

Annual Report - 2014

1. Introduction

Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is the leading agency for disaster management in Sri Lanka. It is mandated with the responsibility of implementing and coordinating national and sub-national level 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 Disaster Management guides and administers the activities of the Disaster Management Centre.

The Act 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. Twenty one hazards come under the purview of this Act.

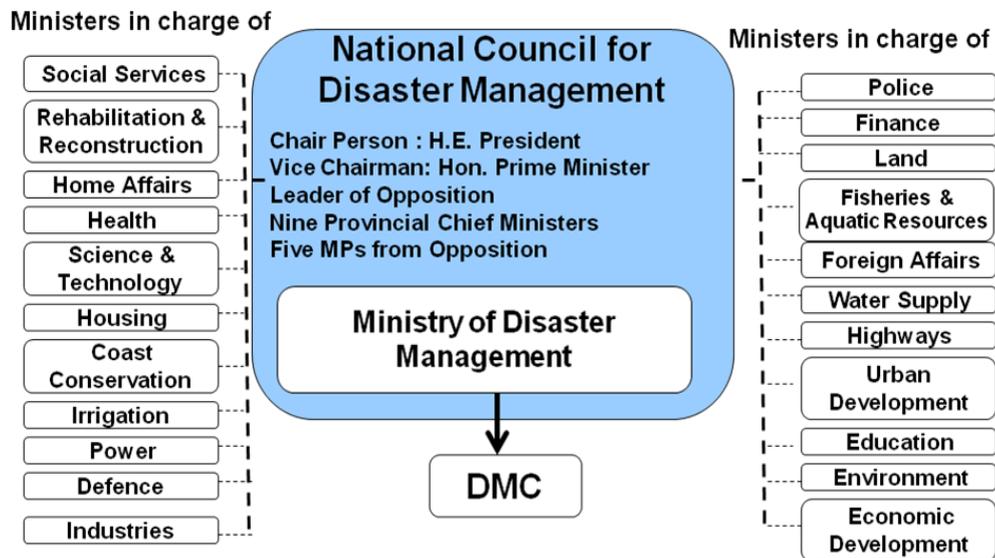
The main activities of the DMC are disaster mitigation, preparedness, public awareness, dissemination of early warning to vulnerable populations, emergency operations, and coordination of relief and post disaster activities in collaboration with other key agencies. District Disaster Management Coordination Units (DDMCUs) have been established in all districts to coordinate and carry out Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities at 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 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. The composition of the National Council is shown in **Fig. 1-1**.

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

National Council For Disaster Management



The 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,

- a landslide
- a cyclone
- a flood
- a drought
- an industrial hazard
- a tsunami (seismic wave)
- an earthquake
- an air hazard
- a maritime hazard
- a fire
- an epidemic
- an 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
- tornados, lightening strikes and severe thunder storms

2. Brief Profile of the Disaster Management Centre

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

2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka.

Mission

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

Objectives

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

2.2 Functions of the DMC

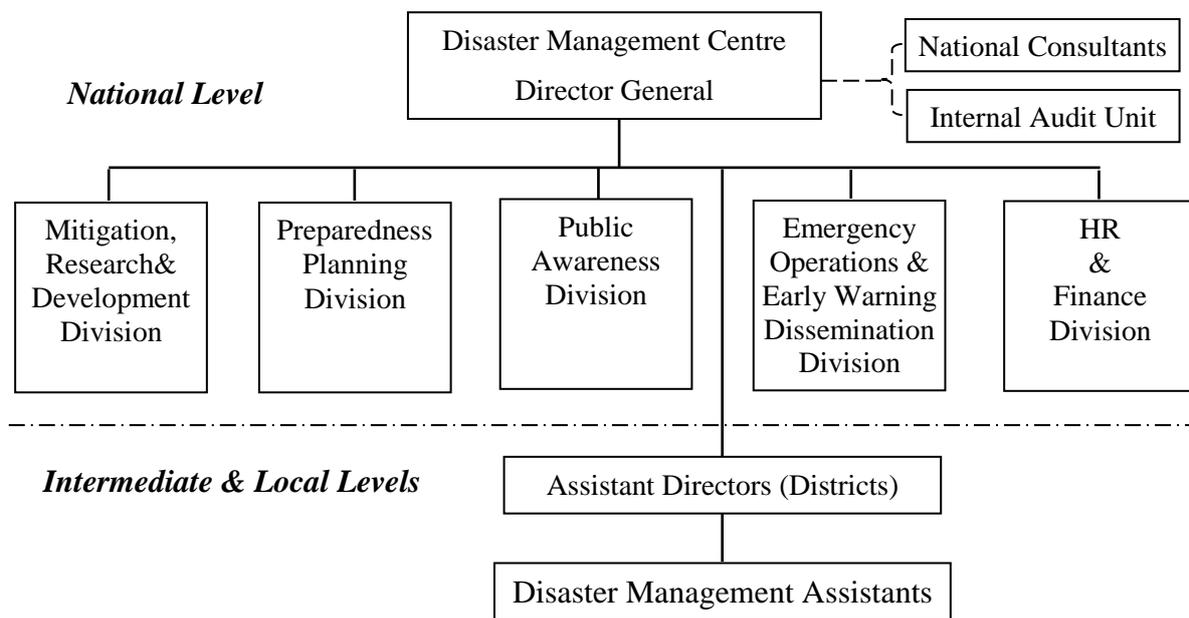
Accordingly the following functions have been entrusted to the DMC:

- 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
- Disaster mitigation
- Research and Development (R&D)
- Mainstreaming DRR (MDRR) into development
- Coordination of climate change adaptation programmes

- Liaising with Ministries, government authorities / agencies, private sector agencies, NGOs, INGOs and other relevant agencies on DRR matters to ensure timely execution of the responsibilities
- Initiate and coordinate foreign aided projects for disaster mitigation, response and recovery.

2.3 Organisation Structure of the DMC

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



Organisation Structure of the DMC

2.4 Cadre Positions of DMC and Recruitment of Staff

2.4.1 Recruitment of staff

Recruitment of staff has been carried out as per the new SOR (Scheme of Recruitment) approved by the Department of Management Services, and by the end of the year over 75% of the vacancies at the head office and districts have been filled. **Table 2-1** below indicates the details of vacancies filled during the year 2014 and **Table 2-2** indicates the total approved cadre positions, positions filled and the vacant positions as at 31-12-2014.

Table 2-1: Vacancies Filled During the Year 2014

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

Table 2-2: Disaster Management Centre Cadre Position as at 31-12-2014

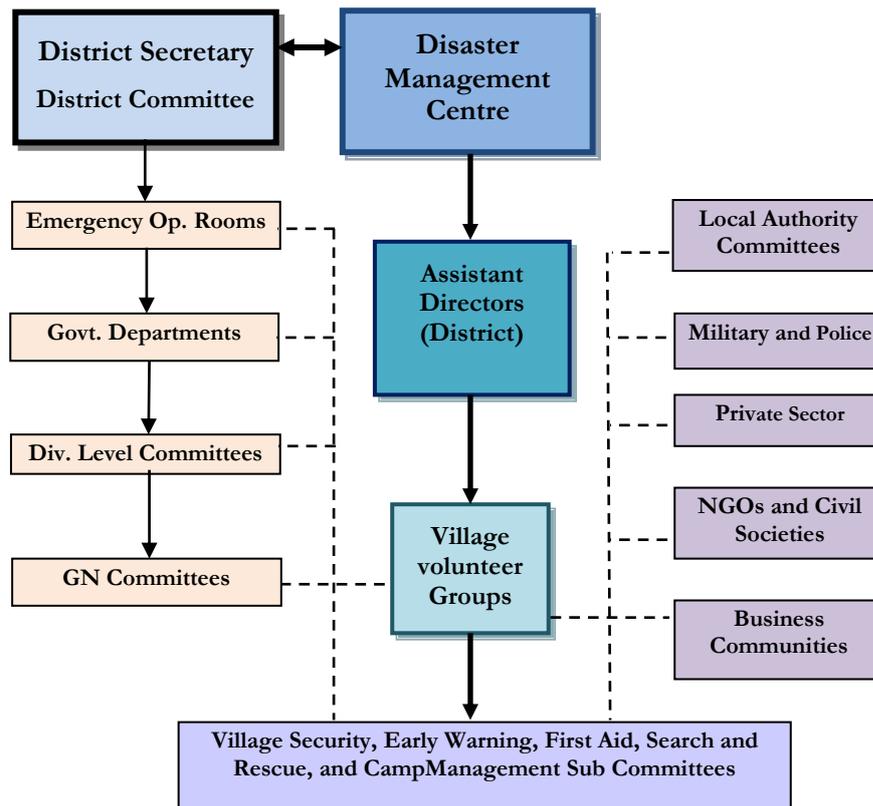
Post	No. of Posts		
	Approved Cadre	Filled Cadre	Vacant
Director General	1	1	0
Additional Director General	1	1	0
Directors	5	3	2
Internal Auditor	1	1	0
Deputy Directors	7	0	0
Assistant Directors	15	14	1
Assistant Directors (District)	25	19	6
Finance Officer	1	1	0
Administrative Officer	1	0	1
Librarian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

2.4.2 District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs)

DDMCUs have been established in all the 25 districts. Each DDMCU is staffed with an Assistant Director (District) and District Disaster Management Assistants. The number of Disaster Management Assistants varies from district to district depending on the vulnerability of the district to disasters. Out of the approved 25 Assistant Directors (District), 19 civil officers have been recruited from the civil personnel and other 06 positions have been attached from the Sri

Lanka Air Force and Army to work in the post of Assistant Director (District) on temporary basis. In addition to that all Disaster Management Assistants and 25 Drivers are employed in the 25 districts.

152 Army and Air force personnel including the 06 commissioned officers are attached to Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Puttalam DDMCUs. All DDMCUs are established in the District Secretariat, except for the districts of Kalutara and Kegalle. The District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism is shown in below.



District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism

2.5 Director General's Comments

2.5.1 Analysis of Impacts of Disasters - 2014

i. Overview of impacts - 2014

It was observed that the number of occurrences of major disasters has been increased in 2014 compared to 2012 and 2013. Number of Floods and Landslide events has been triggered by both South –West and North-East monsoon periods.

Flood / Landslide in South Western – June / July NE Monsoon

Landslide – Meeriyabedda – October Inter-monsoon

Flood / Landslide – North East Monsoon in December

Disaster occurrences of year 2013 are compiled in consideration of following hazard types: Flood, Landslides, high winds, Drought, lightning, Drowning, Coastal Erosion, Fire, Chemical and Animal Attack.

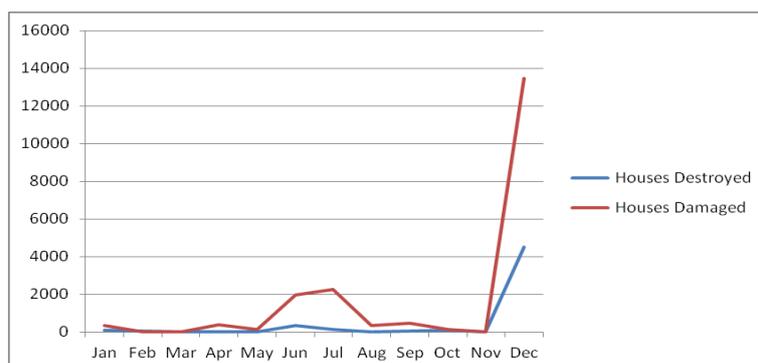
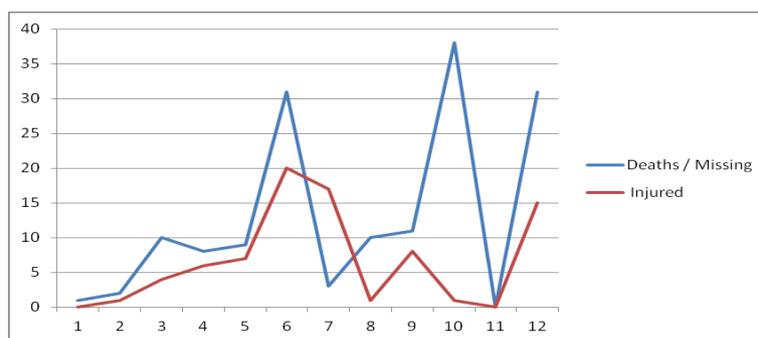
Total affected population in the year 2014 by all disasters are approximately 2.7 million, out of which, 1.5 million from Drought and 1.0 million from the floods. It is more than 3 times increment of the same compared to 2013. Total deaths (including mission) and injuries reported as 154 and 80 respectively. It was observed that the total number of damaged and destroyed houses has been increased significantly compared to 2013. Almost 80% of the houses were destroyed by both floods and strong winds.

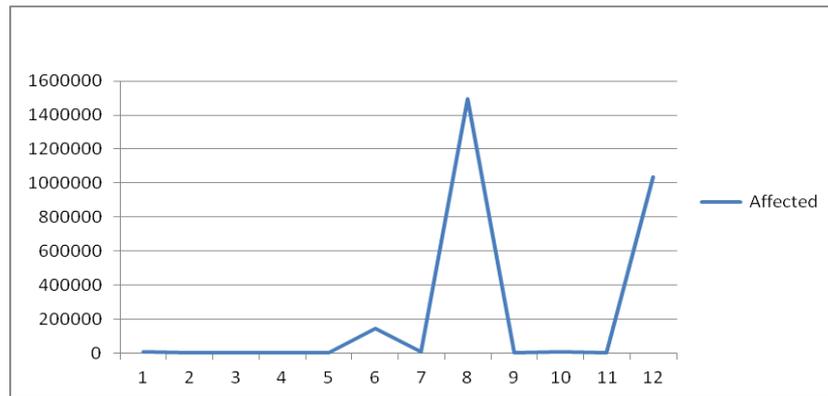
Impact	2013	2014	Change (%)
Deaths / Missing	140	154	10.0
Injured	225	80	-64.4
Affected Population	574130	2702545	370.0
Houses Destroyed	741	5312	616.1
Houses Damaged	10048	19495	94.0

ii. Temporal Distribution

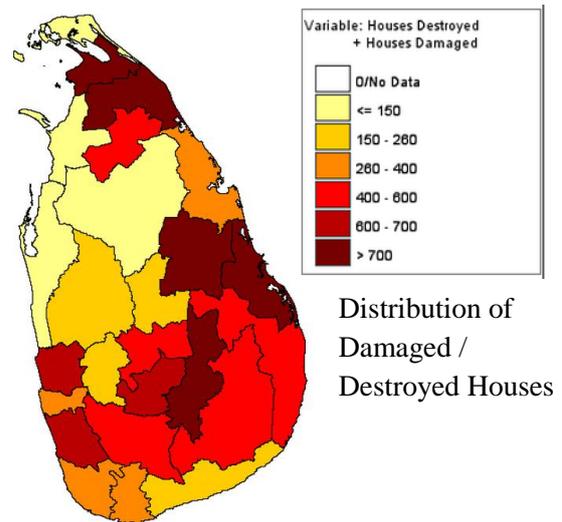
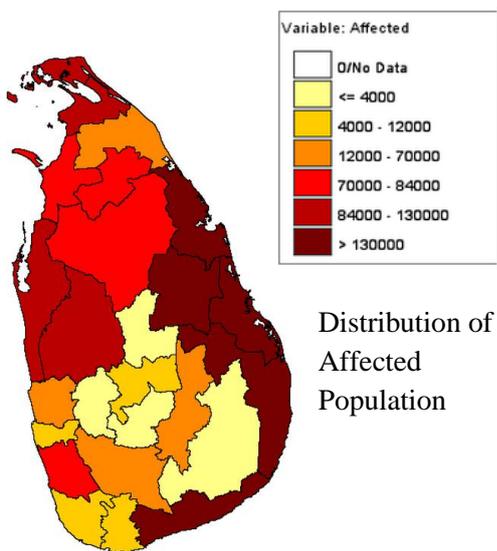
South West Monsoon (SWM) and North East Monsoon (NEM) spells were responsible for considerable amount of deaths, injuries and damage to the housing sector. Total houses damaged and destroyed in both the SWM and NEM were 4,689 and 17,957 respectively. Three peaks of deaths and injuries were observed during SWM (June/July), NEM (December) and in the Meeriyabedda landslide(October) incident respectively .

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





iii. Spatial Distribution



Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Polonnaruwa, Moneragala and Hambantota ranks the highest in number of population affected during 2014. Kalutara, Puttalam, Kurunegala and Jaffna are the other districts in which significant number of population were affected.

Kilinochchi, Mullaittivu, Polonnaruwa, Batticaloa, Badulla districts ranks highest number of housing damages.

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

2.5.2 Challenges

i. Information Communication, Technical Equipment and Training

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

ii. Non-existence of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)Section in the DMC

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

iii. Matters Related to the Exchange of Data

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

iv. Staff Requirements

75% vacancies that existed in the DMC were filled after the restructuring of the institution. However, vacancies of the posts of Director (Emergency Operations), Director (Mitigation, Research and Development), Director (Finance and Human Resources), Radio Operator, Technical Officer and Camera Operator are vacant. Recruiting officers for these positions has been difficult due to low salaries and lack of privileges. Furthermore, recruiting technical officers has been difficult due to the level of standards specified as basic qualifications. Therefore, very few candidates had applied for these posts and there were no qualified candidates among them.

v. Climate Change and its Adverse Impacts

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

2.5.3 Recommendations for 2014

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

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

3. Main Activities at the National Level

3.1 Revision of the DM Act

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

3.2 Sri Lanka National Disaster Management Policy

The Cabinet approval was granted for that and now it is in the Web site of the Ministry.

3.3 National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

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

3.4 National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP)

The National Emergency Operation Plan has been drafted.

3.5. Institutional Disaster Management plan

Disaster Management Center has taken initiatives to introduce the in Disaster Management plan, draft guideline has been prepared.

3.6 Corporate Plan

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

3.7 Interim Management Committee (IMC)

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

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

3.8 Audit and Management Committee

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

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

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

3.9 “Dayata Kirula” National Exhibition-2014

The DMC Organized an Exhibition stall on disaster management activities for the Deyata kirula National Exhibition that was held in Kuliypitiya from 21 February 2014 to 01 March 2014

The following small scale projects have been implemented in order to mitigate disasters.

District	Div.Sec. Division	Project	Value Provisions provided (Rs.Mn)	Expenditure Rs.Mn.
Puttlam	Chilaw	Constructing a canal from panankudawatta land, across the railway line and up to the lagoon	0.30	0.29
	Pallama	Renovating the soil dam belonging to Othehena paddy fields which had been damaged due to floods	0.52	0.52
	Naththandiya	Renovating the Iddamalgama canal system	0.04	0.04
		Renovating the canal which is a part of the Gin Oya	0.04	0.04
		Renovating the Veerahena canal	0.44	0.44
	Dankotuwa	Renovating main canal which carry water from the Singakkuliya	0.50	0.50
Kegalle	Aranayake – Keselwattagama	Breaking and removing the rock which posed a risk towards the conservation of Keselwattagama water basin	0.30	0.30
	warakapola	Developing the Koongoda canal in arakapola	0.79	0.77
Kurunegala	Kotawehera	Project foe widening and developing Podikkattuwa canal	1.89	1.89
	Rideegama	Breaking and removing rock which posed risk	0.03	0.03
	Mallawapitiya	Breaking and removing of rocks which posed risk	0.04	0.04
	Kulliyapitiya	Construction of a retention wall by the kalubulu Oya	0.31	0.31
Grand Total			5.21	5.18

Preparedness and Awareness related Programmes parallel to Deyata Kirula 2014

Programme	Target group / Venue
Training programme, First aid programme (with the participation of Red Cross)	School Children and the public who came to see the exhibition
Mobile service in Puttalam, Kegalle, and Kurunegala Districts	Solving problems related to the disasters that prevailed in the area with the participation of the divisional secretaries, Grama Niladharies and the relevant officials.
Ensuring the safety of the person who tend to bathe in dangerous places	Setting up 20 notices boards in the Kegalle District.

3.10 National Safety Day - 2014

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

Various Training and Awareness Programmes were conducted within the district along with the main national safety day held in Hambantota. Among them teacher, student, Government officers, police officers and military officers were trained. In addition to these training and awareness activities.

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



Safety day-2014 commemoration function at Magam Ruhunupura International Conference Hall in Hambantota

3.11 National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC)



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

3.12 Emergency Response Committee (ERC)

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

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

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

3.14 DesInventar Database (www.desinventar.lk)

The data bank which includes all the details related to past disasters has been released to the internet through the website www.disinventra.lk and this database includes information related to the number of deaths, number of victims and about the property damaged in relation to the time period based on the district, divisional secretary's division and the nature of disaster with regard to each of the past disasters. This database also includes status reports issued by the Emergency Operations Unit of the DMC and information obtained from other institutes in charge of the subjects like Forest Conservation and Health. Basic information related to disasters that occurred during the period from 1974-2014 has been included in this data bank. The following table shows the number of incidents and the amount of data that have been included during years 2012, 2013 and 2014

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

4. Mitigation Research and Development Division

4.1 Background

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

4.2 Disaster Mitigation at District Level

The data analysis of the disasters that occurred during year 2013 shown in ‘table 01- incidence of disasters in year 2013’ makes it clear that a massive damage was caused to infrastructure facilities in addition to the loss of lives.

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

Table 01 – Incidents of Disasters - 2013

Source – Desinventra database

Considering these facts and having considered the project reports that had been submitted, a sum of Rs.500 million was allocated for the Disaster Mitigation Division for year 2014 by the General Treasury which is twice the amount that had been allocated for the previous year (Table 2, Figure 2)

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

Table 2

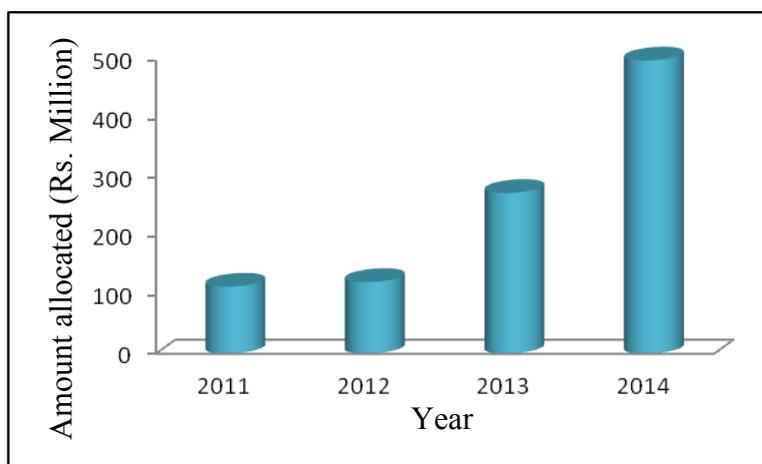


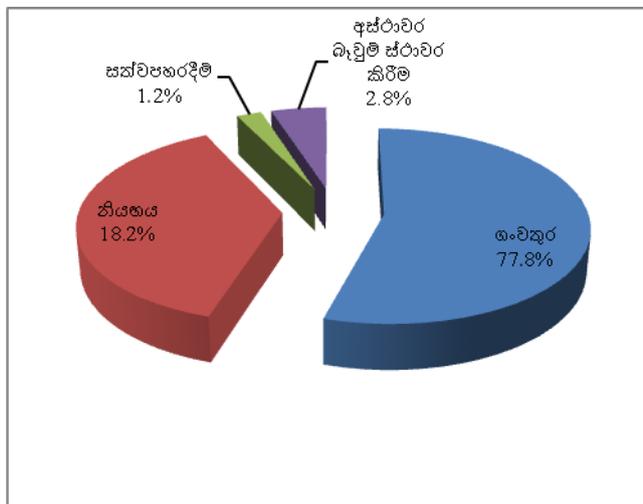
Figure 02

Provisions allocated for disaster mitigation during the recent years

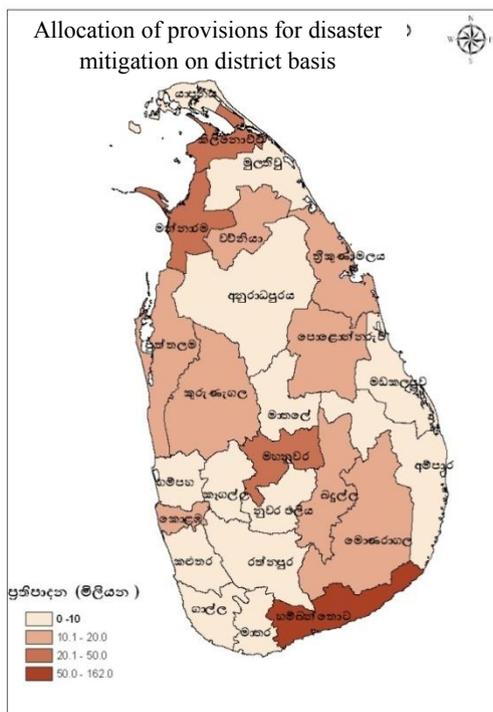
When considering each of the disasters that occurred in year 2013, the amount that had been allocated taking the damage caused by those disasters into consideration was allocated for disaster mitigation projects as shown by the following table no 2 and the figure-02. Provisions that were allocated for disaster mitigation on district basis have been represented in the following table.(03)

Table 03

Disaster	Amount of Provisions for 2014 (Rs. Mn.)	%
Floods	324	77.8
Droughts	90	18.2
Attacks by animals	06	1.2
Stabilizing unstable slopes	14.2	2.8



4.3 Provisions allocated for disaster mitigation for year 2014



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

Table 04 and figure 04 given below show the physical progress and the financial progress of these projects that have been achieved by 31 December 2014. Overall physical progress of these projects is around 97% while the financial progress, too, has reached 97%, and as about 17 districts were affected by severe floods towards the end of the year, the total progress that had been targeted could not be achieved. Accordingly, the projects in the final stage of implementation are shown in the following table.

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



Minimizing of floods – Galle District



Safe bathing places – Matara District
(Minimizing hazards caused by crocodiles)



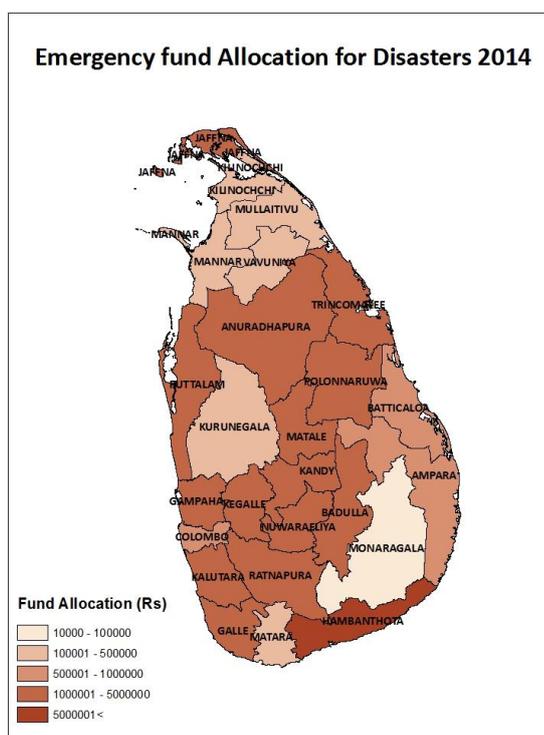
Constructing wells to mitigate effects of drought –
Mullativu District



Developing drainage systems to minimize landslides -
Udunuwara

Provisions amounting to about Rs.50 million have been provided for emergency disaster relief and those provisions are utilized for emergency disaster relief activities like removing unstable rocks that are lying in a dangerous manner, removing rocks that have fallen damaging houses or infrastructure or obstructing roads, removing trees or soil that have fallen on to roads obstructing the roads, renovating small bridges that obstruct traffic, bearing the fuel expenses or rental for machinery that are required for preventing the damage that could be caused in disaster situations, taking action to stabilize dams or tanks on situations where they are facing the risk of being damaged, transporting disaster victims to safe places, purchasing equipment (mammoties, kettas, etc.) required for minimizing impact of disasters, renting water pumps for cleaning wells and developing infrastructure that is damaged in disasters, etc. By now, the Centre has received provisions of about Rs.50 million and the total amount of the provisions have been invested at district level for mitigating emergency disasters as shown in table 05. The provisions that had been provided for minimizing emergency disasters caused by the severe floods that came towards the end of the year was not sufficient for that purpose.

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





Emergency response - Anuradhapura



Emergency response – Nuwara Eliya



Emergency response – Matara



Emergency response – Kalutara

4.4 Flood Mitigation

4.4.1 Flood mitigation in Panadura

Panadura Divisional Secretary's Division was subject to urban floods even after light rains, and paying particular attention to this issue, approval has been obtained for a project and it is presently being implemented to be completed within a period of 03 years starting from year 2012 spending a sum of Rs. 139 million. It was identified through this project that such incidents of floods occur as a result of Moda Ela and Kerapan Ela getting obstructed, obstruction of the canal by unauthorized settlers and lack of proper maintenance of the canal. Accordingly, measures have been taken to develop the canal utilizing the aforesaid provisions in co-ordination with the Kalutara District Secretariat as per the plans developed by the Land Reclamation and Development Corporation. Allocations amounting to about Rs.45 million have been received for year 2014 for the implementation of this project which has been planned to be completed in 03 years' time and about 75% of the planned activities of the whole project have been completed by now. The overall financial progress of the project for year 2014 is about 100% and as sufficient financial provisions required for the payment of work completed during year 2013 were not received, those that were received for year 2014 had to be utilized for such payments. About 75% of the activities that had been proposed for year 2014 have been completed by now. However it has been difficult to achieve the expected progress due to the difficulties in removing unauthorized settlers and due to problems that arise from the community.



Before



After



Before



After

Mitigating floods in Panadura

4.4.2 Flood mitigation in Dambulla

Several places of social and economic importance in Dambulla town including the Dambulla Economic Centre, Dambulla Hospital and Dambulla Gam Udawa premises were annually subject to urban floods due to the obstruction of Mirisgoniya Oya and Thammenna Ela. Paying attention to this situation, the project report that had been submitted were taken into consideration and financial provisions of Rs.60 million were allocated for a flood mitigation project and it has been planned to complete this project within a period of 03 years starting from year 2012. A provision of Rs.20 million was allocated for year 2014 and as sufficient provisions were not received in year 2013 for making payments for the work that was completed during that year, the provisions that were allocated for year 2014 had to be used for that.

The physical progress of the activities that had been planned for year 2014 stands around 90%. Thousands of people are benefited directly and indirectly as a result of implementing this project and this area has not been inundated due to floods even after heavy rains since 2012 to date. This project has also contributed in increasing the gross national production and in protecting the resources of the country due to the significant effects of the project like prevention of the occurrence of disaster damages, not having to spend money on providing relief, and being able to properly maintain the social, economic and the mental stability of the people.



Mitigating floods in Dambulla

4.4.3 Flood mitigation in Jaffna

As the Jaffna District is a plain area, the rate of rain water drainage is very low. A number of small ponds that have been constructed for rain water management can be seen in many places of this area, but this system of ponds and the rain water drainage system did not function properly consequent to the war situation that prevailed in this area and, as a result, the people of this area had to face a number of natural disasters including floods. Having taken this situation into consideration, treasury approval was granted to make a provision of Rs.120 million for the implementation of a flood disaster mitigation project proposed by the Disaster Mitigation Division for a period of 03 years. Accordingly this project was commenced in year 2012 and provisions of Rs.12 million and Rs.35 million were allocated for years 2012 and 2013 respectively, but as the amount that was provided for year 2013 was not sufficient to make the payments for the activities that were completed during that year, out of the amount of Rs.50 million that was allocated for year 2014, a sum of Rs.15 million was used to make payments for the activities that had been completed during year 2013. Out of the expected targets of this project for year 2014, a physical progress of 100% has been achieved, but sufficient provisions have not been received to make payments for the work that has been completed. A large number of people are directly and indirectly benefited by this project; however the shortage of Technical Officers in this area and the situations created by social problems existing in this area in relation to the ethnic groups living in the area have had a grave impact on the implementation of the project.



Flood mitigation in Jaffna

4.5 Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the Mainstream of the Development Process

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

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

4.6 Programmes Implemented in Collaboration with International Organizations.

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

Further, this Division has prepared the progress report for the past two years as per the Hyogo Framework for Action which is connected to the United Nations Secretariat for Disaster Reduction Management Strategies and has also prepared the report identifying the needs of Sri Lanka under the 07 proposed themes for the “Post 2015” programme that is due to be launched after the Hyogo Framework for Action. Another key activity implemented by this Division is to conduct the workshop on “Emergency Operations and Preparedness” related to “Post 2015” programme which was conducted under the Ministry on the theme “The Future We Need”.

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

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

5. Awareness Division

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Allocation of Funds for 2014

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

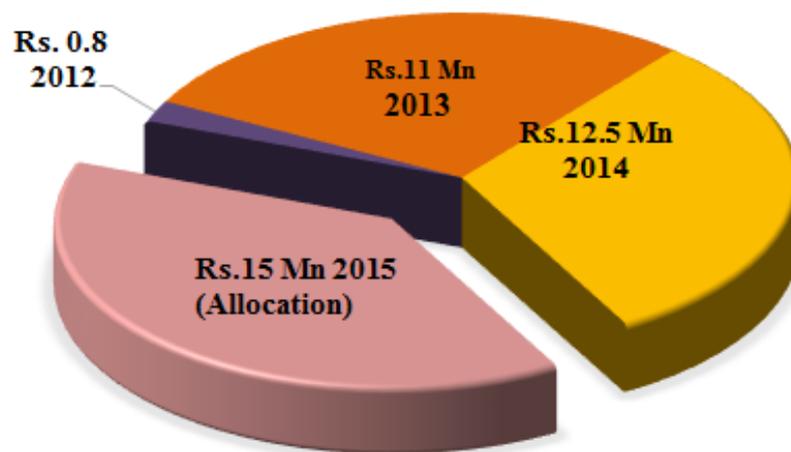


Fig. 5.1: Comparison of funds received / allocated for years 2012 to 2015

Allocations received for 2014 were utilized to conduct awareness and training programmes at National, District, Divisional and village levels. While the Awareness Division organized the National level programmes, District Disaster Management Coordinating Units conducted the District, Divisional and local level programmes. The distribution of funds among national, district and local level programmes are illustrated in **Fig. 6.2**.

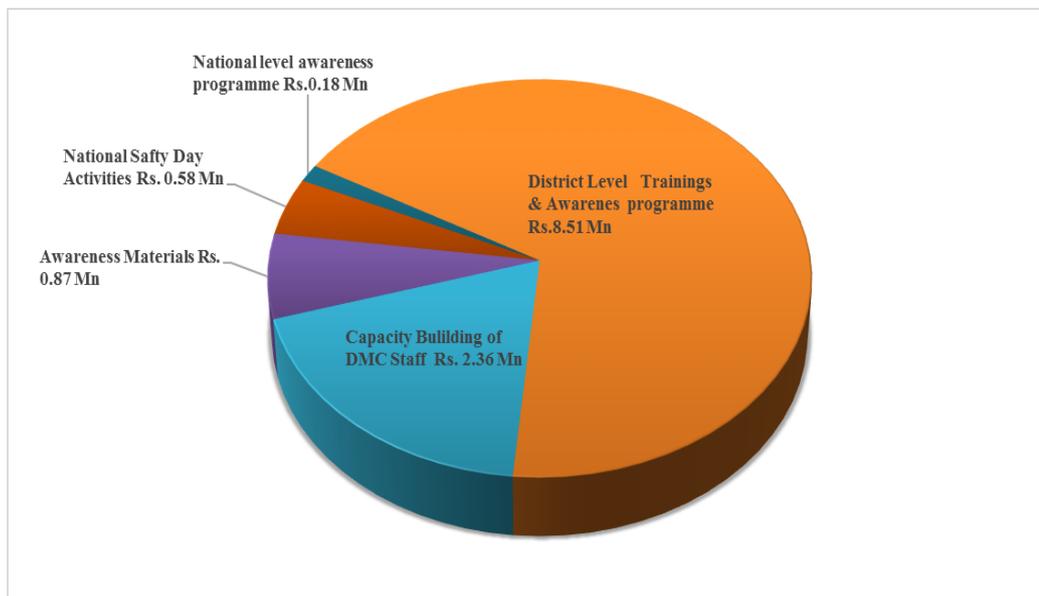


Fig. 5.2: Distribution of funds among national, district and local level programmes - 2014

Comparatively a large amount was spent on training and capacity building programmes at District level by the DDMCUs. Accordingly Rs. 8.50 Mn has been provided for the 25 districts, the distribution of fund for Disasters is illustrated in **Fig. 6.3**.

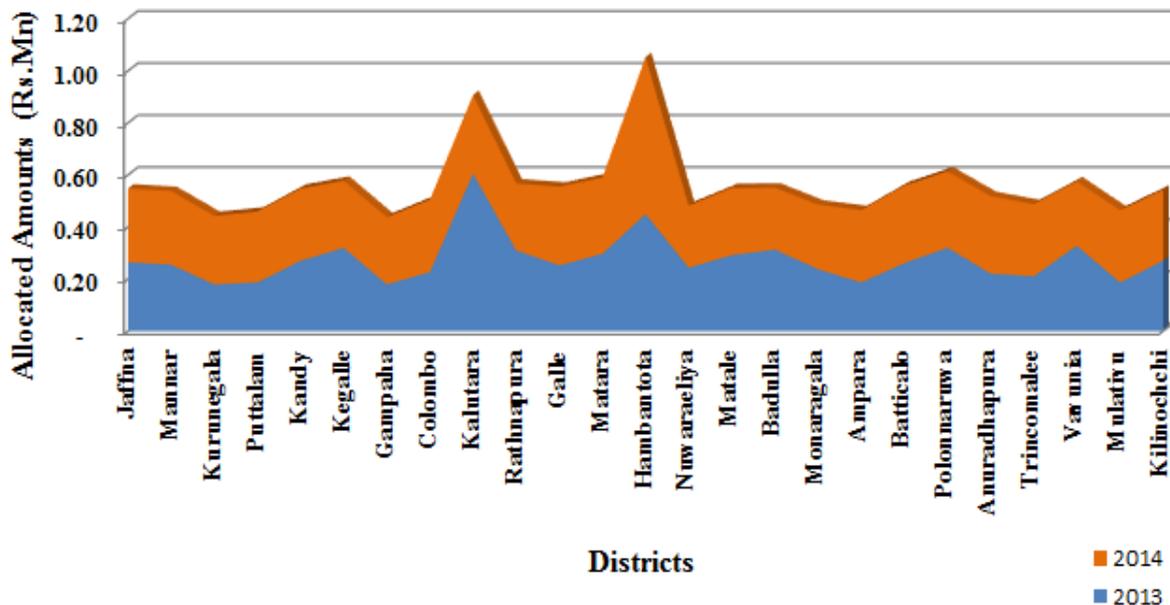


Fig. 5.3: Comparison of funds provided to District - 2014

Compared to the year 2013, the number of awareness and training programmes had been increased during 2014 in line with the increased fund allocations. **Fig. 6.4** provides a comparison of number of awareness and training activities carried out in 2012, 2013 and 2014

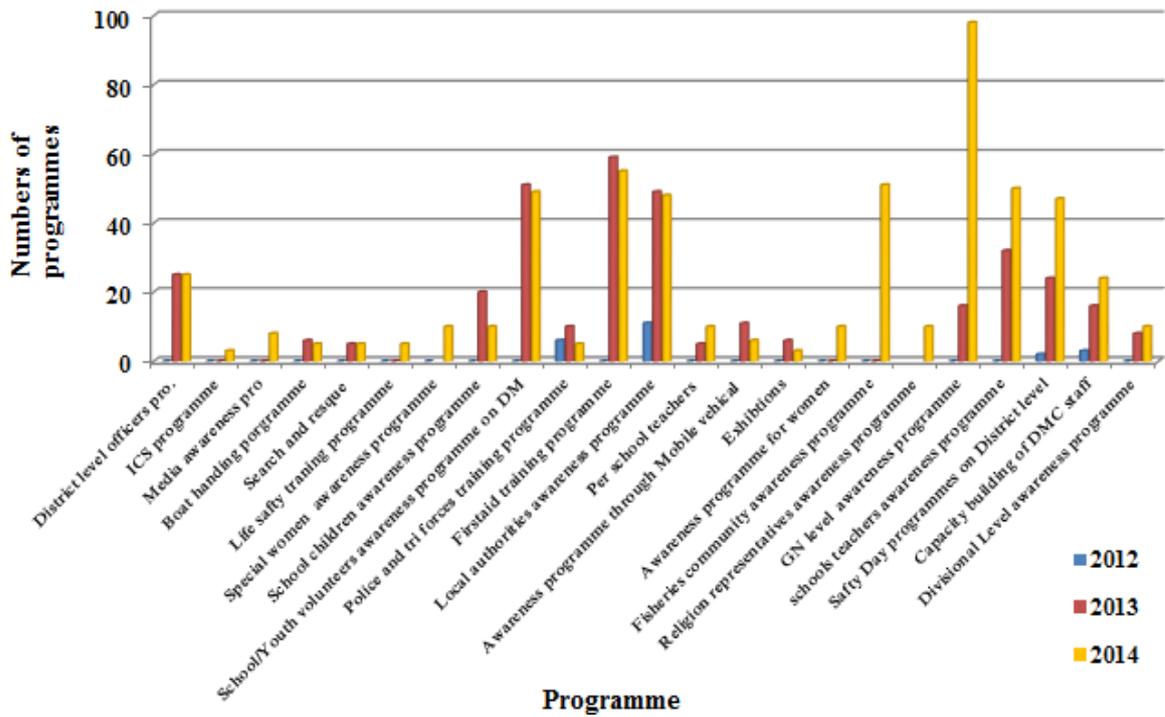


Fig. 5.4: A comparison of Awareness Programmes and Training activities carried out in 2012 to 2014

5.3 National Level Programmes

5.3.1 National Level Capacity Building for DMC staff

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



Training programme for Assistant Directors, Management Assistants and Drivers

5.3.2 Capacity Building of Stakeholders

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

- One day Training programmes on Disaster Management for Air Force officers
- One day Training programmes on Disaster Management for Prison officers
- Half day awareness programme for Bangladesh group
- Half day awareness programme for Bangladesh Disaster management professionals
- One day Training programmes for Air Force officers
- One day Training programmes for Navy officers
- One day Training programmes for Telecom officers



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

5.4 Sub National Level Programmes

5.4.1 Capacity Building of Stakeholders at Sub National Levels

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

- ❖ 25 District level awareness programmes one programme in each district
- ❖ 10 Awareness programme for media personnel of Jaffna, Mannar, Kandy, Kegalle, Colombo, Galle, Matara, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapuram, Killinochchi Districts.
- ❖ 5 Training programme for Police and Military officers of Puttalam, Kandy, Kalutara, Trincomalee and Mullathive Districts
- ❖ 50 Divisional level awareness programme for Government officers (2 in each District)



Training programmes for Police, Military and Government officers

5.4.2 Capacity Building of Local Authorities

As the local government is a very effective structure that could support the DM process with its powers and functions, training and awareness programme were conducted for the members and officers of Local Authorities. 48 programmes were conducted in 2014.



Awareness programme for members and officers of local authorities

5.4.3 Incident Command System (ICS) Training Programme

Three ICS training programmes were conducting for District secretariat staffs, Government officers, District Assistant Directors, District Disasters Management assistants in Jaffna, Vaunia Anuradhapura and Colombo Districts.



Conducting ICS Programme in Thulhiriya

5.4.4 Capacity Building of Religious Community

Awareness division of the Disaster management Centre allocated funds to strength the capacity of religious community in 2014. Ten capacity building programme for religious community were conducted through disaster management coordination units in Kurunegala, Kegalle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Rathnapura, Galle, Badulla, Monaragala, Amparaand and Vaunia District.



Conducting awareness programme for religious community

5.4.5 Capacity Building of Women in the Disaster Critical Prone Area

10 special awareness programme were conducted for enhancing capacity of the women in the disaster critical prone village in Jaffna, Mannar, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Badulla, Monaragala, Vavunia, Mullathive and Killinochchi Districts.



Special women awareness programme in Ampara District

5.5 Training programmes for school teachers and schools children

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



Training programmes for school teachers and school children

5.6 Capacity building of Disaster Management Village Committees

DM Village Committees have been established to implement disaster response activities at village level and building the capacity of committee members undertaken continuously as detailed below.

- Training on first aid and camp management– 55 programmes
- 5 Training programmes on boat handling in Rathnapura, Matara, Hambantota, Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura Districts.
- 5 Training programmes on search and rescue in Galle, Hambantota, Matale, Batticaloe and Polonnaruwa District.



First aid and boat handling training programme

5.7 Establishment of Volunteer Teams

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



Establishing youth and school volunteer teams

5.8 Capacity Building of District Disaster Management Co-coordinating Committee Members

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

5.9 Public awareness through National and Local exhibition

People of the country have been made aware of different aspects of Disasters, utilizing the National, local and school level exhibitions including the Deyata Kirula Exhibition in the following Districts;

- Colombo
- Hambantota
- Gampaha
- Anuradhapura
- Kurunegala



At the DMC stall exhibition stall in Colombo

5.10 Public Awareness programmes through mobile vehicles



DMC has used the mobile vehicle to create awareness on Disaster Management among the general public. During the year 2014, awareness programmes were conducted in Gampaha, Kalutara, Kurunegala and Hambantota Districts, paying special attention to the critical disaster prone areas. Awareness the school children through the Mobile vehicle at Leeds International school in Panaduara

5.11 Printing Awareness Materials

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



Printed DVD and other materials

5.12 Foreign Training and Workshops

It is very important to gain international experiences knowledge and have connection with the international organizations and institutes for implementing disaster management process in country. The officers of the Disaster Management Centre had opportunities to visit and participate in training, workshops, seminars and conferences conducted by the international organization in country such as Nepal, India, Thailand, Switzer Land, Maldives, Indonesia., Bangladesh, Korea, China, Austria, Hawaii and Philippine.

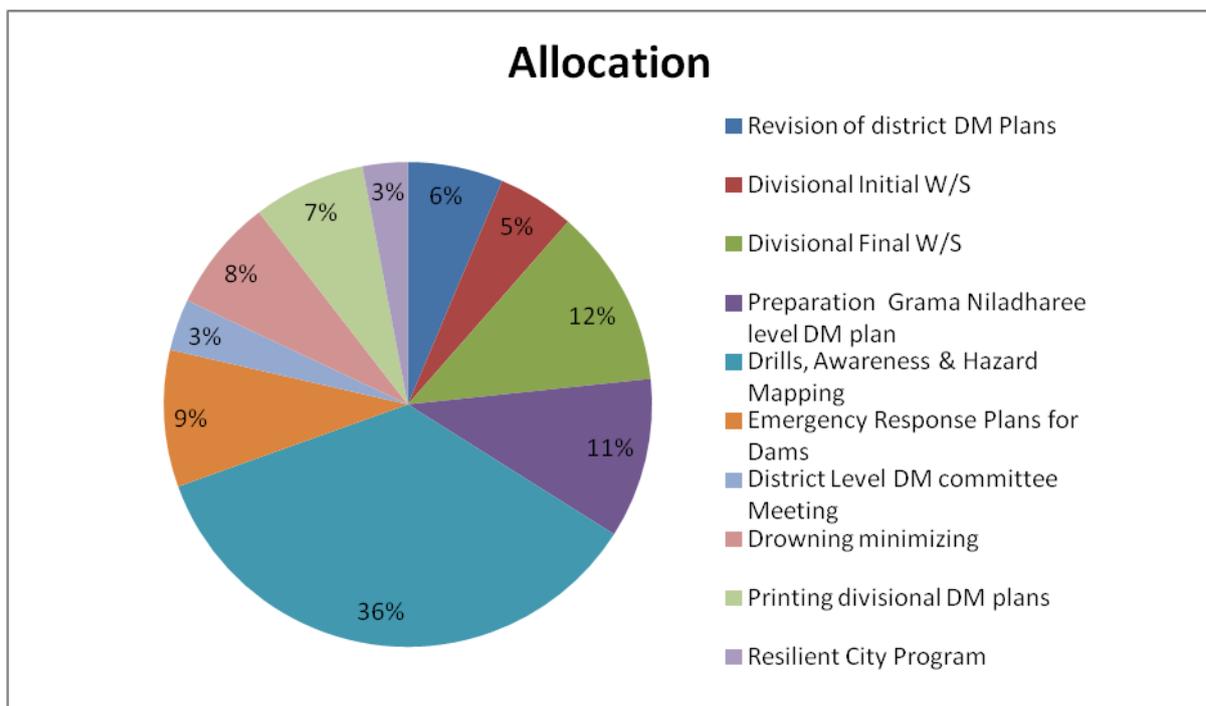
6. Preparedness Planning Division

6.1. Introduction

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

In year 2014, DMC has allocated sum of rupees **9,228,000.00** for preparedness planning activities in 25 districts. Funds have been issued considering the importance of programs requested giving priority for prevailing disasters.

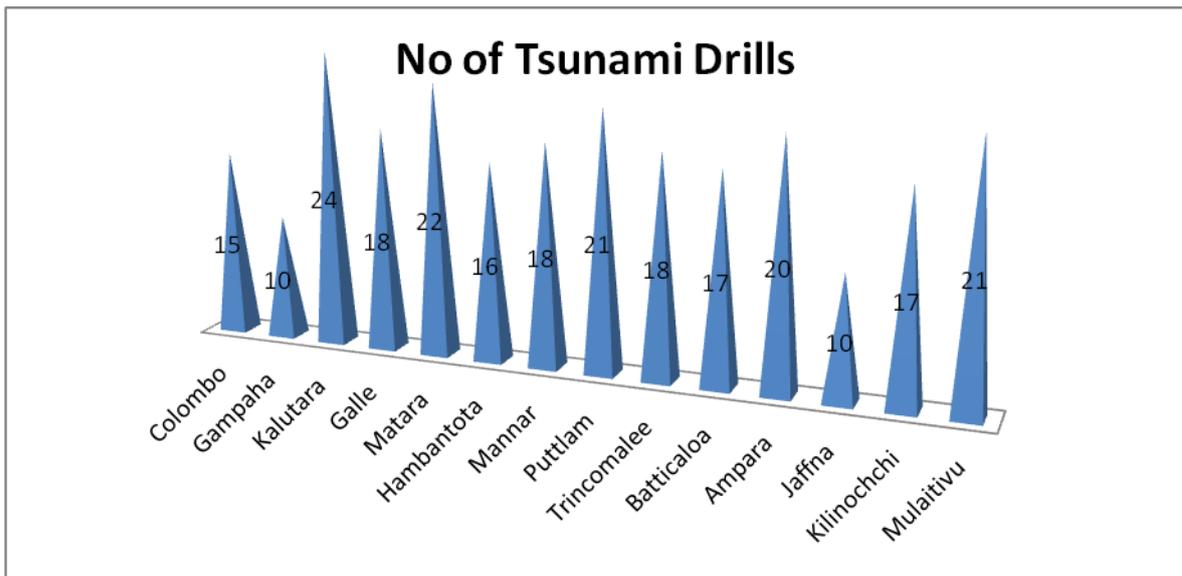
Preparedness planning division in Disaster Management Center allocated funds for various of preparedness planning activities for the districts to strengthen the disaster management mechanism at District, Divisional and GN levels. Funds have been granted for stakeholder meetings, Disaster Management Plans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



Allocation distribution for different activities

6.2. Mock Drills Conducted at GN Level

During year 2014, 307 mock drills were conducted at GN level and Tsunami evacuation drills have been conducted in 14 tsunami prone districts of the country. Altogether 247 mock drills have been conducted in 14 tsunami prone districts. In addition, 23 landslide and 39 flood drills have also been conducted at GN divisions in Landslide and Flood prone districts. In year 2014 National Drills have also been conducted three times to recall vulnerable community and all nation to ensure the safety for natural hazard. Sum of 3,590,000.00 Rs has been spent for drills in year 2014.



Summary of Tsunami drills conducted in districts



. Tsunami evacuation drill in Hambantota

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

Table.01- Flood and Landslide drills conducted in year 2014

District	Flood drills	Landslide Drills	Allocation
Kandy	01	03	40,000.00
Nuwara-eliya		05	50,000.00
Badulla	01	04	50,000.00
Matale		05	50,000.00
Kegalle		04	40,000.00
Ratnapura	06	01	70,000.00
Kurunegala	03		30,000.00
Anuradhapura	04		40,000.00
Polonnaruwa	03		30,000.00
Monaragala	02	01	30,000.00
Mannar	01		10,000.00
Vavuniya	04		40,000.00
Gampaha	05		50,000.00
Mulative	01		10,000.00
Killinochchi	01		10,000.00
Vaunia	04		40,000.00
Hambantota	01		10,000.00
Galle	01		10,000.00
Matara	01		10,000.00
Total	39	23	620,000.00



Landslide drill at Polwathura GN division in Nuwara Eliya district

6.3. Preparedness Activities for Disasters Related to Large Dams

DMC has initiated a programme to improve the preparedness capacity of communities in downstream of selected major dams considering the possibility of dam related disasters during a cyclone, heavy rain or due to an earth tremor. The program consisted of awareness programs for downstream vulnerable communities forming subcommittees such as SAR, First Aid, Camp Management and Village Security, development of Early Warning dissemination mechanism, mapping of inundation areas, displaying signboards and finally, conducting evacuation drills.



Dam Safety program conducted in Samanala Vawa in Ratnapura and Polwathura GN in NE

Table 02: summary of dam safety programs carried out in districts

DISTRICT	ALLOCATION (RS)	PROGRAM
POLLONNARUWA	45,000.00	03
ANURADHAPURA	90,000.00	06
NUWARAELIYA	105,000.00	07
KANDY	90,000.00	06
AMPARA	15,000.00	01
BADULLA	45,000.00	03
MATALE	30,000.00	02
RATNAPURA	45,000.00	03
KURUNAGALA	45,000.00	03
PUTTLUM	30,000.00	02
BATALOIA	30,000.00	02
KALUTARA	30,000.00	02
MULATIVE	30,000.00	02
KILLINOCHCHI	15,000.00	01
VAUNIA	15,000.00	01
HAMBANTOTA	45,000.00	03
TOTAL	705,000.00	47

6.4. Development of District Disaster Management Plans

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

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

6.5. Divisional Disaster Management Plans

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



Divisional level Disaster Preparedness Program at Vaunia

Additionally 44 plans were printed and distributed among stakeholders. Sum of 2,161,000.00 Rs had been spent for divisional level Disaster Management Plan Preparation.

Table 03: Districts and divisional secretariats workshops carried out for the preparation of Divisional DM plans

	District	Initial Workshop		Final Workshop	
		No of W/S	Divisional Secretariat	No of W/S	Divisional Secretariat
1	Colombo			2	Maharagama, Jayawardenapura Kotte
2	Gampaha				
3	Galle	1	Hikkaduwa	3	Imaduwa, Haaraduwa, Baddegama
4	Matara	2	Kiririnda, Pitabaddara	1	Athuraliya
5	Kandy	2	Pthahewahata, Pathadumbara	3	Minipe, Thumpane, Akurana
6	Matale	2	Nawla, Raththota	1	Naula
7	Kegalle			6	Yatiantota, Warakapola, Galigamuwa, Mawanella, Kegalle, Rambukkana
8	Ratnapura			02	Ibulpe, Kirilla
9	Kurunegala			08	Ibbagamuwa, Mahawa,, Udubaddawa, Abanpola, Galgamuwa, Wariyapola, Kotawehera, Kuliypitiya
10	Anuradhapura	01	Palugasweva		
11	Polonnaruwa				
12	Mannar			2	Madu and Mannar
13	Puttalam			2	Pallegama, Anamaduwa
14	Trincomalee	3	Seruwila, Muththur, Kanthale		
15	Batticaloa			1	kPW DS
16	Ampara			1	Damana
17	Monaragala				
18	Jaffna	4	Chankani, Sandilippey, Karainagar, Velanai	4	Kaytes, Point Padro, Marathankarny, Chankani
19	Mulative	4		4	
20	Killinochchi	1	Kilinochchi	2	Karachchi, Peonanry
21	Vavuniya	2	Vaunia South and North	2	Vaunia South and North
22	Hambantota	1	Tangalle		
23	Kalutara			4	Palindanuwara, Bulathasinhala, Millaniya, madarawala
	Total	24		48	

6.6. Development of GN Level Community Disaster Management Plans (DMPs)

At Grama Niladhari Level, 192 DMPs have been completed, considering various hazards that are prevailing in the villages. Community participation and community level hazard mapping are the main activities of the GN level planning process. Further, they were trained on the preparation of community level hazard maps, identification of evacuation routes, safe locations, first aid, setting up and management of camps for internally displaced persons.



GN level preparedness planning activities in Vaunia district

6.7. Resilient city Programme

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

Initial Resilient City programme were conducted in Jaffna MC (4 workshops), Gampola UC(02) and Puttlam UC (02) and Panadura UC (02) with the aim of reducing urban disaster risks and increasing the wellbeing of citizens. The programme seeks to convince LAs to work alongside with local communities grass root networks and national authorities.

6.8. Reducing Deaths due to Drowning in the Country

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



signboards displayed for drowning minimizing

6.9. Specific Projects carried out by Preparedness Planning Division

In parallel to “Dayata Kirula” national program, Preparedness Planning Division has rendered yeoman service for increasing the disaster preparedness planning activities in Kurunagala, Kegale and Putlum districts. Funds and other technical support for DRR program increased. In the exhibition premises a stall had been built and the awareness programs were carried out throughout the event.

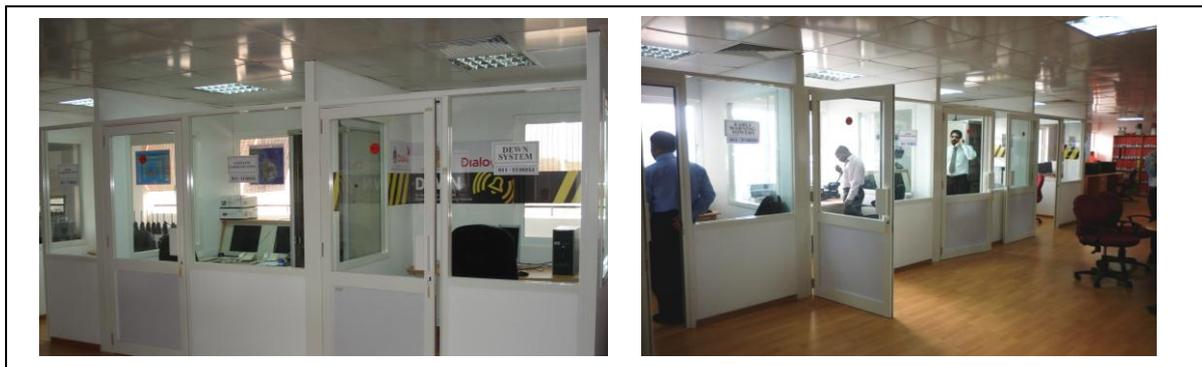


Dayata Kirula at Kuliypatiya in 2014

7. Emergency Operations Centre

7.1 Introduction

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was established in 2006 and functions 24 hrs x 7 days a week. EOC receives early warning information regarding impending natural disasters from technical agencies, and disseminates to the recipients concerned and monitors the situation continuously. DMC collects and maintains all information on natural and manmade disasters throughout the country and prepares a daily situation report. This report is forwarded to the Secretary to His Excellency the President, Minister of Disaster Management and Secretary to the Ministry, and to all media and stakeholder institutions. In the event of a natural or manmade disaster, DMC coordinates rescue operations, mobilize resources and coordinates emergency relief supplies with the assistance of Armed Forces, Police and other relevant stakeholders. The centre functions with the improved facilities at the new building at Vidya Mawatha, Colombo 07.



7.2 Emergency Response to Major Disasters

7.2.1 People affected in Drought

A total of 1,495,082 people were affected due to drought reported during the period from July to September 2014 in 17 Districts. EOC coordinates with NDRSC and district coordinating units to supply drinking water and Tractor mounted bowzers supplied in order to ensure effective distribution of water to the affected families.

7.2.2 People affected during floods

A total of 1171988 people were affected due to floods reported during the period from January to December 2014. When assistance is requested by district coordinating units, the EOC contacts the Police and armed forces and coordinates rescue, evacuation and emergency relief operations. EOC coordinates with NDRSC, Divisional Secretariats and Grama Niladaries to supply food and essential items in order to ensure that affected families are taken care at safe centers.



Water Distribution in Thenagalwila GN Div, (Moneragala District) by the DMC Water Bowser.

7.2.3 Landslide and Cutting failure

With the heavy rainfall, there are 08 Landslide and Cutting failure incidents were reported during the year 2014 and 30 deaths have been reported. DMC advised the general public through media to evacuate from the landslide prone areas to the safe locations during the heavy rain. Awareness programs were also conducted to educate the public on these areas. On the request SL Army has worked out a comprehensive plan to evacuate people from landslide prone areas during a alert.



Rescue Operations in progress, Meeriyabedda Landslide, Badulla District. Occurred 29th October 2014

7.2.4 Strong / High winds

56 high wind incidents were reported in the year 2014, and 2 deaths and 13,907 people were affected. DMC was able to coordinate the rescue operations, road clearance, restoration of communication, power lines, and also provide relief to the victims with the assistance of the National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC) and the Ministry of Disaster Management. DMC advised general public through media to remove any dangerous trees and branches close to their houses before the monsoon period.

7.2.5 Purchase of Emergency Response Equipment for Flood and other Disaster Response Activities

After analyzing the various types of disasters, Emergency Response Equipments were purchased by the DMC under the Emergency Operations vote. These included 15 chain saws, 09 tractors with trailer mounted water tanks (20), 09 Boats with Engines, 03 Boat-Carriers trailers, 20 generators (2KV), 150 Spot-Lights, 3000 ILife-Jackets, 8571 DMC Jackets, 600 Water-Motors and 45 Anguls (Catremarang) .

7.2.6 Emergency response for wild/ Urban fire

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

7.2.5 Lightning

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

7.3 Disaster incidents and damages during the year 2014

Summary of lives lost, injured and damages due to disasters during the year 2014

Event	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses Destroyed	Houses Damaged	Affected	No. Families Affected
ACCIDENT	0	0	0	0	5	21	5
Animal attack	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coastline	0	0	0	1	36	710	170
Cutting failure	3	4	0	5	23	556	140
Drought	0	0	0	0	0	1495082	494011
Drowning	20	4	1	0	0	0	0
Fire	1	5	0	104	33	555	129
Flash flood	0	0	0	0	0	4	21
Flood	34	32	3	4875	15217	1171988	317080
Landslide	30	5	31	72	147	13848	3791
Lightning	21	8	0	0	18	76	21
Rains	0	0	0	43	318	5578	1667
Retaining wf	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Rock fall	0	0	0	3	7	50	12
Strong wind	2	21	0	206	3648	13907	4142
Subsidence	0	0	0	0	33	130	33
Surge	0	0	0	3	0	15	3
Tree fallen	1	0	0	0	14	42	11
TOTAL	119	80	35	5312	19500	2702566	821237

Source : *Disinventra*

7.4 Other Emergency Preparedness Activities of the EOC

7.4.1 Early Warning Dissemination

Details of improvements made to communication facilities are described below. Under Phase II of the "Disaster Management Communication and Response Capacity Development" Project, 25 Early Warning Towers were commissioned and added to the early warning dissemination network. Altogether 77 towers were commissioned. Three new towers were also commissioned replacing the EW Towers which are erected on a pilot basis at Hikkaduwa, Galle, Point Peduru. Voice facility to EW Towers through radio communication was installed and testing of EW Towers is carried out every Thursdays at 10.00 a.m. DMC has given the highest priority to strengthen the early warning dissemination capacities of DMC, District Units and Village level

committees. Warranty of the 52 Early Warning towers expired due and extension provided to maintain until 30th October 2015.

7.4.2 Intra Governmental Network

The IGN (Intra Governmental Network) system was re-established with the support of Dialog. It is fully connected with the Technical organizations, Media and Police, and with the EOC in DMC. This system has a dedicated communication line in order to assure uninterrupted communication among these 14 organizations.

7.4.3 Sri Lanka Disaster Resource Network (SLDRN)

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

7.4.4 Tsunami Evacuation Drills

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

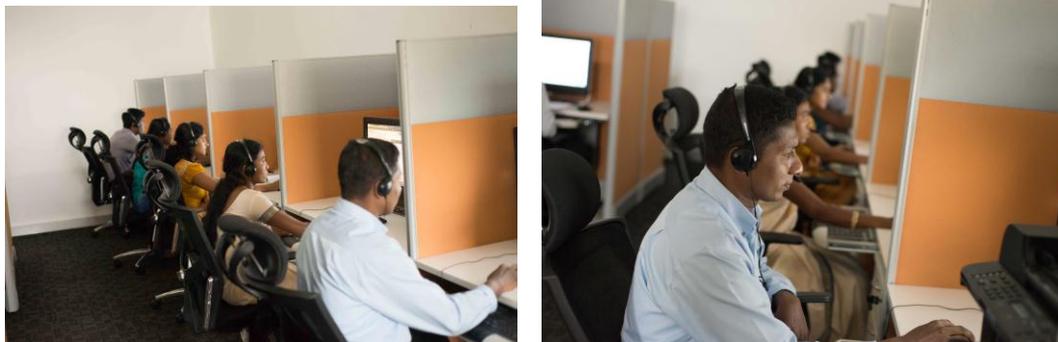
The objective of this exercise was to ascertain the preparedness levels, test the reliability of EW system and the effectiveness of last mile dissemination. Conducting these national drills as a quarterly activity is important in order to identify gaps in the procedure and awareness amongst communities,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



Tsunami Evacuation Drill- to improve evacuation procedures on the ground

7.4.5 Call Centre

A call centre has been established and functioning in the new building. 117 has been allocated as emergency telephone number to DMC, and a dedicated telephone line was established to for the general public to communicate with the DMC. 21 Call Operators were recruited and presently the Call Centre is operating 24 hrs x 7 days a week.



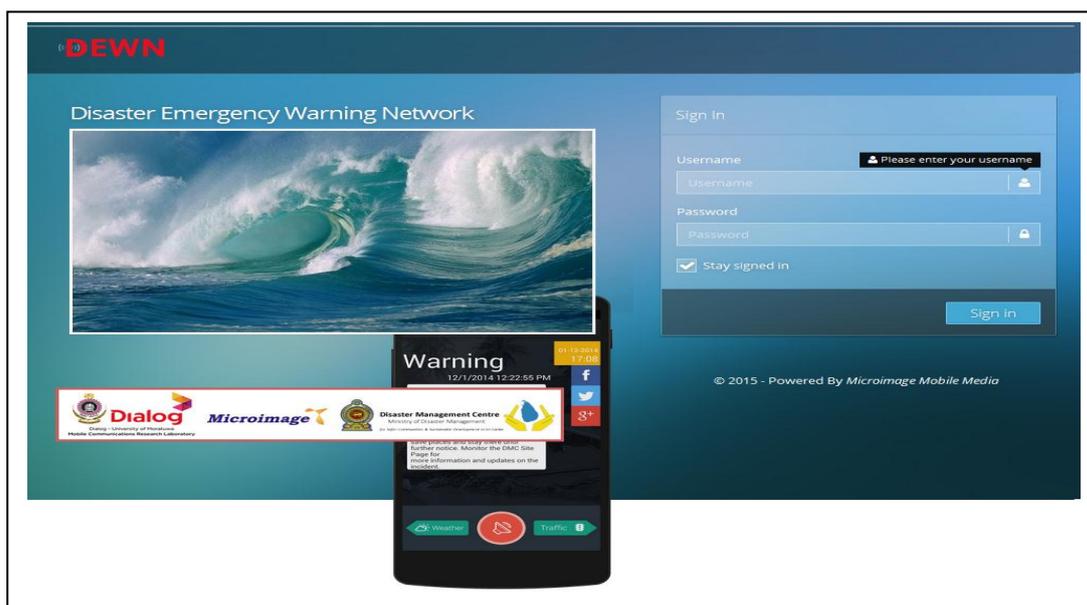
24 hrs x 7 Call Centre

7.4.6 Establishment of Voice Message via VHF Frequencies for all EW Towers

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

7.4.7 SMS Dissemination Mechanism

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



7.4.8 Emergency Response Committee

During the year 2014, 03 Emergency Response Committee meetings were held at the Ministry of Disaster Management and were discussed about the Chemical Accident Preparedness & Current Chemical Accidents in Sri Lanka, Early Warning Mechanism & Media collaboration. Stakeholders of the ERC will help to the DMC in response activities for various type of impending disasters.

7.4.9 Dengue Eradication Programs

During the year 2014, Disaster Management Coordination Units have coordinated and assisted to organize Dengue eradication programs in collaboration with Health officers, Samurdhi niladharis, teachers, schools, armed forces and Police at provincial, district and Grama Niladari levels.

7.4.10 National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP)

The Disaster Management Act 13 of 2005 provides for the development of the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP). DMC initiated this NEOP process with the financial and technical support of the UNDP in Sri Lanka. NEOP is a comprehensive system for emergency operations by articulating coordination and emergency response mechanisms

at national and sub national levels, and among relevant stakeholders.

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

7.4.11 Intermediate Training Course on Incident Command System (ICS) for disaster management

To provide an understanding of the Incident Command System and the responsibilities of the key command positions and forming DMC resource team to conduct ICS workshops and training at District level. Representing relevant Districts of the Northern Province, Incident Management Team (IMT) was established under the each District Secretaries. Jaffna and Kilinochchi Districts Officers module held 17 to 20 June, 2014 at Chundikulam, Jaffna and Mannar, Mulativu and Vaunia Districts Officers module held from 28th to 31st October 2014 at Anuradapura.



Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavunia Districts Participants



7.4.12 Enhancement of Early warning capacity of Disaster Resilient City Development strategies for Sri Lankan Cities – 02nd Phase (UNHABITAT)

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

VHF communications are provided up to District level and are extended to selected Vulnerable GN level. Village level committees were trained to handle communication equipments. Altogether 16 VHF Communication sets were installed in Akkaraipattu, Mullaitivu, Vavunia & Mannar.

7.4.13 Activities Allocation for 2015 (Rs.Mn.11.4) Foreign Funds

Emergency response training has to be completed. (First aid, Life Saving training for Akkaraipattu, Mullaitivu, Vavunia & Mannar community members and for the DMC staff).

Two reported stations need to be located in northern areas.

7.4.14 Enhancing the Capacity of End-to-end Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (EWS) for Coastal Hazards in Sri Lanka

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

- Two VHF Radio base stations were fully installed at local level with a 3-month ground testing. Equipments were installed at the following places and a VHF ‘User Guide’ has been developed in local language. Kuchchaveli police station for the Senthur pilot site, and Kalkudah Harbour for all Kalkudah/ Passikudah to improve dissemination of the EW information in the pilot sites;
- Field level public meetings were held with all the pilot community members to create awareness towards coastal hazard early warning. Two local level “Community Early Warning and Response Units” were established in the two pilot sites involving the VDMCs, Youth Volunteer Units, Fisheries Cooperatives and respective DDMCUs. Cluster based evacuation maps, identification of safe sites and procedures for warning dissemination and evacuation to safer locations were collaboratively developed.
- Community level “Early Warning System Simulation and Response” was conducted in Kalkudah integrating with the National Tsunami Simulation on 12 December, 2014 for testing the system.
- An outline for a Regional “Handbook for End-to-End Community Early Warning Dissemination, Response Planning and Procedures for the Coastal Hazards is being developed and drafting is underway by the Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP) Philippines and ADPC.
- Drafted of the “Media and Awareness Guide and materials” is in progress in collaboration with the DMC, media and professionals; to be submitted.
- Organized a SOP media programme & distributed Mini directory among media personnel
- Preparation of Disaster plan & simulation exercise held in Senthur & Nasivantivu
- Organized a mapping & early warning training programme for officers in Tsunami vulnerable district.
- 05 day training for Meteorologist on weather forecasting completed.
- Conducted simulation exercise for communities in Senthur town, Trincomalee

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

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

Under the RIMES project (started from 6 July 2012 until 30 June 2014) supported on capacity building in tsunami inundation modeling and risk evaluation, including the generation of the required high-resolution data set. Hambantota was selected as the pilot site due to the bay condition is suitable for enhancing tsunami early warning and response capability. In addition, for tsunami loss estimation, detailed analysis of tsunami risk assessment conducted in the city area and the low resolution analysis extended for the outskirt area of Hambantota. LIDAR data was used from the survey department and used as the near shore topographic data under this project. Development of tsunami risk map and evacuation plan should be considered the potential linkage to tsunami warning information from Regional Tsunami Service Providers (RTSPs). This project was successfully completed and final report to be submitted.

7.5 Other Activities Conducted by the EOC during 2014

7.5.1 EOC Visits and Trainings

Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) carried out several awareness programmes on Emergency Operations and EW process for the Stakeholders, School Children, Foreign Delegates and Government officials.



Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) carried out awareness programmes on Emergency Operations and EW process

8. Financial Progress (31stDecember 2014)

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

Table 8.1: Financial Performance Report as at 31stDecember 2014

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

*Kalutara&Dambulla projects are started by delay in 2014 due to administrative issues therefore, still it has not completed. It has utilized the total budget allocation of the year for payments with outstanding bills of the previous year. And that reason has affected to increase the financial progress over the physical progress of the year.