World Vision Institute, a series of programs were carried out to raise awareness among the journalists based on the disaster risks of the Northeast Monsoon rainfall and disasters.



Local journalists Awareness Program – Polonnaruwa & Anuradhapura District

Capacity building programs for the staff of the disaster management center

In order to overcome the challenges faced by the officials and to carry out their tasks easily in the field of disaster management,, it is necessary to improve the knowledge and experience of the officials of the Disaster Management Center and it is important to provide modern technical knowledge to the officials who work actively at the national and district level to reduce the destruction of lives and property caused by disasters.. Accordingly, the following programs were carried out in 2022 to develop the knowledge of officers at the disaster management center.

Table 4.2.3: Capacity building programs for disaster management center staff

Serial No.	Programme	No. of programmes	No. of participants
01	Program for the officers at the Disaster Management Center on sharing web-based information and SOPs for emergency disaster response activities	01	25
02	Capacity Building Program for New Assistant Directors of Three forces who joined District Disaster Management Coordination Units	01	09
03	Training program for disaster management center personnel on the operation of emergency equipment	01	15
04	Two-day training program on handling drone equipment for Disaster Management Center officials	01	18
05	Training for officers related to warehouse management and finance department	01	01
06	Two-Day Workshop on Internal Auditing for Environmental Management System (This program was funded by the World Food Organization)	01	02
07	5-Day Non-Residential Training Program in Colombo for Disaster Management Center Officers on Use of Geospatial Technology for Disaster Risk Management (Finance Contribution World Food Program)- University of Colombo Department of Geography Studies	01	15
08	5-Day Residential Training Program for Officers of District Disaster Management Coordination Units on the use of Geospatial Technology for Disaster Risk Management (Financial Contribution World Food Program) - Kothmale International Training Center	01	24
09	A training program covering the syllabus of the First Efficiency Bar Exam and a program for Disaster Management Center Drivers and Office Assistants	01	15
10	Tamil Language Proficiency Enhancement Program for Disaster Management Center Staff Management Assistants	01	39
11	Tamil Language Proficiency Enhancement Program for Drivers and the KKS of the Disaster Management Center	01	27
Total		11	190

4.2.3 Officers who participated in overseas training programs representing the Disaster Management Center - 2021 and 2022

Table 4.2.4: Officers who participated in overseas training programs representing the Disaster Management Center in 2021 and 2022

2021						
	Name of the Officer	Designation	Country	Duration	No. of Days	Name of the Programme
1	Sugath Dissanayake	Director (Awareness)	India	2021 20 - 22 December	3 days	Tri-Service Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Exercise for BIMSTEC Countries (PANEX - 21)
2	Captain (SSD) H. N. S. Perera	Tri-Services Coordinator	India	20 - 22 December 2021	3 days	Tri-Service Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Exercise for BIMSTEC Countries (PANEX - 21)
3	H. M. A. C. Bandara	Assistant Director (Kegalle)	India	20 - 22 December 2021	3 days	Tri-Service Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Exercise for BIMSTEC Countries (PANEX - 21)
4	Brigadier UAP Ubesiriwardena	Director (Emergency Operations)	Bangladesh	26 - 28 October 2021	3 Days	Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (DREE)
2022						
1	S. Kokularajan	Assistant Director (Kilinochchi)	Turkey	16 - 23 May 2022	8 days	IORA-TIKA Training of Trainers Program “Organizing Community Leaders for Disaster Risk Reduction” and “Infectious Disease Prevention and Sanitation in Post-Disaster Situations”
2	Ishara Dilrukshi	Database Analyst	Mauritius	13 - 17 June 2022	5 days	IORA - UNITAR Training Program in Geographic Information Technology (GIT)
3	K. Thileepan	Assistant Director (Mannar)	Hawaii	15th – 26th August 2022	12 days	Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Aid (CFE-DM) Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P) Workshop conducted in Visna
4	A. M. R. K. Ratnayake	Assistant Director (Mitigation)	India	31 August - 02 September 2022	3 days	Drought Risk Assessment Using Earth Observation Data and Launch of South Asia Drought Management System (SADMS).
5	K. M. G. T. E. Vaidyaratne	Assistant Director (Communications)	Mongolia	05 - 11 September 2022	7 Days	2022 Pacific Resilience Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (DREE)

6	A.A.A.. K. K. Seneviratne	Director (Mitigation, Research and Development)	Thailand	27 - 29 September 2022	3 Days	Regional Workshop on Disaster Recovery Priorities and Roadmap for Recovery Preparedness in Asia
7	Mahendra Jagath	Assistant Director (District)	Bangladesh	30 October - 03 November 2022	5 Days	Disaster Response Exercise and Exchange (DREE)
8	G. M. Tanuja Samanmali Fernando	Assistant Director (Mitigation, Research and Development)	Germany	29 - 30 November 2022	2 days	Technical Expert Forum on Hazardous Events and Disaster Loss and Damage Tracking
9	W. P. A. K. Thilakarathne	Director (Human Resources and Administration)	Manila, Philippines	05 to 07 December 2022	3 Days	17th Regional Meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee (RCC) in Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
10	Brigadier W. L. A. C. Perera	Director (Operations)	Pakistan	05 - 11 December 2022	7 days	Challenge of 6th International Community Emergency Response Teams / Voluntary Teams
11	E M. L. Udayakumara	Assistant Director (Badulla)	Pakistan	05 - 11 December 2022	7 days	Challenge of 6th International Community Emergency Response Teams / Voluntary Teams
12	Group Captain M. P. S. Marapperuma	Air Force Coordinator	Pakistan	05 - 11 December 2022	7 days	Challenge of 6th International Community Emergency Response Teams / Voluntary Teams
13	Commander W. G. B. Madushanka	Naval Coordinator	Pakistan	05 - 11 December 2022	7days	Challenge of 6th International Community Emergency Response Teams / Voluntary Teams
14	A. W. C. L. Ambegoda	Management Assistant (Ratnapura)	Pakistan	05 - 11 December 2022	7 days	Challenge of 6th International Community Emergency Response Teams / Voluntary Teams
15	J. M. S. Jayaweera	Director (Preparedness)	Nepal	08 - 09 December 2022	2 Days	Multi-Hazard Risk and Loss and Damage Assessment Framework Consultative Conference

4.3 Mitigation, Research and Development Division

The Treasury allocated financial allocations for the year 2022 to the Mitigation, Research and Development Sector and it contributed to fulfilling the responsibilities of the Disaster Management Center by giving priority to programs such as the implementation of disaster mitigation projects, disaster identification and creation of district-level risk profiles, research contribution to disaster management activities and integration of disaster risk reduction into the flow of development. Accordingly, the summary of the financial and physical progress from January to December 2022 is as follows.

Table 4.3.1: Allocations and financial and physical progress for the year 2022

Expenditure Head	Project	Allocations for 2022 (Rs. Mn.)	Financial Progress (Rs. Mn.)	Physical progress (%)
3-2509	Disaster Mitigation Projects	75	70.31	85%
10-2509	Intergrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development	00	00	60%
7-2509	Disaster risk assessment	01	0.642	60%

4.3.1 Implementation of disaster mitigation projects

The implementation of disaster mitigation programs in Sri Lanka is one of the main tasks of this sector, and the projects are implemented according to the priority of the disaster mitigation project proposals managing the allocations made by the Treasury for each year. Various disaster mitigation programs are directed to be carried out by the respective line ministries through the provisions of those ministries, and the implementation of other disaster mitigation proposals based on priority is carried out by the Disaster Management Center.

Disaster mitigation projects will be selected by a committee appointed at the national level after considering the disaster risk reduction projects that are called at district level and the allocations will be released to the district secretaries by the Disaster Management Center through the Ministry of Disaster Management after considering the disaster mitigation project proposals after taking into account the detailed assessment reports related to the project proposals and other relevant technical reports. Project implementation is directly supervised by the District Disaster Management Assistant Director and project progress is monitored at the national level. The various technical contributions required for each project are obtained by the relevant technical institutions at the district level and financial circulation is done through the District Secretariat and the Divisional Secretariat. After the completion of the project, the District Disaster Management Assistant Director will report to the Disaster Management Center, after a formal field test, that the project has been successfully completed along with relevant technical recommendation.

Although, Rs.100 million was approved by the Treasury for the year 2022 for the implementation of mitigation projects based on information about disasters and proposals submitted at the district level it was later amended to Rs. 75 million by the second quarter.

However, due to various practical reasons that occurred in the last year and non-availability of funds requested by the district secretariats, the allocation of Rs. 46.06 million for the projects implemented in the year 2021 had to be made through separate allocations for the year 2022 and Rs. 53.94 million had to be allocated for nine continuing projects from the year 2021 to the year 2022. Because of the facts, there was no opportunity to start even a single new project for the year 2022 at the beginning. Shortage of raw materials and immediate price hikes had a severe impact on the implementation of projects.

According to the progress related to the allocations made under mitigation projects, a financial progress of Rs.70.31 million and a physical progress of 85% are reported as of December 31, 2022.

Rs. 45.90 million for the payment of bills in hand and Rs. 24.41 million for continuing projects and new projects have been paid. Among the continuing projects, the work of four projects has been completed, and the other projects were stopped as per the instructions given by the government through the Treasury Circular regarding development projects. Six small-scale new projects initiated in December have paid the allocation, considering the limited allocation and limited time.

4.3.2 Integrating disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development

The subject of disaster management should be a collective process and for this the contribution of all fields is essential. Disaster risk reduction should be integrated with activities in all sectors like water, land and air, as natural and man-made disasters are prone to occur anywhere in the country.

Considering the practicality, 10 fields that should directly contribute to disaster risk management have been identified and the project to integrate disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development in those fields is being implemented.

This, guidelines have been finalized for integrating disaster risk reduction into the mainstream of development for the following areas.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Preparation of national plans | 6. Private Sector |
| 2. Urban development | 7. Health |
| 3. National and provincial highway construction and development | 8. Water and Sanitation |
| 4. Local Government | 9. Environmental Impact Studies |
| 5. Tourism | 10. Local Disaster Management Strategy |

The Disaster Management Center is expected to print these guidelines and provide them to the respective areas and it is expected to facilitate the implementation of the guidelines in each area.

Under the leadership of the technical working group members, committees for integrating disaster risk management into the institutions related to those fields will be established to implement the previously mentioned guidelines and do the follow up.

During the year 2022, it was expected to have primary discussions with the relevant institutions to initiate the necessary activities to inform the officials and start the implementation of the guidelines related to urban development and environmental impact study.

However, due to the non-allocation of any amount for this purpose under the revised provisions, the continuation of these activities was hindered, but arrangements were made to have initial discussions with the Urban Development Authority and the Central Environment Authority and to get suitable officer nominations for the relevant discussions.

4.3.3 Develop a document on corporate responsibilities and roles and people's rights for disaster risk reduction

A preliminary workshop was held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall with the participation of the representatives of the organizations that mainly work and should work to reduce the disaster risk in relation to the said matter and the basic document related to this has been prepared.

According to that, the decrees and legal documents related to 52 identified institutions were examined (in cases where such sources were difficult to find, the institution's website was used) and the basic responsibilities, disaster risk reduction, disaster management, and related responsibilities of each institution were drafted.

The draft document will be prepared as a complete document after discussing it with the relevant institutions and reaching agreement.

Accordingly, a meeting was held at the Bandaranaike International Memorial Conference Hall on November 24, 2022 to obtain the proposals and consent of the relevant institutions for the document drafted, and for this purpose, 70 institutions, including the institutions related to the 52 institutions currently prepared, as well as the officials of 18 other institutions, participated. Accordingly, the ideas and suggestions obtained in the workshop are being included in the revised drafts, which are being sent back to the institutions for confirmation. The workshop was conducted with UNDP financial support, even though no provision was allocated for this purpose in the revised budget.



Workshop held on 24th November 2022 at BMICH

4.3.4 Disaster Risk Assessment

There is a possibility to make a scientific prediction of disaster risk situations based on various facts, such as disasters that have occurred in the country, weather and climate patterns, topography, economic, social, and physical background, etc., and the tests, reports, etc. conducted by various technical institutes are also helpful in this regard. In the event of a disaster situation, it is very important to prepare various information, such as vulnerable areas, safe places, etc., according to each disaster, so that it can be used by the officials who carry out disaster management activities using modern technology.

Information related to disaster risk assessment facilitates various decisions related to disaster management and program planning.

Disaster risk assessment in 10 selected cities

Ground level data collection for disaster risk assessment has been completed in 10 selected cities (Gampaha, Negombo, Mannar, Kalutara, Kaduwela, Kolonnawa, Moratuwa, Velvettithurai, Peduruthuduwa and Chavakacherry) and computerization of data related to the 10 cities has been completed. Creation of the risk profile related to this is in progress and hazard mapping, risk assessment and risk assessment have been completed.

Accordingly, ground-level verification of relevant maps was planned for 2022, but those programs could not be implemented due to the specific circumstances prevailing in the country at the beginning of the year and the lack of adequate allocations under the revised budget.

Disaster risk assessment in education sector

The need to conduct a school disaster risk assessment at the national level in the education sector was highlighted on many occasions by the education sector itself, and it was a timely requirement. Accordingly, this section made the necessary initial interventions to create a risk index for schools in Sri Lanka.

After conducting initial discussions with the Ministry of Education, the zonal education directors and principals have been informed, and the collection of information through questionnaires related to data collection for the preparation of the risk index has been completed. In particular, the works carried out in relation to the year 2022 can be pointed out as follows.

- Lists of schools that did not receive questionnaires were listed at the district level and sent to the District Disaster Management Coordination Units, and the collection of questionnaires was completed. Here, a questionnaire was again prepared using Google Forms for the schools where the questionnaires were missing, and through that, the information of those schools was obtained.
- All questionnaire information collected was entered into the database and completed.
- 54 separate data systems were prepared as one data system using the data system that was prepared to facilitate data entry using Access.
- After having a discussion with the Ministry of Education, their basic school data system was obtained, and the Census Number column was added to our data system, so that the updated information in that data system could be easily entered into our data system.
- Accordingly, the basic information of the school data system of 10,157 schools has been completed so far.
- In addition, it was identified that some schools did not provide information in the questionnaire survey for some important questions required for risk assessment. At present, completing the incomplete information by identifying the shortcomings of the data system is done by making phone calls to the school principals, and for completing them is done by using the officers of this department and the university students who come for internships from time to time.

As there is a need for a complete data system to carry out risk assessment, efforts are being made to complete the data system by making maximum use of the available human resources. Rs. 0.5235 Million has been spent on the payments made to the university students who joined under the internship.

Once the risk assessment is done, identifying and prioritizing disaster risk in schools is important for disaster risk reduction decision-making, and it will help the technical approaches to disaster risk reduction.

Disaster risk assessment program for disaster risk reduction by identifying high-risk areas

The need for a process aimed at achieving sustainable development goals by the year 2030 has been emphasized in the global process according to the Sendai framework, as well in the local strategy plan for disaster risk reduction. Accordingly, the need for a technical approach to reduce the risk of disasters in those areas has been identified, with special attention to the vulnerable areas. Considering special care centers, children's homes, and old people's homes where children with different needs live, they are a group that is more prone to disaster, so it is essential to assess their disaster risk, and based on that assessment, it will be easier to make and implement decisions related to disaster risk reduction. Accordingly, in 2020, a national-level disaster risk assessment was carried out on the said groups, and for that, data collection was started by creating questionnaires after collecting secondary data related to the aforesaid areas. So far, officials have been informed and distribution of questionnaires, data collection and data computerization have been completed covering 25 districts. Methodology for creating the risk index using this data is currently being developed.

Questionnaire survey on the use of risk assessment in stakeholder institutions

A detailed questionnaire prepared using Google Forms was sent to 132 stakeholder organizations to collect the necessary information to develop a risk assessment system that can be easily implemented by stakeholder organizations representing various sectors.

This questionnaire was prepared with the aim of identifying the objectives of the risk assessment of stakeholder institutions, the legal framework for carrying out risk assessment, the methods used for carrying out the assessment and mapping, the identification of the forms of information required to carry out the risk assessment and the identification of the aspects that need to be developed in the risk assessment, etc.

Accordingly, 48 institutions have completed the questionnaire and given it to us. It is planned to prepare the related report in the year 2023.



Section 1 of 17

SURVEY ON THE STATUS OF DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT IN SRI LANKA

In the following pages you will find a detailed questionnaire which will be used in order to develop a risk assessment methodology that will be feasible and easy to implement by the partners represent different sectors. The purpose of the questionnaire is to:

- Create a better understanding on the expectations and objectives of the different sectors on disaster risk assessment methodology
- Collect information concerning the existing situation in each individual institution regarding the legal requirements and the methods they have been using for assessing and mapping disaster risk;
- Examine the availability and accessibility of data that are essential to implement the disaster risk assessment and to produce risk maps and;
- Provide a basis for developing the new risk assessment methodology based on sector requirements

The questionnaire only takes into account hazard types that are related to climate variability and change (e.g. floods, landslides, cyclone etc.). Thus information regarding technological and industrial hazards are not required. Please complete carefully the following sections and do not hesitate to contact the Disaster Management Center, Mitigation Research and Development Division in case you have any questions.

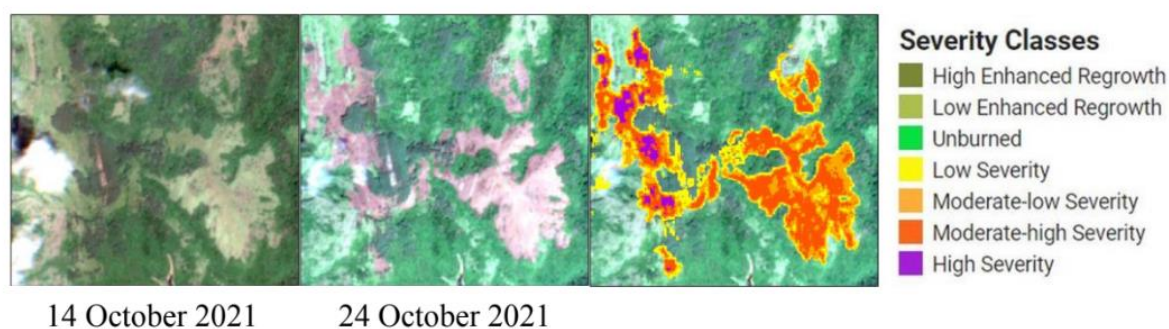
This link (<https://www.dropbox.com/s/6w97oqsm0c52a5/APPENDIX%20.pdf?dl=0>) provides a glossary which you can find the definitions of the most common terms in risk assessment that are also used throughout the questionnaire. At this stage of the survey, it is requested to provide information regarding the availability and accessibility of the different data.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE / MITIGATION, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT UNIT / TEL.: 0112 136 141 / 0770682970

4.3.5 Introduction of remote sensing based forest fire damage estimation method

A method was introduced to easily estimate the damage caused by forest fires using satellite images and Google Earth Engine through two training programs for the officials of the Department of Forestry and the Disaster Management Center.

This was done with the support of Ms. Deepa, a consultant provided by UN Spider.

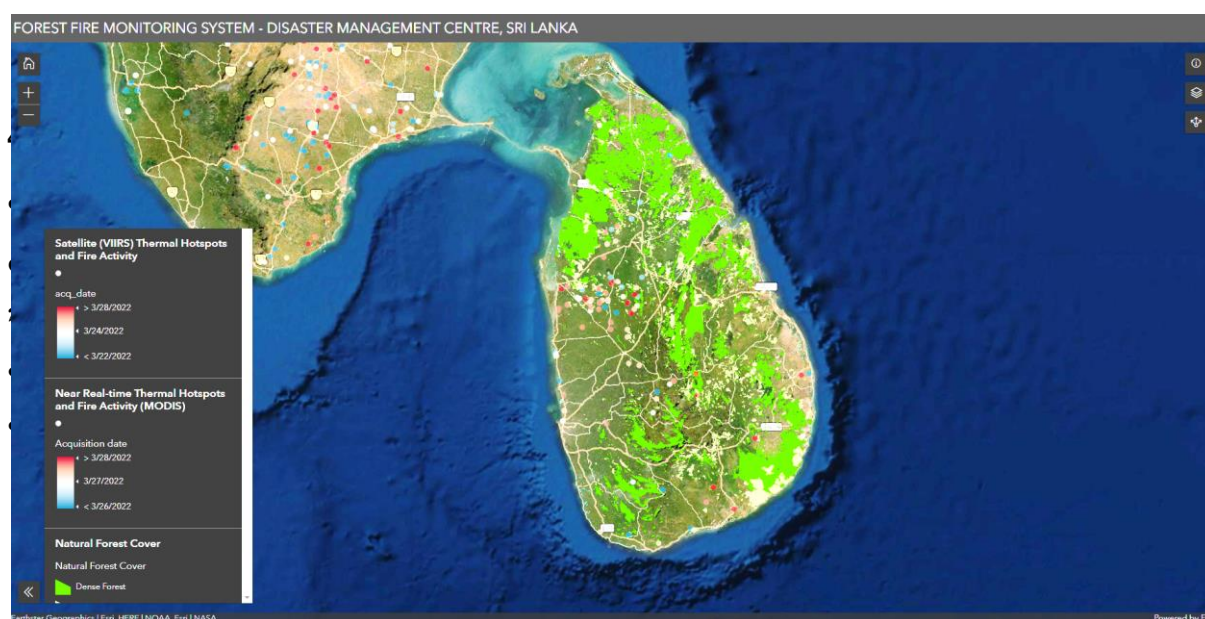


Forest fire damage detected by satellite image analysis

4.3.6 Creation of online GIS system for daily forest fire monitoring

Creation of Online GIS system by incorporating real-time forest fire location data provided by NASA and Fire Information for Resource Management System.

This system includes forest and wildlife zone spatial data as well as administrative boundary spatial information (district, divisional secretariat divisions, local government, and rural service officer divisions) useful for the emergency operations department. Accordingly, it is possible through this system to easily identify the places where daily forest fires occur and to get the above information related to those places.

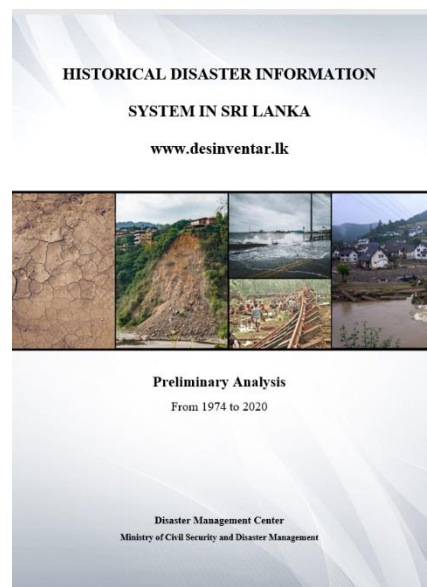


4.3.7 Assessment of disaster losses and damages

The activities related to the assessment of losses and damages of disasters are carried out by this division and the capacity of the identified sectors are developed for this purpose to create methods to update the data. Though there was a plan to carry out User Acceptance Testing of the data system on losses and damages for stakeholder representatives, that task was hampered due to insufficient provision.

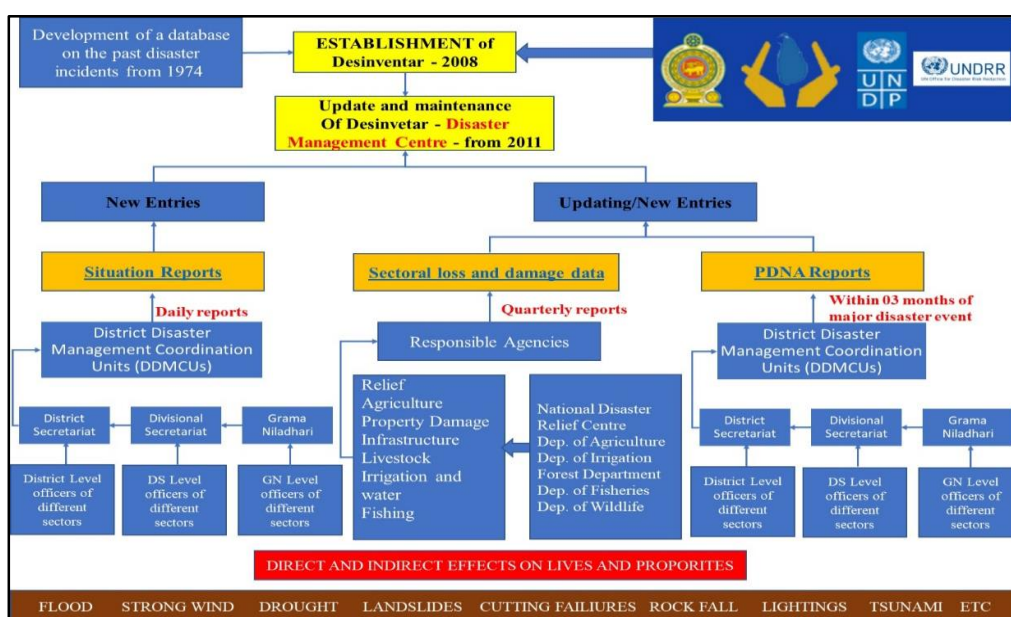
Preparation of the book "Historical disaster information system in Sri Lanka"

This book has been prepared, including data and information related to disaster situations that occurred from 1974 to 2020. This report has been prepared through the analysis of data specifically entered into the Desinventra database, and the data is represented in the form of tables, graphs, and maps. A comprehensive understanding of the disasters in Sri Lanka can be gained from this book.



4.3.8 Updating the Desinventra database

It is essential to carry out research in order to reduce disaster risks in the process of development, and this research should be planned and implemented systematically in a wide range over a long period of time. Here, an accurate and updated database is essential to base the studies on disaster risk reduction, and, recognizing this need, the Mitigation, Research and Development Division has been maintaining the Desinventar database since 2008. All this data is available on the internet free of charge for anyone who needs it.



Method of collecting and updating data in Desinventar data base

The data bank containing all the past information related to disasters has been released on the internet at www.desinventar.lk, and all numerical data about the deaths, affected people, and damaged property during the relevant periods of respective disasters has been included with respect to each district and regional secretariat.

This data system is updated every 15 days according to the data collection and updating method shown in the diagram.

In addition, information obtained from police reports (www.police.lk) is also included in this data system. This data system is actively updated, and new data sources are identified and actions are taken to make it a more accurate data system.

4.3.9 Riskinfo web portal

Geospatial data is uploaded to this website. This geospatial data is used by researchers at home and abroad for studies on areas where disasters occur and disaster-prone areas, decision-making, and future planning.

This data can be obtained through the Internet free of charge, and, thereby it supports and encourages the research activities of institutions and individuals involved in disaster management. The Mitigation, Research, and Development Division will also provide the necessary training opportunities for the students studying at the universities, and the creation of new human resources for the field of disaster management can be identified as a side effect of this.

4.3.10 Creation of Monsoon Maps

In order to prepare before the monsoon rains, maps have been created based on the related data, as well as after the monsoon rains.

4.3.11 Revelation of disaster areas and information using satellite images

Data on places that have undergone disasters and disaster-prone areas, as well as disaster victims, is a very important factor for disaster preparedness and emergency disaster response. The Mitigation, Research, and Development Division gets information using modern technology. The above information is collected based on secondary data obtained through analyzing satellite images that have been obtained before and after a disaster and weather forecasts.

These images are obtained by international satellite technology institutes, and a special opportunity has been given to the Disaster Management Center by International Charter and Sentinel Asia. After notifying these institutions through proper methods before or during a disaster, satellite images are taken covering the disaster risk areas and satellite images before

and after the disaster are provided to the Disaster Management Center. These photos are analyzed using technical devices, and the relevant disaster areas are identified after that.

Although no new satellite images were taken this year, disaster maps for floods were prepared for periodic needs by using images taken on previous occasions.

4.3.12 Responding to public complaints, requests, suggestions, inquiries at district level

This section will also respond to the complaints, requests, suggestions and inquiries sent by the public to the Disaster Management Center in relation to disaster mitigation and the response will be decided according to the request. The objective of the mitigation, research and development division is to fulfill the people's expectations focusing on the ability to provide solutions for these requests, considering the technical recommendations according to the capacities of existing laws and regulations.

The requests within the scope of the Disaster Management Center are addressed through necessary inspections carried out at the national level and through the District Disaster Management Unit, and based on those inspection reports, decisions have been made following the proper procedures. Here, the related requests are forwarded to the related technical institute and the line ministry, and in every letter exchange, the requester is informed by sending a copy to the requester.

Responses have been made in writing to every letter, and direct possible guidance and technical briefings have been given to the applicant by the Disaster Management Centre. All letters received by the end of 2022 have been responded to.

4.3.13 Implementation of projects involving other organizations

Technical Cooperation Project on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Regional Mechanisms in Kelani River Basin, with support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

This project is carried out with the aim of integrating disaster risk reduction into the local administrative development mechanism and is done with the financial and technical support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) based on the River Basin Development Plan of Sri Lanka. This project is implemented by selecting 04 Divisional Secretariat Divisions of Colombo and Gampaha Districts covering the Kelani River Basin and 04 corresponding Local Authorities. A technical working group has also been formed with representatives of all the stakeholders.

Two Coordination Committee (JCC) meetings and two Technical Working Committee meetings were held in connection with this project. A one-day workshop was conducted to raise awareness among the pilot local authorities regarding the project.

Apart from that, discussions were held with the chairpersons and relevant officials of each local authority on several occasions and field observations were conducted for disaster prone areas. Furthermore, information was gathered through a questionnaire regarding the roles and responsibilities of the staff of local authorities to identify approaches that are important in incorporating disaster reduction into the local mechanism, and the drafting of the report has already been completed. Accordingly, it is planned to reach a final agreement on this report at the third working group committee meeting. The information obtained through this questionnaire survey was also used to identify the training needs of the officers in local authorities.

Preparation of a guideline regarding how to deal with disaster risk reduction in national level development projects is done under this project. These guidelines are prepared based on the problems related to disaster risk reduction in the project proposal format of the National Planning Department, and several discussions have already been held with that institution on several occasions. The Drafting of this guideline is currently being done with the support of the JICA expert team.



2nd Joint Coordination Committee (JCC Meeting) on September 1, 2022



A workshop for pilot Local Authorities (LA) and Divisional Secretariats was held on 8 September 2022 at the BMICH.



Explanation of the project to the staff including the Assistant Director of the Colombo District DMCU.



Discussion of Output 2 Activities and Commentary on Guidance for National Planning Department (NPD)



Interviewing Road Development Authority (RDA) Technical Working Group (TWG) member as part of Output 1 activity.

UNDP Project on Building Disaster Resilient Infrastructure through Knowledge Enhancement - Irrigation Sector

The project to establish disaster resilient infrastructure has been launched through the improvement of knowledge through the regional center in Bangkok with the financial support of the Asian Development Bank, as there is a need for more investment for the establishment of disaster resilient infrastructure, which is done under the leadership of the UNDP.

The project started on March 30, 2022 and the first Technical Working Group meeting was held on June 15, 2022 with the participation of all Technical Working Group members and project consultants.

Development of pre-disaster base for irrigation sector was done as the second step of the project. The main objective of this activity was to create a platform for project consultants and professionals in the field to further discuss the project “Building Disaster Resilient Infrastructure through Knowledge Enhancement” to develop the pre-disaster foundation in the irrigation sector.

The first post-disaster needs assessment-training program for project stakeholders was conducted on 13th and 14th September 2022. The objective of the training was to provide stakeholders with basic knowledge of Post Disaster Need Assessment and Disaster Recovery Framework. The Pre Disaster Baseline Dataset for the irrigation sector, the introduction of financial preparedness for disaster recovery for irrigation infrastructure and the status and experience sharing of post disaster recovery of irrigation infrastructure were also discussed here.

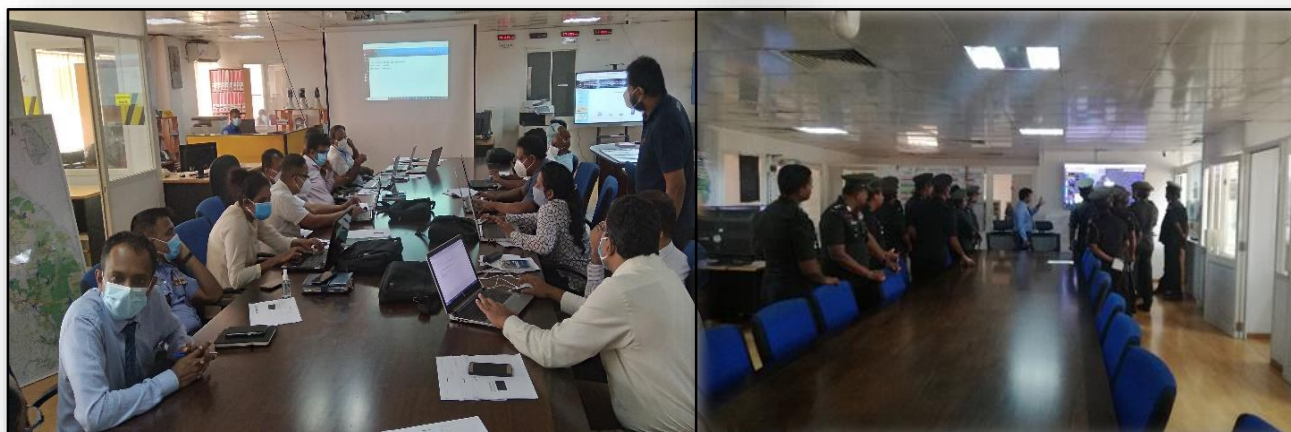
The second post-disaster needs assessment training program was conducted on November 9 and 10, 2022, and the training program included understanding the PDNA methodology,

understanding the standard procedures for conducting PDNA in the irrigation sector, sharing case study information and project information with stakeholders. Necessary steps have been taken under this project to develop the post-disaster damage and loss database for the irrigation sector.

4.4 Emergency Operations Division

The Emergency Operations Division operates as a 24-hour continuous service for early warning and emergency response to protect lives, property, and the environment in the event of a possible disaster in Sri Lanka, and it consists of civil officers as well as armed forces and police officers.

This division's main duties include providing early warning of potential disasters, coordinating all activities related to publicity in order to save lives and property, responding immediately to protect lives and property both during and after an accident, and coordinating institutional efforts for search and rescue. The Emergency Operations Division coordinates with first responders and other stakeholder agencies and communities to plan operations with the primary objective of saving lives from disaster. Immediate information related to disasters is continuously provided to all through the 117 emergency call center established in relation to the emergency operations department.



Emergency operation centre

4.4.1 Disaster Summary - 2022

Table 4.4.1: Disaster summary of 2022

Disaster	No. of incidents	No. of deaths	No. of injured persons	Disappearances	Complete damages to the houses	Partial damages to the houses	No. of victims	No. of families affected
Slope failure	170	9	8	0	5	531	4006	993
Hurricanes	4	0	0	0	7	197	793	218
Drowning	57	57	5	8	0	0	77	9
Building fires	62	1	7	0	106	53	729	175
flash flood	22	0	0	0	1	20	7689	2009
Floods	134	3	8	3	20	1110	130382	32986
Landslides	25	2	1	0	0	59	321	74
Lightning strikes	112	11	16	0	0	215	1083	286
Rock falls	24	0	0	0	1	34	145	37
strong winds	855	8	34	1	34	10105	39895	11160
Total	1465	91	79	12	174	12324	185120	47947

4.4.2 Updating National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) - (2017-2022)

A discussion between the stakeholders and the officers of the Disaster Management Center was held on 10.06.2022 at the Disaster Management Center to get ideas and responses to update the National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) after 2022, as the Cabinet approved that for a period of 5 years from 2017 to 2022.

Revision of the draft National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) including those ideas and responses is currently underway.



4.4.3 Positioning of boats due to inclement weather conditions

Due to the adverse weather conditions, the Disaster Management Center in coordination with the Sri Lanka Army and Sri Lanka Navy deployed boats and rescue teams in the districts of Ratnapura, Kalutara, and Galle from 13th May 2022.

Furthermore, due to the activation of the South West Monsoon from 24th May 2022, the Disaster Management Centre, Sri Lanka Army and Sri Lanka Navy prepared to launch vessels and rescue teams in Ratnapura, Kalawana, Ayagama, Muwagama, Galle, Thavalama, Neluwa, Nagoda, Mapalagama and Kalutara.

4.4.4 Early warnings

- 77 Early Warning Towers were established in 2009 through the Early Warning System of the Disaster Management Center, and repaired in 2015. Three armed forces and police officers have been trained to operate these towers and are kept on standby in case of emergencies. Apart from that, SMS, Cell Broadcast system, HF/VHF and many other systems have been installed and connected to the ground level. Disaster information is communicated 24 x 7 before a disaster, during a disaster and after a disaster.
- Monitoring and coordination of earthquakes on Earth.
- Information about earthquakes, not only in the Indo-Australian tectonic plate but also in all the tectonic plates on Earth, is obtained from the USGS, and based on that information, coordinating with the Department of Meteorology and Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB), the disaster management coordination units of the respective districts will be informed and necessary awareness will be given about the possibility of a tsunami.
- The early warning system for the people is constantly updated through the VHF/HF/UHF communication networks owned by the armed forces and the police, and through that, the people are informed at ground level in a very short time.
- Responded to all requests received by the Disaster Management Center under the Freedom of Information Act through the Information Officer of the Disaster Management Centre.
- Proper maintenance of early warning towers, daily inspections, and monitoring were done properly. This is done in collaboration with the Communications Division.
- Arrangements were made to increase the number of DEWN system subscribers to 35,000, introduction of the new DEWN system was done, and officers were trained for that. Early warnings are disseminated and updated 24x7 hours through all media and alerts are given to the affected people through SMS and other modes. In addition, all local media reporters were linked to DEWN, SMS system.
- Upgrading and linking of all automated systems (USGS, Ventusky, Windy, Automated Rain Gauges Systems-NBRO, MET & Irrigation, Online Reservoirs System, Online River

Status System, PRISM, local and international TV channels) along with expansion of the Emergency Operations Room.

- The MOBILIZE data system was installed in the Emergency Operation Center and arrangements were made to take live scales including maps in emergencies.
- The message sharing capacity of small and medium business community was integrated and updated with the DEWN data system and the district level officers of the Civil Security Force were updated through the DEWN data system.

The Disaster Management Center, Telecommunication Commission of Sri Lanka, Dialog Axiata Pvt. Company, Mobitel Pvt. Company, Hutch Pvt. Company, and Airtel (Airtel) Service signed a memorandum of understanding on 2022.07.20 to ensure the safety of lives and property by providing early warning notification efficiently and timely through the early warning system to the people living in the disaster-prone areas. For that, a very quick system of informing the people who may be affected by all disasters in Sri Lanka is implemented and it is technically monitored by the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRCSL).

4.4.5 Call Centre

Update the data store of 117 call centre

In this way, the telephone numbers of all district secretariats, divisional secretariats, village officers, relief service officers and development officers were updated and a database was prepared to obtain the telephone numbers of all officers of the technical institutions responding to the disaster in the districts affected by floods and landslides. Installation of 5 new computer systems and a modern network system was started in 117 call room. Through this, arrangements were made to maintain this call system very efficiently. In 2022, 253,734 phone calls have been received by the call center.

Table 4.4.2: call report from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

Call report (from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31)				
Serial No.	Month	Calle related to disasters	General information	Total calls received
1	January	7	21,396	21,403
2	February	14	20,530	20,545
3	March	11	19,359	19,370
4	April	26	24,106	24,132
5	May	25	25,366	25,391
6	June	14	22,277	22,291
7	July	14	21,462	21,476
8	August	25	20,656	20,681
9	September	21	20,144	20,165
10	October	93	19,297	19,390
11	November	38	18,745	18,783
12	December	72	20,035	20,107
Total		360	253373	253,734

4.4.6 Training

Conducting International Search and Rescue Courses (INSARAG)

In relation to the year 2022, three training courses on the search and rescue method were planned to be conducted with the financial aid of the World Health Organization (WHO), which is Rs. 8,984,495.00, and the technical contribution of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG Adversary Group). Accordingly, participants from the following institutions participated in the first training courses on search and rescue methodology.

Furthermore, three, ten day training courses were held in accordance with the international search and rescue method at the following locations.

- Colombo Fire Brigade (01 day)
- Katukurunda Police Special Task Force Training School (01 day)
- Gagewadiya Navy Disaster Training School (03 days)
- Gampola Army Disaster Response Training School (05 days)

In addition, a one-day training instructor review workshop was held on October 20, 2022, at the auditorium of the Disaster Management Center. The workshop was conducted by the officers of the Disaster Management Center for the training counselors of the aforementioned training schools. The areas to be developed in INSARAG, identified weaknesses, and new initiatives of the International Search and Rescue Course were discussed there.

Table 4.4.3: Duration of courses and composition of participants

Course duration	No. of participants								
	Army	Navy	Air Force	Police	Fire Officers	Medical officers (MOH office)	Suwasariya ambulance service (1990)	Disaster Management Centre	Total
From June 20 to 29	22	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	45
From July 18 to 27	20	5	5	2	5	1	1	1	40
From September 19 to 29	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Total	83	10	10	07	10	02	02	02	126



Events from the training conducted at Sri Lanka Army Disaster Response Training Center - Gampola from 19th to 29th September



Fire Service Department - Training conducted at Maradana (July 18 to 27)



A scene from the training conducted at the Sri Lanka Army Disaster Response Training Center - Gampola (July 18 to 27)

Training Program conducted to Enhance Emergency Response (PEER Programme)

The training program (PEER Programme), which was conducted with the aim of developing the ability to respond to emergencies, was conducted in the year 2022 with the financial contribution of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) under the following 4 categories of courses.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| a. Community Action for Disaster Response | - | CADRE |
| b. Search and Rescue Teams near Collapsed Buildings | - | CSSR |
| c. First Response Medical Teams | - | MFR |
| d. Hospital preparedness for emergencies | - | HOPE |

Here, under the first 12-day training program, Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE),

- a. A basic course
- b. A training of trainers program
- c. An instructor-training workshop were conducted at the Army Engineer Training School, Embilipitiya.

The program was conducted by 9 internationally qualified consultants from Emergency Service Academy Rescue 1122, Lahore, and Punjab, Pakistan

Five training sessions for first responder medical teams and search and rescue teams related to collapse buildings were held in October and November at the Sri Lanka Army Disaster Response Training Center, Gampola, in addition to the aforementioned programmes, with the goal of enhancing emergency response.

Participants included representatives from the Youth Corps, Sarvodaya Organization, Red Cross Organization, Disaster Management Center, and Voluntary Organization for Vulnerable Community Development (VOVCOD) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC). This training program was conducted through activities including teaching participants how to administer first aid, manage injured and dead bodies, save drowning victims, and battle fires.

The primary objective of this course was to master the subjects of rescuing the people in the respective areas, saving lives until they receive proper medical treatment, evacuating victims safely, and maintaining control of the situation until the arrival of the disaster response teams, and providing support to them.

Swift Water Search & Rescue Training

Swift Water Search & Rescue Training was conducted in Embilipitiya, Tunkama Army Training School from 2022.09.26 to 2022.09.20, with the financial contribution of the Asia Pacific Organization for Disaster Management (APAD) in accordance with international standards (Swift Water Search & Rescue Training) by international experts from Japan.



Swift Water Search & Rescue Training

Participating in the 6th National Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Challenge in Pakistan

6th national Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Challenge competition was conducted in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan by Emergency Service Academy 1122 on 5th to 9th December 2022 in Emergency Service Academy 1122 with the full support of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and this was a result of the CADRE training course held at Ambilipitiya Army Engineering School from 1st to 12th August 2022. The competition was conducted by trained instructors at Pakistan Emergency Rescue Academy 1122. For this, a team of 7 people representing Sri Lanka participated representing various voluntary organizations such as National Youth Corps, Sarvodaya, National Amnesty Institute and Disaster Management Center.

About 80 teams representing various organizations of the country participated in this competition held in Pakistan and Chief Minister of Punjab participated as the chief guest. The competition included practice tests covering the following subject areas;

- Prepare for an emergency.
- Handling large numbers of casualties.
- Emergency management.
- Providing first aid.
- Management of corpses
- Conducting basic searches and inspections.

- Rescuing a drowning person.
- Knowledge of different types of knots.
- Activities such as giving artificial respiration (CPR) were included.

The participants in this competition include the Director General of the Disaster Management Center, the Director (Operations), and the Commandant of the Gampola Army Disaster Response Training Center, as well as officers representing the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Disaster Management Center. The cost of the entire tour was borne by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC).

Furthermore, the team that participated in this event, representing Sri Lanka, was able to win the Special Merit Trophy based on the special talents and skills shown there.



Some photos taken at Rescue Training Center (1122 Rescue Academy) in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

Establishing a Drone team for emergency operations

1. The aim of this project was to use drone technology by accurately reporting the information on the ground to predict possible disaster situations in the future and carry out necessary planning to help save lives and property in activities in the event of a disaster.
2. Two drones currently in the emergency operations center of the Disaster Management Center will be used for this purpose, and the initial training program in this regard was conducted on the 24th and 25th of May 2022. Accordingly, the first theoretical training was held in the auditorium of the emergency operations department, and the second practical training was conducted in an area belonging to the Narahenpita Land Development Corporation.
3. Survey Department officials participated as instructors in this training. In addition, two officers from the Emergency Operations Unit of the Disaster Management Center, two officers from the Information Technology Department, one officer from the Training

Department and five officers representing the Armed Forces participated in this training program.

4. All officers of the Disaster Management Center who received drone training in addition to this programme supported a disaster risk reduction project in Puttalam district on June 17, 2022, by using drone technology.
5. As another step in the drone training program, the emergency operations unit purchased the necessary technical equipment to get the photos taken by the drones to the main operation room at the same time, and a system was established to make photographs available to the emergency operations room with the aim of facilitating future decision-making for disaster mitigation and disaster management from anywhere in Sri Lanka.
6. A successful practical rehearsal exercise was conducted on January 09, 11 and 13, 2023 using drones in an area belonging to the land development corporation at Kirimandala Mawatha in Narahenpita.



Vessel Handling Course for Army Officers

A training on small craft sailing, life safety training and equipment used in sailing (including OBM machine) was conducted by the Disaster Management Center in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (A-PAD). This training was conducted at Engineering Training School Embilipitiya and for this purpose, 03 teams (1x25) of the Army were participated on the following dates.

Modular I -	10 -12 March 2022
Modular II -	14 – 16 March 2022
	18 – 20 March 2022

Organizing a fire prevention training program

Fire prevention training programs were organized in the year 2022 for the people working in the building belonging to the Disaster Management Center.

- Its first program was held under 02 categories on January 31, 2022 and February 03, 2022 in the auditorium of the Disaster Management Center and practical training on fire regulation was given.
- As another step in that program, a special training program for training fire guards was conducted on 12 September 2022 along with a special practical training program.
- A special fire prevention training program and practical training was conducted on October 10, 2022 for military personnel and security personnel working at the Disaster Management Center.



4.4.7 Procurement

Financial Allocations for the Emergency Operation Center for 2022

In relation to the year 2022, 5.5 million rupees had been allocated as financial allocation for the emergency operations in the budget, but the amount of financial allocation received for the year 2022 was only 3.78 million rupees. 7 catamarans were purchased through the procurement process to improve search and rescue capabilities by purchasing emergency response equipment to be used in vulnerable areas.

Equipment purchased by the Emergency Operations Division for the year 2022 with financial contributions from the World Food Organization (WFP).

- Rs.597, 966.45 was allocated for stationery required for printing National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP).
- Purchase of 2 laptops valued at Rs. 947,800.00 for Mobile Operation Vehicle.
- Purchase a U-shaped meeting table for the Emergency Operations Division for Rs. 254,725.00.
- Purchase of a mobile phone and 2 web cameras worth Rs.169,400.00 to strengthen the early warning mechanism.

4.5 Information Technology and Communication Division

- In dealing with the use of information technology and communication in the disaster management mechanism, the Information Technology and Communication Division carries out the necessary activities to provide a more efficient and effective service to the public by properly maintaining the disaster warning systems and the daily needs in the head office and district units of the disaster management center as well as the information technology and communication needs to face a disaster situation.
- Maintaining the information and communication systems of the disaster management center and district units - i.e. computer systems, 24x7 network systems, software and hardware, proper maintenance of communication networks, carrying out maintenance work, creating new systems etc.
- Providing the necessary technical facilities as the information and communication technology department in all the activities carried out by the disaster management center at the national level, district level, and regional level and constantly checking all the technology devices installed in the 117 national call center and the emergency operation room, which are operating 24x7, and keeping them in working condition by carrying out activities necessary to maintain them.
- Making necessary arrangements by providing VPN phone connections to all the staff of disaster management centers and district units and providing necessary technical contribution for remote communication work using technologies like Zoom and Team, which are used as a remote communication method.

Repairing and maintaining the communication systems used for early warning in the disaster management mechanism and making necessary arrangements to establish new systems.

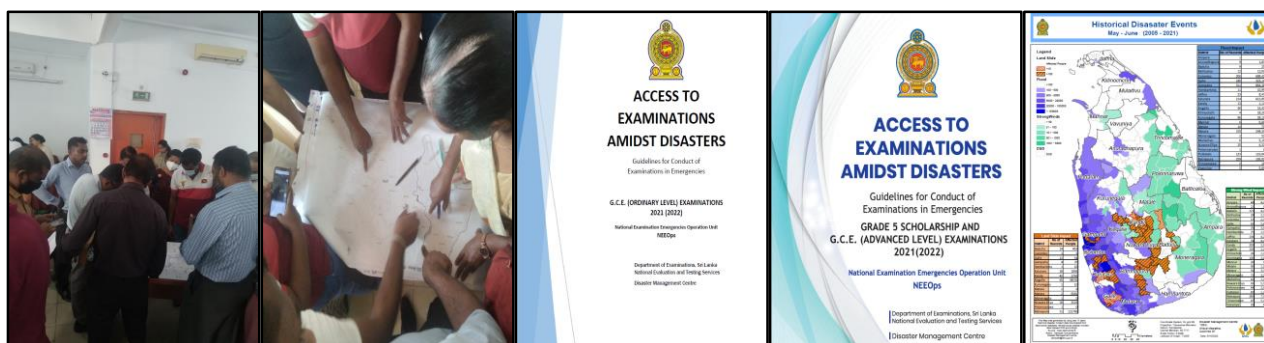
- Activities carried out in relation to the 77 tsunami warning towers
- In case of an emergency, provide the technical knowledge and practical training to the relevant sections of the three forces and Police to manually operate the 77-tsunami early warning towers located on the coastal belt and repair those that have been identified as repairable, based on the limited funds available, making those towers operational.
- Making necessary arrangements to make all the early warning towers in the districts of Batticaloa operational with the technical contribution of the Signal Corps of the Sri Lanka Army.



Disaster Early Warning Network-(DEWN) The disaster early warning network can provide disaster early warning information to the public in a very short period of time by using text messages (SMS) and mobile apps about disasters, and the officers in charge of the emergency operation room are given training by updating the system in collaboration with the University of Moratuwa and Dialog, which provided resources in this regard.

All mobile phone service providers communication network networking system as Early Warning Cell

- Providing related technical contribution to establish a new system with all mobile phone service providers in Sri Lanka to provide early warning information to all customers using their networks in case of any disaster.
- UHF/VHF communication network
- At present, there is a need to modernize the existing radio communication system of the Disaster Management Center and for that, as an alternative method, the radio transmission system of the Sri Lanka Army is used to improve the transmission connections required for the radio communication of the Disaster Management Center to conduct preliminary work to install transmission covering Colombo /Pidurutalagala/Laggala Madukanda, Gongana Kokaville.
- Under the Regional Disaster Risk Management Plan preparation project, the Communication Division provided resources for the preparation of disaster risk maps in Badulla and Monaragala local authorities in Uva Province. The Communication Division created geo-information technology maps based on historical data to assess the risk of disaster, during the period of General Certificate of Education and Advanced Level Examinations.



- Installation of tsunami early warning systems in coastal tsunami high-risk schools
 - Under the initial phase, these systems are to be established for 04 identified schools in the Southern Province and the first system was made available to the public on 26/12/2022 in conjunction with the National Safety Day at Madampagama Central College, Galle, Ambalangoda. This was installed with the technical contribution of the Sri Lanka Army Signal Corps and can be called as one more technical system added to the Sri Lanka Disaster Early Warning Communication System.



Challenges

- Requirement of an Emergency Response Fund for emergency financial provision for search and rescue teams during emergency response.
- Coordination with stakeholder institutions is very important as an essential element to carry out disaster management. To carry out that coordination, the necessary equipment for the communication network must be obtained. Those instruments should be strengthened from the national level to the ground level. Strengthening the grassroots level with tools, plans and other programs for grassroots response as well as tools for disaster preparedness at each level (national, district grassroots).
- The early warning towers established in 2009 are currently not operational using satellite technology and only a few are operational through VHF communication

network. Therefore, efforts should be made to bring this system back to active status or to create a new multi-faceted disaster early warning system.

- Emergency operation center and 117 call center are working 24X7 hours and communication is done in different languages (Sinhala, Tamil, English). There is a need for the staff to handle the Tamil language.
- Local Authorities should actively engage with disaster management units at the district level for disaster management.
- Lack of proper allocation of resources at the district level for efficient implementation of emergency response systems.
- Lack of proper allocation of resources at the district level for efficient implementation of emergency response systems.
- There is a need for financial allocation to upgrade and operate the 117 call center technically and as a multi-faceted system.
- Provision of basic equipment required for tri-force rescue teams.

4.6 Financial Division

4.6.1 Financial Progress (as at 31 December 2022)

A revised allocation of Rs. 439 million has been allocated for Disaster Management Center, for the year 2022 by the annual budget, and out of the total allocation, Rs.318 million has been allocated for recurring expenses, of which Rs. 281.05 was spent on essential operations and maintenance of the institution.

Out of the allocation of Rs.121 million allocated for capital expenditure, Rs.95.04 million has also been spent as follows.

Table 4.6.1: Financial Progress (as at 31st December 2022)

Expenditure head no.	Expenditure head/ project/ activity	Allocation (Rs. million)	Expenditure (Rs. million)	Financial progress %	Physical progress %
442-2-6-1-1503	Personal emoluments	233	204.85	88	88
442-2-6-1-1509	Other operating expenses	85	76.20	90	90
	Total recurring cost	318	281.05	88	88
	Capital Expenditure				
442-2-6-1-2201 (i)	Employee training, skills and capacity development	1.0	0.54	54	54
442-2-6-1-2201 (ii)	Replacement and rehabilitation of fixed assets	8.0	2.7	34	34
442-2-6-2-2509	Implementation of disaster prevention projects to reduce the effects of disasters in the districts	75	70.42	94	98
442-2-6-3-2509 (i)	Community Awareness on Disaster Preparedness and Management - Awareness Division	7.5	7.3	97	97
442-2-6-3-2509 (ii)	Community Awareness on Disaster Preparedness and Management - Preparedness Section	7.5	4.81	64	64
442-2-6-4-2509	Development of multi-hazard risk profile for Sri Lanka	1	0.64	64	64
442-2-6-5-2103	Building capacity to respond to landslides, floods and droughts	6	4.11	69	90
442-2-6-7-2509(13)	Formulation of local disaster risk reduction plans for local authorities	15	4.63	31	31
	Total of capital expenditure	121	95.15	79	82

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2022

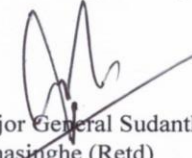
	Notes	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	3,197	10
Deposits & Other Receivables	4	1,658	3,130
Prepayment & Advances	5	460	1,731
Inventories	6	8,228	5,466
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	7	17,392	46,701
Intangible Assets Work - in progress		2,205	174
		33,140	57,212
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible Assets	8	10,481	12,291
Property, Plant & Equipment	9	519,575	594,173
Total Non - Current Assets		530,056	606,464
Total Assets		563,196	663,676
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Other Provisions	10	206	206
Trade and Other Payable	11	14,779	18,938
		14,985	19,144
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement Benefits Obligations	12	16,611	24,338
Total Non - Current Liabilities		16,611	24,338
Total Liabilities		31,596	43,482
Net Assets		531,600	620,194
Equity/Funds & Reserves			
Equity & Reserves			
Accumulated Fund		78,291	123,036
Capital Grant of Assets – ICET Project		242,279	281,900
Revaluation Reserve – Motor Vehicles		206,436	206,436
Total Equity & Reserves		527,006	611,372
Grant from Other Organizations	13	4,594	8,822
Total Equity/Funds & Reserves		531,600	620,194

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

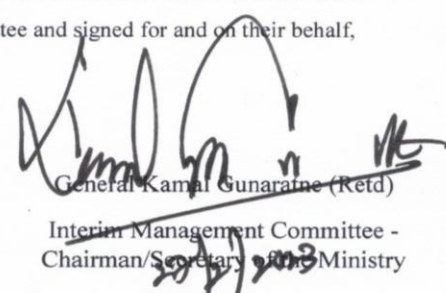
The Interim Management Committee is responsible for the Preparation and Presentation of these Financial Statements.

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


Nishantha
Abeysinghe
Director - Finance


Major General Sudantha
Ranasinghe (Retd)
Director General


H.U.R. Fonseka
Chief Accountant
Interim Management
Committee - Member


General Kamal Gunaratne (Retd)
Interim Management Committee -
Chairman/Secretary to the Ministry

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

H. U.R. Fonseka
Chief Accountant
Ministry of Defence
Disaster Management Division
Vidya Mawatha, Colonn 77.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER 2022**

	NOTE	2022 <u>Rs. '000</u>	2021 <u>Rs. '000</u>
Treasury Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	15	279,950	241,905
Other Income	16	73,823	149,789
Total Income		<u>353,773</u>	<u>391,694</u>
Administrative Expenses	17	(376,552)	(426,103)
Other Expenses	18	(21,799)	(11,315)
Surplus/(Deficit) From Operations		<u>(44,578)</u>	<u>(45,724)</u>
Treasury Grant for Capital Expenditure	18.1	102,898	242,955
Capital Expenditure of the year	14	(112,792)	(196,420)
Surplus/(Deficit) After Capital Expenditure		<u>(54,472)</u>	<u>811</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	12.1	9,727	7,184
Total Comprehensive Income		<u>(44,745)</u>	<u>7,995</u>

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 ICET – Project	Revaluation of Motor Vehicle	Accumulated Fund Surplus / (Deficit)	Total Amount of Net Assets
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
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 operations 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
Balance as at 1st January 2022	-	281,900	206,436	123,036	611,372
Prior year adjustments				-	-
Amortization of the year	-	(39,621)	-	-	(39,621)
Capital Grant Received during the year	-	-	-	102,898	102,898
Investment on capital Grant Receipts of the year	-	-	-	(112,792)	(112,792)
Surplus / (Deficit) from operation of the year	-	-	-	(44,578)	(44,578)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligation	-	-	-	9,727	9,727
Balance as at 31st December 2022	-	242,279	206,436	78,291	527,006

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST

	2022 <u>Rs. '000</u>	2021 <u>Rs. '000</u>
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	(44,578)	(45,724)
Adjustments		
Depreciation and Amortization	85,833	167,027
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(39,621)	(118,287)
Payment of Gratuity	(2,428)	(1,997)
Non – Cash Grant Received treated as other income	-	-
Retirement Benefit Obligations	4,428	(14,450)
Profit on Disposal of Assets	(53)	(135)
Operating Surplus / (Deficit) before working capital changes	3,581	(13,566)
Changes in working Capital		
(Increase)/ Decrease in of Assets work in progress	(2,031)	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in Deposits & other Receivables	1,472	6,372
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	(2,762)	1,002
(Increase)/ Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	29,309	(28,029)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	1,271	336
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade and other payables	(4,159)	8,705
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	26,681	(25,180)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)	(1,218)	(14,226)
Assets Grants	(8,354)	(10,468)
Sale proceeds on PPE Disposal	200	151
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(9,372)	(25,543)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Receipt)	102,898	242,955
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Payments)	(112,792)	(196,420)
Net Grants from NGO / INGO	(4,228)	(7,422)
Prior year – cash receipts	-	363
Assets Grant from Financing	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(14,122)	39,476
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equipments	3,187	(10,247)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	10	10,257
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year	3,197	10
NOTE A – CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Cash at Bank	3,197	10
Cash in Hand		
Total	3,197	10

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 2022

Capital Expenditure			Rs. Mn
Description	Estimate - 2022 (Revised)	Actual Expenditure	Surplus/ (Variances)
Disaster Management Centre - Capacity Building of Staff	1.0	0.52	0.48
Disaster Management Centre – Acquisition of Assets	8.0	2.7	5.30
Implementation Mitigation Projects to minimize the impacts of disasters in districts	75	70.42	4.58
Strengthening the capacity of the flood and landslides Disaster Response Mechanism	6	4.11	1.89
Awareness of Community on Disaster Management	7.5	7.3	0.20
Preparedness of Community on Disaster Management	7.5	4.81	2.69
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	1	0.64	0.36
Preparation of Local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plans for Local Authorities	15	4.63	10.37
Total	121	95.13	25.87

Recurrent Expenditure			
Description	Estimate - 2022	Actual Expenditure	Surplus/ (Variances)
	(Revised)		
Personal Emoluments	233,000	204,272	28,728
Travelling Expenses	8,245	7,061	1,184
Supplies	22,628	21,002	1,626
Maintenance Expenditure	14,727	12,095	2,632
Contractual Services	39,400	32,464	6,936
Others	-	-	-
Total	318,000	276,894	41,106

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 2022

Recurrent Expenditure			Rs.000'
Description	Estimate - 2022 (Revised)	Actual Expenditure	Surplus/ (Variances)
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>			
Salaries & Wages	168,000	147,476	20,524
Overtime	15,000	8,807	6,193
Other Allowances	50,000	47,989	2,011
	233,000	204,272	28,728
<u>Travelling and Subsistence</u>			
Domestic Travelling	6,500	5,320	1,180
Foreign Travelling	1,745	1,741	4
	8,245	7,061	1,184
<u>Supplies</u>			
Stationary & Consumables	8,000	5,194	2,806
Fuel & Lubricants **	14,628	15,808	(1,180)
	22,628	21,002	1,626
<u>Maintenance</u>			
Maintenance of motor vehicle	6,127	5,886	241
Maintenance of plant, machinery, office equipment, furniture and others	8,600	6,209	2,391
	14,727	12,095	2,632
<u>Services</u>			
Transport	100	75	25
Electricity and Water	13,000	9,314	3,686
Post and Telecommunication	17,000	16,304	696
Rent and taxes	1,500	1,153	347
Other (Security, Janitorial services etc.)	7,800	5,618	2,182
Total	39,400	32,464	6,936

** 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 leadership of the secretary to the ministry. At the present, The Disaster Management Centre is operating under the Ministry of Defence - Disaster Management Division.

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 database 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. Further 25 no's 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 2022 to 31st December 2022.

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 comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and reserves, 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 includes 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 21st of February 2023.

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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 ASSETS AND THE BASES OF THEIR VALUATION

2.1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1. BASIS OF RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENTS

Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the 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	10
Tsunami and early warning tower	20
Telecommunication equipment	5 -20
Motor Vehicles	5-10
Computers	10
Office Equipment's	10

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

4. FULLY DEPRECIATED AND DISPOSED ASSETS

It has been identified and disposed the following items those who have been fully depreciated and derecognized within last 3 years.

Assets Category	Disposed Value (Rs.Mn)			
	2019	2021	2022	Total
Computer & accessories	12	2.5	2.1	16.6
Office Equipment	1.2	0.4	1.5	3.1
Furniture & Fittings	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Telecommunication Equipment's- V Sat *	-	-	287.7	287.7
Total	13.3	3.0	291.5	307.8

* Sri Lankan air force has been checked and made a request to transfer the V-sat Communication system that was included in the Telecommunication equipment. Further, it has been transferred/disposed during the year with the approval of the Interim Management Committee Meeting held on 21st of February 2023.

5. FULLY DEPRECIATED ASSETS

Following technical items also has been fully depreciated up to now, but it has not still disposed. Since these items are highly technical, technically qualified professional team will be appointed to get the recommendation for the disposal and de-recognition of them.

Item Description	Value (Rs.Mn)
Solar Power System 25 DDMCU	18.8
Call Centre Software	40
Total	58.8

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

Amortization of an intangible asset begins when it is available for use and cease at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified at the date that the asset is derecognized. Significant items of intangible assets include Surveyor General GIS Data and Software with equal useful lives of 10 years each, separately identified and amortized

2.1.3 INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value after making due allowances for obsolete and slow-moving items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. The cost of inventories is based on Purchase price. The cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. The inventories of the institute include Awareness books, leaflets, stationary & 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 2022. 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 that 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. Further, 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.

3. PEASENTATION OF GRANTS RELATED TO ASSETS AND INCOME

3.1 GRANTS RELATED TO ASSETS

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

3.2 GRANTS RELATED TO INCOME

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

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

Surplus funds are translated from grant form other organization to comprehensive income statement 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 they are recruited. 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.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2022**

	2022	2021
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
NOTE 03 - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Bank of Ceylon - 2744646	3,197	10
Petty Cash	-	-
	3,197	10
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
Fuel Deposit - H/O	100	-
Other Receivables	394	1,966
	1,658	3,130
NOTE 05 - PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES		
Advances - Festival	74	71
Advances - UNDP	-	-
Advances - Stamp	-	-
Prepayment on Services and Others	386	1,576
Advances - Cash Head Office	-	-
Advances - Cash Districts	-	75
Advances - Preparedness & Planning in Districts	-	-
Advances - Fuel Districts	-	9
	460	1,731
NOTE 06 - INVENTORIES		
Stationery Items	962	482
Computer Toner & Cartridge	1,322	2,174
Leaflets	282	224
Booklets	5,178	2,102
Vehicle Maintenance Items	323	323
Others	38	38
Poster	123	123
Grand Total	8,228	5,466

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 - 2022
NOTE 07 – DISASTER RESPONSE EQUIPMENT STOCK

ITEM	Qty	2022	Qty	2021
		Total Value Rs. '000		Total Value Rs. '000
Chain Saw	10	1,172	43	4,935
Life Saving Jackets	16	56	55	191
Boat Engine	10	5,576	37	20,471
Boats (Hull)		-	1	195
DMC Identification Jackets	88	43	88	44
Manual Sirens	2	49	2	49
Rain Guages	13	36	50	138
Mana Kethi	15	22	182	266
Search & Rescue Ropes		-	8	691
Search Light	98	457	162	929
Catamarans	3	1,616	1	221
PA System		-	-	-
Gum Boot purchases	318	544	904	1,548
Generator	9	607	21	1,388
Generator -62.5 KAV	1	3,362	1	3,362
DMC Identification Jackets - UNDP	333	165	333	165
Rescue Bag	321	947	597	1,761
Water Tank 1000L	11	109	53	484
Rubber Glouse	236	41	236	41
Face Mask		-	-	-
Axes	14	20	256	371
Leather Gloves	5	3	5	3
Rain Coats	2	4	3	6
Water Pump BGVSP 2 SP	2	62	2	62
Tarpaulin - NDRSC	76	196	375	969
Thermometer	23	173	23	173
Concreet Cutter	4	824	10	2,060
Glouse	32	70	32	70
Rescue Tube	29	385	51	676
Tsunami Tower Battery 12V, 100AH Solar Gel		-	-	-
Megaphone	24	527	55	1,208
Wire Cutter		-	3	81
Spinal Board	1	55	2	110
Standard Locking D Carabinar	3	40	3	40
Steel Field Folding Beds with Mattress	17	202	302	3,584
Mamoty	15	29	210	409
Total Value		17,392		46,701

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 - 2022

NOTE 08 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	Total Cost as at 01.01.2022	Additions/ Transfers of the Year	Transfers/ Disposal of the Year	Total Cost as at 31.12.2022	Carrying Value as at 01.01.2022
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
GIS Data	8,556	-	-	8,556	5,989
Software	10,257	-	-	10,257	6,302
Total	18,813	-	-	18,813	12,291
Amortization	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2022	Amortization For the Year	Amortization On during the Year Transfers	Cumulative balance as at 31.12.2022	Carrying Value as at 31.12.2022
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
GIS Data	2,567	856	-	3,423	5,133
Software	3,956	953	-	4,909	5,348
Total	6,523	1,809	-	8,332	10,481

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 – 2022
NOTE 09 – PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Fixed Assets	Total Cost/ Estimated Value as at 01.01.2022	Additions/ Transfers of the Year	Transfers/ Disposal of the Year	Total Cost/ Estimated Value as at 31.12.2022	Written Down Value as at 01.01.2022
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Triforces Accommodation Building	1,291	-		1,291	1,213
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	427,322	-		427,322	186,812
Office Equipment (Sub Note – 9:1)	82,367	2,715	(569)	84,513	44,833
Furniture & Fittings	19,252	576	(490)	19,338	9,206
Computers & Accessories	110,418	6,287	(2,279)	114,426	27,978
Motor Vehicles (Sub Note – 9:2)	355,693	-	-	355,693	204,984
Telecommunication Equipment	1,564,830	-	(287,692)	1,277,138	118,707
Library Books	444	-	-	444	440
Total	2,561,617	9,578	(291,030)	2,280,165	594,173
Depreciation	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2022	Provisions/ Adjustments of the Year	Dep. On Disposal of the Year	Accu. Dep. as at 31.12.2022	Written Down Value as at 31.12.2022
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Building & Structure	78	65		143	1,148
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	240,510	21,366		261,876	165,446
Office Equipment	37,534	6,886	(513)	43,907	40,606
Furniture & Fittings	10,046	1,478	(436)	11,088	8,250
Computers	82,440	4,041	(2,237)	84,244	30,182
Vehicles	150,709	35,569	-	186,278	169,415
Telecommunication Equipment	1,446,123	14,575	(287,692)	1,173,006	104,132
Library Books	4	44		48	396
Total	1,967,444	84,024	(290,878)	1,760,590	519,575

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 – 2022
NOTE 09 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE 09:1 – OFFICE EQUIPMENT - EXHIBITION TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Serial No	Description of Item	Qty	Value (Rs.'000)
1	Portable Backdrops	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 Systems - 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

* We have noted here part of the office equipments included as exhibition tools. Exhibition tools have been distributed among the 18 no's district units and other districts also will be distributed in-due course. the value of that items has been included into the category of office equipment under the note no.03. and this equipment are use in district level school exhibition and other public awareness activities of each district from 2017/2018 onwards.

NOTE 03 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE 09:02 – 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 has 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 – 2022
NOTE 10 - OTHER PROVISIONS

	2022	2021
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Provision for Loss of Stock *	206	206
	206	206

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 2022. And further Mr. Nawarathna's case legal action taking has started by DMC and referred the attorney general.

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

NOTE 11 - OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Salaries & Wages Payable		92	-
EPF Payable		2,850	2,622
ETF Payable		-	393
Tender Deposits - Refundable		2	2
Overtime Payable		1,064	1,247
Travelling Expenses Payable		557	530
Fuel Expenses Payable		371	152
Vehicle Service, Maintenance & Repair Payable		702	536
Plant,Machinery and Other Equipment Maintenance		67	483
Rent & Local Taxes Payable		93	93
Postal & Communication		1,537	1,447
Electricity & Water Payable		4,676	1,669
Other Services Payable		294	561
Staff Welfare Payable		16	-
Security Services Payable		908	339
Janitorial Services Payable		571	185
Annual Audit Fees Payable		465	934
Gratuity Payable		514	-
Suppliers Payable		-	7,745
		14,779	18,938

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 – 2022
NOTE 12 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

As at 31 st December	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	24,338	47,970
Provision made during the year (Note 12.1)	(5,299)	(21,635)
Payment made during the year	(2,428)	(1,997)
Balance at the end of the year	16,611	24,338

12.1 - PROVISION MADE DURING THE YEAR

Interest Cost	2,799	3,838
Current Service Cost	1,629	2,709
Past Service Cost*	-	(20,998)
	4,428	(14,451)
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognised	(9,727)	(7,184)
Total Privision made during the year	(5,299)	(21,635)

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 31 December 2022. The assumptions used in determining the cost of retirement benefits are as follows.

Assumption	2022	2021
Discount interest rate	17.8%	11.5%
Staff turnover rate	3%	3%
Salary increment rate	1.5%	1.5%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 2022

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	2022 Increase / (Decrease) of defined benefit obligation Rs. '000	2021 Increase / (Decrease) of defined benefit obligation Rs. '000
Sensitivity analysis to discount rate		
1% increase in discount rate	15,880	23,006
1% decrease in discount rate	17,418	25,826
Sensitivity analysis to salary escalation rate		
1% increase in salary escalation rate	17,547	26,025
1% decrease in salary escalation rate	15,761	22,818

12.4 MATURITY PROFILE OF THE DEFINED OBLIGATION

Future working life time as at 31st December	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000
Within next 12 months	2,235	1,272
Between 1 to 5 Years	2,131	2,614
Between 5 to 10 Years	3,598	6,957
Beyond 10 Years	8,647	13,495
Total	16,611	24,338

Weighted Average duration of Defined Benefit Obligation is 9.1 years (2021 - 8.17 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 – 2022
NOTE 13 - GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

	2022	2021
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
UNDP for DMC Identification Jackets	165	165
IT Related Items Purchasing Account	76	76
World Health Organization- WHO for SAR Team Building	951	584
UNDP for RSSDP	-	160
UNDP for Development of Simulation Exercise for Ground level	-	372
1% Admin cost - Projects completed	236	527
Donations of DR Equipment from NDRSC	61	70
Ministry of DM Funds for CRIWMP	226	226
UNDP for School Tsunami Programme	2,031	788
UNDP Funds for Symposium 2020	-	741
Purchasing of Exhibition Tools for Public Awareness	328	328
World Bank Funding	202	3,703
Funding from UNICEF	318	1,082
Total outstanding funds and Equipment	4,594	8,822

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 – 2022
NOTE 14 - INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT

	2022	2021
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Capital votes Expenditure		
Disaster Management Centre – Staff Capacity Building and Training	522	297
Implementation of mitigation projects at district level	70,795	156,155
Purchase of equipment for Flood Emergencies	20,413	15,482
Preparedness of community on Disaster Management	2,406	6,250
Awareness of community on Disaster Management	4,819	4,698
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	641	54
Strengthening the Capacity of the Flood, Landslide & D R Mechanism	8,546	4,820
Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in to Development	222	1,170
Acquisition of Assets and others	-	1,414
SAR Capacity Building for CBRN Emergencies - WHO Funding	-	6,080
Preparation of Local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plans for Local Authorities (UNDP Funding)	4,428	-
Total expenditure	112,792	196,420

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 - 2022

NOTE 15 - INCOME

Grant for Recurrent Expenditure
Total

2022	2021
Rs. '000	Rs.'000
279,950	241,905
279,950	241,905

Grant for Recurrent Expenditures which was received from General Treasury has been recognized according to the SLPSAS -11 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes & Transfer). , 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 2022. But the expenditures over the income have been considered upon occurred basis.

NOTE 16- OTHER INCOME

Assistance from UNDP
Assistance from World Food Programme
Assistance from ADPC
IT Related Equipment A/C
Tender Deposits - Non-Refundable
Miscellaneous Income
Amortization on Capital Grants (Sub Note - 16:1)
Assistance from WHO
Assistance from Janathakshana Gte Ltd
Assistance from Ministry for Sendai works
Assistance from intrg eco dev. Project central & Uva
Assistance From NDRSC
Assistance from UNDP for School Tsunami Programme
Revenue Recognition of Utilization of Administration Cost
Utilization of Building Renovation Fund
Assistance from dialog
Profit on Disposal of Assets
Assistance from UNICEF
Assistance from Climate Mitigation Action
Utilization of SAARK & other Funds
Assistance from World Bank
Assistance from WFP CSP Programme
Total

Rs. '000	Rs. '000
1379	465
-	12,860
1,275	-
-	283
15	47
3,078	681
39,621	118,287
6,894	6,080
-	68
500	-
365	-
9	3,040
-	116
291	60
-	629
1,446	-
53	135
1,434	1,417
-	226
-	2,428
8,819	2,967
8,644	-
73,823	149,789

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 – 2022

NOTE 16 - OTHER INCOME

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

	Total Cost as at 01.01.2022 Rs. '000	Additions of the Year Rs. '000	Prior Year Adjustmen ts Rs. '000	Total Cost as at 31.12.2022 Rs. '000
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	426,287			426,287
Office Equipment	5,916			5,916
Furniture & Fittings	559			559
Motor Vehicles	259,413			259,413
Telecommunication Equipment	1,547,757			1,547,757
Computers & Accessories	66,763			66,763
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	31,675			31,675
Total	2,338,370	-	-	2,338,370

Amortization	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2022	Amortization for the Year	Prior Year Adjustments	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2022
Motor Vehicles ICET	259,413	-		259,413
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	218,471	21,314		239,785
Computers & Accessories ICET	61,863	4,900		66,763
Office Equipment ICET	5,916	-		5,916
Telecommunication Equipment ICET	1,440,504	13,407		1,453,911
Furniture & Fittings ICET	559	-		559
Motor Vehicles Treasury Other	31,675	-		31,675
Total	2,018,401	39,621	-	2,058,022

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 – 2022

NOTE 17 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	Note	2022 Rs. '000	2021 Rs. '000
Personal Emoluments			
Salaries & Wages Expense Account		122,074	124,089
Uniform Allowances to Drivers		160	156
Overtime Expense		8,807	13,929
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)		20,410	18,659
Other Allowances		47,989	31,213
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)		5,103	4,665
Defined Benefit Plan Cost	12.1	4,428	(14,451)
Depreciation			
Triforces Accommodation Building		65	65
Computers		4,041	8,576
Office Equipment		6,886	5,662
Vehicle		35,569	35,569
Furniture & Fittings		1,478	1,244
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers		21,366	21,366
Telecommunication Equipment		14,575	93,032
Library Books		44	4
Surveyor Gen. GIS Data Amortization		856	856
Software Amortization		953	653
Vehicle Insurance		746	822
Vehicle Repair		6,477	6,869
Vehicle Service, Maintenance & Others		5,886	6,346
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance		6,254	10,156
Building Maintenance		42	156
AMC Payments		82	54
Other Expenses		333	501
Electricity & Water		9,314	10,689
Security Service		2,475	2,664
Legal Fees		16	100
Transport Charges		75	85
Janitorial Service		2,024	2,543
Rent and Local Taxes		1,153	1,169
IMC Payments		161	165
Interviews Related Expenses		14	21
Post & Telecommunication		16,304	14,589
Advertisement		266	663
Translation Fee		166	84
Annual Audit Fees		465	860
Inquiry Charges		196	0
Supplies			
Refreshment Expenses		912	935
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites		5,201	6,289
Newspapers and Other		316	203
Fuel Expenses		15,808	9,260
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses - Foreign		1,741	148
Traveling & Subsistence Expenses- Domestic		5,321	5,445
Total		376,552	426,103

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 – 2022
NOTE 18 - OTHER EXPENSES

	2022	2021
	Rs. '000	Rs. '000
Expenditure from UNDP Assistance	-	465
Expenditure from WHO	6,894	-
Expenditure From NDRSC	9	3,040
School Tsunami Programme - Phase II funded from UNDP	-	116
Expenditure from Building Renovation fund	-	629
Expenditure from UNICEF Funds	764	1,417
Expenditure from Janathakshana gte Ltd Funds	-	68
Expenditure from WFP Funds	-	2,613
Expenditure from World Bank Fund	8,819	2,967
WFP - CSP Program Exp.	4,854	-
Expenditure from Integrated Eco. development project	171	-
Expenditure utilization of 1% admin cost	288	-
Total	21,799	11,315

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
FUNDS/IMPREST RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR OF 2022
NOTE 18.1 - IMPREST RECEIPTS

Grant from General Treasury	Budget Allocation (Rs.)	Imprest Received (Rs.)	Remarks
Recurrent Grant	318,000,000.00	279,950,000.00	
Capital Grant	121,000,000.00	02,897,695.33	Note A
Total	439,000,000.00	82,847,695.33	

Note A - Treasury Grant for Capital Expenditure

Vote No.	Description	Budget Allocation (Rs.)	Imprest Amount (Rs)
1-2201-I	Staff Training & Capacity Building	1,000,000	550,000
1-2201-II	Acquisition of Assets & Others	8,000,000	5,300,000
2-2509	Implementation Mitigation Projects	75,000,000	70,419,583
3-2509 - I	Awareness of Community on DM	7,500,000	7,500,000
3-2509 - II	Preparedness of Community on DM	7,500,000	7,500,000
4-2509	Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile	1,000,000	1,000,000
5-2103	Strengthening the Capacity of Flood /Landslide Disaster Response Mechanism	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Preparation of Local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plans for Local Authorities		
7-2509	Mainstreaming DRR into Development	15,000,000	4,628,112
Total		121,000,000	102,897,695

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

10 years of financial information from 2013 – 2022

Ten year financial report										
Year Ending 31 December (Thousands of Rupees)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Financial performance										
Treasury grants for recurrent expenditure	279,950	241,905	244,979	280,550	287,125	237,700	195,000	167,120	160,000	113,750
Other income and income recognized by grants	73,823	149,789	149,180	152,045	227,662	222,452	187,217	198,851	246,392	262,570
Total Income / Receipts	353,773	391,694	394,159	432,595	514,787	460,152	382,217	365,970	406,392	376,320
Administrative / Operating Expenses	(376,552)	(426,103)	(450,164)	(488,379)	(534,668)	(515,800)	(377,525)	(373,688)	(382,884)	(364,460)
Other expenses	(21,799)	(11,315)	(10,715)	(9,249)	(13,439)	(7,316)	(10,851)	(4,537)	(20,891)	(21,312)
Surplus / (deficit) from operations	(44,578)	(45,724)	(66,720)	(65,033)	(33,320)	(62,963)	(6,159)	(12,255)	2,616	(9,453)

Treasury grants for capital expenditure	102,898	242,955	106,455							
Capital expenditure for the year	(112,792)	(196,420)	(53,651)							
Tax	-	-	-							
Surplus / (deficit) after capital expenditure	(54,472)	811	(13,916)	(65,033)	(33,320)	(62,963)	(6,159)	(12,255)	2,616	(9,453)
Other comprehensive income										
Employee Benefit Obligations Valuation Gain / (Loss)	9,727	7,184								
Total comprehensive income	(44,745)	7,995	(13,916)	(65,033)	(33,320)	(62,963)	(6,159)	(12,255)	2,616	(9,453)
Financial status										
current assets	33,140	57,212	47,140	58,826	107,180	65,326	119,853	267,597	109,804	128,115
Non-current assets	530,056	606,464	748,813	892,027	1,078,173	1,285,380	1,146,812	1,285,538	1,460,771	1,691,024
Total assets	563,196	663,676	795,953	950,853	1,185,353	1,350,706	1,266,665	1,553,135	1,570,575	1,819,138
Current liabilities	14,985	19,144	10,439	51,881	77,254	35,239	5,656	2,707	3,553	12,719

Noncurrent liabilities	16,611	24,338	64,214	53,735	49,706	38,536	31,863	32,681	17,592	11,604
Net assets	531,600	620,194	721,300	845,237	1,058,393	1,276,930	1,229,145	1,517,749	1,549,430	1,794,815
Mass / Funds and Reserves										
Accumulation Fund	78,291	123,036	(1,016,508)	(741,074)	(142,062)	(108,742)	(51,438)	(41,805)	(35,295)	(41,741)
Utilization of capital grants	-	-	(53,651)	(219,953)	(533,979)	(504,037)	(617,916)	(525,323)	(752,672)	(366,801)
Asset grants from the ICET project	242,279	281,900	400,186	520,489	655,599	865,413	1,075,227	1,244,186	1,423,794	1,646,127
Treasury Asset Grants	-	-	-	957	2,552	5,264	10,740	7,505	12,245	16,985
Treasury Capital Grants	-	-	1,184,837	1,078,382	869,847	812,597	812,533	833,186	901,358	540,246
Motor vehicle revaluation surplus	206,436	206,436	206,436	206,436	206,436	206,437	-	-	-	-
Grants from other organizations	4,594	8,822								
Total mass/funds and reserves	531,600	620,194	721,300	845,237	1,058,393	1,276,930	1,229,145	1,517,749	1,549,430	1,794,815



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

பிப் பிசி/பி/பிப் பிசி/01/2022/08

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

2023 මැයි 22 දින

අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජෙනරාල්

ආපදා කළමනාකරණ මධ්‍යස්ථානය

ආපදා කළමනාකරණ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය

ආපදා කළමනාකරණ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය, සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන්, සාරාංශගත වැදගත් ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලින් සමන්විත 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 1971 අංක 38 දරන මුදල් පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණුවලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, ආපදා කළමනාකරණ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ



1.2 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

(අ) මූල්‍ය තත්ව ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි Capital Grant of assets – ICET Project ලෙස සඳහන් කර ඇති රු.මිලියන 242.279 වූ ඉදිරියේ ක්‍රමක්ෂය කිරීමට ඇති ශේෂය හා සටහන් උප අංක 16:1 හි ඉදිරියේ දී ක්‍රමක්ෂය කිරීමට පවතින ශේෂය රු.මිලියන 280.348 ලෙස දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් රු.මිලියන 38.07 ක වෙනසක් නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

(ආ) 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ක්ෂය කරන ලද ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් ලැබී තිබූ රු.මිලියන 364.3ක් වූ වත්කම් භාවිතා කරමින් පැවතුණි. මෙම වත්කම්වල පලදායී ජීව කාලය සමාලෝචනය කර ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජ්‍ය අංශ ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 03 ප්‍රකාරව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ 2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පෙර මා ලබා ගත් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ 2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු, අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ. මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ මාගේ මතයෙන් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ආවරණය නොකරන අතර මම ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ආකාරයක සහතිකවීමක් හෝ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ නොකරමි.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මාගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මාගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වූ විට කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මූල්‍ය

ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මගේ දැනුම අනුව ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැලපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පෙර මා ලබා ගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මත හා මා විසින් කරන ලද කාර්යයන් මත පදනම්ව, මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් වැරදි ලෙස දක්වා ඇති බව මම නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම්, එම කරුණ මා විසින් වාර්තා කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වේ. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මට වාර්තා කිරීමට කිසිවක් නැත.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතවලට අනුකූලව පිළියෙල කිරීම හා සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවිය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවනු පිණිස අවශ්‍යවන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීම වේ.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී, මධ්‍යස්ථානය අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ හැකියාව තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමක් වන අතර, කළමනාකාරිත්වය මධ්‍යස්ථානය ඇවර කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ නම් හෝ වෙනත් විකල්පයක් නොමැති විටදී මෙහෙයුම් නැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් හැර අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මේ පදනම මත ගිණුම් තැබීම හා මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය කිරීමද කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමකි.

මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ වාර්ෂික සහ කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්තයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන

වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණු වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මකභාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසු බවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනා ගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබලවන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, වේතනාත්විත මහඟුරීමෙන් වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මත ඟුරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසාවන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවූවද අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.
- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරණ ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.
- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා ආයතනයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම්වලට

මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකර්ණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන්වීමට හැකිය.

- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව පාලනය කරනු ලබන පාර්ශවයන් දැනුවත් කරමි.

2. වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුළත් වේ.

2.1.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12(අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව, විගණනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම් මා විසින් ලබා ගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූල්‍ය වාර්තා මධ්‍යස්ථානය පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.

2.1.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ඇ)(iii) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වේ.

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ඇ)(iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදු කරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.

2.2 අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ ලබා ගන්නා ලද සාක්ෂි මත හා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක කරුණුවලට සීමා කිරීම තුල, පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවීය.

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12(ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට මධ්‍යස්ථානය සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක්

සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්ත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.

2.2.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12(ඊ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් හැර යම් අදාල ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස ක්‍රියා කර ඇති බව.

නීතිරීති/ විධානයට යොමුව

නිරීක්ෂණ

(අ) 2021^{*} නොවැම්බර් 16 දිනැති අංක 01/2021 දරන මෙහෙයුම් අත්පොතෙහි 6.6 ඡේදය

මධ්‍යස්ථානය විසින් 2021 වර්ෂයේ වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව 2023 මැයි 15 දින වන විටත් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කර නොතිබුණි.

(ආ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහය I. මු.රෙ. 104 (3)

වාහන අනතුරු සම්බන්ධයෙන් පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට දින 7 කට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාදයක් සිදුවේ යැයි අපේක්ෂා කරන්නේනම් ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තාවක් වහාම පිළියෙල කළ යුතු වුවද 2018 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2022 වර්ෂය දක්වා රු.1,593,805ක ඇස්තමේන්තුගත අලාභ සහිත වාහන අනතුරු 27ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

II. මු.රෙ. 104 (4)

පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පසු අලාභ හානිය සිදුවූ දිනයේ සිට මාස තුනක් ඇතුළතදී පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවද 2018 වර්ෂයේ සිට

2022 වර්ෂය දක්වා රු.2,790,822ක
ඇස්තමේන්තු ගත අලාභයක් සහිත
රථවාහන අනතුරු 45ක් සඳහා මුදල්
රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව පූර්ණ වාර්තා
ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

2.2.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12(උ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත
සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ බලතල, කර්තව්‍ය සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන
ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව

(අ) 2005 අංක 13 දරන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ව්‍යසන කළමනාකරණ පනත සංශෝධනය කිරීම 2008
වර්ෂයේදී ආරම්භ කර, 2022 වර්ෂයේදී අන්තර්කාලීන කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ අනුමැතිය
ලබාගෙන තිබුණද 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විටත් අදාළ සංශෝධන අමාත්‍ය
මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

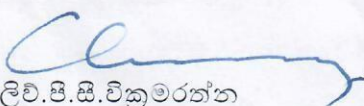
2.3 වෙනත් කරුණු

(අ) 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය නිලධාරීන් 465 ක් වුවද
සේවයේ නියුතු කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය 288ක් පමණක් වූ බැවින් පුරප්පාඩු 177 ක් විය. මෙම
පුරප්පාඩුවලින් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ පුරප්පාඩු 26 ක් ද, ද්විතියික මට්ටමේ පුරප්පාඩු 138 ක් ද,
තෘතියික මට්ටමේ පුරප්පාඩු 05 ක් හා ප්‍රාථමික මට්ටමේ පුරප්පාඩු 08 ක් ද විය.

(ආ) කාලගුණ විද්‍යා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අයත් භූමියක අපදා කළමනාකරණ සන්නිවේදන හා
ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීමේ ධාරිතා සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය විසින් 2010 වර්ෂයේ දී ඉදිකළ
ගොඩනැගිල්ලක සියයට 50 ක පමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් මෙම මධ්‍යස්ථානය සඳහා යොදා ගෙන
තිබුණ ද එහි අයිතිය තහවුරු කරගෙන හෝ පවරා ගැනීමට හෝ කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
ආරක්ෂක හා සනිපාරක්ෂක සේවා වියදම් සමානුපාතිකව මධ්‍යස්ථානය විසින් දරනු ලැබේ.

(ඇ) ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශයේ - ආපදා කළමනාකරණ අංශය විසින් 2012 වර්ෂයේදී
මධ්‍යස්ථානයට ලබා දී තිබූ පිළිවෙලින් වටිනාකම රු.මිලියන 3.6 කට හා රු.මිලියන 9.2
කට මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ වියදමින් රක්ෂණ ලබා ගෙන තිබූ කාර් රථය සහ ඩබල් කැබ් රථ 2 ක්
මෙතෙක් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ නමට ලියාපදිංචි කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

- (ඇ) ජාතික හදිසි අවස්ථා මෙහෙයුම් සැලැස්ම කෙටුම්පත් කර රීට් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඉ) මානව සම්පත් ප්‍රතිපත්ති සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානය වන විටත් අවසන් කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) බදුල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික් ආපදා කළමනාකරණ සම්බන්ධීකරණ ඒකකයේ භාණ්ඩ සම්ක්ෂණ වාර්තාවල තර්ජන ශේෂය, අතිරික්තය හෝ උනන්දුව සඳහන් කර නොතිබූ අතර ආපදා අවස්ථාවල ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගනු ලබන උපකරණ හා සන්නිවේදන යන්ත්‍ර වාර්ෂික භාණ්ඩ සම්ක්ෂණයට ලක්කර නොතිබුණි.
- (උ) මූලික දිස්ත්‍රික් ආපදා කළමනාකරණ සම්බන්ධීකරණ ඒකකයේ පිරිවැය රු.මිලියන 31.97 ක්වූ ආසන්න ස්ථාන 5ක පිහිටි සුනාමි පූර්ව අනතුරු ඇඟවීමේ සංඥා කුළුණු 05 ක් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කළයුතු තත්ත්වයක පැවතුණි. මේ පිළිබඳව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් අනාවරණය කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඌ) 2015 වර්ෂයේ සිට වැඩ තහනම් කළ නිලධාරියෙකුගෙන් අයවිය යුතු හිඟ දුරකථන ගාස්තු රු.256,569ක් අයකර ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගෙන නොතිබුණි.
- (එ) පාසැල් සිසුන් දැනුවත් කිරීම සඳහා මධ්‍යස්ථානය විසින් රු.2,178,600 ක් වැයකර පොත් කට්ටල 600 ක් මුද්‍රණය කර තිබුණද එය සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්මට හෝ ප්‍රසම්පාදන සැලැස්මට ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි. තවද මෙම පොත් කට්ටල වලින් රු.1,940,760 ක් වටිනා පොත් කට්ටල 540 ක් සිසුන් අතරේ බෙදා නොහැර ගබඩාවේ පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.


 ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී.වික්‍රමරත්න
 විගණකාධිපති