



ANNUAL REPORT

2015

Disaster Management Centre

Disaster Management Centre



Address

Vidya Mawatha,
Colombo - 07

Website

www.dmc.gov.lk

Email

info@dmc.gov.lk

Emergency Operation Hotline

0112136222 / 2670002

Annual Report – 2015

Content

1	Introduction	1
1.1	National Council for Disaster Management	1
1.2	Hazards under the purview of Disaster Management	2
2	Brief Profile of the Disaster Management Centre	3
2.1	Vision, Mission and Objectives	3
2.2	Functions of the DMC	3
2.3	Institutional Structure of the Disaster Management Center	4
2.4	Cadre Positions of DMC and Recruitment of Staff	5
2.4.1	Recruitment of staff	5
2.4.2	District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs)	6
2.5	Director General' s Comments	7
2.5.1	Analysis of Impacts of Disasters - 2014	7
i	Overall Impact - 2015	7
ii	Temporal Distribution of the impact - 2015	9
iii	Spatial Distribution	10
iv	Deaths and Disappearances	11
v	Number of Affected Population - 2015	12
vi	Destroyed / Damaged Houses - 2015	13
vii	Summary of the impact of Disasters - 2015	13
3	Main Activities at the National Level	14
3.1	Revision of the DM Act	14
3.2	National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)	14
3.3	Institutional Disaster Management (Preparedness) Plan (IDMP)	14
3.4	Interim Management Committee (IMC)	15
3.5	Audit and Management Committee	15
3.6	National Safety Day - 2015	16
3.7	National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC)	16
3.8	Emergency Response Committee (ERC)	16
3.9	DMC Official Website (www.dmc.gov.lk)	17
3.10	Desinventra Database (www.desinventra.lk)	17

4	Mitigation, Research and Development Division	18
4.1	Background	18
4.2	Disaster Mitigation at District Level	18
4.3	Flood Mitigation Project in Panadura	22
4.4	Flood Mitigation Project in Dambulla	22
4.5	Flood Mitigation Project in Jaffna	23
4.6	Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the Mainstream of the Development Process	23
5	Preparedness Planning Division	24
5.1	Introduction	24
5.2	Development of District and divisional level Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans	27
5.3	Development of GN Level Community Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans	28
5.4	Simulation Programs Conducted at GN Level	29
5.5	Preparedness Activities for Disaster Related to Large Dams	31
5.6	Reducing Deaths due to Drowning in the Country	31
5.7	Early Preparedness Plans for Monsoon rains	32
5.8	Preparation of Emergency early preparedness plans for hospitals	32
5.9	School Disaster Safety Programs	32
5.10	Other Preparedness activities conducted in the year 2015	33
5.10.1	Preparation of maps on the disaster risk of Badulla district and the five year strategic plan	33
5.10.2	Formulation of guidelines on community based disaster risk management	33
5.10.3	Preparation of Simulation Guidelines	33
6	Training and Awareness Division	34
6.1	National Level Capacity Building for DMC staff	34
6.2	Public Awareness Programs on Disaster Management	35
6.2.1	National level training and awareness program	36
6.2.2	Awareness for public officers	36
6.2.3	Awareness and training programs for school teachers and students	37
6.2.4	Training programs for Search and rescue operations	37
6.2.5	Training programs for the officers of the three armed forces and police	37

6.2.6	Programs to establish school youth voluntary teams	38
6.2.7	Training Programs on First Aid and Camp Management	38
6.2.8	Awareness programs for the Fishing Community	39
6.2.9	Programs to update Village Disaster Management Committees	39
6.2.10	Programs conducted using the Mobile display (Training) Vehicle	39
7	Emergency Operation Centre	40
7.1	Measures taken during floods	40
7.2	Measures taken during Strong / High winds	41
7.3	Purchase of Emergency Response Equipment for Flood and other Disaster Response Activities	41
7.4	Emergency response measures taken during disasters of fire	41
7.5	Measures taken regarding the People affected by Drought	41
7.6	Early Warning Dissemination	42
7.7	Intra Government Network	42
7.8	National Tsunami Evacuation Simulation Programs	43
7.9	Sri Lanka Disaster Resource Network (SLDRN)	43
7.10	Call Center	44
7.11	Dengue Eradication Program	44
7.12	Five day preliminary course on Search and Rescue for Sri Lanka Army Emergency Disaster Relief forces	44
7.13	Enhancement of Early warning capacity of Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies for Sri Lankan Cities – 02 nd Phase (UNHABITAT)	45
7.14	Other Disaster Management related Activities Conducted during year - 2015	45
7.15	Challenges	45
1	Information communication, technical equipment and training	45
2	Climate changes and their adverse impacts	45
8	Financial Progress (31st December 2014)	46
9	Auditor General's Report	85
10	Comments on Auditor General's Report	96

Annual Report- 2015

1. Introduction

Disaster Management Centre (DMC) is the major institution for disaster management in Sri Lanka. This institution is vested with the responsibility of implementing and coordinating national and sub-national level programs for reducing the risk of disasters with the support extended by all relevant stakeholders.

DMC was established as per the provisions of section 13 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 provide 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.

The main activities of the DMC are disaster mitigation, preparation of preparedness plans, public awareness, and 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 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 with the vice-chairmanship of the Hon. Prime Minister. Other members of NCDM are Ministers in charge of selected subject areas specified in the Act, Chief Ministers of Provincial Councils (in the absence of Chief Ministers the Governors of such Provincial Councils) and a group of 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, had its 10th meeting on 11th of May 2015 and the following matters were taken for discussion.

- Establishment of voluntary Cadets groups in schools at provincial levels
- Presentation of the observations of the field inspection conducted on underground water pollution in the Chunnakam area of Walikamam, Jaffna
- Providing approval for the annual reports and Accounts of years 2012 and 2013
- Providing approval for the Action plan for years 2014 and 2015

The Composition of the National Council for Disaster Management

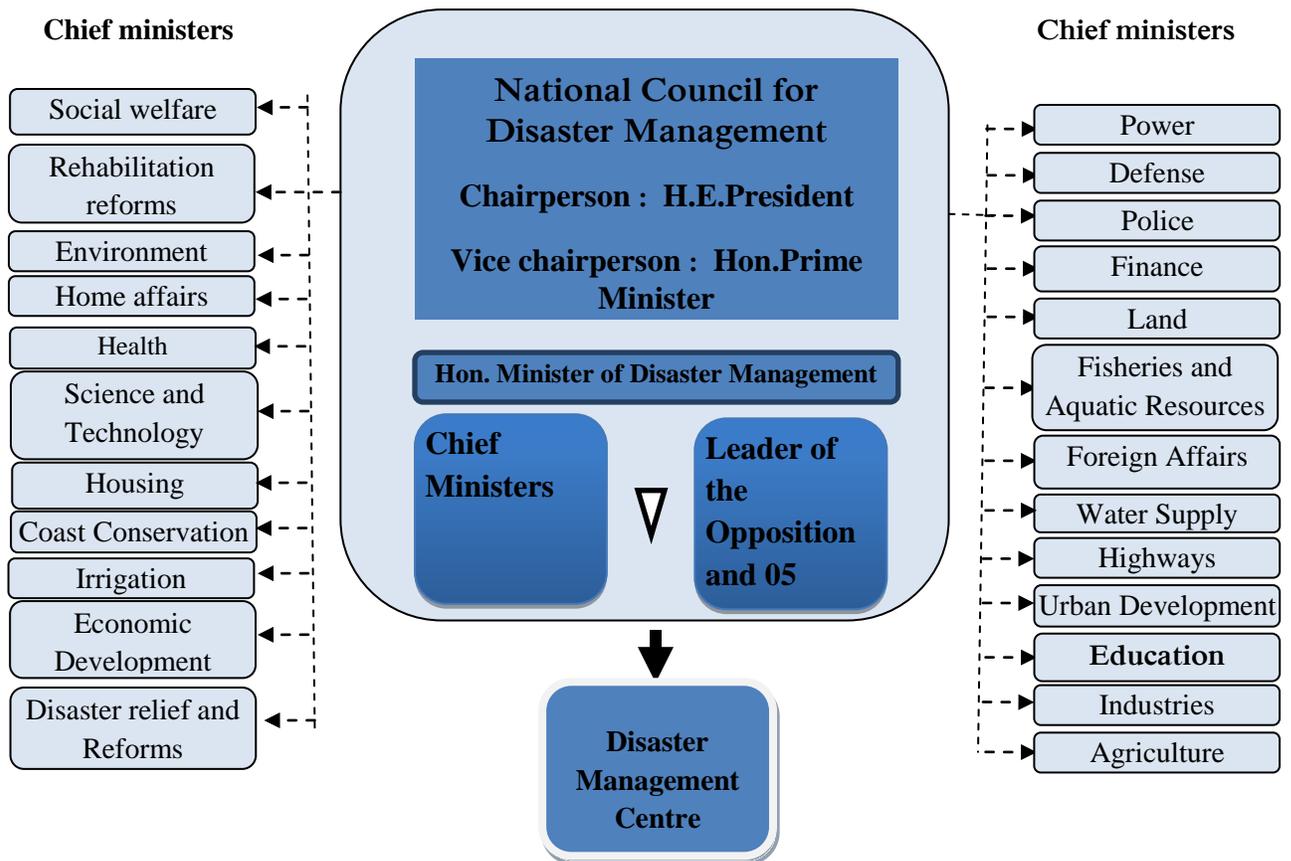


Figure 1.1: Composition of the National Council

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,

- Landslides
- Storms
- Floods
- Drought
- Technical hazards
- Tsunami
- Earthquake
- Fire

- Epidemics
- Explosion
- Air hazards
- Sea hazards
- Civil or internal conflict
- Chemical hazards
- Radiation related emergencies
- Oil leakage including internal leaks and leaking into sea
- Nuclear hazards
- Urban and forest fires
- Coastal erosion
- Tornados, lightening and weather with storms and thundering

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 Early Warning Dissemination Preparedness Planning, Public Awareness, and Human Resources and Finance. District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) have been established at district level. Assistant Directors are in charge of the DDMCUs assisted by District Disaster Management Assistants.

2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Attaining sustainable development through the establishment of a safer community in Sri Lanka.

Mission

To create a culture of safety within the family units and among communities through systematic management of natural, technological, and manmade disasters.

Objectives

To coordinate, implement and monitor the DRM related following activities through the countrywide administrative structure consisting of ministries, departments, statutory boards, provincial councils, local government institutions, district, divisional, and Grama Niladhari (GN) levels.

2.2 Functions of the DMC

Accordingly, the following functions have been entrusted to the DMC:

- Formulation of a National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and a 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 programs
- 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 Institutional Structure of the Disaster Management Centre

This institutional structure has been formulated considering the variation of programs of the Disaster Management Centre as indicated in Figure 2.1

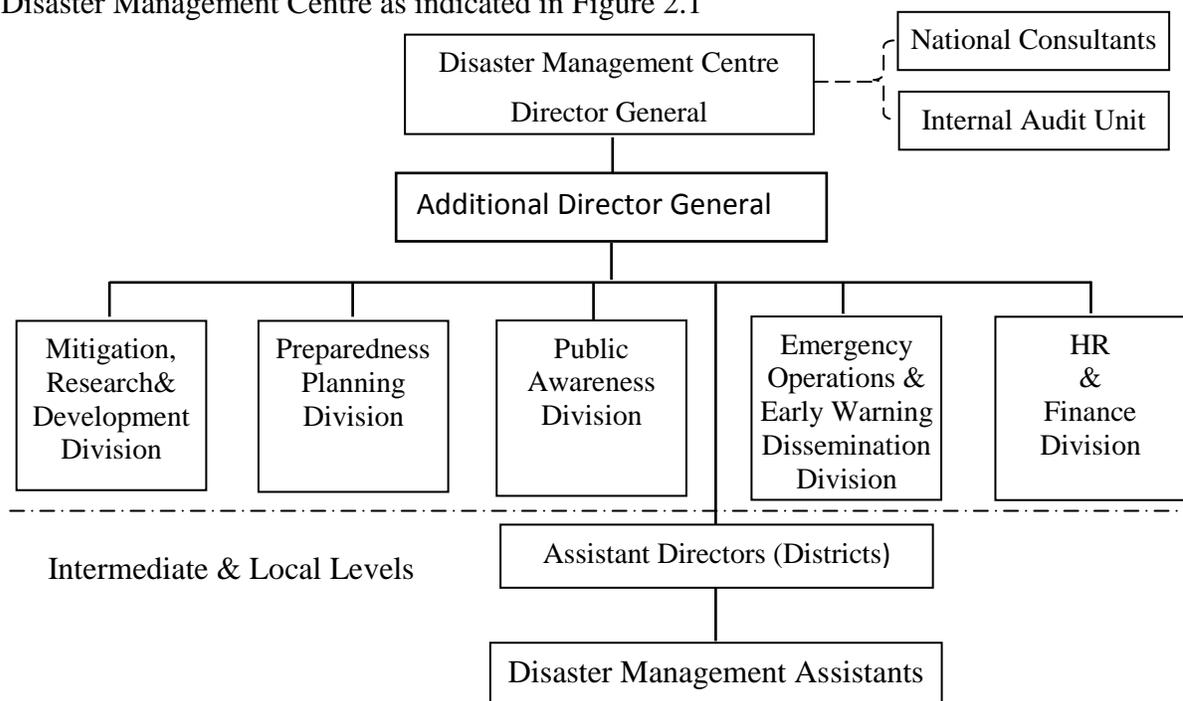


Figure 2.1: Institutional Structure of the DMC

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 30% of the vacancies at the head office and district level have been filled. Certain vacancies have not been filled due to issues regarding the basic qualifications required for certain posts as specified in the SOR of the institution. The above issues have been subjected to the attention of the Department of Public Management Services

Table 2.1 below indicates the details of vacancies filled during the year 2015 and Table 2.2 indicates the total approved cadre positions, positions filled and the vacant positions as at 31-12-2015.

Post	Vacancies filled
Director (Human resources and Finance)	1
Administrative Officer	1
Disaster Management Assistant	5
Management Assistant	3
Driver	1
KKS	1

Table 2.1: Vacancies Filled During the Year 2015

Position	Approved cadre	Actual cadre	No. of vacancies
Director General	1	1	0
Additional Director General	1	1	0
Director	5	3	2
Internal Auditor	1	1	0
Deputy Directors	9	0	9
Assistant Directors	15	13	2
Assistant Directors (District)	25	19	6
Accounts Officer	1	0	1
Administrative Officer	1	1	0
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	98	2
Driver	39	35	4
KKS	10	7	3
Total	266	226	40

Table 2.2: Disaster Management Centre Cadre Positions as at 31-12-2015

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. 25 Additional directors (District) and 98 district disaster management assistants are available for these 25 districts.

132 Army and Air force personnel have been attached to Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Puttalam DDMCUs. All the DDMCUs are established in the District Secretariat, except for the district of Kalutara. The District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism is shown in below in Figure 2.2

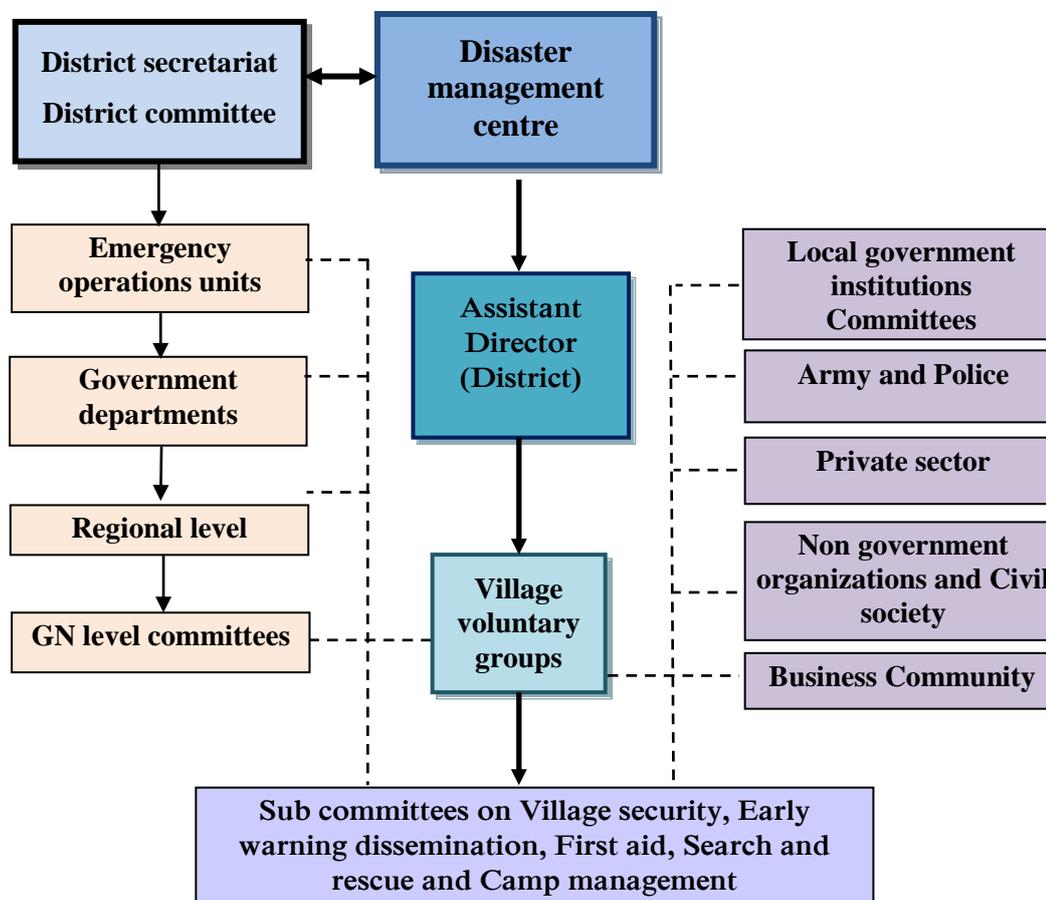


Figure 2.2: District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism

2.5 Director General's Comments

2.5.1 Analysis of Impacts of Disasters - 2015

i. Overall impact - 2015

The total population affected by floods, landslides, and storms and lightning is 535774 approximately. It was observed that the number of occurrences of major disasters has decreased in 80% compared to 2014. The numbers of deaths and injured were 234 and 192 respectively. The number of houses that got damaged and destroyed has significantly declined in comparison with the year 2014.

Impact	2013	2014	2015	Difference (%)
Deaths/ Disappearances	126	154	123	-20.13
Injuries	218	80	69	-13.75
The number affected	495051	2702545	535744	-80.18
Number of houses completely damaged	543	5312	685	-87.10
Number of houses partly damaged	10035	19495	6438	-66.98

Table 2.3: Impact of Disasters

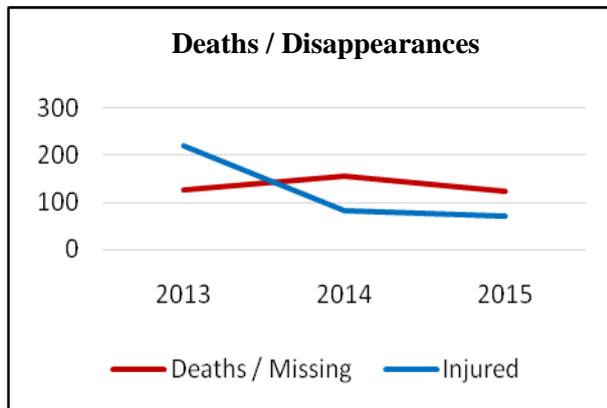


Figure 2.3: Death / Missing & Injured

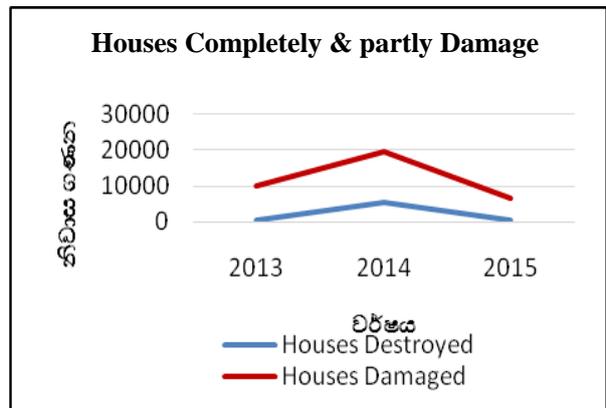


Figure 2.4: Houses Completely & partly Damaged

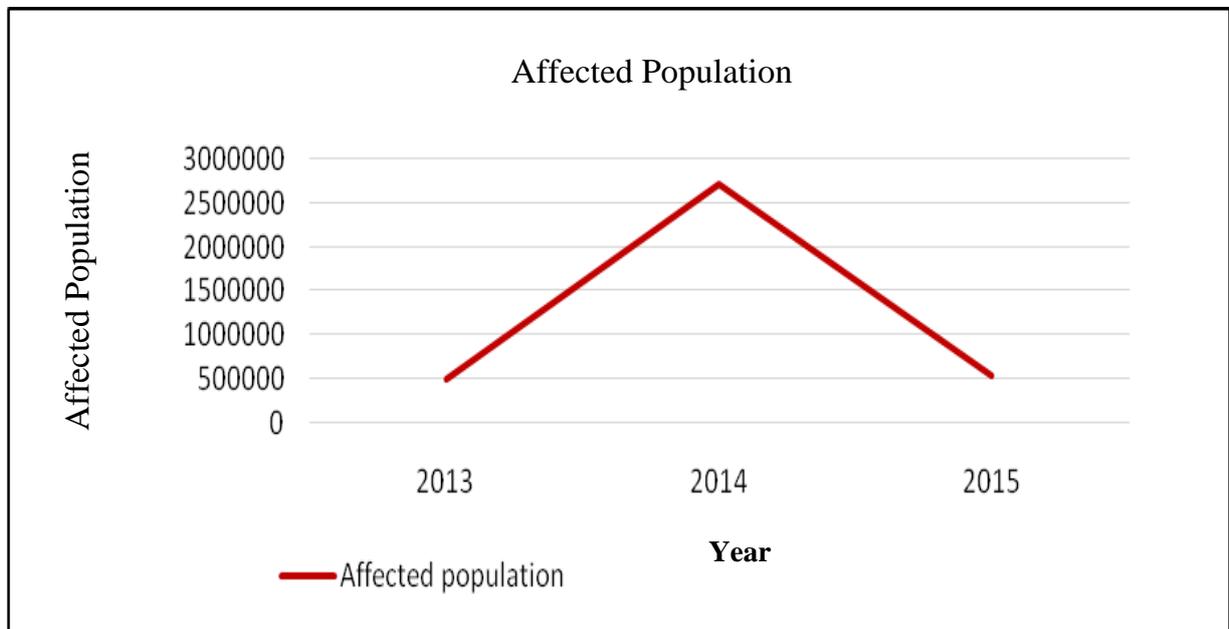


Figure 2.5: Affected Community

Month	Disaster	Area
March	Storms	Eheliyagoda
July/ August	Drought	Ampara
September	Flood	Matara
September	Landslides	Kothmale
September	Lightening	Ibbagamuwa

Table 2.4: Disasters and Affected Areas

ii. Temporal Distribution of the impact- 2015

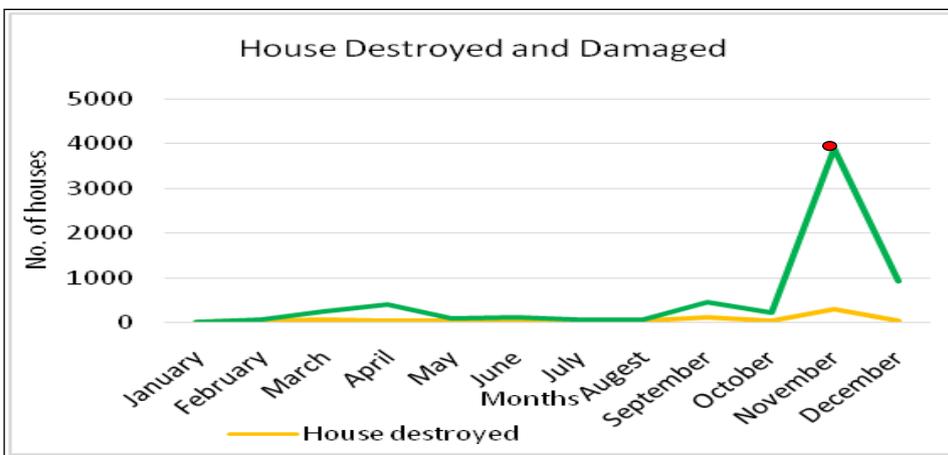


Figure 2.5: House Destroyed and Damaged

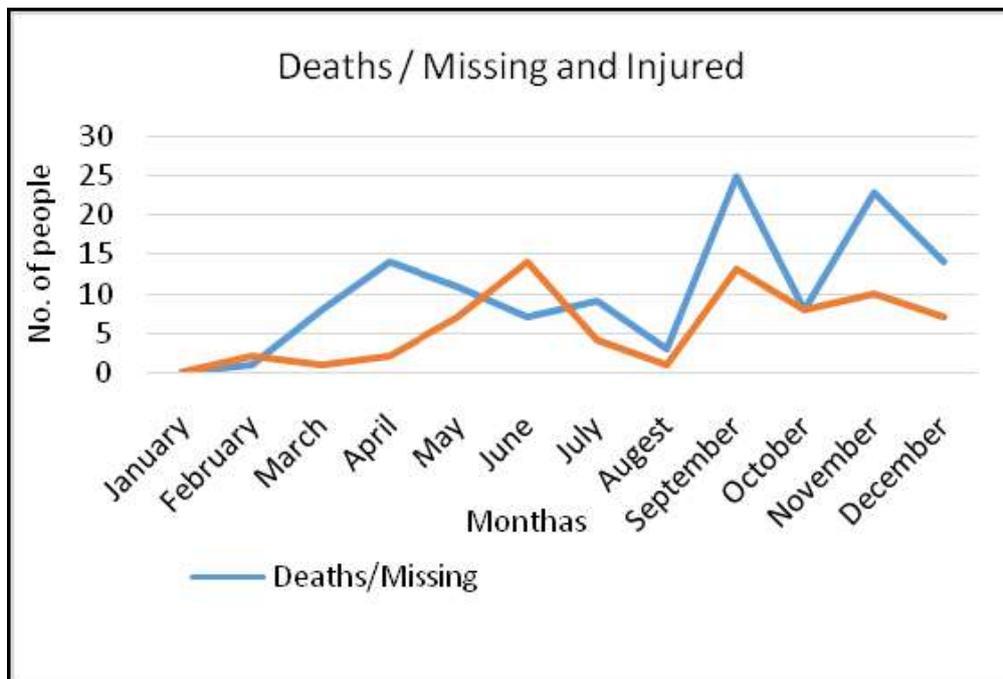


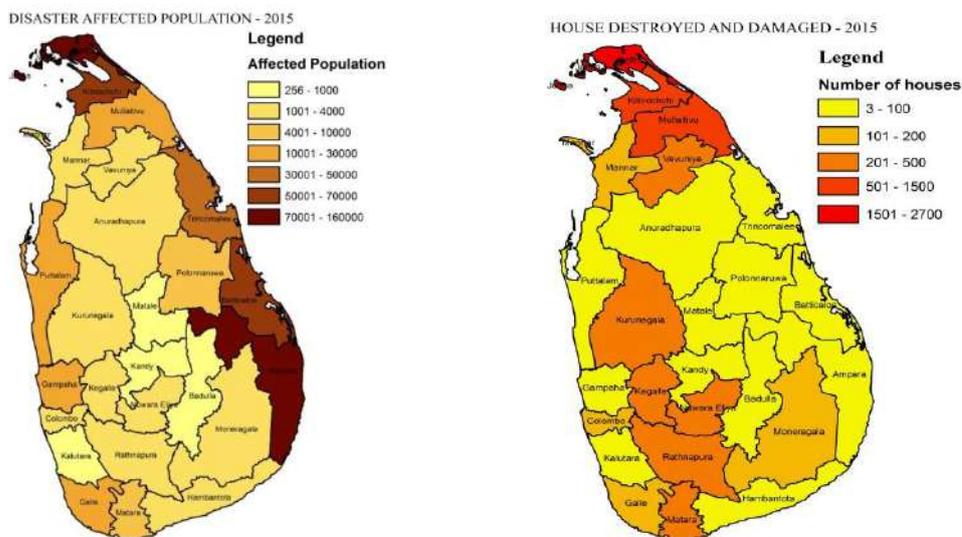
Figure 2.6: Deaths / Missing and Injured

The highest number of houses damaged and destroyed was reported in November, 2015. The number is 3889. Out of that, and 97% of the houses have been damaged owing to floods. Further, out of the number of houses damaged, 2478 houses have been reported from the district of Jaffna.

The highest number of deaths and disappearances have been reported in April (14 deaths), September (25 deaths) and November (23 deaths). The contributory factors for this situation have been lightning, Drowning, Chemical reactions and the landslides in Nuwaraeliya in the month of September and lightening hazards in Kurunegala. The highest number of injured has been reported in the months of June and September. The major reason for this was the situation of lightening shocks in Colombo district in the month of June (number injured-15) and the flood situation which prevailed in the southern province in September (number injured -13)

iii. Spatial Distribution

Distribution of Affected Population -2015



Jaffna and Ampara ranks the highest in number of population affected during 2015. The flood situation which prevailed in the months of November and December and the drought which prevailed in the months of August and September in the Ampara area have contributed towards this.

Overall, Kilinochchi, Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Mullaitivu, Puttalam, Gampaha and Galle districts show higher frequency of occurrence of multiple disasters and suffering in 2015.

The highest number of damaged and destroyed houses in the year 2015 are reported in Jaffna, Kilinochchi and Mullaitiv Districts. Its highest value is recorded in the district of Jaffna in the

month of November. A considerable amount of damages and destructions of houses have been reported in the districts of Vauviya, Kurunegala, Kegalle Nuwaraeliya, Rathnapura, Monaragala and Matara. The major reason for this has been the heavy floods, strong storms and landslides which prevailed in Kegalle, Kurunegala, Nuwaraeliya and Matara in the months of September, October and November.

Month	Number of houses damaged and destroyed
September	556
October	241
November	4199
December	942

Table 2.5: Number of Houses damaged and destroyed

iv. Deaths and Disappearances – 2015

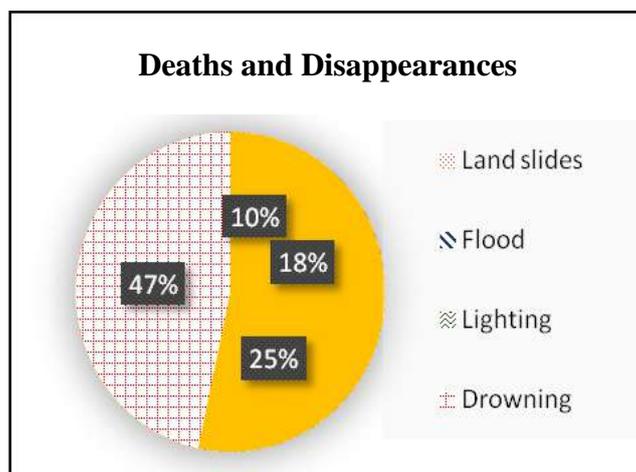


Figure 2.7: Deaths and Disappearances

The number of deaths and disappearances in the year 2015 was 90 and out of that around 47% was caused by drowning. The second highest number of deaths have been due to lightening shock and floods. (23 and 16 deaths respectively). When compared with other disasters, a lesser percentage of deaths are reported as a result of landslides.

Comparatively, there is a significant increase of deaths caused by drowning.

Disaster	2014	2015	Difference
Landslides	64	9	-55
Floods	37	16	-21
Lightening	21	23	2

Heavy winds/ Storms	2	0	-2
Drowning	21	42	21
Total	145	90	-55

Table 2.6: Reducing the number of deaths and disappearances from disasters in the year 2015 compared to the year 2014

v. Number of Affected Population – 2015

Around 51% of the affected population have been affected by floods which occurred during south western and north eastern monsoon periods. The most affected population was reported from the eastern province. The second highest impact on the population has been caused by the severe droughts. The impact made by the other disasters can be comparatively ignored. The adverse impacts made by floods, landslides, drought and heavy winds have significantly declined in comparison with the year 2014. But the population affected by electrocution and drowning has relatively increased.

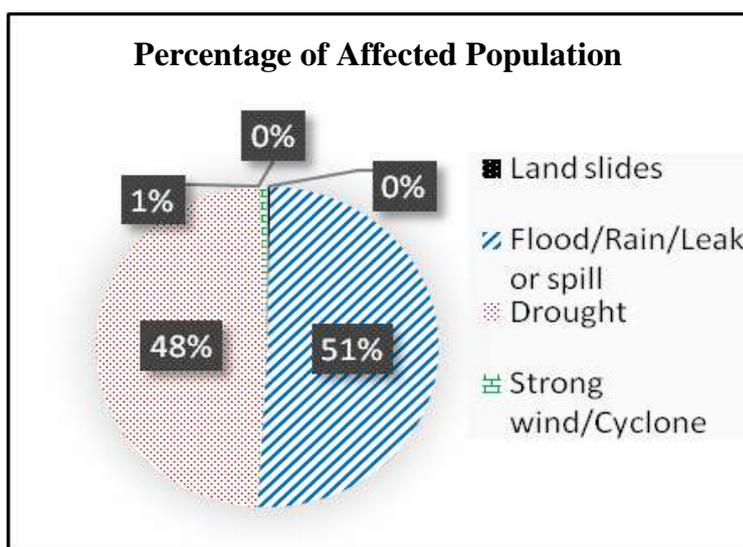


Figure 2.8: Percentage of Affected Population - 2015

Disaster	2014	2015	Difference
Landslides/ slope failure	144404	1469	-142935
Floods	1177570	270840	-906730
Drought	1495082	258096	-1236986
Lightening shock	76	188	112

Heavy winds	13907	3987	-9920
Drowning	0	38	38
Total	2831039	534618	-2296421

Table 2.7: Relative to the number of people affected in the year 2014

vi. Destroyed/ Damaged Houses- 2015

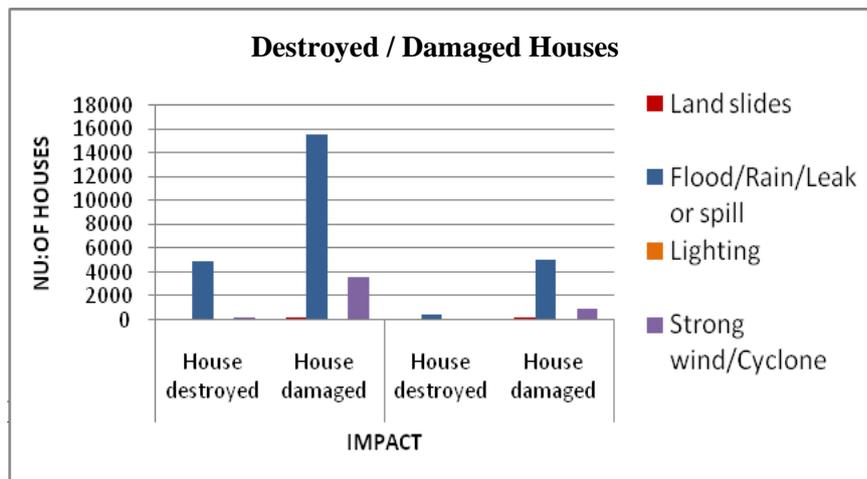


Figure 2.9: Destroyed / Damaged Houses

Around 431 houses were destroyed owing to heavy floods and more than 5112 houses got damaged. This is a significant decline when compared with the year 2014.

Disaster	2014		2015	
	Completely damaged	Partly damaged	Completely damaged	Partly damaged
landslides	77	170	44	207
floods /leakages and spills (Overflowing)	4918	15535	431	5112
lightening	0	18	1	31
Heavy winds/storms	206	3648	99	925

Table 2.8: Damaged Houses

vii. Summary of the impact of Disasters – 2015

- In comparison with the year, 2014, the number of deaths, damages to property and, and other adverse impacts caused by natural disasters have considerably decreased in this year.

- Jaffna and Ampara districts can be identified as districts with people who were mostly affected in the year 2015
- Districts of Kilinochchi, Batticaloa and Trincomalee can be named as districts where a significant impact was made on the people.
- In the year 2015, the highest number affected by floods was reported from the Northern district. It is 155671.
- The number of deaths caused by drowning indicates a higher growth in comparison with the year 2014.

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 National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP)

The disaster management Act number 13 of 2005 pointed out the necessity to draft a National Emergency Operation Plan. The disaster management centre initiated the process to formulate the National Emergency Operations Plan with the financial and technical support extended by the United Nations Development Programme in Sri Lanka. For the first time, an expanded system has been established by the National Emergency Operations Plan with an emphasis on the Emergency Response mechanisms and coordinating activities at the national and regional level and among the relevant shareholders.

The approved activities and methodologies of the shareholder institutions as submitted by them have been included in the website (www.dmcgov.lk/neop). The task of translating the National Emergency Operations Plan to Sinhala and Tamil languages has been completed by now.

3.3 Institutional Disaster Management (Preparedness) plan (IDMP)

Disaster Management Center has drafted guidelines to formulate the institutional Disaster Management plan as per the Disaster Management Act number 13 of 2005. It has been planned to identify issues and problems that arise after the implementation of these guidelines for the institutions and to revise the guidelines accordingly.

3.4 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 Planning - 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

3.5 Audit and Management Committee

The composition of the Audit and Management Committee (AMC) of the DMC as at 31st December 2015 is as follows

- 1).Additional Director General, Department of Public Enterprises, General Treasury-Chairperson
- 2).Additional Secretary (Administration), Ministry of Defense - Member
- 3).Chief Accountant, Ministry of Disaster Management - Member
- 4).Audit – Auditor General’s Department-Member
- 5).Director general, DMC- Member
- 6).Director (Awareness), DMC - Member
- 7).Assistant Director (Finance), DMC - Member
- 8).Accountant (Internal Audit), DMC – Secretary

The observations raised in the Audit queries issued by the Auditor general’s Department and the internal audit division of DMC and matters related to the internal control system of the centre are discussed at the meetings of this committee. Further, the qualitative and quantitative nature of the rectification measures taken by the centre pertaining to the observations raised by audit queries and the reports are also inquired here. Subsequently, these matters and the relevant progress are re-discussed at the staff meetings of the organization led by the director general of DMC. Guidance required for the proper and accurate function of the internal control system of the Centre has been provided having conducted two meetings of the Audit and Management Committee for the years 2014 and 2015 respectively.

3.6 National Safety Day – 2015

The objective of organizing the National Safety Day is to remember all those who have lost their lives due to disasters and to create a culture of safety and disaster Risk awareness among the general public, especially school children.

National Safety Day Ceremony – 2015 was to be held on 26th of December 2015 in collaboration with the District Secretariat of Polonnaruwa. However, this event could not be conducted owing to extreme weather conditions the objective of organizing the National Safety Day ceremony was to remember all those who have lost their lives due to disasters and to create a culture of safety and disaster Risk awareness among the general public, especially school children. In addition to these activities, national level creative writing and Arts competitions were conducted with a view to raise awareness among school children.

3.7 National Disaster Management Coordinating Committee (NDMCC)

The Ministry of Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Centre established the NDMCC. The chairmanship of this Committee is held by the secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and these meetings are conducted with representatives from Ministries, Departments, Government agencies, three armed forces, Police force, INGOs, NGOs, and the Private sector. The major goal of the NDMCC is to contribute towards the national efforts to reduce the impact of disaster and build disaster resilient communities. Similarly, the following are the other goals of the NDMCC.

- To establish an active body on Disaster management for the dissemination and exchange of information.
- Facilitation related to the lessons learnt on methodologies and strategies for disaster risk reduction.
- Coordination among all the disaster risk management activists for the successful implementation of disaster risk management activities.

This committee which was initiated in the year 2007 with the membership of 14 members representing 6 institutions, consists of representatives from 80 institutions at present.

3.8 Emergency Response Committee (ERC)

The 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. In the year 2015, arrangements were made by ERC to extend support in two major local and international

disaster situations. Accordingly, in the year 2015, required arrangements were made to extend support for the massive earth slips that occurred in Meeriyabedda towards the end of year 2014 and at the occurrence of the violent earthquake in Nepal on 25.04.2015, the officers of the ERC rushed to the disaster management emergency operations studio and made arrangements during a number of days to repatriate the Sri Lankas who lived in the affected areas to provide relief for the victims.

3.9 DMC Official 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 2015 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 08 news articles have been published in the website during this year.

3.10 Desinventra 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 1974-2015 have 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, 2014 and 2015.

Year	No. of incidents	Amount of data
2012	16	512
2013	16	456
2014	13	456
2015	19	727

Table 3.1: Desinventra Data

4 Mitigation Research and Development Division

4.1 Background

The primary functions of the Disaster Mitigation, Research and Development Division of the Disaster Management Centre which was established focusing more on pre-disaster management rather than 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

Along with the data analysis of the disasters that occurred during year 2014, it is explicit that more damage was caused to infrastructure facilities and that although the loss of lives was at a lower level, the damages caused to infrastructure facilities increase day by day owing to disasters. (Table 4.1)

Desinventra Data

Disasters (incidents)	No. of incidents (2014)	No. of deaths	Damage to houses	Damages to crops
Floods	271	34	20092	-
Droughts	1	-	-	-
Strong winds	182	2	3854	-

Table 4.1: Desinventra Data

Source – Desinventra database

Considering the project reports that had been submitted based on these facts, a sum of Rs.500 million was allocated for the Disaster Mitigation Division for year 2015 by the General Treasury.

Year	Amount allocated (Rs.Mn)
2011	114
2012	122
2013	274
2014	500
2015	500

Table 4.2: Money approved by the Treasury to the Mitigation division in the each year

When considering each of the disasters that occurred in year 2015, the amount that had been allocated to this division, taking the damage caused by those disasters into consideration, was allocated for disaster mitigation projects as shown by the following table no 4.3

Disaster	District	Amount of allocations (Rs. million)			2015
		2012	2013	2014	
Floods	Kalutara	-	3	7	10
	Galle	1	10	8	4.1
	Matara	-	1	-	0.5
	Hambantota	2	96	121	14.5
	Puttlam	-	2	17	17.6
	Rathnapura	30	3	1	2.6
	kurunegala	-	13	9	41.4
	Nuwara Eliya	-	3	4	1.9
	Matale	-	10	1	12.6
	Kilinochchi	6	1	23	-
	Mullativ	-	7	-	-
	Kegalle	-	13	1	-
	Anuradhapura	4	-	1	8.3
	Colombo	-	-	11	-
	Gampaha	-	-	8	60.2
	Trincomalee	-	-	17	5
	Polonnaruwa	-	-	14	63.3
	Badulla	-	-	10	-
	Batticaloa	-	-	4	3.8
	Mannar	11	-	26	-
	Kandy	7	-	23	42
	Moneragala	-	-	10	-
	Vauniya	-	-	6	1.4
Jaffna	14	-	-	-	
Ampara	-	-	-	6.4	
Total		75	162	322	296
Drought	Hambantota	2	25	41	9.3
	Puttlam	-	3	3	-
	Kandy	-	4	-	-
	Moneragala	-	2	9	4.4
	Vauniya	19	7	10	4
	Kurunegala	-	-	4	97.6
	Trincomalee	-	-	1	2
	Polonnaruwa	-	-	7	-
	Ampara	-	-	5	-
	Mullativ	-	6	-	6
	Kilinochchi	3	-	-	4.7
	Anuradhapura	-	-	-	4.2
	Badulla	-	-	-	0.9
	Jaffna	-	-	-	30
Matale	-	-	-	7.6	
Total		23	47	80	171
Animal Attacks	Matara	-	-	6	-
	Hambantota	-	-	-	0.6
Total		0	0	6	0.6
	Kandy	0.8	1	-	-
	Badulla	1	1	6	-

Fixing Slopes	Unstable	Nuwaraeliya	93	6	0.2	-
		Matale	-	37	-	-
		Kegalle	-	-	6	-
		Rathnapura	-	-	2	3.4
		Galle	-	-	-	1.5
Total			94.8	45	14.2	4.9

Table 4.3: Allocation made to the mitigation division according to the impact of disasters

The total physical and financial progress of these projects are 90% and 100% respectively as at 31st December 2015 and the projects have been successfully completed.



Mitigation of Floods-Kandy



Reconstruction of the Elukkupul Dam-polonnaruwa



Building tube wells to minimize droughts-Vauniya



Developing canals to reduce landslides - Udunuwara

Provisions amounting to about Rs.50 million have been provided for short term projects of disaster mitigation and those provisions are utilized for emergency disaster risk reduction 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 been damaged, transporting disaster victims to safe places,

purchasing equipment (mammothies, 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 an amount of the 24 million of provisions have been invested at district level for mitigating emergency disasters as shown in table 05.

District	Provisions (Rs..)
Monaragala	77,100.00
Puttlam	2,441,000.00
Colombo	650,000.00
Hambantota	698,853.71
Kandy	1,865,037.50
Matale	1,810,325.00
Badulla	789,444.70
Kegalle	1,549,340.43
NuwaraEliya	2,219,815.91
Wauniya	300,000.00
Matara	245,271.00
Trincomalee	1,500,000.00
Kalutara	500,000.00
Anuradhapura	1,555,357.50
Rathnapura	244,909.90
Kurunegala	500,000.00
Jaffna	531,000.00
Kilinochchi	1,052,000.00
Galle	89,482.00
Mannar	500,000.00
Mullativ	500,000.00
Gampaha	148,900.00
For Air Force	4,129,568.21
Total	23,897,405.86

Table 4.4: Investing on District Disaster Mitigation for emergency disaster



Disaster Emergency Response-Matara



Disaster Emergency Response-Kalutara



Disaster Emergency Response-Kegalle



Disaster Emergency Response-
NuwaraEliya

4.3 Flood Mitigation Project 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.35 million have been received for year 2015 for the implementation of this project which has been planned to be completed in 03 years' time and about 90% of the planned activities of the whole project have been completed by now. The overall financial progress of the project for year 2015 is about 90% and as sufficient financial provisions required for the payment of work completed during year 2014 were not received, those that were received for year 2015 had to be utilized for such payments. About 90% of the activities that had been proposed for year 2015 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.

4.4 Flood Mitigation Project 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. Considering the project report that had been submitted with special attention on this situation,

minimum financial provisions of Rs.60 million were approved 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 2015 and as sufficient provisions were not received in year 2014 for making payments for the work that was completed during that year, the provisions that were allocated for year 2015 had to be used for that. Further, in the year 2015 provisions have been made for the third phase of this project as well and 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.

4.5 Flood Mitigation Project 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 Rs.35 million and 50 million were allocated for years 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively, but as the amount that was provided for year 2014 was not sufficient to make the payments for the activities that were completed during that year, out of the amount of Rs.23 million that was allocated for year 2015, a sum of Rs.15 million was used to make payments for the activities that had been completed during year 2014. Out of the expected targets of this project for year 2015, a physical progress and a financial progress of 100% has been achieved. A large number of people are directly and indirectly benefited by this project. However the shortage of.

4.6 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 program 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 program, 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.

Measures have also been taken to prepare guidelines for local government bodies under this program.

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.

5. Preparedness Planning Division

5.1. Introduction

Preparedness Planning Division which is one major division of the DMC, which bears the responsibilities of coordinating development of National Disaster Management Plan, issuing guidelines and assisting in the preparation of Disaster Management plan, and assisting the public sector organizations for the preparation of Disaster management plan as stipulated by the Disaster Management Act no 13 of 2005. Further it undertakes activities like coordination of simulation programs on rescue operations and community based disaster management program, providing assistance to develop disaster management plans for all state sector institutions, preparation of early preparedness and emergency response plans, and assisting district and divisional secretaries and Grama Niladharis and coordinating their activities. Prior to the start of Monsoon weather, early preparedness drill activities are implemented by the Preparedness Planning Division with the assistance of district and divisional secretaries to ensure the prepared nature of the institution to encounter any kind of disaster situation.

In response to the project proposals presented to the Department of National Planning, allocations of Rs.Mn. 8, Rs.Mn. 10 and Rs.Mn 12 have been provided for preparedness programs in the years 2013,2014 and 2015 respectively. The comparison between the allocation so provided and the expenditure borne is included in the table 5.1 and figure 5.1.

Year	Provisions approved by the treasury	Expenditure
2013	8.00	7.89
2014	10.00	9.20
2015	12.00	11.11

Table 5.1 .Allocations made for disaster preparedness during the past years and the expenditure borne.

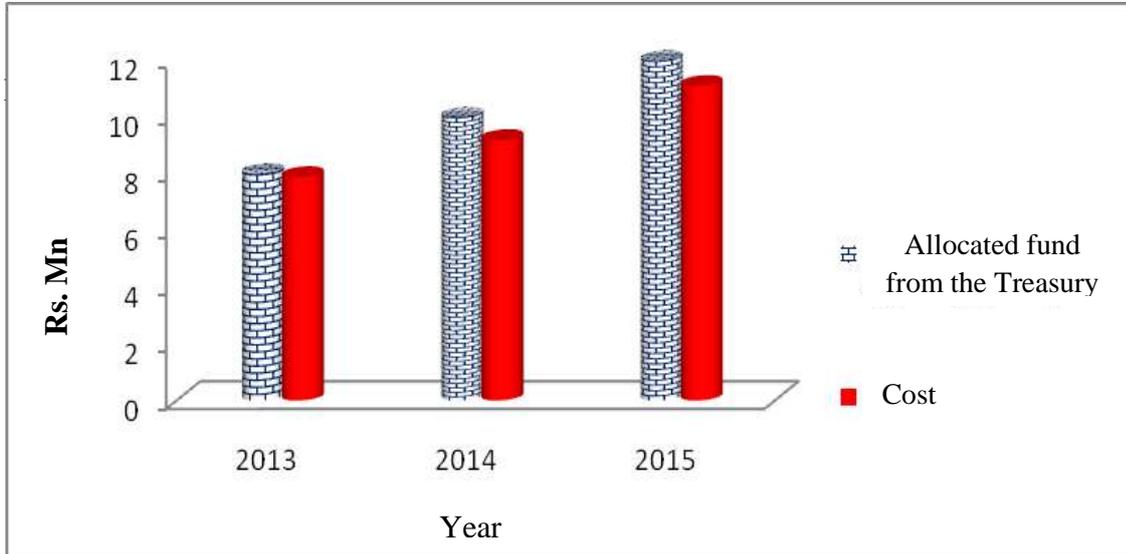


Figure 5.1 Allocations made for disaster preparedness during the past years and the expenditure borne

In year 2015, DMC has allocated sum of rupees 12 million for preparedness planning activities and relevant review activities in 25 districts. Funds have been issued to districts considering the importance of programs requested giving priority to the economic condition of the country and the impact made on the community by disasters. The figure 6.2 shows the manner in which allocations have been disbursed among districts.

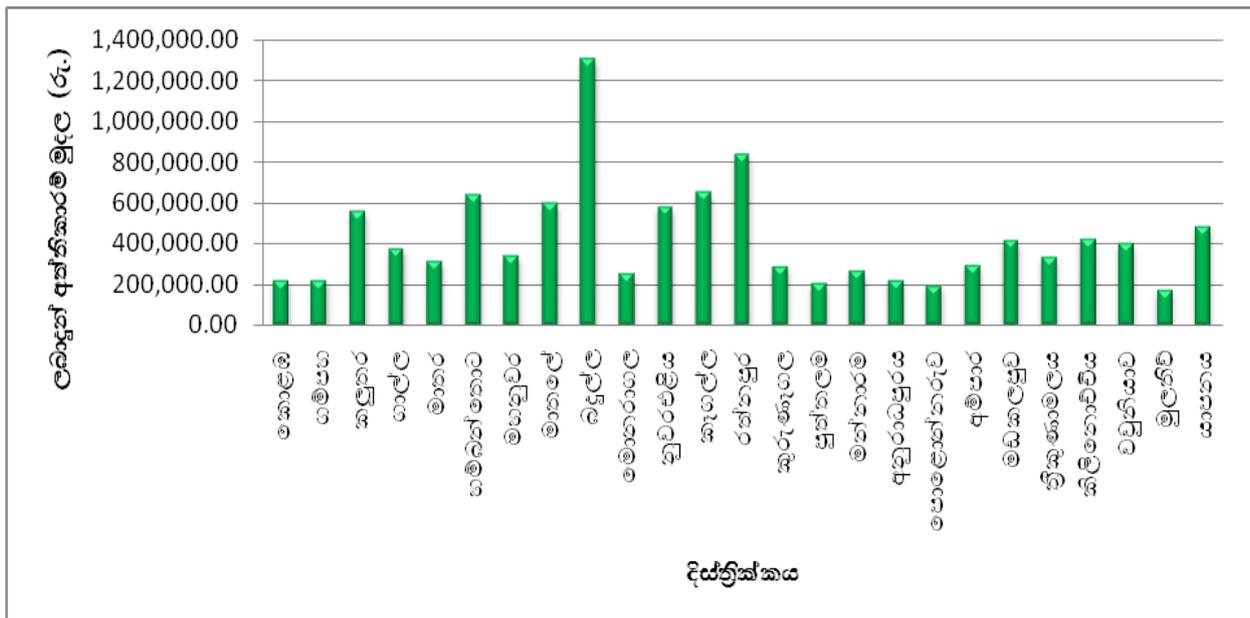


Figure 5.2 Distribution of the total allocations among districts

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 in the year 2015. Funds have been granted at district and divisional secretariat level for stakeholder meetings and workshops for the printing, preparation and review of Disaster Management Plans. This division also extends support for the conduct of the Resilience City programs in selected local government institutions. Tsunami, flood and landslide simulation programmes; 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 with the support of the community are the other programs funded by this division. Figure 6.2 indicates as a percentage, the manner in which allocations have been distributed out of the total provisions for different programmes.

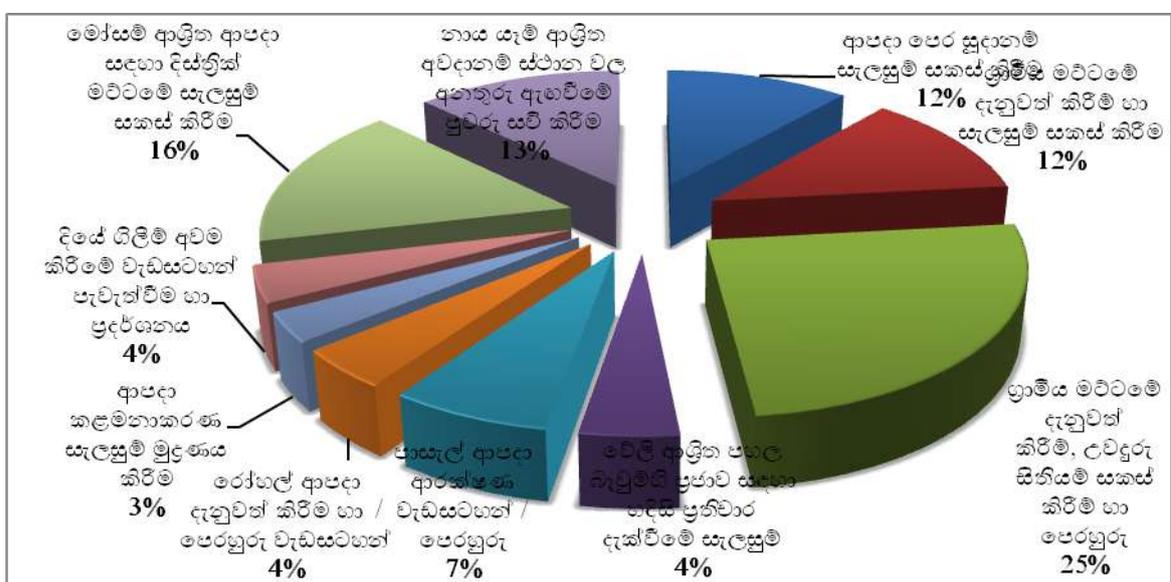


Figure 5.3: Allocation distribution for different activities

- Formulation of district level plans for monsoon related disasters- 16%
- Fixing boards to indicate risk in locations prone to landslides-12%
- Preparation of disaster early preparedness plans and village level awareness plans -12%
- Conducting programs to minimize drowning -4%
- Printing disaster management plans -3%
- Disaster awareness and simulation programs for hospitals -4%
- Disaster protection programs and simulation programs for schools-7%
- Emergency response plans for downstream community of dams-4%
- Village level awareness hazard mapping and simulation programs - 25%

5.2 Development of District and divisional level Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans

District Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response 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 December 2015, all the 25 District Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans have been completed and printed. Similarly, under the budgetary provisions for the year 2015, the process of preparing divisional level Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans is being continued. 41 initial workshops were conducted to initiate the preparation of divisional level Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans. Workshops were conducted in the divisional secretariats of each district to present the final drafts of divisional Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans to stakeholder agencies and the relevant particulars are indicated in table 6.2

	District	Initial workshop		Final workshop	
		Number of Workshops	Divisional Secretariats	Number of Workshops	Divisional Secretariats
1	Kalutara			03	Kaluthara, Bandaragama, Mathugama
2	Gampaha	02	Meerigama, Negambo		
3	Galle	03	Welipitiya-Divithura, Karandeniya, Niyagama	01	Gonapinuwala
4	Kandy	02	Udawalatha, Meda Dumbara		
5	Matale	02	Ukuwela, Matale	03	Matale, Raththota, Ukuwela
6	Rathnapura	06	District secretariat Rathnapura - 2, Eheliyagoda, Embilipitiya, Niwithigala, Ayagama	05	Kiriella, Balangoda, Weligepola, Elapatha, Rathnapura
7	Kurunegala	06	Weerambagedara, Mallawapitiya,	03	Mallapitiya, Bamunakotuwa,

			Bamunakotuwa, Kuliyapitiya-West, Werellagama, Galgamuwa		Weerambugedara
8	Anuradhapura	02	NAchchaduwa, Thalawa		
9	Mannar	03	District secretariat- Mannar, Silawathura	02	Madu, Mannar
10	Trincomalee	05	Werugal Nagar,Kadawath, Padawi Sripura, Morawewa, Gomarankadawala		
11	Batticaloa			02	Porathiupaththu, Kaththankodi
12	Moneragala	03	Kataragama, Medagama,Wellawaya	02	District secretariat Wellawaya, Kataragama
13	Jaffna	03	Delft,Kopai, Karaweddi,	03	Welanai, Karaweddi, Kareinagar
14	Wauniya	03	Wauniya-South, Wauniya, Wauniya- North	02	Wauniya, Wauniya-North
15	Hambantota	01	Beliatta	01	Beliatta
	Sub total	41		27	

Table 5.2: Development of District and divisional level Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans



5.3 Development of GN Level Community Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans

Community Disaster Early Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans were formulated at Grama Niladhari Division Level, 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. Within the year 2015, 236 community early preparedness and emergency response plans have been prepared in all the districts and its physical progress is 100%



Programme for formulating village early preparedness plans held in Jaffna district

5.4 Simulation programs Conducted at GN Level

During year 2015, simulation programs were conducted on evacuation of people in emergency situations in districts with a high risk of being subjected to disasters like tsunami, floods and landslides and there, 251 simulation programs, i.e. 122 tsunami simulation programs, 92 landslide simulation programs, 37 flood simulation programs have also been conducted at GN divisions in Landslide and Flood prone districts. Have been conducted in disaster prone districts of the country.

	District	Number of Tsunami simulation programs	Number of Flood simulation programs	Number of landslide simulation programs
1	Colombo	8	1	
2	Gampaha	6	2	
3	Kalutara	12	2	7
4	Matara	4	2	5
5	Galle	9		5
6	Hambantota	7		
7	Rathnapura		4	8
8	Kegalle			6
9	Badulla			34
10	Moneragala		1	

11	Nuwaraeliya			11
12	Kandy			8
13	Matale		3	8
14	Puttlam	7		
15	Kurunegala			
16	Anuradhapura			
17	Polonnaruwa			
18	Ampara	13		
19	Batticaloa	8	5	
20	Trincomalee	9		
21	Vauniya		7	
22	Mannar	12	1	
23	Kilinochchi	6	7	
24	Jaffna	11	1	
25	Mullativ	10	1	
		122	37	92

Table 5.3: Summary of simulation programs conducted in the districts



Disabled persons are evacuated in a Tsunami drill conducted in Badulla District

Simulation programs conducted during the year 2015

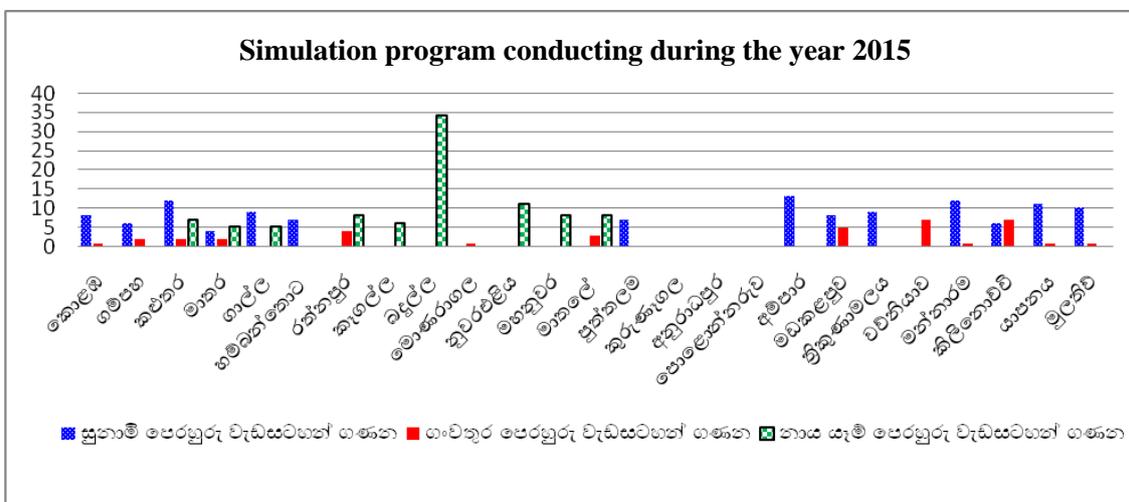
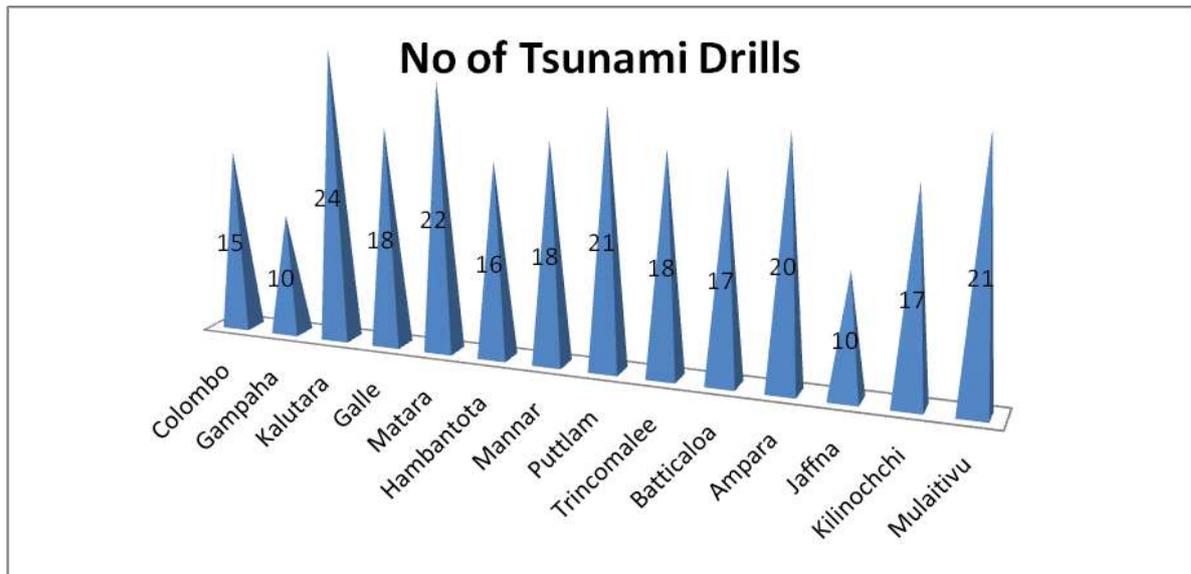


Figure 5.4: Simulation program conducting during the year 2015



5.5. Preparedness Activities for Disasters Related to Large Dams

DMC has initiated a program to improve the preparedness capacity of communities in downstream areas of selected major dams considering the possibility of dam related disasters during a cyclone, or due to an earth tremor.³⁰ awareness programs and simulation programs have been conducted for such communities during the year 2015. The program consisted of awareness programs for downstream vulnerable communities forming subcommittees such as SAR(Search and Rescue), First Aid, Camp Management and Village Security, development of Early Warning dissemination mechanism, Mapping of inundation areas, Displaying signboards and finally, conducting evacuation simulation programs.

5.6. Reducing Deaths due to Drowning in the Country

In Sri Lanka deaths reported due to drowning have 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 were established in the areas of Kaluganga, Kataragama, Polhena, Kandy wewa and Thisa wewa in Ratnapura, Monaragala, Matara, Anuradhapura districts. Altogether 57 sign boards have been established by now.



5.7 Early Preparedness Plans for Monsoon rains

Early Preparedness Plans are formulated for Monsoon rains enabling the districts and divisional secretariats that are affected by north east, south west and inter monsoon rains to better respond such disaster situations.

03 national level early preparedness programmes were conducted and in two of these programmes members of the emergency operations committees which are established for disaster management were summoned and instructed on emergency response. The other programme which was nationally conducted was the media awareness programme. These 19 programmes were conducted for emergency response of stakeholder institutions related to disaster management in the district which are affected by north east, south west and monsoon rains. Similarly, 69 programmes were conducted at divisional secretariat level.

5.8 Preparation of Emergency early preparedness plans for hospitals

The major objective of preparing emergency early preparedness plans for hospitals is to ensure safety of hospital employees and the patients, to provide treatment to patients who come to hospitals during emergencies. During this programme, the disasters that are probable to happen within and around the hospital are identified and mapped. Accordingly, a plan is prepared including information on taking measures for disaster mitigation and on conducting awareness programmes and simulation programmes. Programmes were conducted in 18 districts under this programme.



5.9 School Disaster Safety Programmes

These programmes are implemented by the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre with a view to ensure safety of school children of schools with disaster vulnerability. In the year 2015, 76 such programmes were completed in the 25 districts. The objective of this programme is to map the disaster vulnerability of schools with the assistance of teachers and the students of the particular school, to conduct disaster awareness programmes and simulation programmes.

5.10 Other preparedness activities conducted in the year 2015

5.10.1 Preparation of maps on the disaster risk of Badulla district and the five year strategic plan

Badulla district is a district with a higher disaster vulnerability and specially landslides, floods, forest fires and the threat of wild elephants are the major disasters of the district. The National Building Research Organisation has identified this district as a district highly vulnerable to the disaster of landslides. More than the natural reasons, the improper land utilisation patterns of people have mostly contributed towards this situation.

The major objective is to prepare a development plan having identified the disaster prone areas of the Badulla district. All the institutions of Badulla district collaborate towards the formulation of this plan. The United Nations Organization provides sponsorship for this programme and the initial activities which were started in the year 2015 are expected to be completed by June 2016.

5.10.2 Formulation of guidelines on community based disaster risk management

An increase in the occurrence of natural disasters was shown during the past few decades. Floods, landslides and droughts are the most important disasters in this respect. Several guidelines on community based disaster management in Sri Lanka have been formulated by non government organisations and are in the process of being implemented at village level. Disaster occurrence is on the rise as a result of not integrating the aspect of disaster risks into plans of village and regional development processes. These particular guidelines were formulated with the participation of government and non government organizations owing to reasons of the above nature.

With regard to the formulation of these guidelines on community based disaster risk management, factors like climatic changes, environment, social, cultural and economic factors and other physical factors were taken for consideration. DEPICO Non government organisation provided sponsorship for the formulation of these guidelines.

5.10.3 Preparation of Simulation Guidelines

Simulation Guidelines were prepared for disasters such as landslides, floods and Tsunami by the Disaster Management Centre with the sponsorship of UNO in the year 2015.

Accordingly, arrangements were made by the district officers to conduct Table Top Exercises on disaster response during disasters as per the District disaster management plan in 06 selected districts i.e. Puttlam, Polonnaruwa, Ampara, Moneragala, Matara, Rathnapura districts.

Several guidelines on the community based disaster management in Sri Lanka have been formulated by the non government organizations and are being implemented at village level.

6. Training and Awareness Division

Awareness Division of DMC is responsible not only for conducting training programs to enhance the capabilities of DMC internal staff but also for organizing and conducting training and awareness programs for vulnerable communities, government institutions, departments and, three armed forces, Police, civil security forces and representatives of non government stakeholder institutions.

These training and awareness programs are implemented at national, district, divisional secretariat and GN levels. National level programs are conducted by the Disaster management centre and district, divisional secretariat and village level programs are implemented through district disaster management coordinating units.

Financial allocations of Rs.15 million was approved by the general treasury for training and awareness programs of 2015. These funds were released to the disaster management centre only after May, 2015 and as a result, the programs of the action plan of 2015 could not be implemented as planned. However, the national level programs and 544 district level training and awareness programs were implemented in the year 2015.

6.1 National Level Capacity Building for DMC staff

The disaster management centre received funds of Rs.2.5 million and training and awareness division has undertaken training programs for the staff of DMC providing them modern technical knowledge and international level experience. This was done in view of implementing the disaster management mechanism efficiently. Such training programs were conducted for Assistant Directors, District Disaster Management Assistants, Management Assistants, KKS and Drivers in 2015 utilizing these financial provisions. In addition, the DMC staff has participated in international level seminars, workshops and training programs too.



6.2 Public Awareness Programs on Disaster management

The training and awareness programs implemented island wide by the awareness division in the year 2015 and details of the financial allocations deployed for the same are indicated below.

Serial Number	District	Number of programmes	Expenditure borne
1	Anuradhapura	14	160,000.00
2	Ampara	17	279,170.00
3	Badulla	48	705,000.00
4	Batticaloa	17	259,381.00
5	Colombo	18	241,931.00
6	Galle	15	223,841.00
7	Gampaha	17	185,600.00
8	Hambantota	18	310,039.50
9	Jaffna	18	323,923.94
10	Kandy	45	416,625.00
11	Kurunegala	15	372,060.00
12	Kegalle	18	319,318.00
13	Kalutara	18	250,500.00
14	Kilinochchi	17	263,518.20
15	Matara	17	230,482.93
16	Matale	41	619,998.00
17	Mannar	20	287,050.00
18	Mullativ	18	144,751.00
19	Moneragala	18	283,341.00
20	Nuwara- Eliya	22	427,780.00
21	Puttalam	18	259,272.89
22	Polonnaruwa	21	752,556.00
23	Rathnapura	18	294,095.00

24	Trincomalee	17	177,590.50
25	Wauniya	16	274,469.00
			8,062,293.96
26	Head office	23	331,759.51
	Total Number of programmes	544	
	Expenditure borne		8,394,053.47

Table 6.1: Public Awareness Program

6.2.1 National level training and awareness programs

The national level training and awareness programs are conducted by the head office of the disaster management centre. The training and awareness programs are implemented for stakeholder agencies and officers of three armed forces and police.



6.2.2 Awareness for Public Officers

The support and contributions made by the public institutions is of utmost importance for the efficient and productive implementation of the disaster management mechanism in the country. Accordingly, in the year 10 awareness and training programs on disaster management was conducted at national and district levels focusing the public officers of the country.



6.2.3 Awareness and training programs for school teachers and students

83 awareness programs were implemented in all the districts in collaboration with the ministry of Education and the provincial education ministries to raise awareness among the school teachers and the students. Through these training and awareness programs knowledge and skills were developed on disaster early preparedness and on the manner of responding in a disaster. The Objective of this program is to get the active participation of schools and the community for disaster management process utilizing this knowledge.



6.2.4 Training programs for Search and rescue operations



16 Training programs for Search and rescue operations were conducted island wide with the support extended by other institutions as the rescue of people is the most prominent factor related to a disaster occurrence.

6.2.5 Training programs for the officers of the three armed forces and police

23 training programs have been conducted in the year 2015 for the officers of three armed forces. Police and the civil security forces.



6.2.6 Programs to establish school youth voluntary teams

This program focuses on providing required knowledge, capabilities and awareness required for the active participation of youth and school children in the schools and their community for the disaster management process as a voluntary service .Accordingly,100 students of schools and 50 youth have been trained as voluntary groups in the district of Polonnaruwa in the year 2015.



6.2.7 . Training programs on First Aid and Camp Management

Training programs on First Aid and Camp Management were conducted for relevant groups through the district offices of the Disaster management Centre with the objective of fulfilling the basic requirements of communities subjected to a particular disaster.Accordingly,44 training programs on First Aid and Camp Management were implemented.





6.2.8 Awareness programs for the Fishing Community

Programs were implemented to raise awareness of the people living in coastal districts the on manner of responding in a disaster situation and the steps to be taken in such instances and pertaining to ensuring the protection of the fishing community from different impacts made by climatic and weather changes. Accordingly, 37 programs were implemented for the fishing community during year 2015.

6.2.9. Programs to update Village Disaster Management Committees

The Village Disaster Management Committees which are established by the disaster management Centre in the vulnerable zones are annually updated. Accordingly, 156 village disaster management committees were updated in the year 2015.



6.2.10 Programs conducted using the Mobile display (Training) Vehicle

Programs are constantly implemented on disaster risk management to raise awareness of the school children and the village community using the mobile display (Training) vehicle of the disaster management centre.



7. Emergency Operations Centre

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 Presidential Secretariat, Ministry of Defense, General Treasury, Minister of Disaster Management and Secretary to the Ministry, and to all the electronic media institutions. A soft copy is emailed to the stakeholder institutions as well.

In the event of all types of disasters, DMC coordinates rescue operations, mobilize resources and coordinates emergency relief supplies coordinating with the Armed Forces, Police, Fire brigade and other relevant stakeholders.



7.1 Measures taken during floods

A total of 62052 families were affected due to floods reported during the period from January to December 2015. When assistance was requested by district coordinating units, the EOC contacted the Police and armed forces and coordinated rescue, evacuation and emergency relief operations.

7.2. Measures taken during Strong / High winds

99 incidents of high winds were reported in the year 2015, and 1080 people were affected. The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) was able to coordinate the rescue operations, road clearance, and restoration of communication, power lines, and also provision of 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 start of the monsoon period.

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

The following Emergency Response Equipments were purchased by the DMC for Flood and other Disaster Response Activities under the Emergency Operations and they were distributed to the 25 district disaster management units and to Sri Lanka Air force, Sri Lanka Navy, Sri Lanka Police and the Fire brigade units.

Description	Total allocation 2015 (Rs,Million)
Purchase of 75 chain saws	5.79
Purchase of 33 Boats with Engines	16.18
Purchase of 50 Anguls (Catremarang)	6.64
Purchase of 4500 rescue and search bags	7.43
Purchase of 241 manual sirens	5.89
Purchase of 3000 Gum boots	3.86
Purchase of 100 water tanks(Capacity-1000 l)	0.81

Table 7.1: Purchase of Emergency Response Equipment for Flood and other Disaster Response Activities

7.4 Emergency response measures taken during disasters of fire

37 fire incidents were reported during the year 2015 and EOC managed to control them promptly with the assistance from Fire brigade, Police, Air Force and Army. It was possible take required measures with the assistance of Forest Department and villagers to avoid large scale damage to properties and environment, and also to people.

7.5 Measures taken regarding the People affected by Drought

A total of 73242 families were affected due to drought reported during the period from January to December 2015 in 6 Districts. Relief services were implemented by the district coordinating

units in this regard. Arrangements were made to ensure effective distribution of water to the affected families using tractor mounted browsers.

Disaster	Number	Number of affected		Number of deaths	Number of persons injured	Number of persons disappeared	Number of houses affected	
		families	persons				Fully	Partly
Drought		73242	258096	0	0	0	0	0
Floods		62052	240065	15	18	1	431	5112
Strong winds	99	1080	3987	0	4	0	99	925
Slope failure	38	144	659	2	6	0	33	57
Overflow of rivers, tanks	8	9061	30415	0	0	0	0	0
Tornado	1	57	185	0	0	0	18	41
Drowning	24	14	38	36	2	6	0	0
Lightening	44	51	188	23	11	0	1	31
Landslides	35	207	810	7	1	0	11	150
Rock fall	19	127	385	2	1	0	4	25
Total		146035	534828	85	43	7	597	6341

Table 7.2: A summary of damages caused by disasters during the period from January 1st to December 2015 Source: Desinventra

7.6 Early Warning Dissemination

DMC has given the highest priority to strengthen the early warning dissemination capacities of DMC, District Units and Village level communities. By now, the early warning dissemination network has been expanded covering most of the areas of the island. Arrangements have also been made to disseminate the required communication through VHF methodology as well. 77 Early Warning Towers were commissioned in Sri Lanka coastal line and added to the early warning dissemination network to raise awareness among public. The DEWN short message system has been renovated and information are disseminated to the public according to a priority group list.

7.7 Intra Governmental Network

The IGN (Intra Governmental Network) system was re-established with the support of Broad band internet facility of Dialog Company as a low cost methodology. Technical organizations, Media institutions and Police Emergency operations unit, office of the Chief of Defense staff, and 25 district disaster management units have been fully connected with the with the EOC in DMC. The internet communication methodology has been further expanded by this system

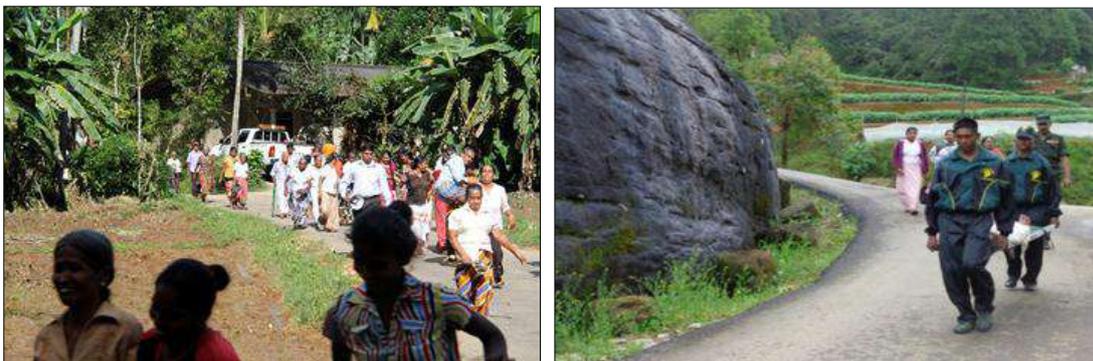
which has a dedicated communication line with 42 telephone connections using 03 short digits for this IGN network

An inter government communication system has been reestablished enabling proper communication during an emergency disaster situation using the Dialog Broad band Internet facility. This system has been expanded covering all the districts of the country. Through this, it becomes possible to increase the capacity of developing low cost connections between these districts.

7.8 National Tsunami Evacuation Simulation programmes

In order to enhance the preparedness and safety of coastal communities, a national level tsunami evacuation simulation programs was conducted on 10th March 2015 covering 14 Districts with a high Tsunami vulnerability. (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 level simulation programs as 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 2015, on an average it took only 35 minutes to evacuate communities at the district level.



7.9 Sri Lanka Disaster Resource Network (SLDRN)

Sri Lanka Disaster Resource Network (SLDRN) is utilized to identify the available equipment and human resources in each district to be used in an emergency and they are obtained on hire purchase system during emergencies. A data base has been developed including details of these resources available in each district to be used in emergencies and this data base is yearly updated by the EOC.

7.10 Call Centre

The disaster management call centre has been functioning since 2013 and has been established to communicate with the public during emergency disaster situations. 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. 17 Call Operators were recruited and presently the Call Centre is operating 24 hrs x 7 days a week. The call centre has received 123,194 miscellaneous calls as complaint calls, emergency calls, missed calls and disconnected calls up to 31st December this year.



7.11 Dengue Eradication Program

During the year 2015, Disaster Management Coordination Units have coordinated and assisted to organize Dengue eradication programs at provincial, district, regional and GN division levels in all the 25 districts. Further, Dengue eradication programs are being implemented by the Disaster management centre in collaboration with the Health officers, Samurdhi niladharis, teachers, schools, armed forces and Police of the particular areas.

7.12 Five day preliminary course on ‘Search and Rescue’ for Sri Lanka Army Emergency disaster relief forces.

05 Day Training programme series on search and rescue which was held in collaboration by the DMS and the Fire and Rescue unit of the Colombo Urban Council from 14th September 2015 to 20th November 2015, in the municipal Council Fire and Rescue Training School in Roxi Garden, Wellawatta was successfully completed. A special opportunity to exchange own experiences among each other was created as 100 members of the Sri Lanka Army Emergency disaster relief forces (20x5) and 25 members of DMC (5x5) participated for this training.



Fire and Rescue Training School , Wellawatta

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

Under the purchase of emergency response equipment of the second phase of this project, Early Warning equipment such as 16 VHF base stations, 02 repeater stations, 200 gumboots, 04 speaker sets, 08 manual sirens 04 search and rescue cables (200 meters), 02 computers and 02 mobile communication equipment have been purchased and distributed among vulnerable communities and the project has been completed in the year 2015.

The second phase of the Disaster Resilient City Development Strategies was conducted in Ampara, Mulathiv, Mannar and Vauniya, funded by UNHABITAT. Through this arrangements were made to enhance the early warning dissemination methodology and the early response capacity of the people.

7.14 Other Disaster management related Activities Conducted during year 2015

Awareness raising was done using the video conference studio and the awareness programs conducted by the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) on Emergency Operations and EW process and disaster management for 25 groups that consisted of groups of School Children, officers of security forces, Government officials and Stakeholders.

7.15 Challenges

1. Information communication, technical equipment and training

The Disaster management center should possess a very efficient communication system in order to disseminate information to the grass root level in case of emergencies. The communication dissemination system which is currently available with the Disaster management Centre is not strong enough to cover the public vulnerable to all the disasters Although these different systems have been connected to the early warning dissemination

network, there is a challenge of maintaining these systems since it costs a lot to maintain these systems and to purchase spare parts.

2. Climatic changes and their adverse impacts

There is no way in which disaster occurrence can be prevented even though it is possible to prepare measures to mitigate disasters. Therefore, more priority should be given to empower emergency response mechanisms in order to face the challenges that come up as a result of climatic changes.

An extraordinary climatic pattern was experienced during the past few years owing to climatic changes. Therefore, when heavy rainfall is received within a short period of time severe disasters occur and such disasters can not be predicted in advance. In unfavorable weather conditions, houses, infrastructure, cultivations, and livestock are damaged. Therefore, more attention should be paid on early preparedness and adoption to climatic changes and awareness programs should be conducted on the adverse impacts of climatic changes.

8. Financial Progress (31stDecember 2015)

A sum of Rs.939.81 million was allocated for the DMC in the year 2015. Out of that amount, a sum of Rs.168 million was allocated for recurrent expenditure of DMC, Rs.9.5 million was allocated for the NCDM expenses and a sum of Rs 762.37 million was allocated for capital expenditure of DMC. Out of this total allocation, a sum of Rs. 865.5 has been spent as follows as of 31st December 2015.

Financial provisions of the programme to support public institutions to draft disaster response plans, are made by the Ministry of disaster management.

Budgetary allocations for this purpose are also made under Expenditure head 106-01-02-13-2502-13 of the Ministry of Disaster Management.

Vote No	Program/ Project/ Activity	Total allocation 2015(revised) (Rs. million)	Allocations received 2015 (Rs. million)	Total expenditure 2015 (Rs.million)
106-2-3-1-1503	National Council for Disaster Management (NDMC)	9.5	1.0	0.34
106-2-3-2-1503	Recurrent expenditure (DMC)	168	168	167.5
Capital expenditure				
106-2-3-2401	Training and Capacity building	2.5	2.5	2.12
106-2-3-5-2201 (I and II)	Implementation of Mitigation Project to minimize the small and medium scale disaster risks	500	499.42	327.54
106-2-3-5-2201-(III)	Safe Evacuation in an Emergency	50	21.77	21.43
106-2-3-7-2201	Purchase of Equipment for sudden Flood situations.	75	50	47.06
106-1-2-13-2502	Assisting State Agencies to prepare preparedness plans for sudden disasters.	12	12	9.94
106-2-4-26-2201	Flood Mitigation in Panadura area, Kalutara.	35	35	28
106-2-4-26-2201	Flood Mitigation in Dambulla DS Division.	42	42	5
106-2-4-26-2201	Flood Mitigation in Jaffna district	23	23	23
106-2-4-25-2201	Implementation of Awareness Programmes.	15	15	8
	Total capital expenditure – Domestic funds	754.5	700.69	472.09
Capital expenditure –Foreign funds				
106-1-2-13-2502	Development of early warning dissemination systems UNHABITAT (Phase - ii) **	7.81	7.81	7.8
	Total Capital Allocation and Exp. (Domestic & Foreign funds)	762.31	708.5	479.89
	Total Expenditure -(Recurrent and Capital)	939.81	877.5	647.73

Table 8.1: 31st December 2015 Financial Progress

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2015**

	Notes	2015		2014	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Income	01	167,119,514.00		160,000,000.00	
Other Income	02	<u>195,351,155.31</u>		<u>246,391,847.19</u>	
		362,470,669.31		406,391,847.19	
Administrative Expenses	03	<u>(373,722,384.06)</u>		<u>(382,884,411.16)</u>	
Other Expenses	04	<u>(4,511,174.17)</u>		<u>(20,891,375.17)</u>	
Surplus / (Deficit) From Operations		(15,762,888.92)		2,616,060.86	
Finance Expenses		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation		(15,762,888.92)		2,616,060.86	
Taxation		-		-	
Total Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u><u>(15,762,888.92)</u></u>		<u><u>2,616,060.86</u></u>	

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 16 attached form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2015.

	Notes	2015		2014	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
ASSETS					
Non Current Assets					
Property, Plant & Equipment	05	1,285,538,301.94		1,460,770,656.98	
Current Assets					
Capital Work-in-Progress Projects	06	203,166,796.22		77,262,863.25	
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	07	33,706,203.05		13,193,408.48	
Inventories	08	2,574,007.56		2,887,945.41	
Prepayment & Advances	09	2,906,314.37		9,269,335.23	
Deposits & Other Receivables	10	1,723,808.72		1,435,163.62	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	23,520,286.72		5,755,454.02	
Total Current Assets		267,597,416.64		109,804,170.01	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,553,135,718.58		1,570,574,826.99	
FUNDS, RESERVES & LIABILITIES					
NET ASSETS/ EQUITY					
Accumulated Funds		(45,278,568.73)		(35,294,840.79)	
RESERVES					
Capital Grant from Treasury		833,185,769.81		901,357,691.45	
Capital Grant of Assets - Treasury		7,505,000.00		12,245,000.00	
Capital Grant of Assets - ICET		1,244,186,078.53		1,423,794,229.73	
Investment on Capital Grant	12	(525,322,864.53)		(752,671,921.64)	
Total Net Assets/Equity		1,514,275,415.08		1,549,430,158.75	
Non Current Liabilities					
Grant from Other organizations	13	14,979,600.38		5,117,213.12	
Retirement Benefits Obligations	14	21,174,185.63		12,474,738.75	
Current Liabilities					
Trade and Other Payable	15	2,500,505.93		3,346,704.81	
Other Provisions	16	206,011.56		206,011.56	
Total Current Liabilities		2,706,517.49		3,552,716.37	
Total Liabilities		38,860,303.50		21,144,668.24	
TOTAL FUNDS & LIABILITIES		1,553,135,718.58		1,570,574,826.99	

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 16 attached form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

We certify that the Financial Statements of the Institute give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31st December 2015, and of its Surplus/(Deficit) for the year ended. These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government Rules and Regulations.

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

Nishantha Abeysinghe
Assistant Director -(Finance)
Disaster Management Centre
Date

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2015.

	Treasury		Accumulated		Total Amount of	
	Capital Grant		Fund		Net Assets	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Balance as at 1st January 2014	540,245,702.20		(41,740,875.81)			498,504,826.39
Prior year adjustments			3,829,974.16		3,829,974.16	
Capital Grant Received During the year 2014	744,435,986.97		-			744,435,986.97
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2014	(769,194,631.17)		-			(769,194,631.17)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2014			2,616,060.86			2,616,060.86
Balance as at 31st December 2014	515,487,058.00		(35,294,840.79)			480,192,217.21
Balance as at 1st January 2015	515,487,058.00		(35,294,840.79)			480,192,217.21
Prior year adjustments		-	5,779,160.93			5,779,160.93
Capital Grant Received During the year 2015	684,500,000.00		-			684,500,000.00
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year 2015	(525,322,864.53)		-			(525,322,864.53)
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2015		-	(15,762,888.92)			(15,762,888.92)
Balance as at 31st December 2015	674,664,193.47		(45,278,568.78)			629,385,624.69

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 16 attached form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2015.**

	2015	2014
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	(15,762,888.92)	2,616,060.86
Adjustments		
Depreciation	187,020,281.57	231,275,411.42
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(181,500,222.57)	(223,930,259.48)
Payment of Gratuity		(124,351.25)
Payment of EPF Additional Contribution		(209,918.47)
Amortization of Motor Vehicles Adjustment	2,847,928.63	-
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	8,699,446.88	3,530,994.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Working Capital Changes	1,304,545.59	13,157,937.45
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	(288,645.10)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	313,937.90	(510,015.25)
(Increase)/Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	(20,512,794.57)	2,316,642.08
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	6,363,020.86	(5,341,732.33)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	(846,198.88)	(6,495,871.68)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Provisions	-	(2,670,787.50)
(Increase)/Decrease in Capital WIP Projects	(125,903,932.97)	11,908,826.67)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(139,570,067.17)	12,364,999.44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(11,787,926.53)	(1,023,373.57)
Interest Income	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(11,787,926.53)	(1,023,373.57)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Receipt)	684,500,000.00	744,435,986.97
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Payments)	(525,322,864.53)	(769,194,631.17)
Net Grants from NGO/INGO	9,945,691.37	3,479,354.33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	169,122,826.84	(21,279,289.87)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents	17,764,832.70	(9,936,664.00)

Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	5,755,454.02	15,692,118.02
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (Note A)	23,520,286.72	5,755,454.02

NOTE A - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Cash at Bank	23,464,131.47	5,714,298.77
Cash in Hand	56,155.25	41,155.25
	<u>23,520,286.72</u>	<u>5,755,454.02</u>

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 DOMICILE & LEGAL FORM

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

1.2 COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION

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

1.3 PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OPERATION

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

1.4 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Financial Statements of the DMC, comprising the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Funds and Notes to the Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS).

2.1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

2.1.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

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

2.1.4 FINANCIAL YEAR

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont...)

2.2 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

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

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

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

2.3 PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT GRATUITY

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

2.4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

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

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

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

2.6 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

2.7 LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont...)

2.8 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

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

2.9 INCOME

2.9.1 GRANT IN THE NATURE OF RECURRENT

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

2.9.2 GRANT IN THE NATURE OF CAPITAL

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

2.1.0 EXPENDITURE RECOGNITION

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

2.1.1 INVENTORIES

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 01 - INCOME				
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	167,119,514.00		160,000,000.00	
	<u>167,119,514.00</u>		<u>160,000,000.00</u>	

Grant for Recurrent Expenditures which was received from General Treasury has been recognized according to the LKAS 20 -Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. According to the Standard the Government Grants should not be recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received. Therefore, DMC has recognized only the receipt of recurrent grants as its income as at 31st December 2015. But the expenditures over the income have been taken into account upon occurred basis.

NOTE 02 -

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Assistance from Oxfam		-		-
Assistance from UNDP	271,382.00		190,611.00	
Assistance from World Vision		-		-
Assistance from ADPC		-	1,301,908.00	
Assistance from ADRC		-		-
Assistance from Asian Foundation		-		-
Assistance from UNDP for Safety Day Donation	990,000.00			-
Assistance from SAARC (SDMC)		-		-
Assistance from CSE		-		-
Assistance from Red Cross		-	299,092.77	

Assistance from Save the Children	-	-
National Disaster Management Council	-	12,500,000.00
IT Related Equipment A/C	-	-
Tender Deposits - Non Refundable	85,500.00	104,000.00
Associated Head of School	-	-
Ministry of Defense for Tsunami Evacuation	-	-
Care International - Sri Lanka	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	145,106.12	24,290.37
Amortization on Capital Grants	181,500,222.57	223,930,259.48
Assistance for Deyata Kirula from MDM	-	3,820,535.39
Assistance from UN Spider	-	-
Assistance For Sign Board	-	-
Assistance From WHO	627,585.00	105,000.00
Assistance from SADKN	-	-
Assistance for Satellite Con. Fee from MDM	-	-
Assistance from UNHABITAT	7,704,531.09	-
Assistance from Dialog	-	339,300.00
Assistance From CHA for Safety Day	-	171,126.56
Assistance from UNDP for NEOP	-	581,000.00
Assistance from ADPC Safety Day	-	1,034,215.00
Assistance from SAARC for Workshop	-	40,000.00
Assistance from NDMC	1,000,000.00	-
Insurance Claim	27,550.00	140,787.52
Assistance from SAARC Need Assessment Programme	151,349.90	1,809,721.10
	<u>195,351,155.31</u>	<u>246,391,847.19</u>

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

NOTE 02 - OTHER INCOME

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

<u>Assets Granted</u>	Total Cost as at 01.01.2015	Additions/Invest. of the Year	Prior Year Adjustments	Total Cost as at 31.12.2015
	RS. Cts.	RS. Cts.	RS. Cts.	RS. Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	426,286,941.28			426,286,941.28
Office Equipments	5,916,010.90			5,916,010.90
Furniture & Fittings	558,600.00			558,600.00
Motor Vehicles	259,413,229.98			259,413,229.98
Telecommunication Equipments	1,547,757,171.74			1,547,757,171.74
Computers & Accessories	66,762,750.01			66,762,750.01
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	23,700,000.00			23,700,000.00
	2,330,394,703.91	-	-	2,330,394,703.91

<u>Amortization</u>	Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2015	Amortization for the Year	Prior Year Adjustments	Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2015
Motor Vehicles Treasury Other	11,455,000.00	4,740,000.00	-	16,195,000.00
Motor Vehicles ICET	248,242,421.44	8,061,845.65	2,847,928.63	259,152,195.79
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	90,584,996.58	21,314,347.06	-	111,899,343.64
Computers & Accessories ICET	33,381,375.55	6,676,275.00	-	40,057,650.55

Office Equipments ICET	4,998,710.90	183,460.00	-	5,182,170.90
Telecommunication Equipments ICET	505,373,669.71	140,468,434.86	-	645,842,104.57
Furniture & Fittings ICET	279,300.00	55,860.00	-	335,160.00
	<u>894,355,474.18</u>	<u>181,500,222.57</u>	<u>2,847,928.63</u>	<u>1,078,663,625.48</u>

Disaster Management Centre has changed its Accounting Policy of Amortizing Capital Grants of Assets on 2014 in compliance with the LKAS 20 - Accounting for Government Grants & Disclosure of Government Assistance. Accounting Treatment for the above policy change have been made in 2014, by Retrospective application which was stated in LKAS - 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015****NOTE 03 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Depreciation				
Office Equipments	1,942,488.05		1,863,013.15	
Accounting Software	107,500.00		100,000.00	
Building & Structure	-		-	
Vehicle	13,436,202.25		55,478,873.40	
Furniture & Fittings	640,294.25		628,023.29	
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	21,366,091.07		21,366,091.07	
Telecommunication Equipments	140,709,514.86		143,077,671.42	
Land	-		-	
Computers	8,818,191.09		8,761,739.09	
Maintenance Expenses				
Building Maintenance	-		566,422.80	
Vehicle Maintenance	11,364,219.73		8,570,810.30	
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance	10,216,494.63		6,869,949.74	
Personal Emoluments				
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)	11,705,037.08		8,863,530.78	
Other Allowances	51,951,060.00		29,300,243.22	
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)	2,876,463.18		2,166,251.95	
Salaries & Wages Expense Account	44,706,750.18		43,002,704.63	
Uniform Allowances to Drivers	136,000.00		-	
Overtime Expense	4,319,858.54		4,107,445.04	
Recurrent Expenditure				
Provision for EPF & ETF Payables	-		-	
Provision for Retirement Gratuity Payables	8,936,348.13		3,530,994.37	
Taxation	-		-	
Services				
Post & Telecommunication	8,263,874.48		8,033,626.85	
Advertisement	187,696.50		353,328.00	
Translation Fee	273,548.00		144,585.50	
Progress Review Meeting Expenses	202,694.00		-	

Dengue Programme Expenses	-	-
AMC Payments	28,000.00	58,400.00
Other Expenses	552,262.96	1,048,936.68
Electricity & Water	10,710,750.94	12,158,665.97
Security Service	1,529,040.54	1,743,000.00
Legal Fees	-	-
Transport Charges	-	95,885.60
Janitorial Service	1,088,166.73	997,181.27
Inquiry Charges	37,725.00	107,664.25
Dayata Kirula DMC	-	111,500.00
Rent and Local Taxes	624,723.58	573,633.48
IMC Payments	187,649.50	192,448.50
Interviews Related Expenses	1,725.00	7,200.00
Supplies		
News papers and Other	72,970.00	207,780.00
Fuel Expenses	7,729,214.17	10,421,404.26
Refreshment Expenses	240,078.55	234,334.69
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	3,182,018.36	3,362,911.41
Traveling and Subsistence Expenses		
Traveling & Subsistence Expenses- Domestic	2,874,994.21	2,628,824.00
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses - Foreign	2,702,738.50	2,149,336.45
	<u>373,722,384.06</u>	<u>382,884,411.16</u>

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 04 - OTHER EXPENSES				
Expenditure from UNESCAP Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from Oxfam Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from Chinese Govt Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from UNDP Assistance	19,382.00		41,611.00	
Expenditure from Italian Exercise Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from World Vision Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from ADPC Assistance	1,140,000.00		1,301,908.00	
Expenditure from ADRC Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from Asian Foundation Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from CBSM Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from UNDP for Safety day donation Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from SAARC Assistance (SDMC)	-		-	
Expenditure from CSE Assistance	-		-	
Expenditure from Red Cross Assistance	-		191,041.26	
Expenditure from Save the Children	-		-	
IT Related Equipment A/C	-		-	
Reparation of Preparedness Plans	-		-	
Ministry of Defense for Tsunami Evacuation	-		-	
NDMC Expenditure	336,348.00		11,959,246.00	
Associated Head of School	-		-	
Other	-		-	
Expenditure of Deyata Kirula	-		3,818,506.25	
Expenditure from WHO	601,289.84		105,000.00	

Expenditure from CHA for Safety Day	-	-
Expenditure from UNDP for NEOP	1,418,320.00	419,000.00
Expenditure from ADPC Safety Day	-	-
Expenditure from SAARC for Workshop	10,000.00	40,000.00
Expenditure from SAARC Need Assessment Programme	151,349.90	1,809,721.10
Expenditure From CHA -Safety Day	-	171,126.56
Expenditure from ADPC - Safety Day	5,800.00	1,034,215.00
Expenditure from China CAMC Eng. Co. Ltd for Meeriyabadda Housing Project	-	-
Expenditure From IDMP	396,400.00	-
Expenditure from RSSDP	36,045.00	-
Expenditure from SFDRR	321,122.43	-
Expenditure from DOSEG	75,117.00	-
Expenditure from Mainstreaming DRR in to LGS	-	-
	<u>4,511,174.17</u>	<u>20,891,375.17</u>

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015
NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

			Total Cost		Additions/ Transfers		Total Cost		Written Down	
			as at		of the Year		as at		Value as at	
			01.01.2015		31.12.2015		01.01.2015			
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	5%	427,321,821.33		-		427,321,821.33		336,374,616.73		
Office Equipments	05:02 10%	23,350,381.39		239,810.00		23,590,191.39		7,125,697.86		
Furniture & Fittings	05:03 10%	6,384,267.48		193,172.53		6,577,440.01		3,343,534.34		
Computers & Accessories	05:05 10%	87,896,890.85		550,520.00		88,447,410.85		49,941,069.59		
Motor Vehicles	05:04 20%	297,462,051.98		-		297,462,051.98		21,202,236.43		
Telecommunication Equipments	05:01 5-20%	1,547,757,171.74		10,774,424.00		1,558,531,595.74		1,042,383,502.03		
Accounting Software	20%	500,000.00		30,000.00		530,000.00		400,000.00		
		2,390,672,584.77		11,787,926.53		2,402,460,511.30		1,460,770,656.98		

			Cumulative		Provisions/ Adjustments		Accu. Dep.		Written Down	
			Balance as at		of the Year		as at		Value as at	
			01.01.2015		31.12.2015		31.12.2015			
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	5%	90,947,204.60		21,366,091.07		112,313,295.67		315,008,525.66		
Office Equipments	10%	16,224,683.53		1,942,488.05		18,167,171.58		5,423,019.81		
Furniture & Fittings	10%	3,040,733.14		640,294.25		3,681,027.39		2,896,412.62		
Computers	10%	37,955,821.26		8,818,191.09		46,774,012.35		41,673,398.50		
Vehicles	20%	276,259,815.55		13,436,202.25		289,696,017.80		7,766,034.18		
Telecommunication Equipments	5-20%	505,373,669.71		140,709,514.86		646,083,184.57		912,448,411.17		
Accounting Software	20%	100,000.00		107,500.00		207,500.00		322,500.00		
		929,901,927.79		187,020,281.57		1,116,922,209.36		1,285,538,301.94		

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

Sub Note 05:01

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE - 05:01 COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENTS

ITEM

Cost as at

Cost as at

12.31.2015

12.31.2014

Rs. Cts.

Rs. Cts.

		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Base Radio VHF Base station Radio	37	7,984,435.00	
Data Network	1	121,376,538.95	121,376,538.95
Surge Protection Lighting Protection	60	137,180,491.64	137,180,491.64
Communication Systems Vast	2	287,691,768.00	287,691,768.00
Backup Power System Solar powered inverter based	25	17,086,057.80	17,086,057.80
Amplifiers A AMP 43- pa case. Amplif.CPA -760 75W	25	1,868,552.11	1,868,552.11
Handhelds VHF	150	45,817,808.40	45,817,808.40
Transceivers TR 7180-K-VHF FM - 136-174 MHZ	18	9,084,751.20	9,084,751.20
Repeaters Motorola CDR 500 wall Mounted Link (UNHABITAT)	2	2,789,989.44	
Repeaters Sites	4	71,820,000.00	71,820,000.00
RP Radio Sets	10	19,920,633.60	19,920,633.60
Cabling including calling ducts and floor ducts, on the communication	1	9,576,000.00	9,576,000.00
Communication Services & Site Facilities EOC / 24/7 Centre	1	426,912,428.04	426,912,428.04
Systems and Technology EOC / 24/7 Centre	1	182,582,400.00	182,582,400.00
Software EOC / 24/7 Centre	1	40,112,906.40	40,112,906.40
Trunk Radio	1	176,726,835.60	176,726,835.60
Total	339	1,558,531,595.74	1,547,757,171.74

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015****Sub Note 05:02****NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT****SUB NOTE - 05:02 OFFICE EQUIPMENT****ITEM****Cost as at****Cost as at****12.31.2015****12.31.2014****Rs. Cts.****Rs. Cts.**

		Cost as at	Cost as at
		12.31.2015	12.31.2014
		Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Access Point	2	16,500.00	16,500.00
Paper Shedder	1	9,791.00	9,791.00
Photo Copy	16	1,855,000.00	1,855,000.00
Projectors	40	5,554,820.20	5,554,820.20
Fax Machines	42	996,422.50	785,512.50
Cameras	64	1,759,784.95	1,696,784.95
Television	34	2,734,349.61	2,734,349.61
Duplo Machine	1	514,050.00	514,050.00
GPS	16	677,600.00	677,600.00
World Space Radio	50	575,120.00	575,120.00
PA Systems	56	1,530,697.13	1,530,697.13
Safe	4	109,681.75	109,681.75
Safe Stand	4	17,708.99	17,708.99
Telephone	173	5,456,377.26	5,456,377.26
Fan	3	24,450.00	5,250.00
Franking Systems	2	483,720.00	483,720.00
Singer Refrigerator	1	44,290.00	44,290.00
Boiler	1	4,800.00	4,800.00
Ceiling Fan	1	3,400.00	3,400.00
Finger Print Machine	1	61,600.00	61,600.00
FR & E Code	6	1,549.00	1,549.00

Speakers	1	825.00	825.00
Water Filter	2	18,520.00	9,000.00
Office Utilities	-	8,055.00	8,055.00
Video Recorder	1	17,360.00	17,360.00
Air Conditioners 24000 BTU (spilt type)	4	877,000.00	877,000.00
Nokia -105 S/N - 359972059294613	5	14,950.00	14,950.00
Nokia 106 NV S/N - 359195054699207	1	3,590.00	3,590.00
Panasonic LED TV	1	89,999.00	89,999.00
SAMSUNG GALAXY Core Duos GT-1826	5	191,000.00	191,000.00
Magnetic flip Chart Board flip chart 2' x 3'	2	17,500.00	-
Non-Magnetic flip chart Board flip chart 2' x 3'	3	24,750.00	-
Router	3	12,930.00	
Total	544	23,590,191.39	23,350,381.39

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015
NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Sub Note 05:03

SUB NOTE - 05:03 FURNITURE & FITTINGS
ITEM

		Cost as at 12.31.2015 Rs. Cts.	Cost as at 12.31.2014 Rs. Cts.
Dining Table	4	21,907.00	21,907.00
Filling Cabinet	43	478,349.27	478,349.27
Ex. Chairs High Back	20	141,242.75	141,242.75
Typist Chair	31	187,530.52	144,465.52
Dinning Chair	12	36,195.00	36,195.00
Conference Table	6	361,300.50	361,300.50
Computer Table	18	153,609.96	134,934.96
Arm Chair Fabric	65	433,715.17	433,715.17
Library Cabinet	5	87,641.96	87,641.96
Off. Cup with 3 Adj.shelf	24	254,387.53	254,387.53
Half Cupboard File Cabinet	7	77,553.32	77,553.32
High Back Chair	15	127,437.66	115,472.04
Writing Table	56	852,033.29	852,033.29
Computer Chair	16	52,842.00	52,842.00
Steel Cabinet	2	19,055.50	19,055.50
L.P.Ex:Table 52x76 cm cur.top with p.Draw.	5	50,287.50	50,287.50
L.P.Ex.Table 183x91cm cur.top with p.draw	1	11,335.50	11,335.50
L.P.site Table 12x61 cm	1	6,030.00	6,030.00
Multipurpose stand	1	345.70	345.70
Glass top coffee table	2	12,091.75	12,091.75
Prince Sofa Set	2	98,134.00	98,134.00
Ex.Chairs Mid Back	5	33,750.00	33,750.00
Ex. Chairs cover black	8	44,266.50	44,266.50
LP Junior Ex.table	3	23,935.50	23,935.50
Movable cabinet with 3 Adj.shelf	9	50,139.00	50,139.00
Fabric Arm Chair	8	22,500.00	22,500.00
Movable Cabinet for Cpu & Ups	3	10,147.50	10,147.50
Audio Video Rack	1	6,826.50	6,826.50
Safety Box	2	2,500.00	2,500.00
Switch Board	1	10,746.00	10,746.00
Racks	20	1,417,679.02	1,417,679.02
Bunk Bed	4	29,300.00	29,300.00
Mattress	8	16,776.80	16,776.80
Low Back chair	9	41,116.49	41,116.49
Executive Table	1	94,453.63	94,453.63
Plastic Chair	24	15,175.63	15,175.63
Steel Cupboard	3	26,836.00	26,836.00
Steel Table	4	25,760.00	25,760.00
Wooden Chair	8	15,300.00	15,300.00
White Board	4	6,912.00	6,912.00

Office Chair	4	7,700.00	7,700.00
Stand Fan	2	11,700.00	11,700.00
IP Ex. Table 60*30 Curved Top	3	45,885.00	45,885.00
KD Cop.Table (80*48*78)cm Beech	6	42,270.63	42,270.63
Side Return with two Drawers	2	23,978.75	23,978.75
Paper Reading Tables (12" * 2")	3	145,656.00	145,656.00
Movable Cabinet with 2 Drawers	3	28,072.49	28,072.49
Executive Chair	1	9,975.00	9,975.00
Tender Box	2	8,512.00	8,512.00
Call Centre - Console Tables & Chairs	11	165,103.75	165,103.75
Conference Chairs	20	159,600.00	159,600.00
Office Table MDF 48*24	1	9,000.00	9,000.00
Workmen Locker	6	123,292.50	123,292.50
KD Half Door Cabinet	13	154,099.35	154,099.35
Oval Tube Chair	12	73,031.25	73,031.25
3D Handing Pedestal 1	1	8,420.14	8,420.14
Side Return Table 1	1	8,837.72	8,837.72
Visitor Chair 1	18	99,251.44	75,692.07
Writing Table With Side Return Set Full set M 07	1	18,265.62	-
Half Door Cupboard 78Mx37CMx197CMBEECH (M12)	2	28,977.14	-
Discussion Table KDSOO1 Dark Brown	1	13,837.50	-
File Rack- Large LF-OX-BR-L	1	8,549.10	-
Steel Office Cupboard WFL-OFF-CUB	2	26,278.18	-
Total	534	6,577,440.01	6,384,267.48

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

Sub Note 05:04

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

**SUB NOTE - 05:04
MOTOR VEHICLES**

	Qty	Total Cost		During		Total Cost	
		as at		the year		as at	
		01.01.2015		Additions/Transfers		31.12.2015	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Double Cabs	30	230,585,067.58		-		230,585,067.58	
Command Vehicles WPLF 1101	1	20,000,000.00		-		20,000,000.00	
Motor Lorries WPLG 8843	1	3,806,137.00		-		3,806,137.00	
Jeeps Land Cruiser KI 4666	1	19,500,000.00		-		19,500,000.00	
Vans HI ace Coach	2	13,028,162.40		-		13,028,162.40	
Motor Bikes	1	59,500.00		-		59,500.00	
Bicycles	1	8,185.00		-		8,185.00	
JCB Machine	1	5,475,000.00		-		5,475,000.00	
Water Bowser	1	5,000,000.00		-		5,000,000.00	
Amortization Additions/Invest.	-	-		-		-	
Total	39	297,462,051.98		-		297,462,051.98	

Depreciation for the Year 2015

Double Cabs	6,946,213.57
Motor Lorries WPLG 8843	634,356.60
Jeeps Land Cruiser KI 4666	3,249,999.60
Vans HI ace Coach	2,605,632.48
Total Depreciation on Vehicles	13,436,202.25

Depreciation has provided in the year of Purchased and assets are in use based on the Cost by using the Straight-line method. Assets granted/constructed under

The ICET project was depreciated With effect from the subsequent year of the receipt/constructed was completed.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

Sub Note 05:05

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

SUB NOTE - 05:05 COMPUTERS

ITEM		Cost as at	Cost as at
		12.31.2015	12.31.2014
<u>Computers & Accessories</u>		<u>Rs. Cts.</u>	<u>Rs. Cts.</u>
Notebooks	97	12,727,768.19	12,475,768.19
Desktops	143	71,701,636.76	71,701,636.76
UPS	106	761,497.21	761,497.21
Laser Jet Printers	39	945,597.75	932,097.75
Scanners	3	269,950.00	269,950.00
Pen Drives	38	62,700.00	62,700.00
Modems	1	2,850.00	2,850.00
UPS Batteries	6	13,923.84	13,923.84
Inventory Control System	1	49,000.00	49,000.00
Routers	1	9,790.00	6,770.00
CD Systems	21	367,500.00	367,500.00
Laser Jet Colour Printers	20	546,900.00	546,900.00
Ink Jet Printers	6	430,500.00	430,500.00
Dot Matrix Printer	1	65,000.00	65,000.00

Multifunction Printer	1	61,040.00	61,040.00
Internet Dongles	1	3,257.10	3,257.10
Hard Disk	6	146,500.00	146,500.00
E	1	29,000.00	-
Samsung Galaxy Note II Tab	2	118,000.00	-
Laser Jet Printers HP P1102	10	135,000.00	-
			-
Total	487	88,447,410.85	87,896,890.85

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015****NOTE 06 - CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS PROJECTS**

Capital work in progress projects has identified projects which Imprest has released to district secretaries fully or partially to start and carry out but the projects has not finished the estimated works as at 31st December 2015. Those projects values has transferred to Capital work in progress project list of 2015.

Details of each project is as follows;

Number	Project	Nature	District	Allocation		Total Payments	
				Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
1.Rehabilitation	Of Rambawa wan-ela	Flood	Anuradhapura	5,539,747.50		5,539,747.50	
2.Rehabilitation	Of Halambaara wewa	Drought	Hambanthota	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	
3.Construction	Of Culverts - attanayala	Flood	Hambanthota	4,998,000.00		4,998,000.00	
4.Vetiyagedara	Amuna Rehabilitation	Drought	Kurunagala	27,605,000.00		27,605,000.00	
5.Construction	Of culverts at Pannala	Flood	Kurunagala	225,000.00		225,000.00	
6.Construction	Of Side Wall Pallakada	Flood	Kurunagala	1,362,044.58		1,362,044.58	
7.Rehabilitation	Of Drainage Systems	Infrastru cture	Kurunagala	27,720,581.98		27,720,581.98	
8.Rehabilitation	Of Memalpitiya Ela	Drought	Mathale	1,127,058.00		1,127,058.00	
9.Dambulla	Flood Mitigation III Stage	Flood	Mathale			37,000,000.00	
10.Construction	Of Bridge Mamadu	Flood	Wawuniya	6,000,000.00		4,554,477.10	
11Construction	Of Culverts Navalapitiya	Flood	Kandy	20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00	
12.Akurana	Flood Mitigation II Stage	Flood	Kandy	22,900,000.00		22,900,000.00	
13.Construction	Of SideWall Ambanganga	Flood	Polonnaruwa	18,831,175.74		18,831,175.74	
14Rehabilitation	Of Diwlankadawala wewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	
15.Rehabilitation	Of Kumbukgate Amuna	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	
16.Rehabilitation	Of Aluth wewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	
17.Rehabilitation	Of Palugas Wewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	

18.Rehabilitation	Of Siyambalagaswewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
19.Rehabilitation	Of Ath Dathwala Amuna	Flood	Polonnaruwa	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
20.Rehabilitation	Of Nelum Wewa Amuna	Flood	Polonnaruwa	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
21.Rehabilitation	Of Dambhagaha wewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
22.Rehabilitation	Of Ambaleli Wewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
23.Rehabilitation	Of Halmillawewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
24.Rehabilitation	Of Palu Wewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
25.Rehabilitation	Of Diyabeduma wewa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
26.Rehabilitation	Of Kawdulla Wan Ela	Flood	Polonnaruwa	4,907,000.00	4,907,000.00
27.Construction	Of Bridge at Kirimatiyawa	Flood	Polonnaruwa	1,220,352.38	1,220,352.38
28.Construction	Of Drainage System	Flood	Puttalam	5,900,000.00	5,900,000.00
29.Construction	Of Culverts & Drainge	Flood	Puttalam	4,112,318.90	4,112,318.90
30.Counstruction	Of Culverts near Lagoon	Flood	Puttalam	8,158,000.00	7,084,622.00
Total				186,506,279.08	203,166,796.20

Balance as at 31st December 2014

During the year additions

Balance as at 31st December 2015

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

NOTE 07 - DISASTER RESPON EQUIPMENT AT STOCK

ITEM	Qty	2015		2014		
		Total Value		Qty	Total Value	
		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Chain Saw	50	3,857,250.00		9	726,184.04	
Life Saving Jackets	189	500,850.00		2187	5,795,550.00	
Boat Engine	11	3,388,000.00				
Boats (Hull)	11	2,007,500.00				
DMC Identification Jackets	2997	1,483,515.00		3721	1,841,895.00	
2" Water Pums	-	-		-	-	
Water Bowsers	-	-		-	-	
Tractors with Trailers	-	-		1	1,342,880.00	
Mega phones with sirens	-	-		11	44,000.00	
Electric Sirens	-	-		-	-	
Manual Sirens	241	5,885,220.00		-	-	
Rain Guages	-	-		6	11,334.00	
Tractor Mounted Bowsers	-	-		3	1,713,600.00	
Mana Kethi	10	6,328.05		20	12,656.00	
Search & Rescue Ropes	-	-				
Search Light	67	105,860.00		98	154,840.00	
Boat Carrying Trailers Modl Nu-SH 718 BT	-	-				
Catamarans	50	6,637,500.00				
PA System UNHABITAT	-	-				
PA system UNHABITAT	-	-		-	-	
Gum Boot purchase from vote -7	3000	3,862,800.00				

Generator	1	38,080.00	24	913,920.00
Boat with Engine	-	-		.
Boat Carrying Trailers	-	-	1	212,000.00
Hand Siren UNHABITAT	-	-	8	269,149.44
Water Pump BGVSP 2' SP	5	155,400.00	5	155,400.00
DMC Identification Jackets - UNDP	2000	990,000.00	-	-
Rescue Bag	2410	3,976,500.00	-	-
Water Tank 1000 l	100	811,400.00	-	-
Total Value		33,706,203.05		13,193,408.44

At the beginning of the year, Disaster Response Equipment Stock was Rs.13, 193,408.44 and during the year it has transferred Rs.10, 903,375.44 value of Disaster Response Equipment Stock to relevant expenditure votes since the items has distributed during the year. Further it has purchased Rs.47 Mn worth of Disaster Response Equipment during the year of 2015.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

NOTE 08 - INVENTORIES

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Stationery Items		271,004.66		363,807.40
Computer Toner & Cartriger		685,630.00		1,222,738.00
Leaflets		58,000.00		65,250.00
Booklets		966,420.00		342,150.81
Tyres		504,452.90		873,073.18
Others		88,500.00		20,926.00
Grand Total		2,574,007.56		2,887,945.39

NOTE 09 - PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Advances - Festival		303,500.02		202,000.02
Advances - UNDP		-		153,400.00
Advances - Stamp		18,910.70		18,910.70
Advances - SAARC Need Assessment Programme		-		151,349.90
Prepayment on Early Warning Towers & Others		75,000.00		6,858,436.05
Advances - Cash Head Office		298,743.95		69,285.00
Preparedness and Planning- Head Office		8,750.00		-
Training Head Office		0.49		-
Advances - Service and Maintenance Head Office		2,060.00		2,060.00
Advances - Preparedness & Planning in Districts		1,315,569.80		302,192.52
Advances - Training & Awareness in Districts		431,529.57		426,247.00
Advances - Fuel Districts		223,898.34		322,931.84
Advances - Service & Maintenance Districts		22,984.00		557,154.70
Advances - Colombo Stock Exchange Districts		205,367.50		205,367.50
		2,906,314.37		9,269,335.23

NOTE 10 - DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Deposits on Dongles		3,000.00		3,000.00
Deposits - Ceylon Electricity Board		1,108,500.00		1,108,500.00
Deposits - National Water Supply & Drainage Board		51,500.00		51,500.00
Other Receivables		560,808.72		272,163.62
		1,723,808.72		1,435,163.62

NOTE 11 - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Bank of Ceylon - 2744646		23,464,131.47		5,714,298.77
Petty Cash		56,155.25		41,155.25
		23,520,286.72		5,755,454.02

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015****2015****2014****NOTE 12 - INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT****Rs. Cts.****Rs. Cts.****Capital Expenditure**

Capacity Building - Human Resource Development	2,115,113.04	499,400.00
Mediam Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Kurunagala, Matara,Hambanthota, Kalutara , Matale, Mulative & Badulla	367,101,455.22	481,377,157.45
Small Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Districts	-	-
Safe Evacuation in Emergency	19,309,427.21	49,717,934.57
Purchase of Equipment for Flood Emergency (DMC)	52,265,991.99	77,565,002.56
Assisting State Agencies to prepare Preparedness Plans (DMC)	10,895,758.24	9,986,973.37
Capacity Building Disaster Risk Management of Sri Lanka -UNDP (DMC)	-	-
Flood Mitigation in Panadura,Kalutara DS Division	35,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
Flood Mitigation in Dambulla DS Division	5,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
Flood Mitigation in Jaffna Districts	23,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Awareness Building	8,663,038.57	11,851,325.69
Capacity Building of the Early Warning System - UNHABITAT	284,149.44	4,552,957.50
Capacity Building of The Early Warning System - UNHABITAT Phase II	1,687,930.82	2,121,170.50
Flood Mitigation Programs	-	-

Net Investment on Capital Grant**525,322,864.53 752,671,921.64**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 13 - GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS				
UNDP	966,420.00		151,171.49	
ADPC	1,405,242.30		1,405,242.30	
CSE	420,785.81		420,785.81	
Red Cross	-		1,332.48	
SAARC Need Assesment Programme	501,323.10		-	
UNDP for Safety Day	38,320.00		1,028,320.00	
IT Related Items Purchasing A/C	37,770.22		37,770.22	
UNHABITAT	-		259,112.91	
Ministry of DM for Deyata Kirula	120,672.92		-	
UNHABITAT PHASE II	109,475.68		39,680.06	
UNDP FOR NEOP	1,724,792.50		419,000.00	
ADPC Safety Day	90,203.85		90,203.85	
SAARC FOR Workshop	1,264,594.00		1,264,594.00	
China CAMC Engineering Co, Ltd for Meeriyabadda Housing Project	2,000,000.00		-	
UNDP FOR IDMP	1,500,000.00		-	
UNDP FOR RSSDP	1,000,000.00		-	
UNDP FOR SFDRR	1,300,000.00		-	
UNDP FOR DOSEG	1,500,000.00		-	
UNDP FOR Mainstreaming DRR in to LGS	1,000,000.00		-	
	14,979,600.38		5,117,213.12	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

NOTE 14 - RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

	2015	2014
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance as at 1st January 2015	12,474,738.75	9,068,095.63
Provision for the year	8,936,348.13	3,530,994.37
Payment	236,901.25	124,351.25
Balance as at 31st December 2015	<u>21,174,185.63</u>	<u>12,474,738.75</u>

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

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

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2015

	2015		2014	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 15 - OTHER PAYABLES				
Store Keeper Security Deposit		3,600.00		3,600.00
Tender Deposits - Refundable		145,000.00		145,000.00
Salaries & Wages Payable		72,736.47		-
Overtime Payable		348,022.11		449,593.71
Travelling Expenses Payable		180,498.40		479,270.95
Rent & Local Taxes Payable		31,500.00		68,000.00
Postal & Communication		676,353.09		729,188.22
Electricity & Water Payable		837,292.48		965,699.22
Other Services Payable		205,503.38		408,008.00
Vehicle Registration Charges Deposit		-		8,345.71
SOFTLOGIC RETAIL (PVT) LTD.		-		89,999.00
		2,500,505.93		3,346,704.81

NOTE 16 - OTHER PROVISIONS

	Rs.		Rs.	
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Provision for Loss of Stock		206,011.56		206,011.56
		206,011.56		206,011.56



විගණකාධිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



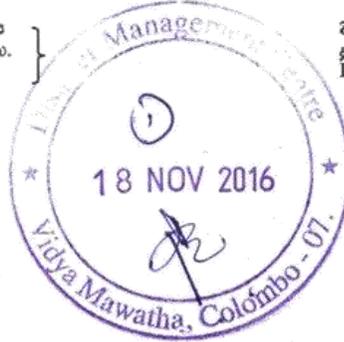
මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

} DMG/A /DMC/1/15/10

මගේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

} 16 November 2016



The Director General
Disaster Management Centre

**Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Disaster Management Centre
for the year ended 31 December 2015 in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of
1971**

The English version of the above mentioned report is sent herewith together with the audited financial statements.

H.M. Gamini Wijesinghe

Auditor General

- Copies to: -
1. Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management
 2. Secretary, Ministry of Finance



විගණකාධිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

DMG/A /DMC/1/15/10

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

16 November 2016

The Director General
Disaster Management Centre

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015 in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

The audit of the financial statements of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2015 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13(1) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 and Section 18 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No. 13 of 2005. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Centre in terms of Section 14(2) (c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13(7) (a) of the Finance Act will be issued in due course.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion

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

2. Financial Statements

2.1 Qualified Opinion

In my opinion except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Comply with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS)

SLPSAS 7 – Property, Plant and Equipment: The fully depreciated assets procured by the Centre at a cost of Rs 278 million during the previous years are being used by the Centre without reviewing the useful life of them and accounted the changes in terms of Section 65 of the Standard.

2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following accounting deficiencies were observed in audit.

- (a) The assets procured at a cost of Rs.5.28 million in 2013 and 2014 had been written off erroneously as maintenance cost and this error was rectified in the year under review. However, action had not been taken to restate the financial statements accordingly.
- (b) It was observed that a sum of Rs 18.21 million remitted to 18 District Secretariats to implement the activities on disaster management and mitigation of risks had been treated as completed works and accounted accordingly even though such activities were not completed even as at 31 December 2015.
- (c) The Head Office building of the Centre had been constructed in a land belonging to the Department of Metrology at a cost of Rs 1,034.39 million in 2010 by utilizing the funds allocated by a Donor Funded Project. However, the construction cost of the building had not been brought to the financial statements as the ownership of the respective land had not been transferred to the Centre.
- (d) Assets such as 15 rescue boats with engines, 05 laptop computers, 05 cameras, a printing machine and other assets received to the Centre as donations during the year under review and the previous year had not been valued and brought to the financial statements.
- (e) The stock of 300 gumboots, 241 manual siren and 100 plastic water tanks valued at Rs 20.36 million received to the Centre in January 2016 had been erroneously shown in

the statement of the financial position for the year under review as stocks in hand as at 31 December 2015.

- (f) Grants received from the International Centre for Emergency Techniques Project amounting to Rs 1,244 million had been understated by Rs 2.85 million in the financial statements due to posting errors.
- (g) Accounts payable amounting to Rs 628,008 as at 31 December 2015 had not been brought to the financial statements.
- (h) Depreciation on telecommunication equipment and provisions for gratuity for the year under review had been understated by Rs. 214,080 and Rs 91,097 respectively due to computing errors.

2.2.3 Unexplained Differences

Differences aggregating Rs.371,066 were observed between 04 advance balances shown in the financial statements and the balances shown in the corresponding records and the reasons for the differences had not been explained to audit

2.2.4 Lack of Evidence for Audit

The following items in the financial statements could not be satisfactorily vouched or verified in audit due to unavailability of required information and documentary evidence

- (a) Non- current assets belonging to the Disaster Management Council costing Rs 334,588 had not been made available for physical verification.
- (b) The details of consumables and other stocks could not be readily made available for audit, as the Centre maintains several registers of inventory at different locations.
- (c) Minutes of progress review meetings held during the period from January to June 2015 in connection with educational programmes conducted in 06 Districts had not been rendered for audit.

2.3 Non- compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations etc.

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

- (a) According to the Financial Regulation 371(5), all the advances granted should be settled as at the end of every financial year. However, the advances aggregating Rs.2.58 million granted during the year under review had remained unsettled as at the end of the year under review.
- (b) Even though 09 motor vehicles belonging to the Centre had met with accidents in 14 instances during the year under review, no reports on preliminary investigation had been submitted for audit as required by Financial Regulation 104. Further, the details of such accidents had not been included in the Register of Losses in accordance to the Financial Regulation 110.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the operating results of the Centre for the year under review amounted to a deficit of Rs.15.76 million as against the surplus of 2.62 million in the previous year thus, it indicating a deterioration of Rs.18.38 million in the financial results for the year under review. Decrease of other income by Rs. 51.04 million as compared with the previous year was the main reason attributed for this deterioration in the financial results for the year under review.

However, the above deficit for the year under review had been a surplus of Rs.49.04 million after making the following adjustments as shown below.

Description -----	Amount -----
	Rs. million
Deficit for the year	(15.76)
Add:-	
Remunerations	59.28
Depreciation and amortization on capital grants	5.52

Surplus / Contribution for the year	49.04 =====

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

The following observations are made.

- (a) The Centre had planned to implement 83 small scale disaster risks mitigation projects during the year under review and a sum of Rs 505.39 million had been received during the year under review from the General Treasury for this purpose, through the line Ministry. However, it was observed that the controls over implementation, supervision and follow up actions thereon were not in satisfactory level. The matters observed in this connection are described below.
 - (i) According to the information furnished by the Centre, the activities related to 42 small scale disaster risk mitigation projects had not been performed at the end of the year under review. The Director General of the Centre had informed me that such mitigation projects could not be completed in scheduled period due to several reasons such as initiation of the activities at the latter part of the year under review, delays in awarding contracts, social unrests of the areas and unfavorable weather conditions etc.
 - (ii) The responsibility on implementation of such Projects and the follow up actions thereon is rest with the District Secretariats. However, the supervisory controls on utilization of allocated funds for intended purposes had not been adequately carried out by the Centre. The instances observed in this regard are given below.

- The works completion reports on 38 disaster management and mitigation projects had not been furnished as at 31 December 2015 by the District Secretaries even though a sum of Rs 176.49 million had been released to implement such projects in district level.
 - The contracts for 34 disaster mitigating projects valued at Rs 191.43 million had been awarded to the outside parties without entering into formal agreements with the contractors.
 - It was observed that 26 disaster mitigation projects planned to implement at a cost of Rs 77.90 million had not been implemented during the year under review. However, a sum of Rs.57.59 million had been released as at 31 December 2015 to the respective District Secretariats to implement such projects.
- (iii) It was further observed that the funds allocated to implement the small scale disaster mitigation projects had been released by the Centre only at the end of the year under review and as a result, the disaster mitigation projects could not be commenced within the specific periods stipulated in the Annual Action Plan. At the audit test checks it was revealed that the contract agreements for 11 Projects had been entered only in December 2015, out of 12 projects expected to be implemented during the year under review at a cost of Rs 52.45 million. The contract agreement for other project had been entered only in January 2016.
- (iv) As a practice, the Centre release the entire allocations to the District Secretaries at the initial stage of implementing the disaster mitigation projects, instead of releasing funds based on physical progress of the respective projects in order to strengthen the financial controls thereon. According to the explanation made by the Director General of the Centre, the entire allocation for some projects had been released in specific instances as requested by the respective District Secretaries.
- (v) It was observed that the Action Plan prepared for the year under review had been revised in August 2015 and 33 disaster mitigation projects expected to be implemented

implemented by using satellite technology were abandoned even though the country was faced severe natural disasters during the previous years. According to the Director General of the Centre, the Information Communication Centre had been established in 2011 under the International Centre for Emergency Techniques Project without a proper study and it was not complied with other systems established by the Centre. Therefore, action had been taken to dismantle the equipment and brought to the stores of the Centre in Colombo as such equipment as well as the technology adopted was remained obsolete. Further, the Sri Lanka Telecom, the owner of the land of the Information Communication Centre had also made a request to release the respective land for their purposes.

- (b) The activities mentioned in the Annual Action Plan of the Centre for the year under review were not in line with the Annual Action Plan of the line Ministry. According to the Annual Action Plan of the line Ministry, it was scheduled to be implemented 40 activities in Hambantota District and other 09 activities in Ratnapura District. However, according to the Annual Action Plan of the Centre, only 09 activities to be planned to implement in Hambantota District and 04 activities in Ratnapura District. Further, it was planned to implement only 02 activities in Kurunegala District whilst an activity in Polonnaruwa District according to the in the Annual Action Plan of the line Ministry. However, the Centre was planned to implement 13 and 16 activities in Kurunegala and Polonnaruwa Districts respectively during the year under review.

4.3 Human Resources Management

The following observations are made.

- (a) The approved and actual cadre of the Centre as at 31 December 2015 consisted with 266 and 226 posts respectively, thus there were 40 posts remained vacant as at that date. The key managerial posts such as Director, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors were remained vacant since 2011 and that was badly affected for the smooth operations of the Centre. According to the Scheme of Recruitment and Promotions of the Centre, the human resources, finance and administration activities of the Centre are remained under the

purview of the Director, Human Resources and Finance and such post was remained unfilled for over 05 years. It was further observed that the human resources management and financial activities of the Centre are being handled by 02 Assistant Directors since the year 2011.

- (b) According to the Scheme of Recruitment and Promotions of the Centre, experience over 15 years in managerial position in a public enterprise is needed for the post of Director Education and Mitigation of Disasters. However, the persons who did not possess such experience had been recruited for such posts.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Enactment of the Disaster Management Centre Act

The Disaster Management Centre is functioning under purview of the National Disaster Management Council established in terms of Section 18 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No.13 of 2005. Even though the Ministry of Disaster Management had taken action to amend the Act as enable to delegate additional powers to the Centre and forwarded the draft act to the Department of Legal Draftsman on 16 June 2014, the draft act had not been approved even up to 31 May 2016.

5.2 National Emergency Operating Plan

The National Emergency Operation Plan prepared by the Centre in terms of provisions in Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act, No.13 of 2005 in order to establish a national policy on rescue persons and properties in emergency situations could not be implemented effectively due to the following reasons, even it is an urgent need of the country.

- (a) The National Emergency Operation Plan had not been submitted by the Centre for the approval of Interim Management Committee of the Disaster Management Council.
- (b) The comments of 07 Government Departments, out of 48 Government Departments responsible to implement the Operation Plan had not been received to the Centre even as at 30 June 2016, due to various reasons such as changes of the functions and responsibilities

of such Departments, transferring out of the officers involved for the preparation of the Plan to other Departments and delays on follow up actions thereon. As a result, the Operation Plan could not be finalized even as at 30 June 2016.

5.3 Vehicle Utilization

According to the information received from the Transport Unit there were 39 motor vehicles in the vehicle fleet of the Centre. However, the details of 37 motor vehicles were only made available in the register of fixed assets. Out of that only 07 motor vehicles were registered under the name of the Centre and others were registered under the name of the line Ministry. Further, the Boards of Survey on motor vehicles had not been carried out during the year under review as required by the Financial Regulation 756.

5.4 Internal Audit

Even though a separate Unit for internal audit functions was established, only 02 officers were attached to the Internal Audit Unit. It was observed that 30 per cent of revenue, expenses and other operating activities of the year under review had not been subjected to audit of the Internal Audit Section. Further, the comments of the management on audit observations in 15 internal audit reports issued during the year under review had not been received as at 31 December 2015.

5.5 Procurement Plan

It was observed that actions had been taken to procure the items such as rescue bags, tents and searching equipment etc., more than the required quantities shown in the Procurement Plan for the year under review and a sum of Rs 4.30 million had been spent excessively thereon. Further, an amount of Rs. 75 million had been allocated in the Procurement Plan to procure 10 capital items and expected to complete such procurements before 30 June 2015. However, action had not been taken to procure such assets even as at 31 December 2015. Hence, the Procurement Plan of the Centre had not been made use as an effective instrument of financial control.

Auditor General,
Department of Auditor General,
306/72,
Polduwa Road,
Battaramulla

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended in 31 December 2015 in terms of Section 14(2) (c) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971.

With reference to your letter dated 15th June 2015 and same number DMG/A/DAMC/1/15/12 on the above matter? Explanations in this regard are as follows:

2.2 Comments of Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Accounting Standards

Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 07

Agree.

Revaluation of assets are being done by now and you are kindly informed that the relevant values for the year 2016 will be included in the accounts.

2.2.2. Accounting Deficiencies

(a) Agree.

It is agreed to amend the balances of the previous year in the financial statements and equipment maintenance cost amounting to Rs. 4,821,600/- has not been mentioned. The purchasing of such equipment has been mentioned as note no.12 as an investment from the capital receipts in the year 2013.

(b) Disagree.

All the details of the projects that have not been completed by 31st December 2015 that have been supplied by the Disaster Mitigation Unit to the Financial Division have been accounted as work in progress.

(b) 12 motor cycles received by the Centre in 2016 from the United Nations Development Programme have not been handed over to the Centre in a proper manner and transferring of those motor cycles to the Centre has not taken place up to now. Although the Centre received the forms MTA 6 and MTA 8 of the Department of Motor Traffic Commissioner it has been revealed that the forms and the registration

certificate for 4 motor cycles are not in the Centre. Apart from the copy of the documents with regard to the transfer that should be sent by the transferor to the Motor Traffic Commissioner and the copy that should be kept with the transferor, the other forms with regard to the 08 motor cycles are there according to the Finance Division and those forms have been signed with the dates. Accordingly about 06 years have been passed since those documents with regard to the transferring of those motor cycles were signed.

Transferring activities should be finalized within 14 days since the documents with regard to the transfers are signed and failure to do so within 14 days, a fine of Rs. 100.00 per day should be paid to the Motor Traffic Department. Therefore if these motor bicycles are transferred now the Centre has to pay a fine that exceeds Rs. 200,000.00. Most of those motor cycles are in a poor condition and the facts with regard to this revealed that those motor cycles are not roadworthy and are now kept in district offices. Therefore you are kindly informed that steps will be taken to report to the interim management committee of the Disaster Management Centre about the action that will be taken in the future with regard to those motor cycles.

(c) Agree

Relevant rectifications will be done in year 2016.

(d) Agree

All the assets owned by the National Assembly for Disaster Management comes under the Ministry of Disaster Management and you are kindly informed that the correct information in this regard can be obtained from the Ministry of Disaster Management.

(e) Agree.

You are kindly informed that although the relevant information in the description is not correct, the balance sheet is correct.

(f) Disagree

According to the asset depreciation valuation policy of the Centre depreciation is not calculated for the year the assets were purchased/ acquired. Therefore in no. 05 of the Accounts Statement depreciation calculations are done in a correct manner.

(g) Agree

The expenses that should be paid at the end of the year have been taken within the accounting system as far as possible to do accounts on the accrued basis. But as far as this institution is concerned it is very difficult to include all district level transactions completely into the accrued basis in a limited time period. Therefore fuel expense, security expenses and cleaning expenses that are relevant to the final 15 days at the end of the year have been included in this value and all those expenses will be completely paid off within a few days from the end of the year.

(h) Agree

This difference has occurred due to a fault in calculating the amortization in the year 2013 and action will be taken to rectify it in year 2016.

- (i) You are kindly informed that the Cabinet Paper with regard to the transferring of the building and the land in which the Disaster Management Centre is established has been directed to the Ministry of Disaster Management.

(j) Agree

Necessary payments have been made by checking the goods and equipment to which the purchasing orders have been issued after the completion of procurement activities in the financial year 2015. The equipment so purchased has been used to face the sudden floods that occurred in 2016. You are kindly informed that if that equipment have not been purchased at that moment it would not have been possible to use them in that manner.

(k) Agree

There are used ones among those goods and equipment and value of those things should be assessed and entered into accounts. The relevant cost couldn't be obtained to enter the value of those goods into the accounts. But the values of the goods will be obtained in the year 2016 and it will be included in the accounts in the future.

(l) Disagree

The value of Rs. 14,979,600/- that have been presented under No. 13 of the balance sheet is correct and it can be rectified through the ledger accounts. Further, you are kindly informed that the receipts from other organizations within the year and the expenses from those receipts are mentioned as other expenses in monetary notes N. 04.

2.2.3 Lack of evidence for auditing

(a) Financial provisions for the awareness programmes for the year 2015 have been received by the Disaster Management Centre in May 2015 and the programmes that have been planned for the first six months couldn't be implemented accordingly. Several programmes were implemented under the 100 day programme in Colombo, Rathnapura and Jaffna districts using the balance of money in 2014. The progress of those programmes has been reported to the Interim Management Committee in the Disaster Management Centre.

(b) Emergency responses for sudden disasters is a task assigned to the Emergency Operation Centre. All the disasters that occur in 2015 were coordinated by the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). All these facts have been included in daily situation reports issued by the EOC. In addition to that the tasks performed by the EOC have been included in the progress report for the year 2015. In addition to that the tasks performed by EOCs are included in the progress report for the year 2015.

(b) Disagree

Rs. 168,000 has been paid by the cheque no. 006106 - 09/09/2015 OSAKA IT by G 35 format. You are kindly informed that all the documents to prove the payment have been filed.

2.2.4 Noncompliance to the laws, regulations and management decisions.

Financial regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

(i) FR No. 104 and FR No. 110

You are kindly informed that relevant reports with regard to vehicle accidents are being completed.

(ii) FR 371 (5)

Agree

These advances have been settled within a month from the day the year came to an end and the reason for the delay in the settlement was due to the delay in getting money from the General Treasury and there was a delay in giving advances to the districts. You are kindly informed that advances would be settled within the relevant period of time in future.

(iii) FR 757 (1) (a) and (b)

Agree

Inventory has been balanced. The Board of Survey has surveyed the balances and verified as correct and you are kindly informed that in the future it will be certified by the store keeper and signed by him.

2.5 Un reconciled accounts

(a) Disagree

You are kindly informed that according to the final accounts under 2.5 (a) that have been shown as i, ii, iii, and iv the balances in the accounts are matched with the balances of the ledger.

Accounting ledger is a computerized system and final accounts have been prepared based on that. You are kindly informed that all financial information needed for auditing can be obtained from this system and the accounts clerks maintain documents for their convenience. These written documents with regard to advances are kept as souvenirs and those documents will be removed from use in the future.

(b) Agree

You are kindly informed that the expenditure reports with regard to the districts of Mulativ, Batticaloe and Mannar were collected and relevant settlements have been done in 2016.

(c) Rs. 256,568.87/= out of Rs.560, 809/= should be charged from Mr. K. Wimalarajah. 5.3 (c) has a reply regarding the Rs. 168,645.10 that was due. Rs. 120,000/= should be received from Mr. K. G. M. Jagath regarding the accident faced by the Cab. Rs. 20,000/= out of this has been settled by the receipt no. RCT 244 on 12th May 2016. You are kindly informed that necessary action has been taken and a notice to collect the balance has been sent to him in writing.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

3.2 Legal matters against the institution or initiated by the institution

(a) Agree

You are kindly informed that relevant revelations with regard to the financial statements from the year 2016 will be done.

(b) Agree

You are kindly informed that relevant revelations with regard to the financial statements from the year 2016 will be done.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

(a) Small scale projects

The Centre estimated Rs. 614,872,537.74 for 83 projects in 23 districts for the year under review and an estimate of Rs. 505,390,620.09 has been allocated for the year 2015.

- (i) Out of those projects the work on 44 projects have not been completed by the end of 31 December 2015 and you are kindly informed that as revealed in quarterly progress review meetings conducted with the participation of District Assistant Secretaries, reasons such as commencing of such projects at the final quarter of the year, problems with regard to the awarding of the tender, social problems in the areas in which the projects were supposed to be implemented and bad weather conditions have been shown as excuses in this regard.
- (ii) Kurunegala and Polonnaruwa projects have been implemented according to the decisions taken at the meetings conducted regarding the reconstruction of the damaged infrastructure facilities in those districts and the monthly progress reports submitted to the Ministry and to the Interim Management Committee have shown that all the projects except for the 03 projects for the district of Kegalle have been commenced by 31 December 2015. Advances have been given for the projects for the district of Kegalle and the District Secretary has requested the total amount of money and action has been taken to get advice from the Secretary to the Ministry and the Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard. However, as a result of being unable to come into an agreement by the end of the final quarter you are kindly informed that action has been taken to get the advances back to the Centre.
- (iii) You are kindly informed that due to the floods that occurred in 2015 the projects couldn't be started within the planned period.
- (iv) Written agreements are signed for all those projects at the DSD and District levels and you are informed that there are agreements for all the projects and the copies of those agreements will be filed and submitted.
- (v) Issuing of provisions for this project have been done according to the relevant task and you are kindly informed that advances have been given based on the detailed estimates.
- (vi) Based on a decision taken at a meeting to review the flood situation in the district of Polonnaruwa the action plan has been amended by the end of the year and these projects have been included according to the advice given on that meeting to repair the damages caused

- from the floods. Therefore there is a delay in signing the agreements regarding the projects in that district.
- (vii) Sometimes the District Secretaries demand the full amount of money to start the procurement process and according to the procurement guidelines it has been shown as a necessity. Therefore you are kindly informed that although money has been issued in such special occasion's action has been taken to come into an agreement after discussing this issue in the meeting of District Secretaries.
 - (viii) According to a decision taken at the meeting held when the Action Plan was prepared there were instructions to include the projects for the district of Hambantota into the Action Plan based on the gross estimates and it has been informed that the detailed estimates and project reports with regard to those projects would be given when the project is implemented. But due to the failure on their part to provide enough information the projects couldn't be implemented and the Action Plan has to be revised.
- (a) Large scale projects
- (i) It has been proposed to complete the Kalutara, Jaffna and Dambulla projects in 2014 and though the tasks that have been planned regarding the Dambulla and Jaffna projects for the relevant year have been completed within the required year allocations to finalize all the payments was not received by the Treasury. Therefore arrangements have been made to make all the payments in 2015. But Kalutara – Panadura flood mitigation projects couldn't be completed as planned in the relevant year and unauthorized constructions have been removed for those projects and a number of social problems erupted from it. A discussion was held with the project monitoring section of the Central Bank and a decision was taken to continue this project after discussing this problem with the relevant parties and obtaining a technical report from the Moratuwa University. This is an urban area and there are many problems faced when the activities that have been planned are being implemented and detailed answers have been provided for audit queries in the past. This project couldn't be completed in 2015 and Ministry was informed about it and we have been informed to complete the project by June 2016 and to submit the final reports. Accordingly, I agree to provide a detailed report for auditing.
 - (ii) The gross estimate for the Dambulla project is Rs. 90 million. The project commenced accordingly and due to a problematic situation that existed when the tender was awarded for the first phase no payment was made for the first phase and based on the advice given

from higher officials and with the agreement of the National Planning Department the money that has been allocated for that was used for another project. Construction of gabion walls for the canals that have been cut have been stopped and based on the instructions given to complete the phase 02 and 03 until the investigations are completed from the Presidential Investigation Unit the work related to those phases were started and completed. However by 2015 there was a probability that the private property can be damaged due the damages that occurred on the sides of the canal because the 1st phase 2013 has been completed only halfway, the money that has been paid with regard to the 1st phase is used. There was an agreement that the project be finalized in 2015 and relevant allocations have been obtained accordingly. The provisions that have been provided are as follows.

Year	Allocations provided (Rs.)
2013	20,200,000.00
2014	20,000,000.00
2015	42,000,000.00

(iii) The background related to the delay of this project is shown under (a) I, and the Ministry, the project monitoring department of the General Treasury have been informed in this regard and you are kindly informed that arrangements have been made to complete this by June 2016.

(c) Issuing of money from the Ministry of Disaster Management was delayed until the first week of December and you are kindly informed that updating plans on local disaster preparedness and emergency responses and preparation of 4 programmes for printing couldn't be completed by 31st December 2015.

(d) Early Warning Section

A training programme was planned on Incident Command System in 2016 but couldn't implement the programme due to the difficulties in finding trained trainers, having to work on various disasters that occurred in the previous year and the delays in getting financial allocations.

(e) The reason for the non-inclusion of the tasks that should be performed by the Emergency Operation Unit is the nature of those tasks. That is emergency operation Centre is doing emergency operation coordination activities 24x7 and the situation, the time and the date of unexpected disasters cannot be forecast previously and therefore these things cannot be included in the Action Plan.

But in emergency situations Emergency Operation Center performs the following functions.

1. Early Warning and Evacuate the people in the disaster prone areas.
2. Co-ordinate the operations. (Direct the three forces and the Police for operations.)
3. Co- ordinate other partner institutions. E.g.:- Telecom/ CEB, Water Supply and Drainage Board/ Mahaweli Authority.
4. Co- ordinate the activities with regard to the fulfillment of fundamental needs of the victims.
5. Co –ordinate necessary activities until the victims are recovered.
6. Report all disaster information..

(a) Work related to disaster preparedness

4.2 Management Inefficiencies

(a) Disaster Management Centre established a satellite technology centre in 2009 in Padukka Telecom premises and the main objective is to get satellite technology for disaster management. ICET has established this system without any previous studies and with a technology that cannot be used to fulfill the needs of the institution and now the technical equipment and the methods are out dated and it is in a state of defunct. Since this area belongs to the Telecom the need to use this area there was a need to use this place for another purpose. Therefore this satellite technology equipment system was removed from the place and it was brought to the Disaster Management Centre.

(b) Disagree

This stock has been purchased and stored on the need of the Emergency Operation Centre. The sections who requested goods have been informed to collect their stuff.

(c) Disagree

Several inventories are maintained on the need and the entries are made after balancing the inventories and there is an accounting software system to maintain inventories. Those documents can be combined and updated whenever necessary. Accurate inventory is maintained by accounting software. You are kindly informed that it can be used for auditing.

(d) The decisions taken to implement those projects were taken according to the decisions taken at the meetings chaired by the Minister and the progress of the projects relevant to the Action Plan given by the Disaster Management Centre has been reported to the Ministry and the Interim Management Committee.

	District	As per the Action Plan of the Ministry	As per the Action Plan of the Centre	The reason for the changes in projects.
1.	Hambantota	40	09	Implementation of the projects in the district of Hambantota has been suspended as the detailed estimates and reports have not been received and it has been informed to the Ministry when the monthly progress is submitted.
2.	Kilinochchi	06	01	Since the 06 projects are about the construction of wells and those 06 projects will be implemented under one project
3.	Kurunegala	02	13	The decisions taken at the meetings to include projects to reconstruct the infrastructure facilities in the districts of Kurunegala and Polonnaruwa taking into consideration the damages caused in those areas due to the disaster that took place in the final quarter of the year.
4.	Matale	02	04	Other allocations have been used for the projects due to various social and administration problems that aroused and to fulfill the need to complete some projects immediately and it has been changed on the request made by the District Secretaries. This has been informed to the Ministry when the monthly progress and the programmes are submitted.
5.	Ampara	01	02	Other allocations have been used for the projects due to various social and administration problems that aroused and to fulfill need to complete some projects immediately and it has been changed on the request made by the District Secretaries. This has been informed to the Ministry when the monthly progress and the programmes are submitted.
6.	Galle	04	03	We have been informed that one project was completed by Balapitya Pradeshiya Sabha and that project was not implemented.
7.	Kegalle	04	02	Other allocations have been used for the projects due to various social and administration problems that aroused and to fulfill need to complete some

				projects immediately and it has been changed on the request made by the District Secretaries. This has been informed to the Ministry when the monthly progress and the programmes are submitted.
8.	Nuwara - Eliya	04	03	Project was cancelled because it will not be successful due to unauthorized constructions.
9.	Polonnaruwa	01	16	The decisions taken at the meetings to include projects to reconstruct the infrastructure facilities in the districts of Kurunegala and Polonnaruwa taking into consideration the damages caused in those areas due to the disaster that took place in the final quarter of the year.
10.	Rathnapura	07	04	1. Due to a personal land dispute it has been cancelled after the field observations. 2. Cancelled due to the objections from the land owners. 3. As field observations confirmed that there is no disaster situation.
11.	Gampaha	-	01	As per the decisions taken at the meeting chaired by the Minister to construct the canals in the Gampaha district to mitigate floods, the Canal Cleaning project has been implemented and it has been informed to the Ministry of Disaster Management when the programmes and the progress is submitted.

4.3 Staff Administration

(a) Staff Administration

The following vacancies have been filled out of the vacancies that existed by 31.12.2015

	The No. of posts
○ Financial Officer	01
○ Disaster Management Assistant	02
○ Driver*	04
○ KKS	03

- Since 04 vehicles were due for the Centre from the National Budget Department 04 new posts had been created. But the said number of vehicles were not given and action was taken to recruit only 02 drivers and 02 vacancies were not filled as 02 vehicles were not given to the Centre.

- Submissions on the other vacancies that existed by 31.12.2015
 - Assistant Director posts (02)
The problem with regard to the qualifications required for the Assistant Director (mitigation) has been directed to the Department of Management Services and once its approval is granted this vacancy will be filled.

 - Assistant Director (media)
This position needs certain changes to assign more responsibilities apart from the duties assigned to this post and once the approval of the Department of Management Services is obtained for that, this post will be filled.

 - Assistant Director (district) 06 posts
These 06 positions couldn't be filled because this is operating under the supervision of an officer from the three forces with the approval of the national Assembly of Disaster Management.

As per the decision given by the National Assembly to attach a senior officer in the army for the post of Director (operations) an officer has been temporarily attached and therefore recruitment cannot be done.

 - Director (Human Resource and Finance)
To recruit persons for these posts applications were called on 8 times through paper advertisements but qualified persons did not apply and therefore interviews couldn't be conducted. Once this situation is reported to the Interim Management Committee of the Centre approval has been granted to create two posts i.e. Director (Human Resource and Administration) and Director (Finance) based on the recommendations given from the Committee. The Scheme of Recruitment for that has now been sent to the Department of Management Services and once the approval is granted for that applications will be called again.

 - Deputy Director (09 posts)
There are 09 Deputy Director posts in the Centre and those posts should be appointed through internal promotions. To get qualified for that a satisfactory 10 years service in

the post of Assistant Director or a similar post is essential and the current officers are eligible for that after 30th June 2021. Therefore according to the existing promotion procedure those vacancies cannot be filled before that date.

This situation is informed to the Department of Management Services and as an alternative, opportunity has been given to the officers who have completed a satisfactory service of 10 years in the government or in an government institution in a junior management level position and with 04 years of satisfactory service in the Assistant Director post in the Centre on permanent basis but should be limited only to this occasion. The letter to follow this alternative has been sent by the Department of Management Services on 07.12.2015 and the Ministry of Disaster Management has informed the Centre that action should be taken accordingly and the progress should be reported to the Ministry.

Accordingly, these facts were directed to Interim Management Committee of the Centre and the approval was obtained and calling of internal applications for the post of Deputy Director was done on 30.03.2016 and the final date was 25.04.2016. Accordingly, the future activities with regard to the internal promotions for the posts of Deputy Directors will be carried out.

- (b) It has not been confirmed that the officers who have been recruited for the 02 posts of Deputy Director have not fulfilled the required qualifications and there is an ongoing process to confirm the qualifications as informed by the Department of Auditor General.

As informed by the Department of Auditor General letters have been sent by the Centre to the Department of Management Services to confirm the qualifications of those officers when they were recruited to the relevant posts and that department has informed the Ministry of Disaster Management the service experience of those officers should be confirmed by inquiring in writing from the institutions in which these officers served previously. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Director General of this Centre.

So that process is ongoing at present.

- (c) Accordingly the Audit section of the government has informed orally that the ' post of director in the organization' should be rectified as the post of "assistant director'.

Submission in this regard has been shown under 4.3 (a)

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Establishment of the Act of Disaster Management Centre

You are kindly informed that the activities with regard to the amendment of the above act are done by the legal section of the Ministry of Disaster Management.

5.2 National Emergency Operation Plan.

(a) The reason for not submitting the National Emergency Operation Plan was that this was prepared by the Centre only in English. Later it was handed over to another institution for translation and it was prepared in Sinhala and English.

But the technical words in this plan have not been translated into Sinhala and English correctly and it had to be checked separately and it took a long time. Therefore the finalized plan couldn't be submitted to the Interim Management Committee.

(b) The operation plan is about the tasks and responsibilities of stakeholders and 48 departments and the 07 stakeholders did not send their amendments to us basically due to the reason that the names of these institutions that were there at the beginning of the plan have been changed by now and the officers who worked in these institutions were not there at that time and moreover due to the lack of knowledge and interest on the part of the present officers they did not submit the amendments. We met them several times and informed them that as the stakeholders in the relevant plan they should submit the amendments to the plan and then we now possess the amended plan.

5.3 Control of vehicles

(a) Agreed

Activities with regard to the physical checking of vehicles are being done by now and you are kindly informed that it will be completed before 15th of July 2016.

(b) You are kindly informed that relevant corrections have been done based on the advice from the Auditor.

(c) Agreed

Although the relevant forms to transfer those vehicles were completed and directed to the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management to be directed to the Department of Motor Traffic but the Secretary to the Ministry did not give his consent for that.

However based on the audit query it has been noted that this should be directed to the Ministry of Disaster Management for its approval.

- (d) The Army Commander has been informed by the letter dated 22.07.2015 and No. DMC/02/05/68 requesting to take action to charge that money from the army officer who served as the Assistant Director of the Disaster Management Unit in the district of Matara. It has been noted to send a reminder again.

5.6 Training Plan

On the advice from the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management training needs assessment and a training plan has been prepared for a period of 3 years but failed to get financial provisions for that.

Another training programme has been prepared by now in the year 2016 for a period of 3 years from 2017 to 2019 and it was submitted to the Interim Management Committee and you are kindly informed that it has been approved.

5.5 Preparation of modules to create awareness.

Though financial allocations were requested from the beginning of 2016 we did not receive the money. Then financial allocations were received under UNDP and the awareness module was prepared and sent to the 25 District Secretaries to get their views with regard to their ideas, proposals, practical problems and necessary changes. Once those ideas and proposals are received action will be taken to finalize it before end of 2016.

5.6 Internal Auditing

Agreed

The Internal Audit Section of the Centre has prepared a successful annual internal audit plan approved by the Board of Directors of the Centre and they have faced a number of problems due to the lack of human resources when completing the tasks mentioned in the monthly audit plans prepared based on the annual plan. There are only two officers attached to each office that have been established in the 25 districts and in the Centre office in Colombo. The service of at least another two officers is needed for each office. It is hoped to carry out the auditing efficiently by increasing the human resources in the internal audit section with the new recruitments that will be done in the future.

The relevant sections have been informed to get answers for the relevant internal audit queries.

5.7 Procurement Plan

(a) Disagree

Once the procurement plan is prepared by the Centre it is directed to the Ministry and sent to the Treasury with the approval of the Secretary.

(c) Agreed

According to the Procurement Plan for 2015 the purchasing of 10 items should be completed by 30.07.2015 due to the practical problems in the procurement process and due to the changes that took place in the governing structure it couldn't be finished on the planned date and you are kindly informed that in future, action will be taken to minimize the problems and complete all the transactions on the due date.

The allocations made at the initial stage of the procurement process is Rs. 75,000,000.00 and Rs. 164, 521.00 was spent out of it and it has been presented as follows.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Voucher</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Total</u>
			Rs.	Rs.
2015.06.10	231	<u>A.R.D.Y.Subasiri</u> Advances to print tender sheets (AsianTencho Solutions)	20,000	
2015.06.19	341	<u>A.R.D.Y.Subasiri</u> Balance of the expenses for printing tender document	38,500	58,500
2015.07.21		<u>ANCL</u>		
	346	Paper Advertisements- Daily News	36,075	
	347	Paper Advertisements- Thinekaran	22,477.50	
	345	Paper Advertisements - Dinamina	31,468.50	90,021
2015.07.22	344	<u>Neil Fernando and Co.</u> Boat Trailer Transportation Fees – Colombo to Matara		16,000
		Total		164,521
				=====

(d) Agreed

We accept that paper advertisements had been published for an additional number of canoes, search and rescue bags and 8 person tents and based on the requirements at the time of purchase and considering the market unit value of the items the approval of the Secretary was obtained to take further action to purchase an additional number using the balance that remained once the estimates are prepared.

(e) Such action has been taken subject to the approval of the procurement committee. We accept that procurement plan was to be amended and if such things happen in the future you are kindly informed that we are ready to act based on the findings of the Auditing.

6. Systems and Control

(a) Warehouse control

Agreed with (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

You are kindly informed that shortcomings under the above facts will be rectified in the future.

More attention has been focused on the matters mentioned under (a), (b), (c) and (d) and attention will be focused on those sections in the future.

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