



Annual Report

2017

Disaster Management Centre

Disaster Management Centre



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Content

1	Introduction	1
1.1	National Council for Disaster Management	1
1.2	Hazard under the purview of Disaster Management	2
2	Brief Profile of the Disaster Management Center	3
2.1	Vision, Mission and Objectives	3
2.2	Functions of the Disaster Management Center	3
2.3	Organization Structure of the Disaster Management Center	4
2.4	cadre Position of DMC and Recruitment of staff	5
2.4.1	Recruitment of Staff	5
2.4.2	District Disaster Management Coordinating Unit	7
2.5	Director General's Comments on the Disasters Occurred in 2017	8
2.5.1	Analysis of Impact of Disasters - 2017	8
i	Overview of impacts - 2017	8
ii	Damages to the houses - 2017	9
iii	Houses Damaged due to Various Disasters - 2017	10
iv	Damages to the houses – District Wise	11
v	Deaths / Disappearances and Injuries	13
vi	Deaths, Disappearances and Injuries – District Wise	14
vii	Affected Population – District Wise	15
viii	Summary of Last three years	16
ix	Summary of the impact of Disasters - 2017	17
3	Main Activities at the National Level	17
3.1	Revision of the DM Act	17
3.2	National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)	18
3.3	Integrated Disaster Management Programme (IDMP)	18
3.4	Interim Management Committee (IMC)	18
3.5	Audit and Management Committee	19
3.6	National Safety Day	19
3.7	Emergency Response Committee (ERC)	19
3.8	DMC Website (www.dmc.gov.lk)	20
3.9	Desinventar Data Base	20
4	Mitigation, Research and Development Division	21
4.1	Disaster Mitigation at District level	21
4.2	Flood Mitigation project	26
4.3	Damage and Lost Assessment System	26

4.4	Disaster Response Methodology within 72 hours	26
5	Preparedness & Planning Division	27
5.1	Introduction	27
5.2	Developing Community Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans at Grama Niladhari Level	29
5.3	National / District / Divisional Level Simulation Programmes	30
5.4	Preparedness Programmes at Grama Niladhari Level	32
5.5	Preparedness Activities in regard to Disasters Related to Dams of large reservoirs	33
5.6	Reducing the Number of Deaths that Occur in the Country due to Drowning	34
5.7	Formulation of Emergency Preparedness Programmes for Hospitals	34
5.8	School Disaster Protection Programmes	34
5.9	Training of Trainers Programme at Regional Level	35
5.10	Monsoon Preparedness Plan – National, District and Regional	36
5.11	National Disaster Management Plan 2018 -2030	37
5.12	Emergency Response Plan 2018 - 2030	37
5.13	Special Disaster Management Plan for the Area Affected by the Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Projects	38
6	Training and Awareness Division	39
6.1	National Level Training Program	40
6.1.1	Training of trainers programme to implement the Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka Efficiently and Effectively in Collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Social Empowerment and Social Welfare	40
6.2.2	The Programme to Establish Disaster Management Youth Volunteers Implemented together with the DMC and the National Youth Corpse - 2017	43
6.2	District Level Training and Awareness Program	47
7	Emergency Operation Center	48
7.1	Coordination of post Disaster Management Activities	52
7.2	Early warning	55
8	Financial Progress – 31st December 2016	63
9	Auditor General’s Report	88
10	Comments on Auditor General’s Report	98

Annual Report

1. Introduction

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

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

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

1.1 National Council for Disaster Management

The National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) was established in July 2005 as mandated by the Disaster Management Act 13 of 2005. This is the apex body for Disaster Management and is a high-level inter-ministerial body chaired by H.E. the President and vice-chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister. Other members of NCDM are Ministers in charge of selected subject areas specified in the Act, Provincial Council Chief Ministers (in the absence of Chief Ministers the Governors of such Provincial Councils) and five members of the Opposition. **(Fig. 1.1)**

National Council for Disaster Management

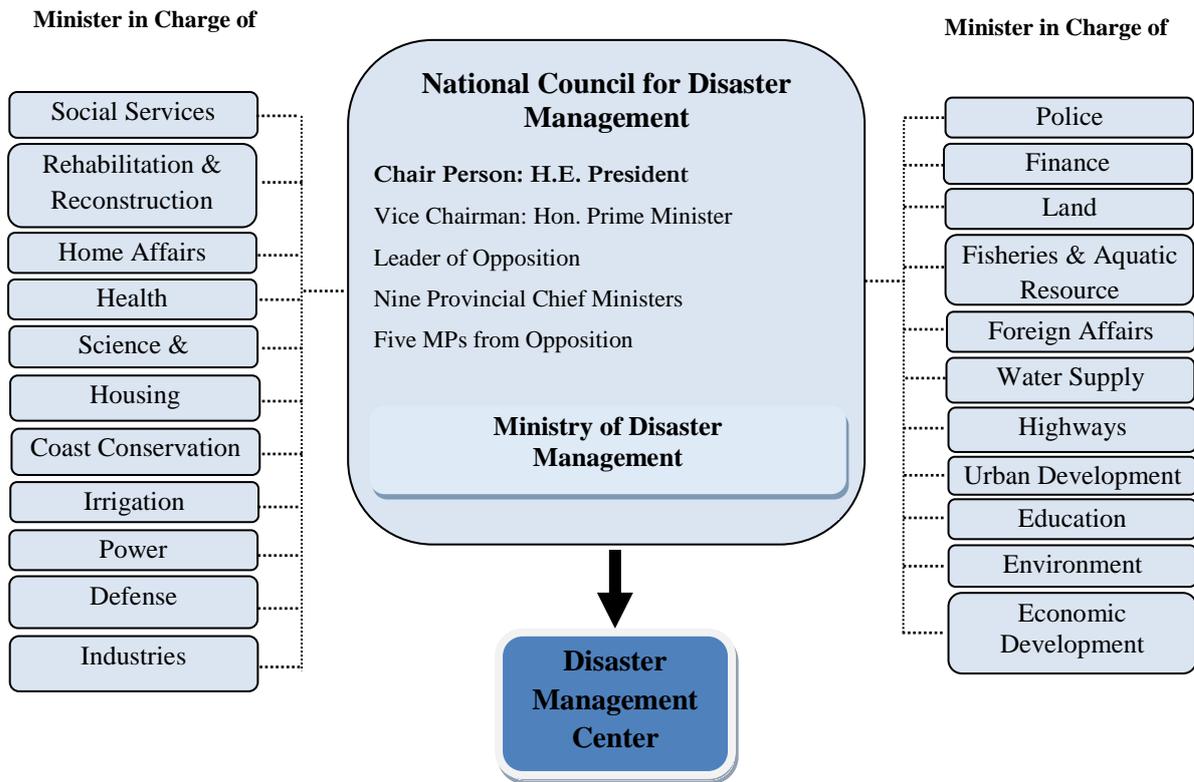


Figure 1.1: The Composition of the National Council

1.2 Hazards Under the Purview of Disaster Management

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

- a landslide
- a cyclone
- a flood
- a drought
- an industrial hazard
- a tsunami (seismic wave)
- an earthquake
- an air hazard
- a maritime hazard
- a fire
- an epidemic
- an explosion
- air raids
- civil or internal strife
- chemical accident
- radiological emergency
- oil spills including inland and marine oil spills
- nuclear disaster
- urban and forest fire
- coastal erosion
- tornados, lightening strikes and severe thunder storms

2. Brief Profile of the Disaster Management Centre

The national responsibility that has been assigned to the DMC is to implement the disaster management mechanism in Sri Lanka under the leadership of the Director General with the support of the six divisions. The main divisions are as follows.

1. Mitigation Research and Development.
2. Preparedness and Planning.
3. Training and Awareness.
4. Emergency Operations and Early Warning Dissemination.
5. Human Resources
6. Finance

To implement this national policy island wide, there are District Disaster Management Coordinating Units (DDMCUs) established at district level and the disaster management mechanism is implemented within the country efficiently and effectively.

2.1 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka.

Mission

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

Objectives

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

2.2 Functions of the DMC

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

- Formulation of National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP) based on the National Policy
- Hazard mapping and risk assessment
- Coordinating and conducting training and awareness programs

- Preparedness to respond to disasters including assisting government agencies to develop Preparedness Plans
- Early warning and dissemination
- Emergency operations management and coordination of search & rescue operations
- Coordination of post disaster activities including relief
- Disaster mitigation
- Research and Development (R&D)
- Mainstreaming DRR (MDRR) into development
- Coordination of climate change adaptation programmes
- Liaising with Ministries, government authorities / agencies, private sector agencies, NGOs, INGOs and other relevant agencies on DRR matters to ensure timely execution of the responsibilities
- Initiate and coordinate foreign aided projects for disaster mitigation, response and recovery.

2.3 Organization Structure of the DMC

The organisation structure has been finalised taking the various activities of the DMC into consideration, which is shown in **Fig. 2.1**.

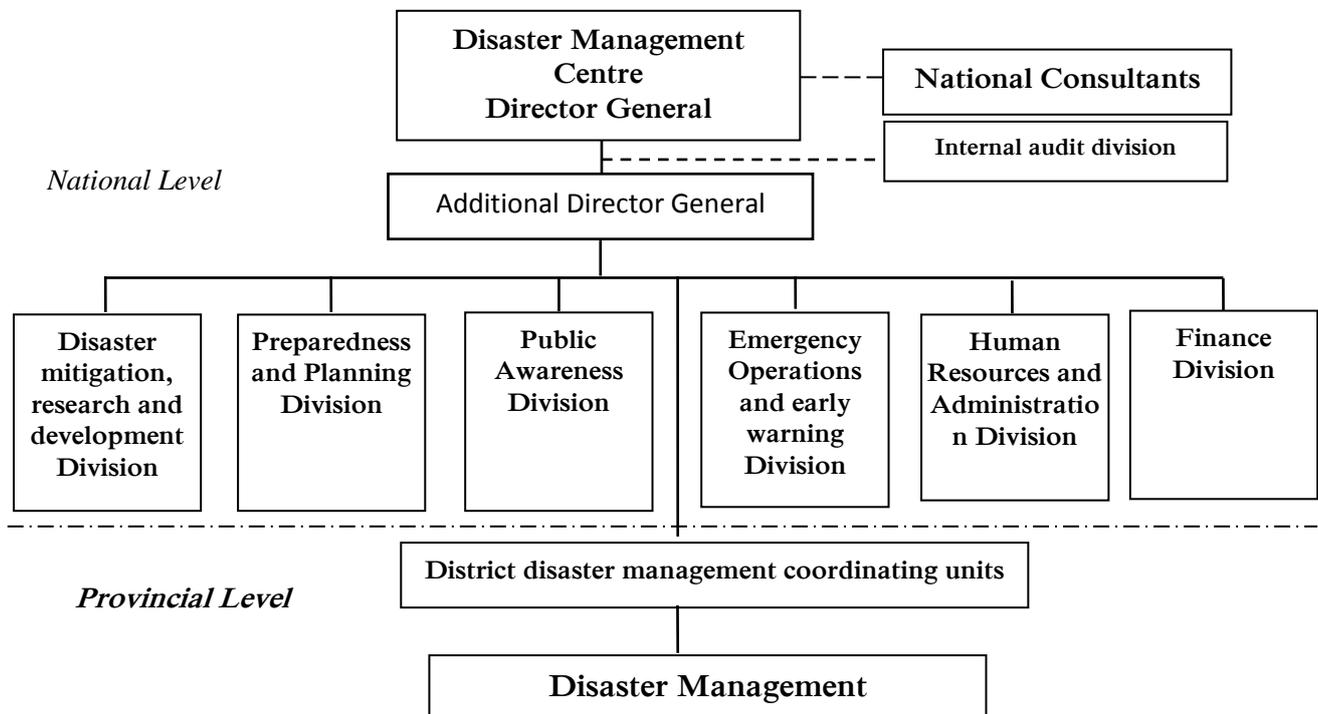


Figure 2.1: Organization Structure of the DMC

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 52.5% of the vacancies at the head office and districts have been filled.

Disaster Management Centre Cadre Position as at 31-12-2017

Position	Approved Cadre	Filled Cadre	Vacant
Director General	1	1	0
Additional Director General	1	1	0
Director	6	3	3
Internal Auditor	1	1	0
Deputy Director	18	0	18
Assistant Director	15	14	1
Assistant Director (District)	25	19	6
Accounting Officer	1	1	0
Administrative Officer	1	1	0
Personal Assistant	1	0	1
Investigating officer	1	0	1
Geo information data system analyst	1	1	0
System analyst	1	1	0
IT officer	1	0	1
Web Administrator	1	0	1
Librarian	1	0	1
Development Officer	101	1	100
Translator	2	0	2
IT Assistant	6	6	0
Video & Still Cameraman	1	1	0
Communication Technician	3	3	0
Radio Operator	1	0	1
Management Assistant / Disaster Management Assistant	201	178	23
Driver	39	37	2
KKS	35	34	1
Total	465	303	162

Table 2.1: Disaster Management Centre Cadre Position as at 31-12-2017

Position	Number
Assistant Director (District)	01
Assistant Director (Media and public relations)	01
Investigating Officer	01
Geo Information System Analyst	01
System Analyst	01
Librarian	01
Management Assistant (Technical)	
1. IT Assistant	06
2. Communication Technician	03
3. Radio Operator	01
4. Video and still cameraman	01
Management Assistant (non-technical)	41
Driver	02
KKS	25

Table 2.2: Recruitments during 2017

Position	Number
Network Administration	01
IT Officer	01
Management Assistant (non-technical)	19

Table 2.3: newly created posts in the DMC in 2017

Of the 03 vacancies exist for the post of Director in the Centre a Brigadier from Sri Lanka Army has been appointed for the post of Director (operations) for a period of 02 years and arrangements have been made to fill the vacancies for the posts of Director (Human Resources) and Director (Finance).

Arrangements have been made to fill the vacancies on the approval granted from the department of management services to fill the 18 vacancies for the post of Deputy Director.

As per the cadre information as at 31.12.2017 there are 06 vacancies for the post of assistant director (district). According to a decision taken by the management the offices in Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Puttlam districts are operated by army detachments deployed by the army. Therefore a senior officer from that detachment has been appointed to perform the duties of the Assistant Director and those officers cover the duties in those vacant posts. 100 development officer posts have been approved in 2017 and the relevant SOR has been prepared and approved in this year. Arrangement have been taken forthwith to fill those vacancies.

At the end of the year 2017 19 management assistant (non – technical) posts have been approved and including the number of vacancies that occurred due to resignations the total number of vacancies is 23. Applications have been called to fill those vacancies and due to the provincial councils election recruitments have been delayed. Arrangements have been made to fill the other vacancies in 2018.

Serial No.	Procurement	No. of items	Expenditure (Rs. Million)
01	Purchasing water bowsers for drinking water	75	143.99
02	Purchasing 40 HP Boat engines	42	18.48
03	Purchasing safety jackets	2000	7.00
04	Maintaining and repairing tsunami towers	77	117.17
05	Producing special boats by the navy	24	11.94
06	Purchasing ordinary boats	100	19.45
07	Purchasing canoes and	100	12.40
08	Purchasing 40 HP boat engines	125	100.00
09	Preparing demonstration sets for awareness	09	52.25
10	Purchasing a video camera, DSRL camera and a Laptop	01 per	4.34
11	Purchasing a computer to print photos	01	0.77
12	Translating the training module into Sinhala and Tamil	06	Pending

Table 2.4: Procurement as at 31st December 2017

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. DDMCUs consist of 25 Assistant Directors (district) and 100 District Disaster Management Assistants.

136 Army and Air force personnel are attached to Colombo, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota and Puttalam DDMCUs. All DDMCUs are established in the District Secretariat, except for the districts of Kalutara.

The District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism is shown in below in figure 2.2.

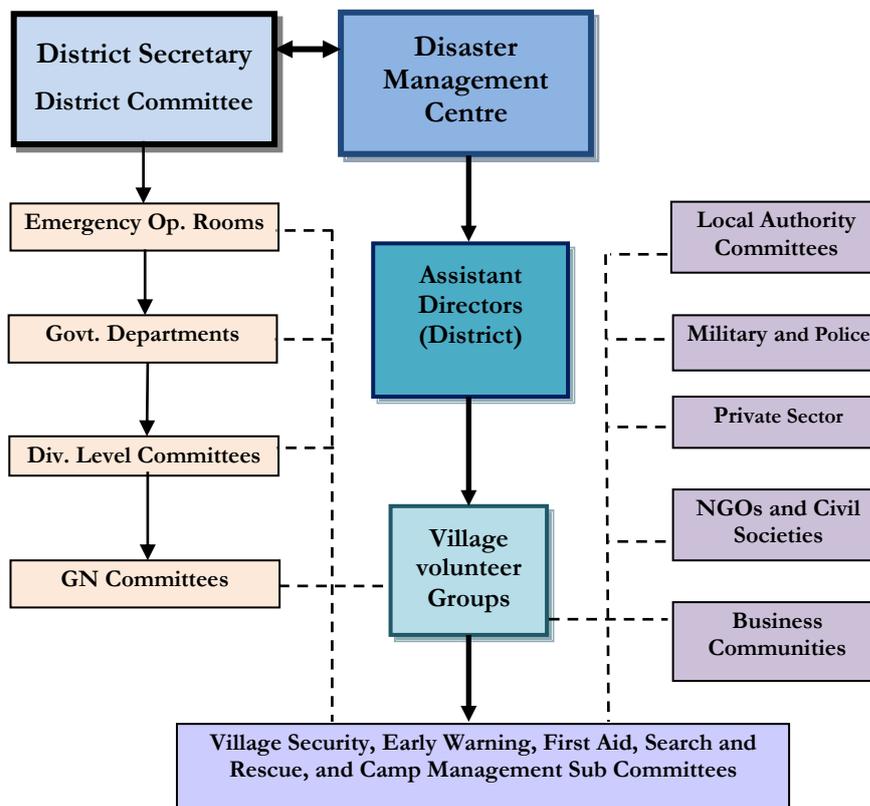


Figure 2.2: District Disaster Management Coordination Mechanism

2.5 Director General’s Comments on the disasters occurred in 2017

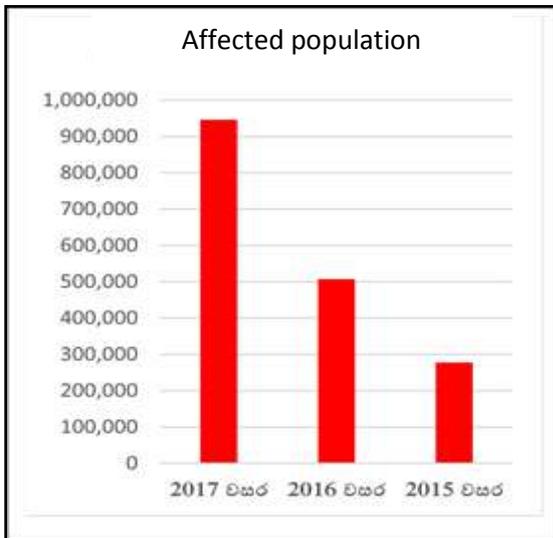
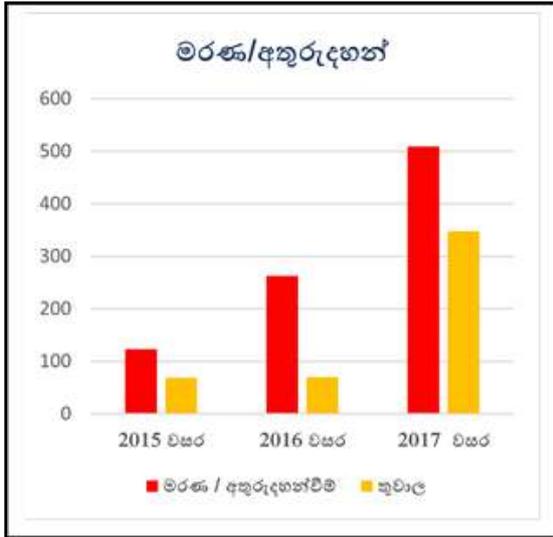
2.5.1 Analysis of Impacts of Disasters - 2017

i. Overview of Impacts – 2017

Total affected population in 2017 by floods, landslides, high winds, fire and lightning are approximately 946,176 and drought-affected population was 2,440,290. There was an increase in all categories compared to 2016. The death and injuries reported as 356 and 348 respectively. There is a significant increase in the number of houses that have been damaged and destroyed compared to 2016.

Disaster	Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Deaths / Disappearances	123	263	509
Injured	69	70	348
Affected Population	535744	1533144	3386466
Houses (completely destroyed)	685	952	2679
Houses (partially damaged)	6438	7279	46903

Table 2.5: Total impact of disaster



Note :

When the statistics of the disaster victims are presented the accumulated total has been used.

Eg;- if one person got affected twice during one year the total is considered as two.

Note : According to the above note drought affected people have not been included here.

ii. Damages to the Houses - 2017

Maximum number of houses that have been damaged in 2017 have been reported in November. The maximum number that has been reported was 33,639 and it was due to high winds and floods. The district of Kalutara reported the maximum number of damaged houses. Due to the heavy winds 15,729 houses have been damaged.

Galle, Colombo and Matara districts have also reported a higher number of damaged houses.

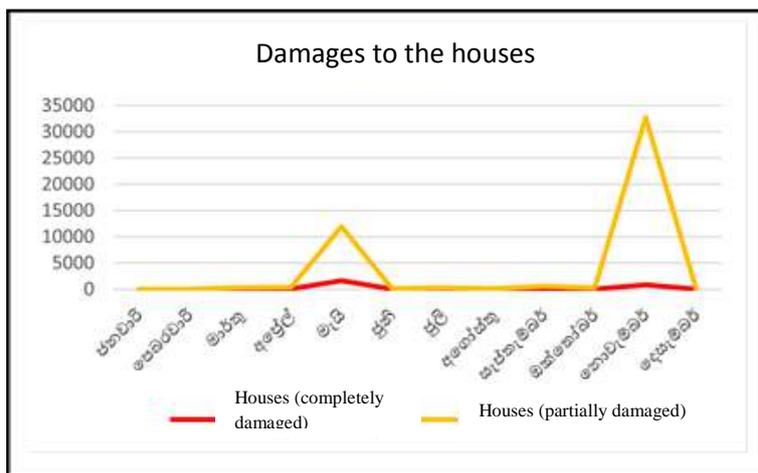
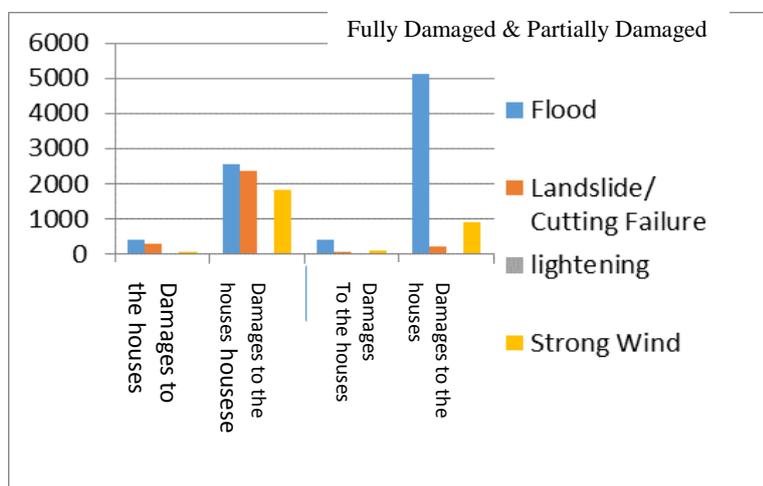


Figure 2.3: Damage of the Houses

iii. Houses Damaged Due to Various Disasters- 2017



Approximately 2, 679 houses were damaged and more that 46,908 were destroyed. The maximum damage was due to the floods.

Figure 2.4: Number of houses that have been destroyed/ damaged due to various disaster

Disaster	2015		2016		2017	
	Completely damaged	Partially damaged	Completely damaged	Partially damaged	Completely damaged	Partially damaged
Landslides/ slope failure	48	232	274	2370	325	1569
Floods	423	5112	385	2549	1411	11946
Lightning	1	31	6	25	2	40
High winds/ cyclones	122	1007	71	1965	860	33290
Total	594	6382	736	6909	2598	46845

Table 2.6 number of houses damaged/ destroyed due to various disasters.

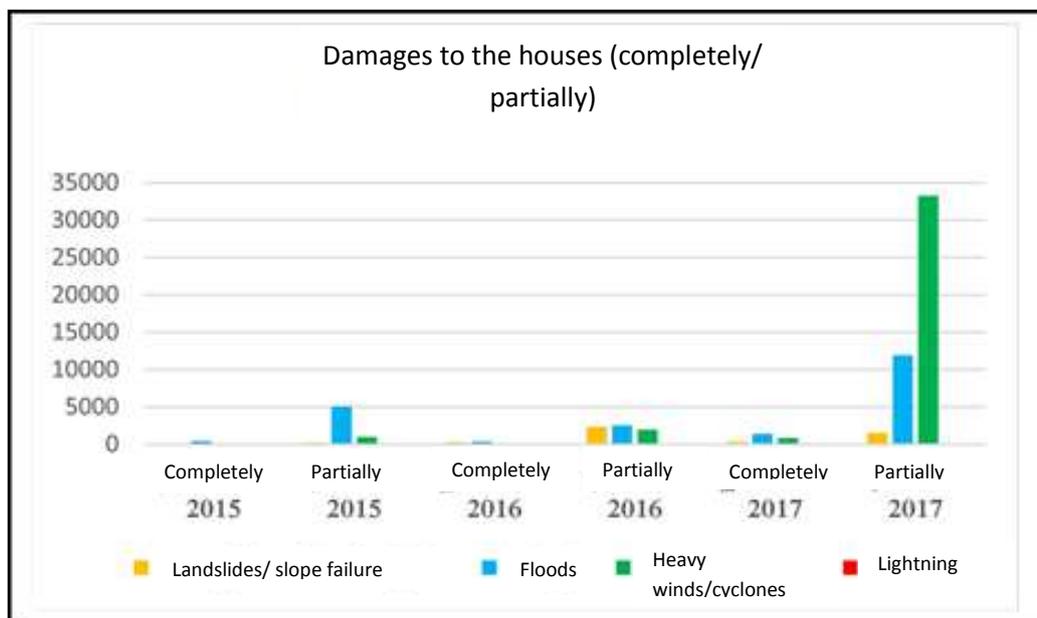


Figure 2.5: Damages to the houses (Completely / Partially)

iv. Damages to the Houses – District Wise

District	Completely damaged	Partially damaged
Ampara	0	118
Anuradhapura	0	253
Badulla	42	933
Batticaloe	13	76
Colombo	90	4830
Galle	380	8499
Gampaha	9	1118
Hambantota	96	1005
Jaffna	50	263
Kalutara	826	16266
Kandy	11	162
Kegalle	21	433
Kilinochchi	0	10
Kurunegala	0	94
Mannar	2	15
Matale	10	385
Matara	850	8543
Moneragala	12	273
Mulative	10	52
Nuwara Eliya	8	552
Polonnaruwa	0	401
Puttalam	3	8

Ratnapura	230	2260
Trincomalee	8	197
Vavuniya	8	162
Total	2679	46908

Table 2.7: completely and partially damaged houses – district wise

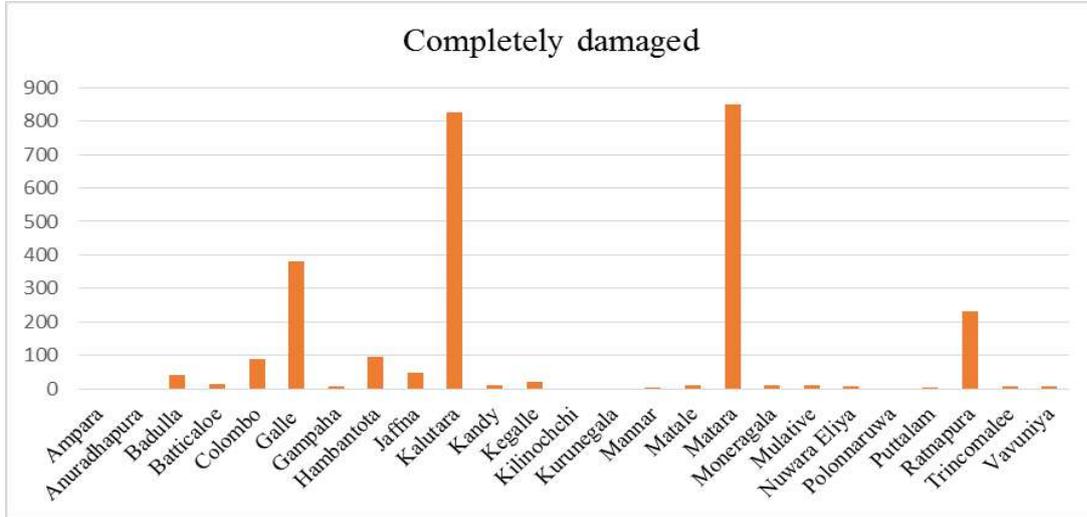


Figure 2.6: completely damaged houses – district wise

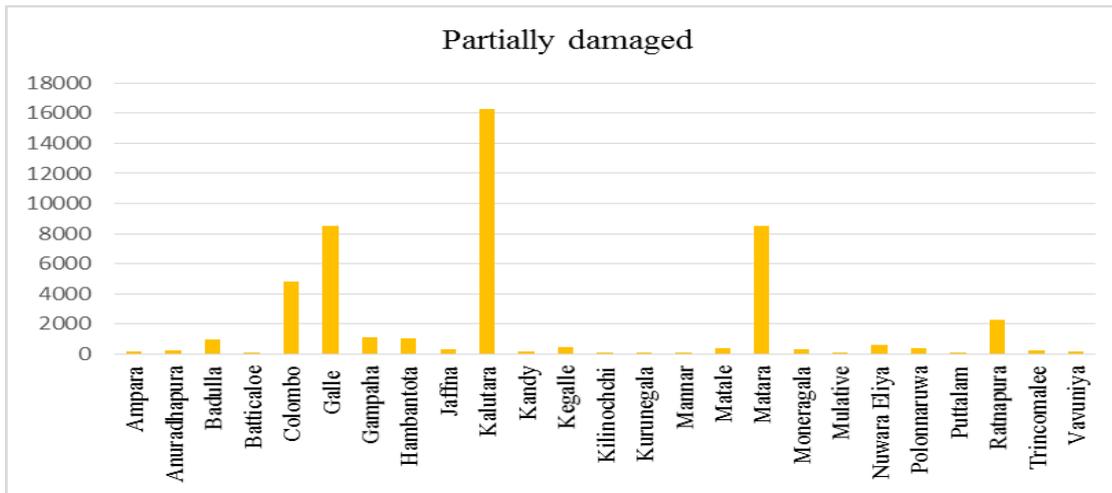
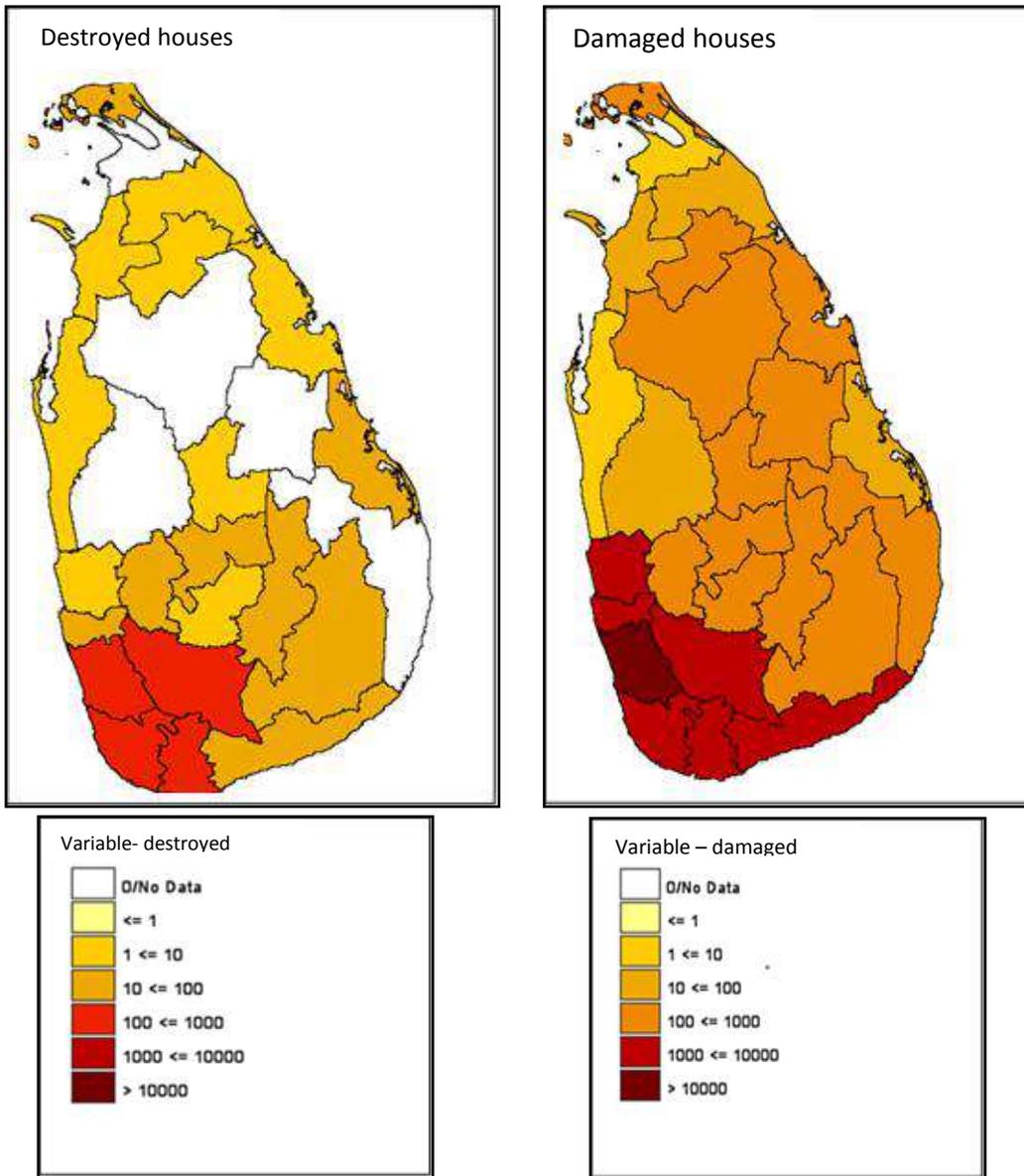


Figure 2.7: Partially damaged houses – district wise

District wise calculations show Matara as the district with the highest number of completely damaged houses and the number is 850. Kalutara district reported the highest number of partially damaged houses and it is 16,266. Houses in the Kalutara districts damaged due to the high winds that occurred in November and houses in the Matara district were partially damaged due to the floods in May.



v. Deaths / Disappearances and Injuries.

The highest number of deaths and disappearances have been reported in May due to the floods. The highest number of deaths and disappearances due to the landslides were reported from Ratnapura and Matara, Colombo and Galle districts have also reported higher numbers of deaths and disappearances due to disasters. Highest number of injuries has been reported from Kalutara and it was due to high winds and floods.

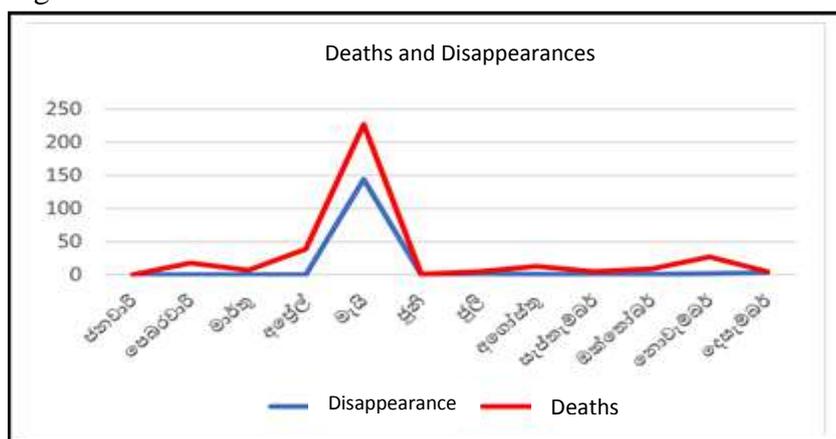
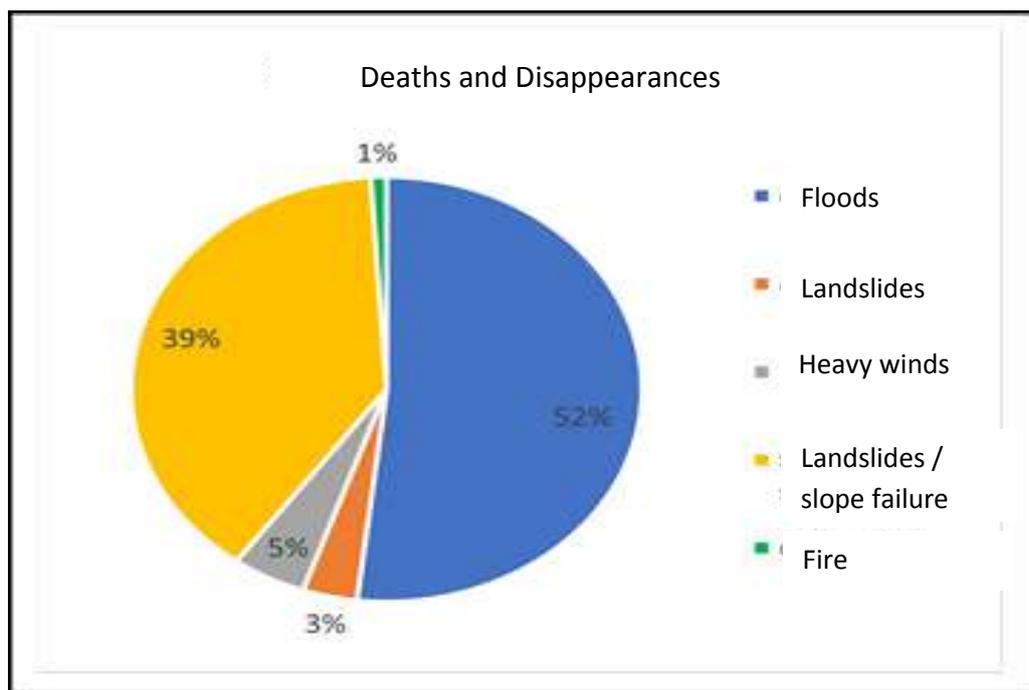


Figure 2.8: Death & Disappearances

The number of deaths and disappearances in 2017 were 509 and 52% of it due to the floods. The second highest number of deaths were due to the landslides (39%) and deaths due to the lightning and high winds was 8%.



vi. Deaths, Disappearances and Injuries – District Wise

District	Deaths	Injuries	Disappearances	Deaths and disappearances
Ampara	0	0	0	0
Anuradhapura	0	1	0	0
Badulla	3	4	0	3
Batticaloe	1	18	0	1
Colombo	33	54	0	33
Galle	29	15	13	42
Gampaha	5	7	0	5
Hambantota	16	15	2	18
Jaffna	10	1	0	10
Kalutara	82	137	63	145
Kandy	3	7	1	4
Kegalle	9	17	6	15
Kilinochchi	2	2	0	2
Kurunegala	3	0	0	3
Mannar	1	2	0	1
Matale	9	4	0	9
Matara	45	22	35	80
Moneragala	3	2	0	3

Mulative	5	1	0	5
Nuwara Eliya	1	3	0	1
Polonnaruwa	3	1	0	3
Puttalam	4	0	0	4
Ratnapura	87	35	33	120
Trincomalee	2	0	0	2
Vavuniya	0	0	0	0
Total	356	348	153	153

Table 2.8 Deaths/ injuries and disappearances – district wise

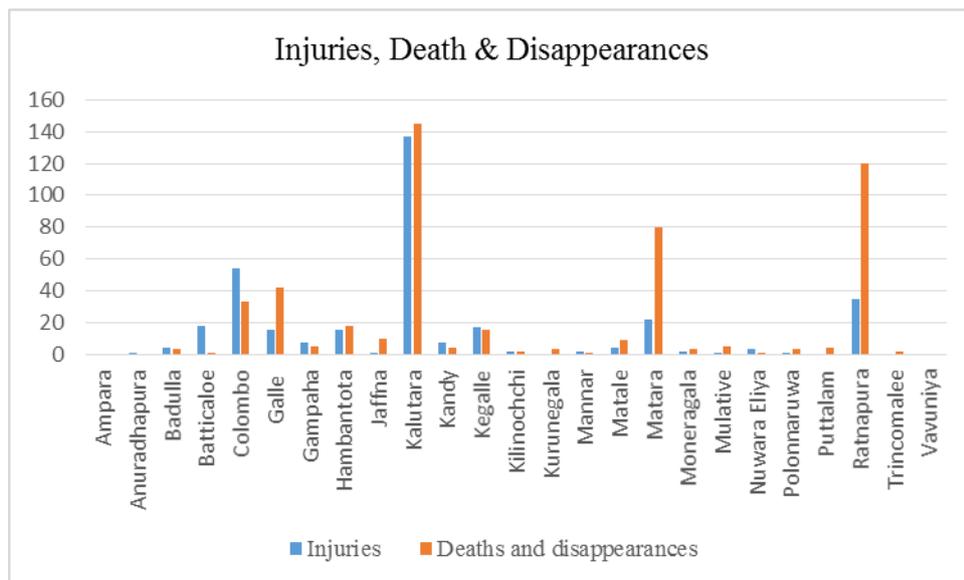


Figure 2.9: Injuries, Death & Disappearances

vii. Affected Population – District Wise

District	Affected population
Ampara	57677
Anuradhapura	77068
Badulla	46982
Batticaloe	92592
Colombo	33759
Galle	189103
Gampaha	244316
Hambantota	29869
Jaffna	232443
Kalutara	412485
Kandy	14312
Kegalle	122914
Kilinochchi	154303
Kurunegala	261439
Mannar	70269
Matale	93731

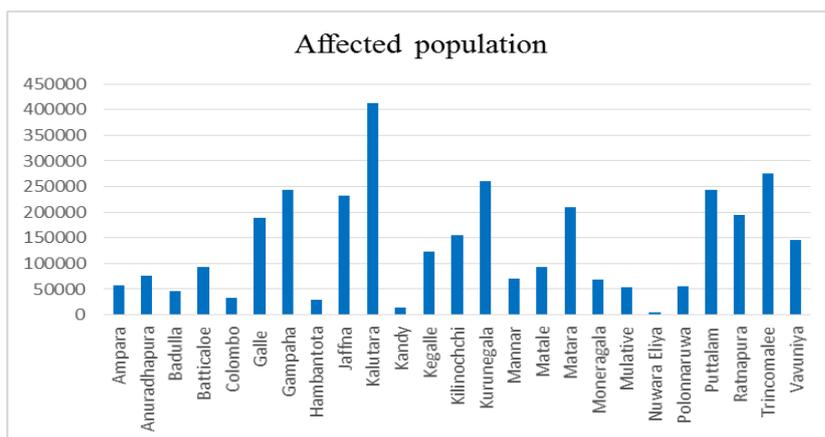


Figure 2.10: Affected Population

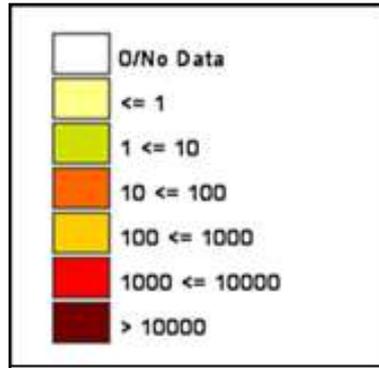
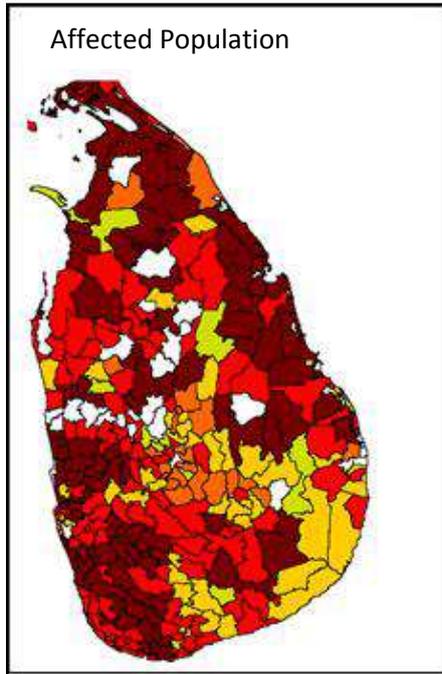
Matara	209756
Moneragala	68709
Mulative	54586
Nuwara Eliya	4148
Polonnaruwa	55876
Puttalam	243739
Ratnapura	194260
Trincomalee	276333
Vavuniya	145797
Total	3386466

Note :

When the statistics of the disaster victims are presented, the accumulated total has been used.

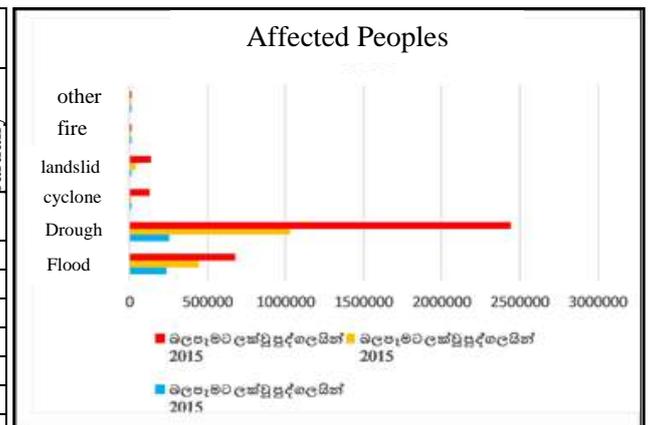
Eg;- if one person got affected twice during one year the total is considered as two.

Table 2.9: Affected population

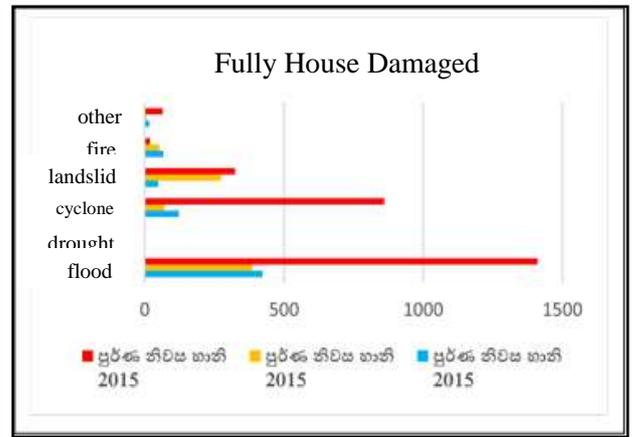


viii. Summary of Last Three Years

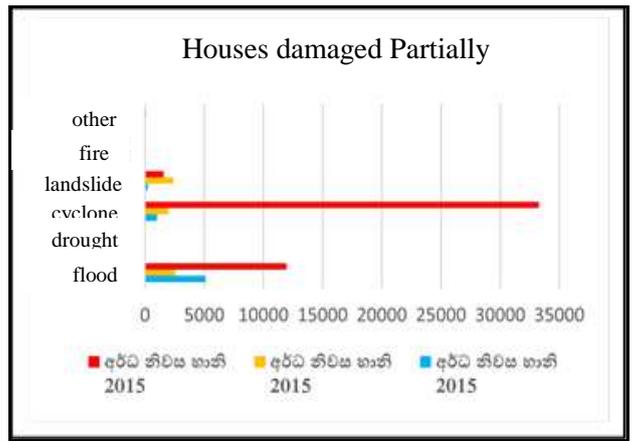
2015						
Disaster	Deaths & Disappear	Injured	Affected population	Affected families 2015	Houses damaged completely	Houses damaged partially
Flood	16	18	237616	61347	423	5112
Drought	0	0	258096	73242	0	0
Cyclone	3	6	4353	1185	122	1007
Landslide	11	8	1854	478	48	232
Fire	3	3	265	64	66	30
Others	81	18	399	93	16	47
Total	114	53	502583	136409	675	6428



2016						
Disaster	Deaths & Disappear	Injured	Affected population	Affected families 2016	Houses damaged completely	Houses damaged partially
Flood	26	22	448833	110596	385	2549
Drought	0	0	1025839	274242	0	0
Cyclone	5	11	7667	1986	71	1965
Landslide	193	14	42331	11523	274	2370
Fire	4	2	282	70	53	16
Others	33	21	207	53	6	26
Total	261	70	1525159	398470	789	6926



2017						
Disaster	Deaths & Disappear	Injured	Affected population	Affected families 2016	Houses damaged completely	Houses damaged partially
Flood	210	124	676809	174186	1411	11946
Drought	0	0	2440290	667939	0	0
Cyclone	19	87	129122	36277	860	33290
Landslide	158	18	137721	34866	325	1569
Fire	4	7	357	83	19	24
Others	118	112	2049	485	64	78
Total	509	348	3386348	913836	2679	46907



ix. Summary of the Impact of Disasters - 2017

- Kalutara, Gampaha, Matara and Kurunegala can be recognized as the districts with higher numbers of affected population in 2017.
- Kegalle, Galle and Ratnapura districts can be recognized as the other districts with a significant number of people affected.
- As a whole 19 districts were affected by floods in 2017 and drought affected 21 districts.
- The upper part of Sri Lanka affected by the drought and the lower part affected by the floods.

3. Main Activities at the National Level

3.1 Revision of the DM Act

Disaster Management Center 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 need to formulate a national emergency operation plan is explained in the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and national emergency operation plan explains the situations that are prone to disasters and it covers disaster response mechanism for meteorological, hydraulic, biological, technical and man-made disasters. The National Emergency Operation Plan is prepared in two volumes in three languages making it easier to use. The Volume I of the National Emergency Operation Plan includes the facilitation of the assignment of duties to the institutions and persons, activate the early warning mechanism and emergency operation coordination in an emergency where the feasibility of an institution cannot cope with the disaster and Volume II includes the institutional responsibilities and duties.

3.3 Integrated Disaster Management Programme (IDMP)

According to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 guidelines have been prepared for IDMP and those guidelines were prepared with the National Building Research Organization, Department of Meteorology and National Disaster Relief Service Center. Before those guidelines are implemented a residential workshop was organized for the first 10 main stakeholder institutions and observations were obtained at the institutional level on the functioning of those guidelines and the final guidelines were submitted for the approval of the interim management committee and again submitted for above institutions and Ceylon Electricity Board, Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulation Board, Ministry of Health, Police and Department of immigration and emigration and accordingly the Ministry of Health, Ceylon Electricity Board, and Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulation Board have prepared guidelines and the other institutions are on that process. It has been planned to revise the plan if there are weaknesses and problems.

3.4 Interim Management Committee (IMC)

The Interim Management Committee (IMC) of the DMC chaired by the secretary, Ministry of DM has met on 11 occasions during the year 2017 to take decisions pertaining to management of DMC.

The composition of the Interim Management Committee (IMC) of DMC is as follows:

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

3.5 Audit and Management Committee

The Audit and Management Committee (AMC) of the DMC comprises the following members as at 31 December 2017:

Mr. A. V. Janadhara (Chairman)	- Director, Department of Budget Treasury General Treasury
Mr. G. L. S. Senadheera (member)	- Director General, Ministry of Disaster Management
H. U. R. Fonseka (member)	- Chief Accountant, Ministry of Disaster Management
Mrs. K. A. Subadra Walpola (member)	- Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils
Mrs. A. B. R. Amarakoon (Observer)	- Audit Superintendent, Department of Auditor General
Mr. K. A. Nishantha (member)	- Deputy Director – Finance (...) DMC
Mr. J. H. P. Jayalath (member)	- Internal Auditor, (DMC)

Observations arise from audit queries issued from the Department of Auditor General and the internal audit section of the Centre and the internal control system of the Centre are discussed at the meetings of this committee. Further, the correctness of the replies to audit queries and effectiveness of the measures taken by the organization to rectify same are also discussed. Subsequently, the progress of these matters are discussed at the staff meetings of the organization conducted with the Director General presiding the meeting. Four meetings of this committee were held in 2017 to direct the internal control system of the Centre to the correct path.

3.6 National Safety Day

A number of programmes were implemented island wide to commemorate the national safety day on 26 December 2017. In all district offices religious observances were given priority and mainly programmes were held to raise awareness among the people and the district programmes were implemented through District Disaster Management Coordinating Units. The national programmes were conducted at the Peraliya Tsunami memorial.

3.7 Emergency Response Committee (ERC)

Emergency Response Committee consists of senior members of essential services and stakeholder agencies directly involved in emergency response activities, who could liaise with their respective organisations and mobilise resources in case of a natural disaster. In 2017 ERC extended necessary

support for two major disasters occurred in 2017. Accordingly for the floods that occurred in May 2017 and for the landslides necessary support was given and providing relief to the victims were done for a number of days.

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

Updating and maintaining the official website of the DMC, www.dmc.gov.lk, is the responsibility of this Division and information related to all the major events of the Centre that took place during year 2017 has been uploaded to the website while status reports related to all the disasters are uploaded to the website on daily basis.

3.9 Desinventar Database

The data bank which includes all the details related to past disasters has been released to the internet through the website www.desinventor.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 1974-2017 has been included in this data bank. The following table shows the number of incidents and the amount of data that have been included during years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Incidents and data during the years 2016 and 2017 have been included in the table. In 2017 incidents were calculated under coastal erosion, drought, fire, floods, forest fire, landslides, lightning and heavy winds.

Year	No. of incidents	Amount of data
2012	16	512
2013	16	456
2014	13	456
2015	16	719
2016	12	500
2017	186	824

Table 3.1: Desinventar data bank

4. Mitigation Research and Development Division

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.

4.1 Disaster Mitigation at District Level

The data analysis of the disasters that occurred during year 2016 incidence of disasters makes it clear that a massive damage was caused to infrastructure facilities in addition to the loss of lives. (Table 4.1)

Disasters (incidents)	No. of incidents (2016)	No. of deaths	Damage to houses
Floods	24	26	2897
Droughts	28	0	0
Cyclones	35	4	1897
Landslides	9	67	2020

Table 4.1: Source – Desinventor database

Considering these facts and having considered the project reports that had been submitted, a sum of Rs.480 million was allocated for the Disaster Mitigation Division for year 2017 by the General Treasury. (Table 4.2)

Year	Amount Allocated Rs. (Million)
2011	114
2012	122
2013	274
2014	500
2015	500
2016	500
2017	480

Table 4.2: Allocations given by the Treasury to the disaster mitigation division.

When disasters that occurred in 2017 were considered the amount of money allocated to the sections based on the damages caused due to the disasters are shown in the table 4.3 and that money has been allocated for disaster mitigation projects.

Disaster	District	Allocations (Rs. Million)					2017
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Floods	Kalutara	-	3	7	10	24	-
	Galle	1	10	8	6.5	9.5	9.174
	Matara	-	1	-	0.685	-	-
	Hambantota	2	96	121	14.6	-	13.038
	Puttalam	-	2	17	17.6	35.174	17.671
	Ratnapura	30	3	1	2.6	52.811	29.133
	Kurunegala	-	13	9	-	127.561	105.729
	Nuwara Eliya	-	3	4	1.9	12.978	21.669
	Matale	-	10	1	10.1	42	-
	Kilinochchi	6	1	23	-	7.8	24.065
	Mulative	-	7	-	-	23.5	-
	Kegalle	-	13	1	8.8	16.3	11.207
	Anuradhapura	4	-	1	8	16.7	3.512
	Colombo	-	-	11	-	-	-
	Gampaha	-	-	8	60.2	-	-
	Trincomalee	-	-	17	5	2.2	13.455
	Polonnaruwa	-	-	14	34.3	33.4	32.547
	Badulla	-	-	10	-	8.1	2.499
	Batticaloe	-	-	4	4.4	5.6	10
	Mannar	11	-	26	-	-	6.5
	Kandy	7	-	23	50	-	6.375
Moneragala	-	-	10	-	3	-	
Vavuniya	-	-	6	6	17.7	15.731	

	Jaffna	14	-	-	-	19.9	28.895
	Ampara	-	-	-	6.6	-	-
Total		75	162	322	247	458	351.2
Drought	Hambantota	2	25	41	20.8	-	8.200
	Puttalam	-	4	-	-	-	-
	Kandy	-	4	-	-	-	-
	Moneragala	-	2	9	4.4	8.5	10
	Vavuniya	19	7	10	4	3.5	-
	Kurunegala	-	-	4	78	-	3.926
	Trincomalee	-	-	1	2	-	-
	Polonnaruwa	-	-	7	-	-	7.603
	Ampara	-	-	5	-	-	9.912
	Mulative	-	6	-	6.2	-	24
	Kilinochchi	3	-	-	4.7	-	-
	Anuradhapura	-	-	-	4.2	-	6.162
	Badulla	-	-	-	0.9	-	8.3
	Jaffna	-	-	-	30	-	-
	Kegalle	-	-	-	-	-	4.870
Total		23	47	80	155	12	84.032
Animal Attack	Matara	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Hambantota	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
Total		0	0	6	0.6	0	0

Stabilize unstable Slopes	Kandy	0.8	1	-	-	7	7.387
	Badulla	1	1	6	-	3.9	2.101
	Nuwara Eliya	93	6	0.2	-	-	1.5
	Matale	-	37	-	-	-	-
	Kegalle	-	-	6	3.8	-	-
	Ratnapura	-	-	2	3.4	17.688	3,380
	Galle	-	-	-	1.5	-	-
	Hambantota	-	-	-	3	-	1.989
	Kurunegala	-	-	-	-	-	2.032
Total		94.8	45	14.2	11.7	28.5	18.389

Table 4.3: Amount of money allocated for disaster mitigation projects after taking into consideration the damages caused by each disaster.

The overall physical progress of these projects as at 31 December 2017 was around 98% and the financial progress was 81%. 251 projects have been implemented at district level to mitigate disasters and as at 31 December 2017 239 projects have been completed physically. 12 projects have not yet been completed. In Kurunegala district there are 09 projects that have not been completed by December. The projects that have been implemented in Hambantota, Galle and Polonnaruwa districts have shown a physical progress of 80% - 90% and the Kurunegala district shows a progress of 25%- 40%. A bill of Rs. 15.2 million that has been submitted after December 25 is at hand because enough imprest was not received. Payments were made only to the 12 projects that couldn't be completed and it has not been continued to 2018.



Ammanmulla, Bibiladeniya water project – Udubaddawa- Kurunegala



Development of Athuruwela Arambe Galpilla road that was damaged due to the heavy rains in Athuruwela area – Narammala- Kurunegala,



Construction of a small bridge in the place that gets damaged due to floods in Mahara- Bo Maluwa Road.

Provisions amounting to about Rs. 7.2 million have been allocated under the expenditure head of Rs. 480 million to implement emergency disaster relief and those provisions are utilized for emergency disaster relief activities like removing unstable rocks that are lying in a dangerous manner, removing rocks that have fallen damaging houses or infrastructure or obstructing roads, removing trees or soil that have fallen on to roads obstructing the roads, renovating small bridges that obstruct traffic, bearing the fuel expenses or rental for machinery that are required for preventing the damage that could be caused in disaster situations, taking action to stabilize dams or tanks on situations where they are facing the risk of 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, Rs.21 million has been invested at district level for mitigating emergency disasters and it is shown below.

District	Allocations (Rs.)
Kegalle	793,500.00
Anuradhapura	135,069.84
Matara	8,000.00
Nuwara Eliya	13,955.00
Puttalam	49,590.00
Kurunegala	732,183.75
Trincomalee	382,760.45
Total	2,115,059.04

Table 4.3: Provisions allocated to the districts for disaster mitigation



Emergency responses - Matara



Emergency responses – Trincomalee

4.2 Flood Mitigation Project

The General Treasury has allocated Rs. 80 million in this year for flood mitigation. Rs. 31 million has been allocated for the district of Kalutara in 2017 and the project to construct the water sewerage system from Kalutara- Kalamulla to Aathagama has now been completed and it has minimized the flood threats and spread of epidemics due to the collection of rain water in the area and that project has now been completed. Rs. 8 million has allocated for that for 2017. To mitigate floods in Chilaw in Puttalam district Rs. 41 million has been allocated and this project has now been completed in collaboration with the Department of Irrigation, Department of Agrarian Services and Chilaw UC.

4.3 Damage and Loss Assessment System

Under the World Bank technical and financial patronage, National Planning Division in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre is implementing a project to establish a database under the full participation of the stakeholder institutions for the relevant field to immediately report the losses and damages occurred due to disasters in each field. This database has been established by now and after obtaining the consent of the stakeholder institutions the officers will be trained to enter data into that system and the data base will be opened for use.

4.4 Disaster Response Methodology within 72 hours.

A project is being implemented under the technical and financial patronage of the World Food Programme to establish a methodology to obtain a report within 72 hours containing the needs of the area in which the disaster occurred. The main objective of this project is to prepare a report containing the basic needs to respond to the disaster within a short time and to provide it to the relevant stakeholder Ministries.

5. Preparedness and Planning Division

5.1 Introduction

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

Disaster preparedness plan can be considered as a working register that supports to create a district level mechanism to respond to the disasters. District Disaster Management Unit is the apex body within the district to respond to the disasters. In this plan it has been documented the membership of the committee, sub committees and their duties and responsibilities. Information on administrative districts, existing hazards, results of risks, and the risk evaluations, information on main centres, human and physical resources within the area and information about the responsibilities of the stakeholders connected to the disaster responses.

Rs. 19.8 million allocated for the year 2017 was utilized to implement district level programmes through DDMUs and its financial progress is around 98% and physical progress is 100%.

Year	Allocations approved by the General Treasury	Expenditure
2015	12.00	9.94
2016	12.50	11.11
2017	19.8	19.5

Table 5.1: Allocations made in previous years for disaster

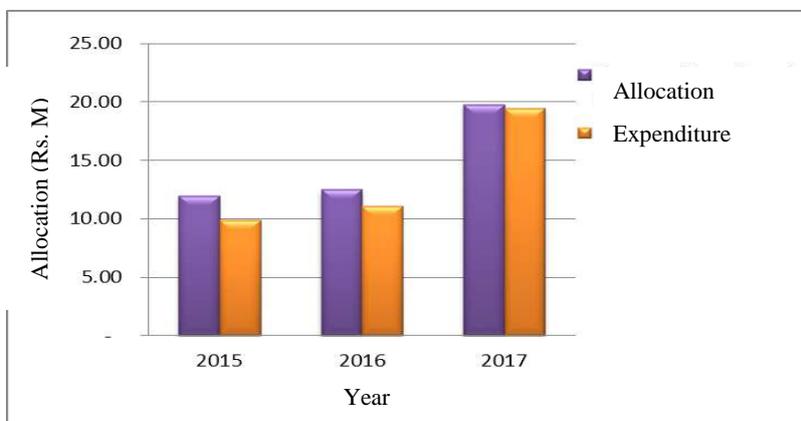


Table 5.1: allocations and expenditure for disaster preparedness in previous years

An amount of Rs. 19.8 million was allocated to plan disaster preparedness activities and to review such activities for 25 districts in 2017. Allocations are released to the district based on the economic status of the country and the impact of disasters on the people. The way the allocations are made among the districts are shown in table 5.2 and its physical and financial progress is shown in table 5.3.

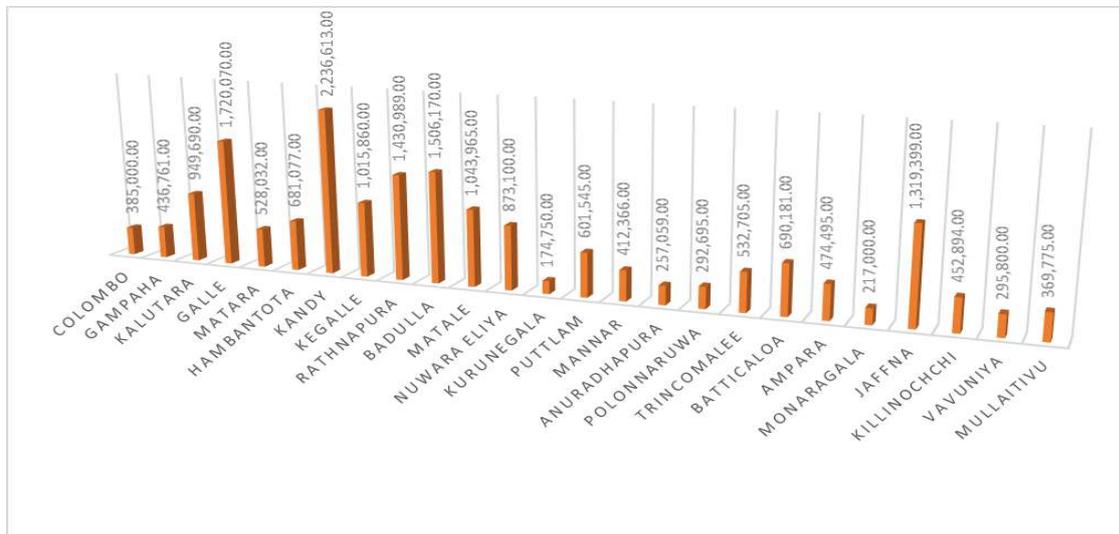


Table 5.2 - Allocation of funds to districts

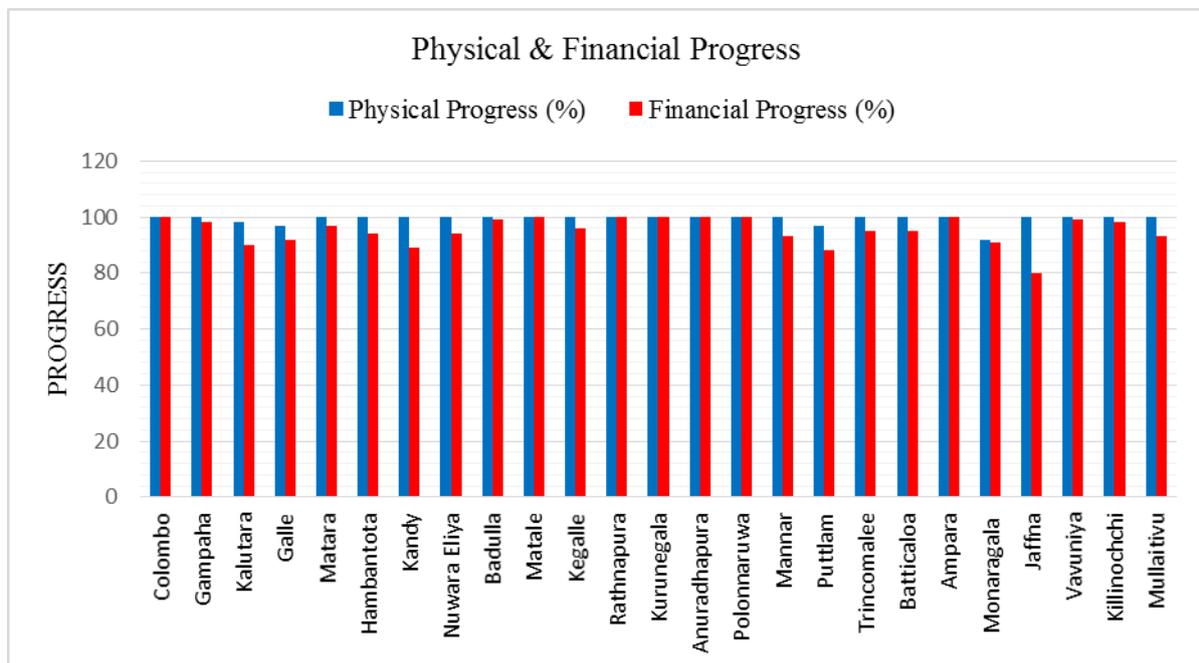


Table 5.3 – Physical and financial progress in preparedness programmes.

Preparedness and planning division of DMC allocated provisions in 2017 to plan various preparedness activities to strengthen the disaster management capacity at district, divisional secretariat and GN division levels. Allocations were provided at District and Divisional Secretariat

Division levels in order to conduct workshops, meetings of the stakeholders to prepare / review disaster management plans and to print the aforesaid disaster management plans. This Division also provides assistance for the activities of conducting Tsunami , flood and land slide simulation programmes, hazard mapping , analyzing disaster situations , carrying out disaster response programmes such as establishment of village level disaster management committees and preparation of preparedness plans for emergency response activities with community participation for the people who live below the dams of reservoirs as a precaution of facing the breakage of the dams of reservoirs.

5.2 Developing Community Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans at Grama Niladhari level

Community Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans were prepared at Grama Niladhari level taking into consideration the various hazards prevailing in villages.

Community participation and Community level hazard mapping are the main activities in the planning process at Grama Niladhari level. Furthermore they were provided with training pertaining to the activities of preparation of hazard maps at community level, identification of safety roads and places , administering first aid , putting up camps for internally displaced persons and management of camps. 171 Community Preparedness and Emergency Response Plans were prepared at Grama Niladhari level in 2017 and its physical progress was 97%.



Preparing preparedness plans at village level - Ampara



Preparing preparedness plans at village level - Anuradhapura



Preparing preparedness plans at village level - Colombo



Preparing preparedness plans at village level - Matale

5.3 National /District/Divisional Level Simulation Programmes

These simulation programs are conducted at national , district and divisional levels with the participation of the officers who directly involve with disaster management in order to identify their duties in pre-disaster situations , disaster situations and post disaster situations.

➤ National Level simulation programmes

International Tsunami simulation programmes were conducted in 14 disaster prone districts to commemorate the international Tsunami awareness day which falls on 05 November 2017 and to raise awareness among the people. (The cost is Rs. 3,460,812.00 (Rs. 3.4 million) and 29363 people in 14 districts participated in this programme.)

The district secretaries in the 14 districts which have the threat of Tsunami i.e., Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota, Puttalam, Mannar, Jaffna, Kilinochci, Mulative, Trincomalee, Batticloe and Ampara, and the all the divisional secretariat division in which Tsunami towers have been established and Grama Niladharis and all the stakeholders related to disaster management participated in this programme. All the people in the areas covered by this programme were made aware through mass media, hand bills, banners. Kalutara district secretariat was used as the main operating centre. National and international level supervisors participated to supervise this programme. According to the advice given by the supervisors it was observed that this programme is very important to rectify disaster communication activities.



National level Tsunami simulation programme -



Main operating centre in the Kalutara district secretariat

➤ District disaster simulation programmes.

1. Badulla district landslide simulation programme.

6740 people participated in the landslide simulation programme conducted simultaneously in 75 GN divisions in the Badulla district and the cost was Rs. 810,000.00.

The objectives of this simulation programme are to identify stakeholders engaged in disaster response activities, enlighten the disaster response stakeholders about their duties, ensure the coordination between disaster response stakeholders, identify the strengths and weaknesses of the districts in disaster response activities, check the previously prepared simulation programme and mechanism, the connection between the district secretariat mechanism and provincial council mechanism and direct the political intervention to the disaster response activities, increase the efficiency of disaster responses for the people live in hazard prone areas, establish an efficient and effective disaster response mechanism among all the stakeholders and community, and establish a disaster preparedness culture and a safe culture within the society.

75 GN divisions in 15 DS Divisions (5 GN divisions with a higher risk were selected from each division) participated in this simulation programme.



2. Jaffna district Tsunami simulation programme.

Rs. 562,974.00 was given to the simulation programme conducted in Jaffna which is prone to Tsunami and 1500 participated. A full scale drill on Tsunami was conducted in collaboration with DMC, Jaffna district secretariat, Police, three forces and other stakeholder institutions to commemorate the International day of disaster reduction which falls on 13th October.

Wadamarachchi – East area in Jaffna district is prone to Tsunami and cyclones and approximately 1200 lives were lost due to the tsunami in 2004. The main reason for loss of lives was the lack of evacuation roads. Village committees constructed a 1.4 km long temporary road across the lagoon at a cost of Rs. 0.78 million. After that the Ministry of Disaster Management spent Rs. 13 million to construct an evacuation road and this road connected the Jaffna and Kilinochchi districts.

This full scale drill was important to supervise the receipt of the message from the DMC to the District Secretary, and to the Divisional Secretary, Grama Niladhari and the delivery of the message to the village community and the time taken for that.



5.4 Preparedness programmes at Grama Niladhari Level

Mock drills were conducted in 2017 at village level on evacuating people to a safe place in the districts prone to tsunami, floods and landslides and 102 tsunami drills, 93 drills on landslides, 12 drills on floods were conducted and the overall number of drills was 207.

District	No. of Tsunami Mock drills	No. of flood mock drills	No. of landslide mock drills
Colombo	5	-	1
Gampaha	8	-	-
Kalutara	7	2	3

Matara	9	1	1
Galle	9	-	1
Hambantota	11	1	1
Ratnapura	-		1
Kegalle	-		2
Badulla	-		78
Moneragala	-	1	1
Nuwara Eliya	-		2
Kandy	-		1
Matale	-		1
Puttalam	5	1	
Kurunegala	-		
Anuradhapura	-		
Polonnaruwa	-	1	
Ampara	10	1	
Batticaloe	10	1	
Trincomalee	8		
Vavuniya	-		
Mannar	3		
Kilinochchi	5	2	
Jaffna	6	1	
Mulative	6		
	102	12	93

Table 5.2: Summary of mock drills conducted at district level

5.5 Preparedness Activities in regard to Disasters Related to Dams of Large Reservoirs

Programmes were conducted to enhance the preparedness capacity of the people who live below the dams of rivers to face disasters which may occur in relation to dams of reservoirs in the event of a cyclone or an earthquake. 5 awareness and preparedness programmes were conducted in the year 2017 in Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Batticaloe, Kilinochchi and Vavuniya to educate people about the disasters that may occur in relation to dams. These awareness programmes conducted for the people

who faced risks living below dams of reservoirs included items such as search and rescue operations, first aid camp management , establishing sub committees for the protection of villages , creation of mechanism for the dissemination of pre-warnings , displaying sign boards and evacuation of people to safety places.

5.6 Reducing the Number of Deaths that Occur in the Country due to Drowning

A tendency of the increase in the number of deaths that are said to have occurred due to drowning was observed during the last few years. The objective of this programme is to install sign boards near risky areas to warn people not to bathe in dangerous ponds, rivers and tanks. Sign boards were installed in Badulla, Matale, Jaffna and Mulative districts .47 sign boards have been installed by now.

District	No. of sign boards
Badulla district	02
Matale district	15
Jaffna district	20
Mulative district	10

Table 5.3: Number of sign boards installed in each district.

At the same time a special programme was conducted in Anradhapura , Polonnaruwa and Katharagama areas to prevent the drownings that occur in those areas during the festive seasons.

5.7 Formulation of Emergency Preparedness Programmes for Hospitals

The objective of formulating an emergency preparedness plan for hospitals is to ensure the safety of patients and hospital staff and also to prepare a plan to provide treatment to the patients who are brought to a hospital in a sudden disaster situation. The natural disaster situations that may occur in and around the hospital are identified and mapped under this plan and necessary courses of action, awareness programmes and preparedness programmes are planned to minimize the aforesaid impacts of the aforesaid disasters. 3programmes were conducted in Matale, Kegalle and Mannar districts in this regard.

5.8 School Disaster Protection Programmes

These programmes are conducted jointly by the Ministry of education and the Disaster Management Centre to ensure the safety of the school children in the schools which are located at disaster prone

areas. 98 programmes were conducted in the 25 districts in the year 2017. The objective of this programme is to prepare hazard risk maps with the participation of school children and school teachers , provide awareness regarding disasters and conduct preparedness programmes.



Awareness programme for schools teachers – Anuradhapura district



School protection programme – Galle district

5.9 Training of Trainers Programme at Regional Level

A methodology is prepared in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Social Empowerment, welfare and up country heritage to warn the rural people about emergency situations by identifying safe places and by preparing hazard zone mapping under the training of trainers programme to strengthen the disaster management mechanism from the district level to the village level.

93 programmes have been implemented in Kalutara, Galle, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Kegalle and Ratnapura districts. Rs. 4,281,271.00 was given to the districts for this programme.

	District	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
01	Kalutara district	02	220
02	Galle district	10	705
03	Kandy district	23	2721
04	Nuwara Eliya district	07	952
05	Matale district	11	562
06	Kegalle district	11	1833
07	Ratnapura district	29	1235

Table 5.4: Number of training of trainers programmes in 2017 and the number of participants.



Regional level training of trainers programme – Kegalle district



Regional level training of trainers programme – Galle district



Regional level training of trainers programme – Kalutara district



Regional level training of trainers programme – Matale district

5.10 Monsoon preparedness plan – National, District and Regional



Anuradhapura – Nochchiyagama DS



Puttalam DS

The aim of this programme is to prepare the districts for the expected disasters (floods, landslides, cyclones) by summoning the District Disaster Management Committees in the districts that are vulnerable to heavy rains and heavy winds due to the North East and the South – West monsoons the island receives annually. In 2017, 72 monsoon preparedness programmes were conducted at national, district and regional wise within the 25 districts.

5.11 National Disaster Management Plan 2018 -2030

The first draft of the National Disaster Management Plan 2018 -2013 that was prepared according to the SENDAI framework to reduce disaster risks has now been issued and its first and second volume (list of activities) has been sent to all the stakeholder institutions related to disaster management to obtain their views in this regard. This plan has prepared as a complete document based on the ideas and proposals of the technical evaluation committee given at the end of a series of discussions held with District Secretaries in selected 10 districts, Divisional Secretaries, other responsible officers at district / divisional level, the chiefs of Local Authorities, the affected population, the university lecturers, officers in stakeholder institutions, government and non-government officers. This document will be submitted to the cabinet for approval at the end of February.



National Disaster Management Plan 2018 -2030

5.12 Emergency Response Plan 2018 -2030

Emergency response Centre established at national level acts on any time to carry out efficient coordination, responses and pre requirements. This emergency operation center functions 24 hrs X 7 days and it coordinates all the information and resources required for disaster management. These plans (regional and national) are prepared as the action plan of the emergency operation centre and the regional plans have been given priority. This plan provides the opportunity to manage disasters from the very beginning. In the operation centre there is a control unit that functions 24 hrs X 7 days and the communication unit that can control all communication equipment.

This plan has been prepared covering all the steps in disaster management and the duties of the all stakeholders connected to it. In this plan there is a flow chart about the procedure and through standard operating systems there is a detailed description. In the regional plan the telephone numbers and the alternative communication methods of all the stakeholders have been included and the time period during which they can be connected have also been indicated. Through this plan even a new officer and perform his duty efficiently and effectively.

In this regional plan coordination between the three forces and the police, providing of the first meal and many other main requirements in disaster management have been included. It is necessary to update this plan after a specific period of time and it can be continued as a live data base.

Through all the District Disaster Management Units the annexures should be completed with the updated data. Through this more efficient and effective disaster management process can be created and the safety of the people can be established and it will result in having a resilient Sri Lanka which can face disasters.

By the end of September 2017 plans have been prepared and printed in Kegalle, Colombo, Moneragala, Gampaha and Hambantota districts and the future plans will be submitted in 2018.

5.13 Special Disaster Management Plan for the Area Affected by the Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project.



As per the cabinet paper 17/2327/704/025/-11 the special disaster management centre was established to respond to the disaster situations that can occur during the South- West monsoon over the people who were affected by the Uma Oya multi-purpose development project. This was established as unit consists of officers in technical institutions and for that unit a group of technical officers from National Building Research Organization, Central advisory bureau on engineering, Geological Survey and Mines Bureau and Disaster Management Centre. This responsibility assigned to the Disaster Management Centre through the Ministry of Disaster Management is implemented by the preparedness division. Disaster preparedness plans have been prepared for 34 Grama Niladhari Divisions in Ella, Welimada, Bandarawela Divisional Secretariat Divisions affected by the Uma Oya Multipurpose Development project.

The activities like immediate interventions in landslides that occurred during the period of North – East Monsoon, early warning, awareness raising and coordinating the relevant institutions were

done. At the same time the complaints received by the center was heard and complaints were immediately observed and the relevant institutions were made aware of the necessary future activities.

Preparation of maps on the areas affected by the Uma Oya multipurpose development Project, preparation of emergency operation plans to the Grama Niladhari Divisions, preparation of a data base and creating a web page will be done by this.

6. Awareness and Training Division

Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 assigned the Disaster Management Centre the responsibility to implement the necessary coordinating programmes to facilitate the efficient and effective implementation of the disaster management activities in Sri Lanka and accordingly the training and awareness division of the DMC should provide training and raise awareness among the people about disaster risks. Therefore in 2017 the disaster risks in relevant districts were taken into consideration at the national level, district level, divisional secretariat division level and up to the rural level training and awareness programmes were conducted. Rs. 25.2 million received from the General Treasury were used to implement district level programmes through District Disaster Management Units and the Awareness division of the head office of the DMC implemented the national level programmes on priority basis.

Accordingly, financial allocation of Rs. 25.2 million was utilized and its financial progress was 99% and its physical progress is 100%. Financial progress is shown in the chart below.

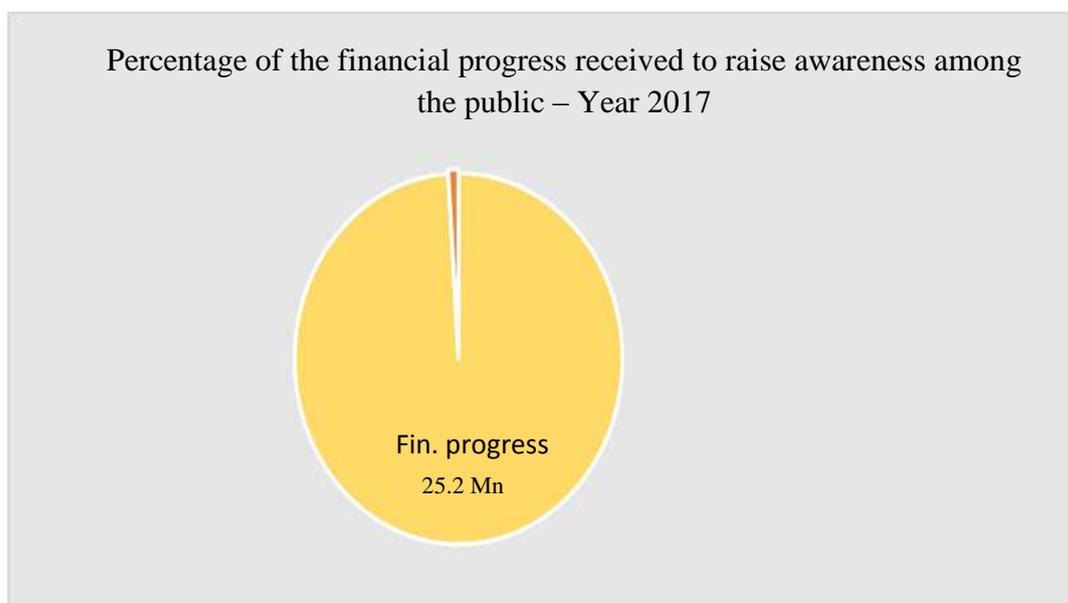


Chart 6.1 – Percentage of the financial progress received to raise awareness among the public.

A detailed description of the national level and village level programmes implemented in 2017 are shown below.

6.1 National Level Training Programmes.

6.1.1 Training of Trainers Programme to Implement the Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka Efficiently and Effectively in Collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Social Empowerment and Social Welfare.

The two ministries with the support of the Ministry of Disaster Management , Social Empowerment and Social Welfare jointly implement a series of national level training of trainers programmes island wide at district level to train the officers in the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Social Welfare as trainers and through them village leaders, village level officers and village community will be trained on disaster management .

The national responsibility assigned to the Ministry of Disaster Management is the efficient and effective management of all the disasters that we have to face in the future and by minimizing the loss of lives and property establish a stable development culture within the country to reach the status of a prosperous country. The objective of the Samurdhi movement under the Ministry of Social Empowerment , Welfare and Upcountry development is to establish prosperous society and nation through economic, social and cultural development by improving the living standards of the people. Therefore to achieve these national goals it was decided that these two ministries together should implement the training of trainers programme.

Samurdhi movement can be identified as a powerful network at national and village levels which has wide knowledge on the economic, social and cultural background of the rural community. Therefore all the officers work under the Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Upcountry development and the District Secretary are given knowledge and training on disaster management and through that the village community will be given necessary knowledge and leadership through the training of trainers programmes implemented by the two ministries. This method of implementation helps the two ministries to achieve their national goals and it helps the District Secretary in the implementation of his duties.

The trained staff in the Ministry of Social Empowerment, Welfare and Upcountry Heritage were made aware of the information and data on disaster risks in those areas and through them relevant groups and the people will be made aware on that from the national level to the village level.

Accordingly, Training of Trainers Programmes have been implemented in 2017 in the following districts and short descriptions and photographs on special events are shown below.

Date	District	No. of Participants
-	Ratnapura district	
2017/08/02,03,04,05	Kandy district	197
2017/08/17-18	Matale district	105
2017/08/24-25	Kegalle district	117
2017/08/28-29	Badulla district	92
2017/09/18-19	Nuwara Eliya district	77
2017/10/12-13	Gampaha district	116
2017/10/16-17	Galle district	219
2017/10/19-20	Kalutara district	166
2017/10/24-25	Puttalam district	146
2017 10/31 – /11/01	Anuradhapura district	86
2017/11/20-21	Matara district	150
2017/08/23-24	Hambantota district	157
Total		1628

Tabel 6.1: The districts in which the training of trainers programmes were conducted in 2017



Arrival of the Hon. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa to the inaugural ceremony



Arrival of the Hon. S. B. Dissanayaka , the minister of social and empowerment, welfare and upcountry heritage to the inaugural ceremony



Training of Trainers programme in the Kandy district



Training of Trainer Programme in the Nuware Eliya district

6.2.2. The programme to Establish Disaster Management Youth Volunteers Implemented Together with the DMC and the National Youth Corpse. – 2017

The main objective of this programme is to train the rangers who are getting training under the national youth corps and socialize them as disaster management volunteer groups and the National Youth Corps and the Disaster Management Center signed an MOU on 06.09.2017.

The main objective is to give a 3 day training on disaster management to the 16,000 youth who are trained annually in 48 training centers of the National Youth Corps to fulfill a national need by deploying them in village, regional and district level to strengthen and enhance the disaster management process in the country.

The youth are given a 3 day training on disaster management and those who have an interest in disaster management are registered in the DMC as youth volunteer groups. It has been planned that within 03 months from the registration they are given a three day training programme on search and rescue, first aid and camp management those who complete all those training programmes an identity card will be given to work as a disaster management young volunteer.

In the first day of the 03 day training programme the basic concepts of disaster management , basic concepts on fire rescue, and basic knowledge on how to use equipment were given and in the second day basic concepts of first aids and practical activities were completed and in the third day camp management and a mock drill depicting the overall behavior of the public institutions, village community, non-governmental organizations in relation to floods, tsunami, and land slides including practical activities were given and at the end a certificate was given to the participants.

In that programme the DMC coordinated the resource persons, supplied the training equipment and issued the certificates and participation of youth to the programme, provision of foods were done by the National Youth Corps. The resource persons were from National Disaster Relief Service Centre, National Red Cross, fire brigade and Army Head quarters.

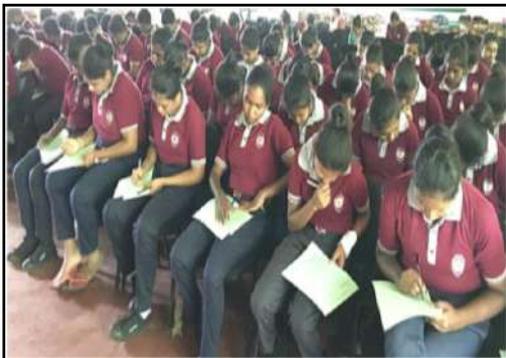
No.	District	No. of Participants
01	Gampaha	255
02	Kalutara	125
03	Kegalle	185
04	Kandy	270
05	Matale	95
06	Ratnapura	185

07	Hambantota	135
08	Galle	180
09	Moneragala	180
Total		1608

Table 6.2: 2017 The districts in which youth volunteers were trained in 2017



Youth volunteer training programme – Gampaha district



Youth volunteer training programme – Kalutara district

- **Search and Rescue Programme 2017**

As per the responsibilities assigned to the DMC search and rescues in emergency situations are carried out by the three forces, police and the civil security forces. The three forces and the police perform a special task. Therefore the search and rescue groups should possess a wide knowledge about disaster management and therefore using the allocations received in 2017 search and rescue training programmes were prepared. Accordingly, the search and rescue groups have been trained as follows in 2017.



Search and Rescue training programmes.

Serial No.	Venue of the Programme	Districts that have been covered	No. of Participants			Total
			Army	Navy	Air	
1	Defence Headquarters- Panagoda – West	Colombo / Gampaha	285	-	-	285
2	58 regiment - Boossa	Galle/ Matara/ Kalutara	205	16	15	236
3	Gamunu Regiment - Kuruwita	Ratnapura / Kegalle	221	-	-	221
4	Defence Headquarters - Jaffna	Jaffna / Kilinochchi	257	50	30	337
5	II Regiment - Kandy	Kandy/ Matale/ Badulla	200	-	-	200
No. of Participants			1,168	66	45	1,279

Table 6.3: 2017 Search and Rescue programmes for military services in 2017



Defence Headquaeters - Panagoda



58 regiment - Boossa

- Programme to raise awareness among regional media personal at district level to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the disaster management policy of Sri Lanka.

The district level media workshop conducted for regional correspondents to implement the disaster management mechanism efficiently and effectively is being implemented island wide. The workshop raise awareness among regional correspondents about their duties and responsibilities in the event of a disaster and as to how they can inform people in an emergency. These workshops raise awareness on as to how the contribution of the correspondents can be given and the importance of information communication in providing accurate data as fast as possible to the people in an emergency to protect their lives and property.

These workshops were conducted with the complete guidance of the DMC and the officers in the Department of Meteorology, National Disaster Relief Service Centre and National Building Research Organization provided knowledge on the relevant fields. Accordingly in the following

districts awareness programmes for regional correspondents have been conducted in 2017 and some special photographs and a short description are shown below.

Serial No.	District	No. of correspondents participated
01	Kurunegala	84
02	Polonnaruwa	36
03	Ampara	67
04	Trincomalee	35
05	Anuradhapura	42
06	Puttalam	25
07	Kalutara	76
08	Matara	69
09	Nuwara Eliya	37

Table 6.4: 2017 the districts in which the regional correspondents had awareness programmes.



Awareness programme for media personnel in Kurunegala district



Awareness programme for media personnel in Ampara district



Awareness programme for media personnel in Anuradhapura



6.2 District Level Training and Awareness programme

The district, regional and village level programmes in 2017 were implanted island wide by the Disaster Management Committee Units. Accordingly, the disaster situations in each district were evaluated and awareness and training programmes were prepared for the people.

These programmes were implemented, with the participation of district management units, district offices, and the technical institutions that implements the disaster management activities, for the districts and villages in areas where there is a high risk. Training and awareness programmes includes practical knowledge and awareness needed to manage emergencies.



Awareness for fishing community



Training programme on first aid for the public officers

- **Capacity Building Programme for the staff of the DMC**

Training and Awareness section receives Rs. 2.5 million to provide new technical knowledge and field experience to the staff of the DMC to equip them to work more efficiently and effectively to carry out the disaster management mechanism throughout the country. These provisions were used to conduct a two day residential programme for the Assistant Directors on motivation and public service disciplinary procedures on 05th and 06th of May at Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research Institute.

A two week training programme was conducted for 40 management assistants newly recruited for 2017. This training includes the practical programmes like office methodology, theoretical and practical knowledge on the subject, fire rescue and a field visit to manage floods and landslides in Kalutara district. A programme on “Effective Communication” was conducted in November 21 and 22 at Pilimatalawa Rural Development Research and Training Institute for 45 management assistants who are attached to District Disaster Management Coordinating Units. Further a field visit to provide practical knowledge to minimize floods in Kandy district and to provide knowledge on flood management in the central province Randenigala/ Rantambe reservoirs, Minipe anicut and Mahaweli water spread were observed and those officers were given practical knowledge on flood management mechanism.

Two day leadership training programme was conducted at Maduru Oya Sri Lanka Army Special Forced Training School for 45 management assistants in the head office.

One day training programme on the disciplinary procedure for the public officers was conducted for 25 newly recruited KKSs in 2017 and all the KKS and drivers in the DMC.

Financial allocations were given for 20 short-term courses that have a direct connection to the subject area of the staff of the DMC and for 7 workshops in 2017. One assistant director was given financial provisions to follow a postgraduate course on economics.

The Additional Director General, Directors and Assistant Directors including 31 officers in the DMC participated in 53 programmes in foreign training, seminars and meetings in 2017.



7. Emergency Operation Center

The Emergency Operation Centre established in the DMC according to the Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 functions 24 hrs X 7 days a week and it observes the development of disasters and the level up to which responses should be made. When the magnitude of the disaster is beyond

the control of the regional level agencies EOC coordinates with the Emergency Response Committee to give an additional support in search and rescue and evacuation of vulnerable population.

To maintain the “alert” situation in the EOC and to work 24 hours with the EOC a special attention has been focused on the functioning of the EOC by providing necessary resources.



24 hrs X 7 days Emergency Operation Center

Disaster Situation that Occurred in Meetotamulla Solid Waste Disposal Site.

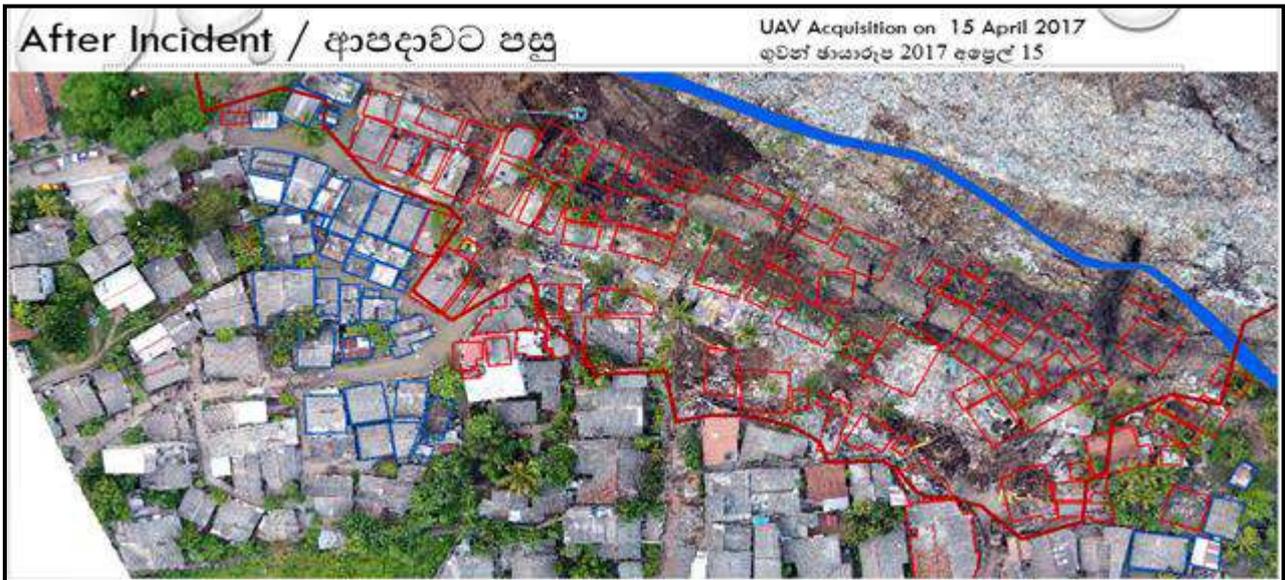
Number of affected families – 418, number of persons affected – 1782, number of injured persons – 11, houses damaged completely – 60, houses damaged partially -22, safe place – Terence college, families – 76, persons – 284 and awareness was raise on the safety of the people and the electricity was disconnected. Arrangements were made with the district secretary – Kolonnawa, to provide food an water to the people in safe places. National Relief Service Centre coordinated the supply of necessary requirements to the people in relief camps.



Disaster situation at Meetotamulla solid waste disposal site



Disaster response meeting on the solid waste disposal unit in Meetotamulla chaired by the President and the Prime Minister



The “Excellency” building- a six storey building- in Wellawatta in Thimbirigasyaya Divisional Secretariat Division in Colombo district collapsed. 02 were dead and 23 injured and hospitalized due to that incident. The Ceylon Electricity Board was informed with the coordination of the Emergency Operation Section and the electricity in that area was disconnected. Necessary coordination was done to direct the Colombo district coordinating unit, army, police and the fire brigade to necessary places.



Collapse of the building in Wellawatta

Floods and landslides Occurred Due to the Activation of the Southwest Monsoon in 2017.

Total number of families affected due to the floods that were reported from January to December 2017 was 171,433. When the district coordinating committees made a request, the Emergency Operating Centre coordinates the emergency relief operations with the support of the police and the armed forces to rescue and to evacuate people to safe places.

Due to the floods that occurred owing to the unfavorable weather condition that prevailed in May 2017 districts like Kalutara, Matara, Ratnapura, Galle, Kegalle, Gampaha, Hambantota, Colombo,

Matale, Kandy, Vavuniya, Mulativ, Trincomalee, Nuwara Eliya, Puttalam and Batticaloe were affected. Due to the heavy rains, the districts like Kalutara, Matara, Ratnapura and Galle were the districts that were mostly affected.

The relevant technical institutes were summoned to discuss the preparedness for the monsoon and the actions were taken from 24 May 2017 to make people aware of the impending disasters through media, telephones, fax, internet and social web sites. Boats and rescue teams were deployed to rescue the people got trapped amidst the flood and since the most roads were inundated the rescue teams could not use land and helicopters were used to rescue people. The early warning issued by the DMC was given through mass media, the Police, district disaster management networks and about 90% people were evacuated to safe places and about 10% were trapped in the floods. The DMC carried out an uninterrupted mission with the three forces and the Police to rescue these people.

Landslides

With the developments of the unfavourable weather condition landslides and landslide risks were reported from Ratnapura, Kegalle and Matara districts and serious disasters occurred in Ratnapura and Matara districts. Army headquarters and commadar – defence headquarters (west) were informed to deploy the soldiers for search and rescue missions.



Search and rescue missions

Due to the activation of the south west monsoon 603724 people in 155659 families were affected. 212 died and 152 injured and 78 went missing. 3038 houses were completely damaged and 19924 were partially damaged. 13180 persons from 3619 families were directed to 149 safe places.

7.1 Coordination of Post Disaster Management Activities.

- When the rainy weather started all types of media were made aware of the situation continuously throughout the 24 hours. When an early warning was received they were directed to media continuously.
- Technical data for early warnings on floods and landslides are given from the National Building Research Organization and the Department of Irrigation and such information is given to the vulnerable population through the early warning system by the emergency operation unit in the DMC. This warning was issued to the vulnerable communities through the early warning system of the DMC, the communication network of the Police and the three forces.
- The people displaced and affected by the floods that occurred in Kalutara, Ratnapura, Galle, Matara and Hambantota were directed to safe places by the Sri Lanka Navy, Police naval division, and the Air Force through their coordination and the people who remained safely in the upstairs of houses were given an uninterrupted supply of foods with the support of the Navy, Air force and volunteer groups. The ground operations on search and rescue were done by the Sri Lanka Army and the Police.
- Cooked food, dry rations, clothes, tents were given to the displaced persons by the Disaster Relief Service Centre.
- The 180 boats distributed by the DMC were used and the boats of the Navy, the Police and the Army were also used. In addition to that the boats owned by the fishermen were obtained on rent through fishermen's organizations with the coordination of the Ministry of Fisheries and 265 boats were obtained deployed as advised by the District Secretaries. The payments for those boats were made by the Disaster Relief Service Centre and the District Secretary. The DMC paid money only for 13 boats.



Coordination of Air Force Helicopters in Search and Rescue Missions in EOC

Due to the low pressure region around the island on 29 November 2017 the districts like Galle, Kalutara, Matara, Moneragala, Hambantota, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Badulla, Gampaha, Puttalam, Kegalle, Matale, Kurunegala, Colombo and Anuradhapura were affected. 128,118 people from 36,128 families were affected. 15 persons died and 77 were injured. 848 houses were damaged completely and 33,105 houses were damaged partially and 5435 persons in 1421 families were kept in 66 safe places.

The disaster situation due to the low-pressure region around the island



Strong Winds

In 2017 , 301 cases of strong winds were reported and 36,148 families were affected. The DMC was able to provide relief to the victims with the support of the Disaster Relief Service Center and the Ministry of Disaster Management by coordinating search and rescue operations, clearing of roads, restoring communication and the supply of electricity. The DMC instructed the people to remove the dangerous trees and branches near their houses before the monsoon season started.

Responses in Rorest/ Other Fires

During the period from January to December 2017, 45 fire incidents were reported and 66 forest fire incidents were reported and using the efficient communication network of the DMC the support of the Police, Ari Force and the Army was obtained to extinguish the fire. Large-scale damages to the humans, property and to the environment were prevented. The forest fires were controlled by deploying the Army, Air Force and the Police with the support of the forest conservation department and the villagers.

People Affected by the Drought

During the period from January to December 2017 in 21 districts reported (Trincomalee, Batticaloe, Ampara, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Kilinchchi, Vavuniya, Mulative, Jaffna, Mannar, Ratnapura, Moneragala, Kandy, Matale, Hambantota, Nuwara Eliya, Badulla, Gampaha and Kegalle) 2,440,290 persons in 667,939 families were affected. District coordinating committees conducted the relief operations. 75 tractor bowsers were purchased to provide water to the affected population.

Purchasing of Necessary Equipment Needed for Emergency Response Activities for Floods and other Disasters.

42 boat engines, 2000 safe jackets, 75 tractor bowsers were purchased and distributed in the district. Action is being taken to purchase 125 boats and 100 canoes to be distributed in the district.

Summary of damages and losses due to disasters – from 01 January to 31 December 2017

Disaster	Affected		No. of deaths	No. of persons injured	No. of missing persons	No. of Houses damaged	
	No. of families	No. of persons				Compl etely	Partially
Drought	667939	2440290	0	0	0	0	0
Flood	171433	666244	118	115	89	1370	10379
Strong winds	36148	128653	13	83	5	855	33187
Animal attack	15	43	10	1	0	2	7
Drowining	-	-	40	1	1	0	0
Lightning	64	268	14	21	0	2	40
Land slides	32905	129949	96	14	55	301	1308
Slope failure	1954	7748	6	2	1	24	254
Total	910467	3373234	297	237	151	2554	45175

Table 7.1 Summary of damages due to disasters

Source : www.desinventar.lk

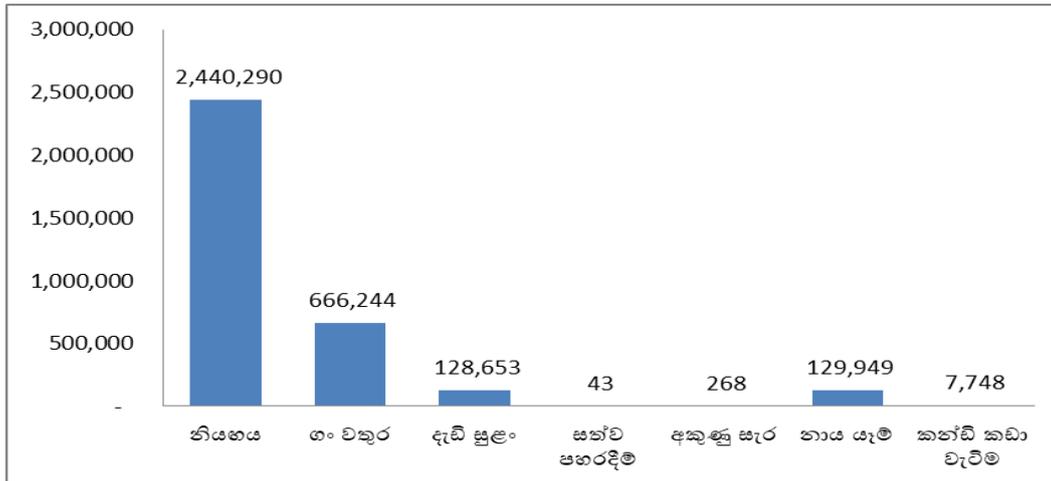


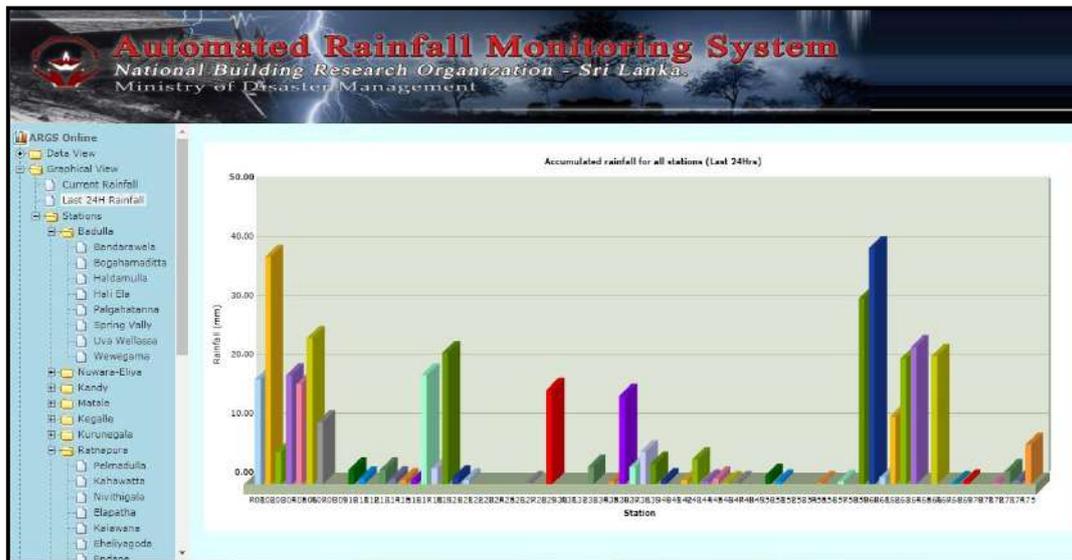
Chart 7.1: summary of people affected upto 31.12.2017

7.2 Early Warning

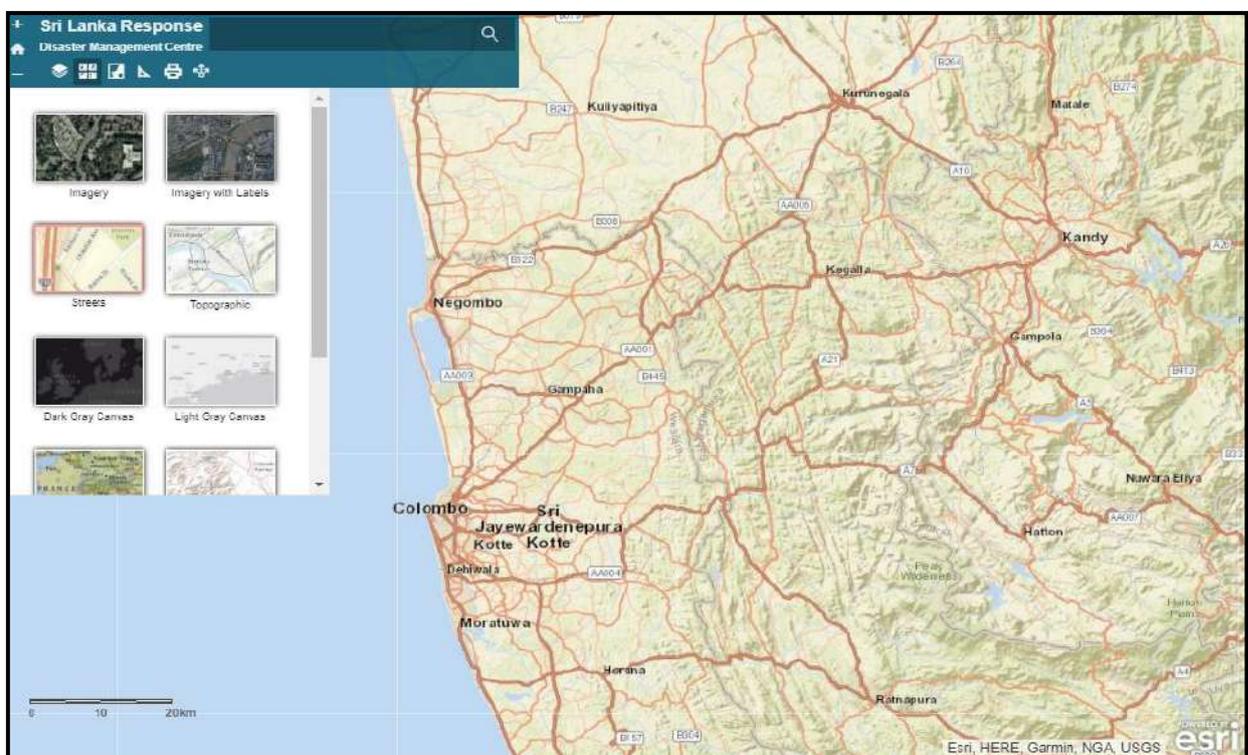
77 early warning towers belong to the DMC is spread throughout the coastal belt and the repair work has been completed. The system to issue warnings through SMS was modernized and has been implemented through a new system. The DMC has given priority to strengthen the early warning dissemination capacity among the district units and village level communities. Up to now the early warning system has been evolved covering many parts of the island. Repairing has started to carry out communication up to the grass root level using VHF methodology.

District officers attached to the Ministry of Social Empowerment and Up country heritage worked as resource persons to provide training in 14 districts to facilitate the immediate evacuation of village communities. Through this a system has been prepared to provide early warning immediately. Further in 07 districts regional correspondents were trained. Through such things the system to provide early warning to the people has been strengthened.

- The network to get early warning to Sri Lanka connecting with the International Tsunami warning centre (IOTWMS) was updated.
- A methodology was established to get information and data about the hilly areas where instant landslides occurred, to the Emergency Operation Centre from the automatic rain gauge system owned by the National Building Research Organization.
- Establish a data base to monitor the drought.
- Contribute to prepare regional emergency response plans.
- Establish the response software inside the operation center that was mapped to respond to the disasters.

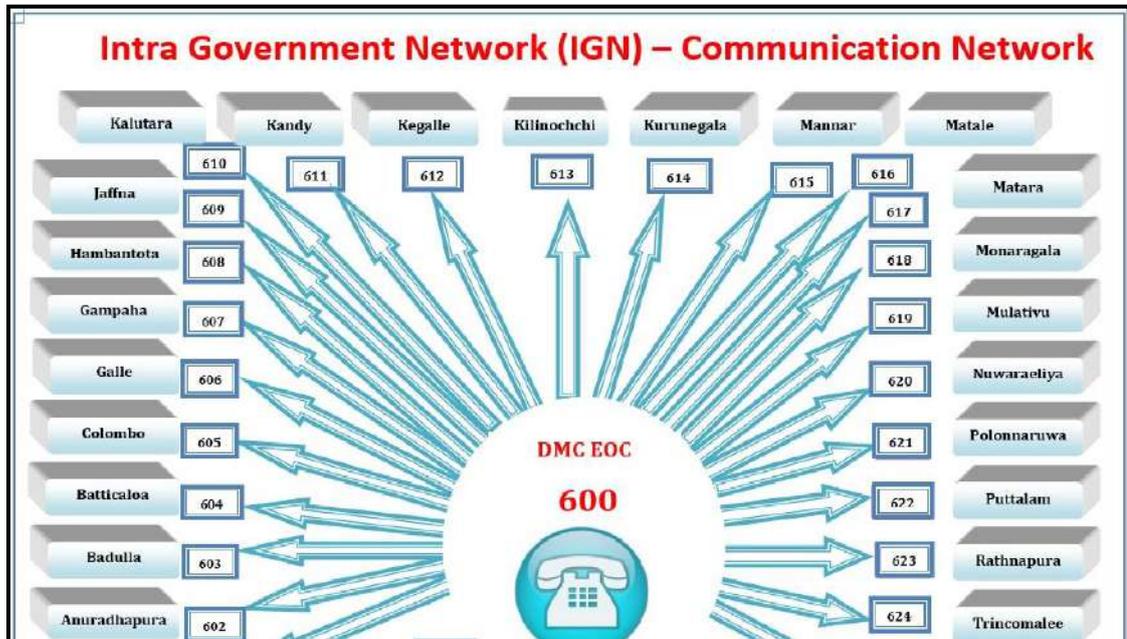


Automatic rain observation systems.



Intra Government Network

Intra Government Network has been established inside the institution to communicate between the DMC and the district units, and to communicate with technical institutions needed in disaster management. Using this methodology communication can be done efficiently and effectively using the SMS system and this facility is provided by the DIALOG company using Broadband and CDMA technology. This network will be further expanded in this year.



Intra government network – communication network

- **05-day residential training programme on search and rescue in disaster management.**

The search and rescue groups of three forces and the Police and the search and rescue groups of the health sector performed a special task during the disaster. Accordingly, with the intention to empower search and rescue groups, courses were held for 132 members in the search and rescue groups at Katukurunda Police Special Task Force, Sri Lanka Army Commando Training School-Kuda Oya, Special Task Force Training School - Maduru Oya under the patronage of WHO.

- **07-day residential training programme on search and rescue.**

During this year two 07-day residential training programmes were conducted for 83 members in search and rescue groups at Sri Lanka Army Special Task Force Training School and Kuda Oya Army Commando Training School.



Search and rescue training –
Bulathsinhala Landslide - Dodangoda



Fire rescue training



Group trained on search and rescue

• **Command , Control, Coordination of Signal Committee (C 4 SAR) of Search and Rescue Groups**

C -4 SAR was established consisting of the heads of Army, Navy, Air Force, Police, Civil Security, Coast Guard and Fire Brigade chaired by the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management to carry out all the activities in search and rescue process (stationing, responses, need for equipment and training – local/ foreign) efficiently and effectively. The inaugural session of the committee will be held on 20.12.2017 with the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management as the Chairman and its composition of members is as follows.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| Chairman | - | Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management |
| Vice Chairman | - | Additional Secretary (Administration), Ministry of Defence |
| Vice Chairman | - | Director General, Disaster Management Centre |
| Secretary | - | Director (Emergency Operations) Ministry of Disaster Management |
| Member | - | Director (Operations) Office of Chief of Defence Staff |
| Member | - | Director (Operations) Representing the Army Commander |
| Member | - | Director (Operations) Representing the Navy Commander |
| Member | - | Director (land operations) Representing the Air Force Commander |
| Member | - | Director (operations) Representing the Army Commander |
| Member | - | Director (Operations) Coast Guard Department |
| Member | - | Chief Officer – Fire Brigade, Department of Fire Brigade |



The inauguration session of the C4SAR

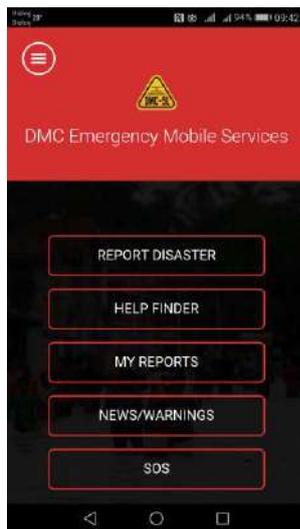
Call Centre

This disaster management call centre has been in operation (call number 117) since 2013 to enable communication with the General Public in emergencies. This emergency centre is operating round the clock at the moment after recruiting new operators and expanding the technical operations. The call centre received various calls from January to December in 2017 and prompt response has been made to provide the necessary service to the people.

Upgrading the Telephone Booth 117 of the Disaster Management Centre

Necessary action was taken to create a new software for the new telephone booth with the assistance of Sri Lanka Telecom.

By now the 119 emergency call centre provides a round the clock service to the people of this country and the needs of the people are coordinated from the national level to village level. And it has been upgraded to supply a more credible service with the support of the Sri Lanka Telecom using a new software. The vacancies in the Emergency Call Centre were filled and proper training has been given to them.



Emergency Mobile Service new software in the DMC

E-mail system and Video communication technology

Upgrading the Email system more efficient and effective communication has been achieved. Through that system not only Email facilities but also Video facilities have been given and the new technology has been used enabling anyone to connect the DMC through video technology from any given place. In the emergencies that occurred during the past year action was taken to get the real time of those incidents using the Google hangout Video technology.

Introducing Web Portal 117

Virtusa Pvt (Ltd) intervened to provide a new web portal to the DMC enabling the people to submit their relief needs to the DMC using a web application in a disaster situation. People could submit their requirements, relief needs and information with regard to the disaster using this facility.

Mobile App Technology

Arrangements have been made to get information and photos of any disaster to the Emergency Operation Unit in the DMC using the mobile app prepared to report such incidents. These mobile apps were introduced to get information promptly.

Disaster Early Warning Network – DEWN

There was an storage of 5000 mobile phone numbers in the disaster early warning network and it has been updated to 15,000. The basic applications of this software was changed and updated in a way that should be utilized more effectively. By including the connections for public officers, village committee officers, security sections and other main connections a warning can be disseminated promptly to the public using a SMS.

Sri Lanka Disaster Resource Network

The Emergency Operation Centre updates the database on resources in each district once a year to be used in an emergency. Sri Lanka Disaster Resources Network is used to identify the various equipment and human resources in each district at present and the those equipment and resources are rented out in an emergency.

Dengue eradication program me.

Arrangements were made to organize dengue eradication programmes at provincial, district, regional and GN division level by the Disaster Management Coordination Units in 25 districts in 2017. The Disaster Management Unit had also carried out dengue eradication programmes with the support of health officers, Samurdhi officers, teachers, volunteer organizations, three forces and the Police in the area.

The number of dengue patients reported in relevant months are as follows and dengue eradication programmes were conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Spread of Dengue – month wise 2017

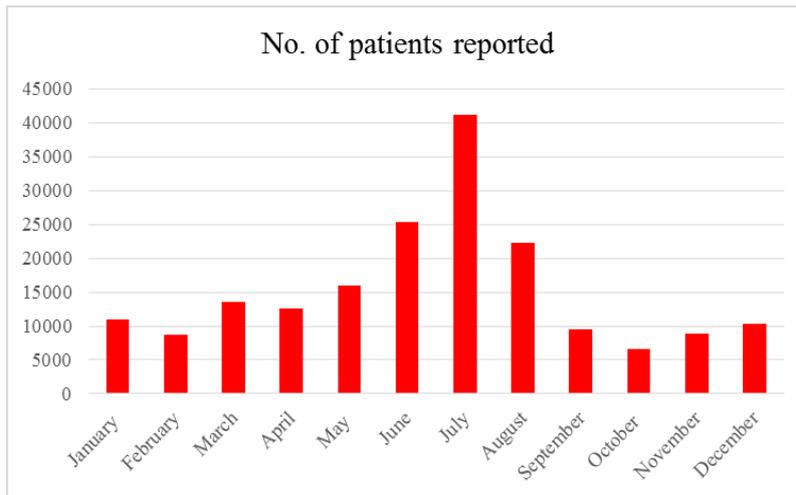


Chart 7.2: Spread of dengue – month wise 2017

Month	No. of patients reported
January	10927
February	8724
March	13540
April	12510
May	15936
June	25319
July	41121
August	22270
September	9514
October	6603
November	8827
December	10397

Table 7.2: Source : Epidemiology Unit,

Media Coordination in Emergencies.

All print and electronic media are used to give early warning to the people during a disaster throughout 24 hours. In 2017, media issued early warnings well in advance about the floods that occurred.

Warnings and awareness were done using media and it was used in local and international media. The people in local and international level were continuously made aware of the situation using social media.

Coordination of Three Forces in Emergencies.

The three forces provided their contribution for disaster management activities in 2017 and to develop 24-hour operation system and to continue with the “alertness” in the EOC.

The three forces had extended their continuous support in the fields of search and rescue, relief services and emergency response activities. The Army in 47 occasions, the Navy in 37 occasions and

the Air Force in 24 occasions had provided their active service throughout 24 hours in search and response activities in disasters that occurred in the country.

National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP)

National Emergency Operation Plan explains the incidents where disasters can occur in the country and it covers a response mechanism for meteorological, hydro, biological, technical and man-made disasters. In an emergency where the feasibility and the responsibility of the institution cannot cope with the disaster the facilitation to assign duties to institutions and persons, activating the early warning mechanism and coordinating the emergency operations and duties and responsibilities of the institution have been described in this plan. This plan has prepared in all three languages and the Cabinet of Ministers approved it.

Other tasks assigned to the Emergency Operation Centre which were carried out in 2017

- Approximately 300 awareness programmes were conducted for 85 groups including students, officers in the security sector, stakeholders and public officers on subjects like emergency operations, early warning and disaster management using the video conference hall and Emergency operation centre.
- A direct contribution was made to conduct mock drills on evacuation in Tsunami and landslide disasters.
- A mock drill was conducted on oceanic oil spills in collaboration with the Marine Protection Authority.
- Action was taken to improve human resources by recruiting new employees to the units that belong to the EOC to increase the efficiency in duties that carried out 24 hrs x 7 days a week.

Challenges.

- Information Communication, technical equipment and training.

DMC needs an efficient communication system to provide information to the grass root level in an emergency. The present communication system of the DMC cannot cover all the people that can be affected by a disaster.

- Climate change and its adverse impacts.

Though steps have been taken to mitigate disaster occurrence of disasters cannot be stopped. Therefore, to face the challenges in climate changes priority should be given to empower emergency

response methods. Unusual weather pattern were observed during the past years due climate changes. Therefore when a heavy rain fell during a short period of time unpredicted disasters occur. In an inclement weather condition houses, infrastructure, cultivations and livestock are damaged. Therefore attention should be focused on preparedness and adaptation to climate changes and awareness programmes should be conducted on the adverse impact of the climate changes.

- Disaster response equipment and dissemination equipment that have been established and distributed should be maintained properly though it cost a large amount of money. The time taken to carry the equipment that are essential to be distributed and the shortage of essential equipment are other problems.
- Only a limited number of employees are there who can use Tamil language and therefore there are difficulties in providing service to the Tamil speaking persons and it also affects the state language policy.



Multifaceted media hall in the EOC

8. Financial Progress – 31st December 2017

The General Treasury has allocated Rs. 1,287.5 million for the DMC in 2017 out of that amount Rs. 290 million has been allocated for recurrent expenditure in the DMC and Rs. 997.5 has been allocated for capital expenditure. Out of the total provisions Rs. 936.5 were spent as at 31 December 2017.

Expenditure Item No.	Project/ Activities	Total provisions amended 2017 (Rs, million)	Total Cost 2017 (Rs. million)	Progress %	
				Financial	Physical
106-2-3-2-1503	Recurrent expenditure	290	262.1	90	90
106-2-3-2-2201 (I)	Training and capacity building	2.50	2.1	85	85
106-2-3-2-2201 (II)	Purchasing officer equipment and constructing a hybrid home	5	3	60	60
106-2-3-3-2509	Emergency responses and implement small and medium scale risk reduction programmes to mitigate disaster risk in districts.	480	390.4	81	90
106-2-3-5-2509 (1)	Raising awareness among people on disaster preparedness and management. (Disaster awareness programmes)	25.2	24.7	98	98
106-2-3-5-2509 (11)	Raising awareness among people on disaster preparedness and management. (Disaster awareness programmes)	19.8	19.4	98	98
106-2-3-6-2509	Programme to minimize floods (Puttalam, Gampaha and Kalutara)	80	47.2	59	75
106-2-3-7-2509	Develop multifaceted disaster risk profile for Sri Lanka.	15	0.26	-	5
106-2-3-8-2103	Capacity building of response to landslides, sudden floods and droughts.	70	70	100	100
106-2-3-8-2104	Construction of a complete training center for disaster management.	50	-	-	
106-2-3-9-2101	Purchasing of boats for flood responses and purchasing of floods for tractor bowsers for the drought.	250	117.3	47	50
	Total cost- Recurrent and Capital	1,287.5	936.5	73	85

Table 8.1: Financial Progress 31st December 2017

Disaster Management Centre
Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 31st December 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Income	01	237,700,000.00		195,000,000.00	
Other Income	02	<u>222,452,456.75</u>		<u>187,216,586.25</u>	
Total Income		460,152,456.75		382,216,586.25	
Administrative Expenses	03	(515,800,046.34)		(377,524,745.74)	
Other Expenses	04	(7,315,566.29)		(10,851,314.92)	
Surplus / (Deficit) From Operations		(62,963,155.88)		(6,159,474.41)	
Finance Expenses			-		-
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation		(62,963,155.88)		(6,159,474.41)	
Taxation			-		-
Total Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(62,963,155.88)		(6,159,474.41)	

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 15 attached form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Disaster Management Centre
Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant & Equipment	05	1,285,379,825.13		1,146,812,194.17	
Current Assets					
Capital Work-in Progress Projects		-		22,708,287.86	
Flood & Landslide Special Loan Advance		328,746.05		-	
Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	06	42,569,825.85		51,449,284.34	
Inventories	07	7,939,122.14		4,380,582.08	
Prepayment & Advances	08	2,650,464.16		9,306,995.63	
Deposits & Other Receivables	09	1,613,509.55		1,653,509.55	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	10	10,224,766.82		30,353,922.06	
Total Current Assets		65,326,434.57		119,852,581.52	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,350,706,259.70		1,266,664,775.69	
FUNDS, RESERVES & LIABILITIES					
NET ASSETS/ EQUITY					
Accumulated Funds		(108,742,105.26)		(51,438,043.14)	
RESERVES					
Capital Grant from Treasury		812,596,634.34		812,532,905.28	
Revaluation Reserve – Motor Vehicle		206,436,500.00		-	
Capital Grant of Assets - Treasury		5,263,500.00		10,740,000.00	
Capital Grant of Assets - ICET		865,412,681.14		1,075,226,667.42	
Investment on Capital Grant	11	(504,036,851.62)		(617,916,270.94)	
Total Net Assets/Equity		1,276,930,358.60		1,229,145,258.62	
Non-Current Liabilities					
Grant from Other organizations	12	10,107,738.14		8,454,707.50	
Retirement Benefits Obligations	13	28,428,706.48		23,408,696.82	
Current Liabilities					
Trade and Other Payable	14	35,033,444.92		5,450,101.19	
Other Provisions	15	206,011.56		206,011.56	
Total Current Liabilities		35,239,456.48		5,656,112.75	
Total Liabilities		73,775,901.10		37,519,517.07	
TOTAL FUNDS & LIABILITIES		1,350,706,259.70		1,266,664,775.69	

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 15 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 2017, 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.

K.A.Nishantha Dy. Director (Finance) C.D DMC	G.L.S.Senadeera Director General DMC	H.U.R.Fonseka Chief Accountant –MOD IMC Member	M.KinslyFernando Secretary – MOD IMC Chairman
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

	Treasury		Accumulated		Total Amount of	
	Capital Grant	Capital Reserve	Fund		Net Assets	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Balance as at 1st January 2016	674,664,193.47		(41,805,359.46)		632,858,834.01	
Effect of Rasta. of Prior Year Com. Fig.			(3,473,209.27)	(3,473,209.27)		
Capital Grant Received During the year	504,670,000.00		-		504,670,000.00	
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year	(617,916,270.94)		-		(617,916,270.94)	
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2016			(6,159,474.41)		(6,159,474.41)	
Balance as at 31st December 2016	561,417,922.53		(51,438,043.14)		513,453,088.66	
Balance as at 1st January 2017	561,417,922.53		(51,438,043.14)		509,979,879.39	
Prior year adjust. – Software Capitalization		-	5,659,093.76		5,659,093.76	
Capital Grant Received During the year	617,980,000.00		-		617,980,000.00	
Investment on Capital Grant for the Year	(504,036,851.62)		-		(504,036,851.62)	
M/V Revaluation Surplus 2017		206,436,500.00		206,436,500.00		
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year 2017		-	(62,963,155.88)		(62,963,155.88)	
Balance as at 31st December 2017	675,361,070.91	206,436,500.00	(108,742,105.26)		773,055,465.65	

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 15 attached form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

	2017		2016	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Surplus / (Deficit) Before Taxation	(62,963,155.88)		(6,159,474.41)	
Adjustments				
Depreciation	231,571,700.12		179,126,454.64	
Amortization of Capital Grant of Assets	(215,290,486.28)		(173,699,411.11)	
Payment of Gratuity	(154,579.50)		(589,034.50)	
Effect of Restatement of prior year Comp. Inf.	-		(3,473,209.27)	
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	5,174,589.16		2,823,545.69	
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before Working Capital Changes	(41,661,932.38)		(1,971,128.96)	
Changes in Working Capital				
(Increase)/Decrease in Staff Distress Loan	(328,746.07)		-	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Receivables	40,000.00		70,299.17	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(3,558,540.06)		(1,806,574.52)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Disaster Response Equipment in Stock	8,879,458.49		(17,743,081.29)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayment and Advances	6,656,531.47		(6,400,681.26)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Payables	29,583,343.73		2,949,595.26	
(Increase)/Decrease in Capital WIP Projects	22,708,287.86		180,458,508.36)	
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	22,318,403.04		155,556,936.74	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(158,043,737.30)		(32,425,346.87)	
Interest Income	-		-	
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(158,043,737.30)		(32,425,346.87)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Receipt)	617,980,000.00		504,670,000.00	
Net Increase in Capital Grant (Payments)	(504,036,851.62)		(617,916,270.92)	
Net Grants from NGO/INGO	1,653,030.64		(3,051,683.61)	
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	115,596,179.02		(116,297,954.53)	
Net Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(20,129,155.24)		6,833,635.34	
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	30,353,922.06		23,520,286.72	
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (Note A)	10,224,766.82		30,353,922.06	
NOTE A - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Cash at Bank	10,224,766.82		30,353,922.06	
Cash in Hand	-		-	
	10,224,766.82		30,353,922.06	

The Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 15 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 board 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.

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 coordinating units have been established in each district secretariat.

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 the Disaster Management Center is "Safer communities and sustainable development in Sri Lanka".

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Financial Statements of the DMC is comprising of Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flow, Statement of Changes in Funds and Notes to the Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS). Further, it has followed Accounting Standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

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 in order to write off such amount over the estimated useful lives by equal installments as follows,

	Rate (%)
Tsunami & Early Warning Tower	5
Office equipment	10
Furniture & Fittings	10
Computers & Accessories	10
Motor Vehicle	20
Telecommunication Equipment	5-20
Accounting Software	10

Before the year of 2013, Depreciation has provided in the year of purchased/constructed assets are in use. DMC has revalued its assets class of motor vehicles which was fully depreciated and amortized previous years. But it has not revalued the Tractor Browsers purchased in 2017 and the earlier purchased Lorry Bowser, JCB Machine and Motor Cycle at the class of Motor Vehicle due to some reasons. The revaluation has made on with effect to the date of 31st December 2017, and it has made the all adjustments to the books of accounts based on that date. Depreciation is done based on provision given in the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 7- Property, Plant and Equipment with effect from 2016 onwards.

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. The provision is neither externally funded nor has it been actuarially valued.

2.4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other 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 and cash at bank.

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. Except given in the note to the accounts there is no any contractual or legal obligation to be made provisions as at 31st December 2017.

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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 PROVISION FOR LOSS OF STOCK

A Loss of Disaster Response Equipment given in Note No: 15, to the value of .206, 011.56 from Veyangoda DMC stores on 7th June 2007. Disciplinary action have been taken against the officer who was custody of the Lost Items (Mr.Welarathne). On the findings of the inquiry, the service contract of the officer has been terminated. The court case is proceeding as at 31st December 2017.

2.13 AMORTIZATION OF CAPITAL GRANT OF ASSETS

Disaster Management Centre has changed its Accounting Policy of Amortizing Capital Grants of Assets on 2016 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 2016, by Retrospective application which was stated in LKAS - 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors.

2.14 DISASTER RESPONSE EQUIPMENT PURCHASES IN 2017

DMC has purchased 75 nos of Tractor Mounted Water Bowsers for Rs.143.4Mn, and 24 nos of special Boats from SL Navy for Rs.12M, and 20 nos of other boats and 10 nos catamarans from Pio Fiber Glass Ind. for Rs.5.13Mn and 42 nos of boat engines for Rs.18.48Mn, and 2000 nos of Life Jackets for Rs.7Mn. Further, an order has placed to produce another 80 nos of boats and 90nos of catamaran to Pio Fiber Glass Industries in the year of 2017.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

	2017		2016	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 01 - INCOME				
Grant for Recurrent Expenditure	237,700,000.00		195,000,000.00	
	237,700,000.00		195,000,000.00	

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 2017. But the expenditures over the income have been taken into account upon occurred basis.

NOTE 02 - Other Income	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Assistance from Oxfam		-	140,000.00	
Assistance from ADPC		-	1,140,000.00	
Assistance from CSE		-	186,292.50	
Assistance from Red Cross		-	39,975.00	
National Disaster Management Council		-	40,878.40	
Tender Deposits - Non Refundable	146,800.00		57,500.00	
Miscellaneous Income	16,331.78		93,117.73	
Amortization on Capital Grants (Note 02:01)	215,290,486.28		173,699,411.11	
Assistance From WHO	1,333,712.97		119,348.84	
Assistance from UNHABITAT		-	23,331.20	
Assistance from UNDP for NEOP		-	1,969,339.28	
Assistance from ADPC Safety Day		-	95,799.00	
Assistance from SAARC for Workshop		-	10,000.00	
Assistance from NDMC		-	1,500,000.00	
Insurance Claim	157,616.25		31,050.00	
Assistance From China CAMC Eng. Co. Ltd for Meeriyabedda Housing Project	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	
Assistance From UNDP for IDMP		-	396,400.00	
Assistance From UNDP for RSSDP		-	840,069.80	
Assistance From UNDP for SFDRR		-	321,122.43	
Assistance From UNDP for DOSEG		-	1,477,164.96	
Assistance for Flood Response in May 2016		-	4,035,786.00	
Assistance from UNDP for NDMP	2,003,069.65		-	
Assistance from UmaOya for DMC Project office	2,504,439.82		-	
	222,452,456.75		187,216,586.25	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

NOTE 02 - OTHER INCOME

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

<u>Assets Granted</u>	Total Cost as at		Additions/Invest.	Prior Year	Total Cost as at		
	01.01.2017				of the Year	Adjustments	31.12.2017
	RS.	Cts.	RS.	Cts.	RS.	Cts.	RS.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	426,286,941.28					426,286,941.28	
Office equipment	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 equipment	1,547,757,171.74					1,547,757,171.74	
Computers & Accessories	66,762,750.01					66,762,750.01	
Motor Vehicles – Other Treasury	31,675,000.00					31,675,000.00	
	2,338,369,703.91		-		-	2,338,369,703.91	
<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Cumulative Balance as at 01.01.2017</u>	<u>Amortization for the Year</u>	<u>Prior Year Adjustments</u>	<u>Cumulative Balance as at 31.12.2017</u>			
Motor Vehicles ICET	259,413,229.98	-	-	259,413,229.98			
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers ICET	111,899,343.64	21,314,347.06	-	133,213,690.70			
Computers & Accessories ICET	30,257,549.27	6,676,275.00	-	36,933,824.27			
Office equipment ICET	5,182,170.90	183,460.00	-	5,365,630.90			
Telecommunication equipment ICET	786,310,539.45	181,584,044.22	-	967,894,583.67			
Furniture & Fittings ICET	335,160.00	55,860.00	-	391,020.00			
Motor Vehicles Treasury Other	20,935,000.00	5,476,500.00	-	26,411,500.00			
	1,214,332,993.24	215,290,486.28	-	1,429,623,479.52			

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

NOTE 03 - ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2017		2016	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Depreciation				
Vehicle	13,908,060.83		5,001,034.19	
Furniture & Fittings	1,226,038.04		642,634.18	
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	21,366,091.07		21,366,091.07	
Telecommunication equipment	182,444,605.67		141,248,236.06	
Computers	8,515,110.93		8,844,456.09	
Office equipment	3,301,575.84		1,943,378.05	
Software	810,217.74		80,625.00	
Vehicle Maintenance	10,094,167.33		13,206,475.52	
Plant Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance	57,643,643.41		11,374,572.84	
Personal Emoluments				
Salaries & Wages Expense Account	74,505,204.15		49,234,858.08	
Uniform Allowances to Drivers	144,000.00		-	
Overtime Expense	11,480,672.43		6,409,466.84	
EPF Contribution of DMC (12%)	14,362,117.27		13,014,858.30	
Other Allowances	48,412,189.65		54,752,161.09	
ETF Contribution of DMC (3%)	3,690,640.35		3,147,491.82	
Provision for Retirement Gratuity Payables	5,174,589.16		2,823,545.69	
AMC Payments	163,797.00		120,000.00	
Other Expenses	165,711.00		400,804.16	
Electricity & Water	11,932,281.73		11,933,442.79	
Security Service	1,732,502.89		834,010.78	
Transport Charges	19,205.00		13,300.00	
Janitorial Service	1,095,654.21		1,091,709.58	
Rent and Local Taxes	891,663.72		682,672.00	
IMC Payments	479,874.50		452,191.46	
Interviews Related Expenses	257,038.00		21,738.00	
Post & Telecommunication	17,266,029.68		9,061,101.41	
Advertisement	338,266.75		580,771.00	
Translation Fee	187,966.00		17,160.00	
Refreshment Expenses	867,024.33		562,700.74	
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites	4,212,140.20		3,168,975.85	
Newspapers and Other	93,125.00		38,460.00	
Fuel Expenses	8,790,660.93		8,779,330.89	
Traveling and Subsistence Expenses				
Travelling & Subsistence Expenses - Foreign	5,345,688.55		2,903,247.15	
Traveling & Subsistence Expenses- Domestic	4,882,492.98		3,773,245.11	
	<u>515,800,046.34</u>		<u>377,524,745.74</u>	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

	2017		2016	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 04 - OTHER EXPENSES				
Expenditure from Oxfam Assistance		-		140,000.00
Expenditure from CSE Assistance		-		176,097.50
Expenditure from Red Cross Assistance		-		39,975.00
NDMC Expenditure		-		1,406,250.00
Other	474,343.85		617,957.42	
Expenditure from WHO	1,333,712.97		145,644.00	
Expenditure from NEOP		-		438,519.28
Expenditure from China CAMC Eng. Co. Ltd for Meeriyabadda Housing Project	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	
Expenditure From IDMP		-		-
Expenditure from RSSDP		-		804,024.80
Expenditure from SFDRR		-		-
Expenditure from DOSEG		-		2,047,060.92
Expenditure of Flood Response in May 2016		-		4,035,786.00
Expenditure from NDMP Assistance from UNDP	2,003,069.65			-
Expenditure from UmaOya For DMC Project Office	2,504,439.82			-
	<u>7,315,566.29</u>		<u>10,851,314.92</u>	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Total Cost		Additions/ Transfers		Revaluation/ Disposal		Total Cost		Written Down	
	as at		of the Year		of the Year		as at		Value as at	
<u>Fixed Assets</u>	01.01.2017		(Note : 05:01)				31.12.2017		01.01.2017	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	427,321,821.33		-		-		427,321,821.33		293,642,434.59	
Office equipment	43,589,024.01		8,449,652.36		-		52,038,676.37		23,478,474.38	
Furniture & Fittings	11,835,007.76		1,002,839.50		-		12,837,847.26		7,511,346.19	
Computers & Accessories	95,616,357.35		912,397.50		-		96,528,754.85		39,997,888.91	
Motor Vehicles	305,437,051.98		143,992,500.00		(83,194,366.98)		366,235,185.00		10,739,999.99	
Telecommunication Equipment	1,558,531,595.74		3,218,402.46		-		1,561,749,998.20		771,200,175.11	
Software	530,000.00		6,127,039.26		-		6,657,039.26		241,875.00	
	<u>2,442,860,858.17</u>		<u>163,702,831.08</u>		<u>(83,194,366.98)</u>		<u>2,523,369,322.27</u>		<u>1,146,812,194.17</u>	
	Cumulative		Provisions/ Adjustments		Dep. On Adjustments		Accu. Dep. as at		Written Down	
<u>Depreciation</u>	01.01.2017		of the Year		of the Year		31.12.2017		31.12.2017	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Tsunami & Early Warning Towers	133,679,386.74		21,366,091.07		-		155,045,477.81		272,276,343.52	
Office equipment	20,110,549.63		3,301,575.84		-		23,412,125.47		28,626,550.90	
Furniture & Fittings	4,323,661.57		1,226,038.04		-		5,549,699.61		7,288,147.65	
Computers	55,618,468.44		8,515,110.93		-		64,133,579.37		32,395,175.48	
Vehicles	294,697,051.99		13,908,060.83		(289,630,866.98)		18,974,245.84		347,260,939.16	
Telecommunication equipment	787,331,420.63		182,444,605.67		-		969,776,026.30		591,973,971.90	
Software	288,125.00		810,217.74		-		1,098,342.74		5,558,696.52	
	<u>1,296,048,664.00</u>		<u>231,571,700.12</u>		<u>(289,630,866.98)</u>		<u>1,237,989,497.14</u>		<u>1,285,379,825.13</u>	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

Sub Note 05:01

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

OFFICE EQUIPMENT ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR

ITEM

	QTY	Rs. Cts.
Vehicle Tracking System Devices GPS TK	25	223,750.00
Pedestal Fan Stand Fan - Monaragala	1	2,000.63
Electric Kettle Electric Kettle	1	4,565.00
Deposit Safe with 3 key Lockers	1	59,947.50
Electric Kettle S/S 5 L	1	5,097.29
Fax Machines Brother - 2840	1	40,250.00
Electric Kettle STC	1	4,800.00
Photo Copy DP 2309 A-2500	4	471,500.00
Adjustable TV stand Exhibition Tools	9	327,267.00
Foldable Chairs Exhibition Tools	18	76,010.40
Carpet Exhibition Tools	9	190,026.00
Brochures stand Exhibition Tools	18	358,938.00
Tsunami Tower Model Exhibition Tools	9	848,700.00
Professional Camera DLSR Camera	1	529,000.00
Compact Battery Pack DLSR Camera	1	3,967.00
Lance- 70-20 mm F/2 8L DLSR Camera	1	419,750.00
High Power LED Video light DLSR Camera	1	41,400.00
DGI PHANTOM 4 ADVANCER QUAD COPTER PHANTOM	1	408,250.00
Sony PXW - X200 Video Camera	1	1,623,800.00
SAANDISC 64GB Extreme PRo SD Card Video Camera	2	41,400.00
Zoom H6 Handy Recorder +16GB Video Camera	1	166,750.00
Sennheiser HD 205 Headphone Video Camera	1	11,500.00
Sony BP U60 Battery & BC U2 Charger Video Camera	1	159,850.00
SonyECM MS2Stereo Mic Video Camera	1	74,750.00
SBP 64G1C S X SPRO D Series 64 GB Video Camera	2	147,200.00

SBAC US30 S xS Card Reader Video Camera	1	68,425.00
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OFFICE EQUIPMENT ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR (Cont...)

ITEM

Sony UWP D11 Microphone Video Camera	2	195,500.00
Sony UWP D12 Microphone Video Camera	1	97,750.00
Tripod Mic Stand Video Camera	1	13,800.00
Desktop Microphone Stand Video Camera	1	10,350.00
XLR 20MM,10m Cable Video Camera	1	29,900.00
Light Kit 3 Point LED system Video Camera	1	161,000.00
Video tripod & case Libec LX 7 Video Camera	1	132,250.00
Libec Monopod Video Camera	1	38,525.00
Lightwhight Camera Monitor Video Camera	1	103,500.00
Drycabinet Video Camera	1	78,200.00
Transcend 2 TB external Hard Disk Video Camera	1	20,700.00
Back Pak Bag Video Camera	1	40,250.00
Television Exhibition Tools	9	1,266,840.00
Pull Up Banners Exhibition Tools	27	205,861.50
Photo Copy DP 2309 A-2500	2	235,750.00
Screen Rolling Light Box Exhibition Tools	18	1,794,690.00
Exhibition Stall Counters with light system Exhibition Tools	9	195,304.50
Portable Backdrop display Stand Exhibition Tools	9	738,990.00
Total	200	11,668,054.82

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

Sub Note 05:01

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

FURNITURE & FITTINGS ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR

ITEM

	QTY	Rs. Cts.
High Back Chair Rexene Black - KWT055M21M27	4	67,590.00
Writing Table with 2 drawers OCH27BL	5	129,937.50
Office Table Piestra table	10	81,000.00
Office Chair Piestra Chair	10	62,000.00
Computer Table Piestra	3	14,937.00
Executive Table Piestra	1	31,250.00
Glass Cabinet New furniture centre - Anuradhapura	1	17,000.00
Steel Cupboard Sanora Furniture - Anuradhapura	1	9,500.00
Sofa Set Sun Furniy City	1	59,415.00
Visitor Chair Sun Furniy City	3	30,375.00
High Back Chair Sun Furniy City	1	21,165.00
Office Chair Sun Furniy City	1	8,041.00
Writing Table Sun Furniy City	1	8,890.00
Steel Office Cupbord Sun Furniy City	1	12,490.00
Office Cupboard Sun Furniy City	1	11,126.50
Steel Office Cupbord Ekamuthu Engineering works	1	85,000.00
Low Back chair Piestra L/B - ECLO1	7	50,190.00
Bunker Bed Double Bunker Bed	5	114,137.50
Filling Cabinet with 04 drawers (wooden)	6	149,445.00
Bunk Bed 72 x 36 x 60 Nisaco	2	24,070.00
Mattress 72 x 36 DLR plus kihgstar	4	15,280.00
Total	69	1,002,839.50

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

Sub Note 05:01

NOTE 05 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

COMPUTERS & ACCESSORIES ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR

ITEM

<u>Computers & Accessories</u>	QTY	Rs. Cts.
Printer	2	45,800.00
UPS - Mitigation Div.	2	35,900.00
UPS	1	8,497.50
High performance Computer	1	776,750.00
Power Bank	1	7,500.00
Fax Machine – Brother2840	1	37,950.00
Total	8	912,397.50

MOTOR VEHICLES ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR

ITEM

<u>Motor Vehicles</u>	QTY	Rs.Cts.
Tractor Mounted Water Bowser	75	143,992,500.00
Total	75	143,992,500.00

TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR

ITEM

	QTY	Rs. Cts.
Firewall System FG-200 D	1	1,909,643.51
Sever Workstations HP DL 120 GN –Windows Server 2016	2	1,308,758.95
Total	3	3,218,402.46

SOFTWARE ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR

ITEM

	QTY	Rs. Cts.
Accounting Software Modification-2 Accounts Pro- New Modification	1	22,000.00
Google mail solution Google App	58	445,945.50
BizPay Payroll System - 2016	1	175,000.00
GIS Software Solution GIS-2016	1	5,484,093.76
Total	61	6,127,039.26

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

NOTE 06 - DISASTER RESPONSES EQUIPMENT AT STOCK

ITEM	Qty	2017		2016		
		Total Value		Qty	Total Value	
		Rs.	Cts.		Rs.	Cts.
Chain Saw	13	964,275.00	72	5,340,600.00		
Life Saving Jackets	47	164,500.00	-	-		
Boat Engine	30	13,200,000.00	-	-		
Boats (Hull)	38	7,077,800.00	70	12,397,000.00		
DMC Identification Jackets	2286	1,131,570.00	-	-		
Manual Sirens	2	48,840.00	-	-		
Rain Guages	371	1,020,250.00	1000	2,750,000.00		
Manna Kati	10	6,328.00	-	-		
Search & Rescue Ropes	16	1,349,600.00	132	11,134,200.00		
Search Light	57	105,660.00	30	63,000.00		
Catamarans	10	1,240,000.00	1	134,000.00		
Gum Boot purchase from vote -7	21	27,039.60	-	-		
Generator	1	38,080.00	-	-		
DMC Identification Jackets - UNDP	2000	990,000.00	-	-		
Rescue Bag	1192	1,966,800.00	-	-		
Water Tank 1000 l	46	373,244.00	-	-		
Rubber Glouse	236	41,300.00	4000	700,000.00		
Face Mask	1030	153,212.50	4000	540,000.00		
Axes STC	-	-	5	3,070.05		
Steel Shovel STC	-	-	5	2,686.30		
Lanlo Mammoty STC	-	-	5	4,250.00		
Black Gum Boot STC	-	-	30	59,700.00		
Mega Phone STC	-	-	1	10,700.00		
Leather Gloves STC	-	-	30	9,549.30		
Machete 12"	-	-	280	464,800.00		
Eye Goggles	-	-	550	232,375.00		
PA System - DMC A2120 H	-	-	55	7,154,618.90		
Rain Coats	374	576,334.00	2000	3,082,000.00		
Manual Saws	-	-	5	8,850.00		
Water Pump BGVSP 2 SP	5	155,400.00	-	-		
Boat (Hull) Other – SL Navy	24	11,939,592.75	-	-		
Total Value		42,569,825.85		44,091,399.55		

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

NOTE 07 - INVENTORIES

	2017		2016	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Stationery Items		345,861.24		2,054,545.00
Computer Toner & Cartridge		4,447,710.00		11,796,485.00
Leaflets		756,250.00		807,000.00
Booklets		1,529,420.00		3,825,367.00
Vehicle Repair & Maintenance		782,880.90		3,805,001.70
Others		77,000.00		779,906.73
Grand Total		7,939,122.14		23,068,305.43

NOTE 08 - PREPAYMENT & ADVANCES

	Rs.		Cts.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Advances - Festival		107,000.02		175,750.02
Advances - Stamp		-		19,788.85
Prepayments		2,252,158.87		7,910,812.50
Advance for DMC Uma Oya Project office		100,000.00		-
Advances - Cash Head Office		47,659.30		67,324.35
Advances - Service and Maintenance Head Office		11,666.75		-
Advances - Cash Districts		-		588,463.84
Advances - Preparedness & Planning in Districts		7,590.00		200,165.53
Advances - Training & Awareness in Districts		6,175.88		98,943.20
Advances - Fuel Districts		118,213.34		222,763.34
Advances - Service & Maintenance Districts		-		22,984.00
		2,650,464.16		9,306,995.63

NOTE 09 - DEPOSITS & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Rs.		Cts.	
	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		450,509.55		490,509.55
		1,613,509.55		1,653,509.55

NOTE 10 - CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Rs.		Cts.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Bank of Ceylon - 2744646		10,224,766.82		30,353,922.06
Petty Cash		-		-
		10,224,766.82		30,353,922.06

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017	2017	2016
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
NOTE 11 - INVESTMENT ON CAPITAL GRANT		
Capital Expenditure		
Capacity Building - Staff Training	2,126,521.03	2,472,535.44
Medium Scale Disaster Mitigation Projects in Districts	370,893,723.18	558,548,530.26
Purchase of Equipment for Flood Emergency (DMC)	51,811,941.45	27,774,077.00
Assisting State Agencies to prepare Preparedness Plans (DMC)	19,421,748.84	11,349,750.88
Awareness and Building on Disaster Preparedness and Management	12,016,631.10	11,964,515.10
Flood Mitigation Programs	47,159,752.87	-
Development of Multi Hazard Risk Profile for Sri Lanka	205,200.00	5,806,862.26
Disaster Management Centre-Acquisitions and others	-	-
Building & Structures - Training Centre	-	-
Purchase of Tractor Bowsers and Boats	401,333.15	-
Net Investment on Capital Grant	504,036,851.62	617,916,270.94

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

	2017		2016	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 12 - GRANT FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS				
UNDP	966,420.00		966,420.00	
ADPC	265,242.30		265,242.30	
CSE	234,493.31		234,493.31	
IT Related Items Purchasing A/C	37,795.22		37,795.22	
World Health Organization- WHO	168,234.44		37,547.41	
Ministry of DM for Deyata Kirula	120,672.92		120,672.92	
UNHABITAT PHASE II	86,144.48		86,144.48	
UNDP FOR NEOP	4,953.22		4,953.22	
ADPC Safety Day	32,724.85		32,724.85	
SAARC FOR Workshop	1,755,917.10		1,755,917.10	
China CAMC Engineering Co, Ltd for Meeriyabedda Housing Project		-	1,000,000.00	
UNDP FOR IDMP	1,103,600.00		1,103,600.00	
UNDP FOR RSSDP	159,930.20		159,930.20	
UNDP FOR SFDRR	981,418.49		981,418.49	
UNDP FOR DOSEG	667,848.00		667,848.00	
UNDP for Mainstreaming DRR into LGS	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	
UNDP for NDMP	4,583.43		-	
Uma Oya Dmc Project Office	2,517,760.18		-	
	10,107,738.14		8,454,707.50	

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 2017

	2017		2016	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
NOTE 14 - OTHER PAYABLES				
EPF Payable	2,243,424.89		-	
ETF Payable	336,513.73		-	
Payee & SRL Payable	9,750.00		-	
Tender Deposits - Refundable	-		123,800.00	
Salaries & Wages Payable	-		23,020.00	
Overtime Payable	1,924,399.31		489,335.75	
Travelling Expenses Payable	917,176.26		195,415.00	
Printing, Stationary & Office Requisites Payable	63,290.00		-	
Fuel Expenses Payable	158,586.82		415,060.00	
Vehicle Maintenance Payable	1,895,639.55		280,684.00	
Plant, Machinery & Other Equipment Maintenance Payable	145,921.30		-	
Rent & Local Taxes Payable	74,500.00		55,500.00	
Postal & Communication Payable	2,974,847.60		2,736,238.91	
Electricity & Water Payable	1,045,142.22		905,366.37	
Other Services Payable	-		-	
Mitigation Projects Payable	22,123,430.21		-	
Insurance Payable	342,485.62		-	
Advertising Payable	203,371.75		-	
Security Services Payable	448,027.42		104,348.12	
Janitorial Services Payable	121,778.24		121,333.04	
Sri Lanka State Trading (Gen) Cor. LTD.	5,160.00		-	
	35,033,444.92		5,450,101.19	
NOTE 15 - OTHER PROVISIONS				
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Provision for Loss of Stock	206,011.56		206,011.56	
	206,011.56		206,011.56	

Director General
Disaster Management Centre

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended in 31 December 2017 in terms of section 14(2)(C) of the Finance Act, No.38 of 1971

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 including the summary of the financial statement ended 31 December 2017 and financial progress statement ended the same day, statement of change of equity, cash flow statement, important accounting standards and other clarifications were audited under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 18 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and Section 13(1) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My comments and observations, which I consider should be published with the annual report of the Disaster Management Centre in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act, appear in this report.

1.2 Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statement

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

1.3 Responsibility of the Auditor

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. The audit was carried out in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards based on International Auditing Standards of supreme audit institutions (ISSAI 1000- 1810). The standards expect to obtain reasonable assurance that I adhere to the ethical requirements and the auditing is planned and implemented to ascertain that financial statements are free from material misstatements. The audit includes the implementation of procedures to obtain audit evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in financial statements. Assessment of risk of the material misstatements due to selected procedures, fraud or errors is based on the judgement of the auditor. In such risk assessments even though the auditor considers the internal control which is relevant in preparation and fair representation of financial statements of the Centre he does not intend to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Center. Audit includes the evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies and fairness of the accounting estimates that have been used and the overall presentation of the 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 to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

1.4 Basis for the qualified opinion

I qualify my opinion based on the facts mentioned in paragraph 2.2 in this report.

2.1 Qualified opinion

I am of opinion that the financial status of the Disaster Management Centre as at 31 December 2017 and financial results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs.

2.2 Opinion on financial statements

2.2.1 Deficiencies in Accounting

The following observations have been made

- (a) Rs. 9,185,679 of the estimated amount of Rs. 29,092,561, that had been paid to 04 District Secretariats for 12 disaster mitigation projects which had not been completed as at 31 December 2017 had been entered under property plant and equipment instead of entering under ongoing work in financial statements.
- (b) The balance of capital grants from the Treasury which was Rs. 308,559,783 and shown under reserves in financial statements as at 31 December 2017, had been shown as Rs. 675,361,071 in the statement of change of equity.

2.2.3 Lack of Evidence for Audit

A detailed draft plan with regard to two items, the construction of culverts in required places and repairing of a part of the drainage system in the Belgium Housing scheme in Hambantota district which had an estimated cost of Rs. 2,060,785 had not been submitted to the auditors.

2.3 Non- compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

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

Reference to Laws and Regulations	Non- compliancy
(a) Paragraph 05 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005	As per the provisions of the Act at least 04 Board meetings should be conducted per year but for the year under review only 02 board meetings had been conducted.
(b) Government Procurement Guidelines.	Procurement Guideline had not been followed when the suppliers were registered for procurement activities in the centre.
(i) Guideline 3.4.3	
(ii) Guideline 5.3.11 (a)	

No bid security had been submitted for the 09 disaster mitigation projects implemented in the district of Hambantota. The estimated cost of the project was Rs.23,228,675.

- (c) Financial Regulation 104 (3) of the Financial Regulation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. No initial reports had been submitted for 17 vehicle accidents that had taken place from 2015 to 30 May 2018.
- (d) Paragraph (3) of the internal circular issued on 21 February 2017 and No. 2017/01 by the Centre. When the projects were selected the intention was to select projects with less community resistance and projects that would not be subject to amendments from time to time but the 16 projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 85,13,525 that were to be implemented in 08 districts were not implemented due to public resistance in 2017.

3.1 Financial Results

As per the financial statements submitted the result of the operations of the Centre in the year under review was a deficiency of Rs. 62,963,156 and the deficiency of the previous year was Rs. 6,159,474/- and compared to the previous year the financial outcome in the year under review showed a depreciation. Though the annual income was increased by Rs. 77,935,871, the depreciation was resulted from the increase of administrative cost by Rs. 138,275,300.

When the financial results were analyzed for the year under review and for 04 other previous years, a deficiency of Rs. 9,452,720 was observed but in 2014, there was a surplus of Rs. 2,616,061 and in 2015, 2016, and 2017 there were deficiencies of Rs. 12, 2555,473, Rs. 6,159,474, Rs 62,963,156 respectively. When the employees' emoluments and depreciations for non-current assets were adjusted, the contribution of Rs. 274,159,353 for 2013 had been increased in 2014 and decreased in 2015 but again increased from 2016 and it was Rs. 261,166,505 in 2017.

4. Financial Review

4.1 Performance

4.1.1 Planning

The following observations have been made.

- (a) Amending the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 was started from 2008 but the relevant amendments had not been submitted to Parliament for approval as at 31 December 2017.
- (b) As per 2 (a) of the paragraph 8 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act the Centre should prepare National Disaster Management Plan and the Centre had been given Rs. 2 000 000 in 2017 from the United Nations Development Plan. Accordingly, preparation of a new plan for 2018 -2030 had been started in 07 March 2017 it had not been finalized as at 31 December 2017.

However, the Centre had spent Rs. 318,582 from Rs. 1,300,000 that had been given to the Centre by the United Nations Development Programme in 2015; such a plan had not been prepared. Though the Centre had informed the Audit that the above plan should be prepared by the Ministry the Ministry had not taken any action to prepare such a report until 31 December 2017.

4.1.2 Operating Review

The Centre carries out the following observations with regard to the disaster mitigation projects.

- (a) Due to the floods that occurred in 2015, 1,095, 10,408, and 4,596 people were affected in Colombo, Gampaha and Matara districts respectively and the number of people affected in 2016 were 255,188, 138,045 and 6,583. However, flood disaster risks had not been properly assessed in those districts and no money had been allocated for those districts in 2017.

Further, compared to the aforesaid districts, the number of people affected by floods in Kurunegala district was at a minimum level i.e., 556 in 2015, 12,048 in 2016 and in the year under review 87 projects (49% from all the projects) out of 176 projects that had been implemented under flood mitigation using allocations of Rs. 354,434,069 had been implemented in the Kurunegala district spending Rs. 73,913,285 which was a 21% from the total allocations. But for Galle, Ratnapura and Kegalle districts in which a large number of people were affected only 2.5% to 8% from all the allocations had been allocated. In addition to that Rs/ 12,809,434 and Rs. 22,006,835 had been allocated for 11 reformation

projects and to minimize the damages caused to the roads by rain respectively and all those projects had been implemented only in the district of Kurunegala.

- (b) Rs. 480 million had been allocated from the budget estimates for the year under review to mitigate 05 main disasters namely floods, droughts, animal attack and emergencies. According to the information given to the audit, 68 and 58 people died respectively in 2016 and 2017 and number of victims were 2,043 and 6,947 but the amount allocated for the year under review was Rs. 1.78 and it was Rs. 254 per head. Therefore, it was observed that the Centre has not paid serious attention on animal attacks.
- (c) As per the instructions given by the Centre the District Secretaries should send their reports to the Centre once the relevant projects were completed and the final payments are made based on those reports. However, such reports have not been submitted until 17 February 2018, which was the date for audit and Rs. 13,507,644 had been paid for 08 projects.
- (d) Though an advance of Rs. 4,512,287/- had been given to the relevant District Secretaries to implement 07 projects at a cost of Rs. 42,185,609 those projects had stopped halfway due to various reasons. But the advances had been remitted to the Centre after a delay of 1 ½ to 8 ½ months from the day the project was stopped.
- (e) The following observations were made with regard to the projects that had been planned to be implemented in the year under review.
 - (i) According to the procurement plan submitted for auditing there was a plan to purchase two hybrid houses at a cost of Rs. 1.2 million for the emergency operation unit under the capital purchases but due to the delay in calling for bids, the procurement was suspended as per the order given by the Director General.
 - (ii) As per the procurement plan there was a plan to purchase 125 boat engines using budgetary allocations made in 2017 to respond to the flash floods but due to the problematic situation that arose in bidding that procurement was cancelled on an order given by the Director General on 08 December 2017.

4.2 Management Activities

The following observations were made in this regard.

- (a) In a land owned by the Department of Meteorology the head office of the Centre was built in 2010 at a cost of Rs. 1,034,399,368 but no action has been taken to transfer that building and the land to the Centre even at the end of the year that was under review.

- (b) Action has not been taken to enter into accounts the value of total number of 18 motor cycles including the 07 bicycles donated to the Centre by the United Nations Development Programme and various other NGO's in 2005 and 2006 and 02 other motor cycles in 2005 and 09 motor cycles for which the registration certificates had not been issued. Further, the Centre had not carried out a review of the facts related to the running condition of the vehicles and the ownership of those vehicles and there were problems of misuse and existence of the asset.
- (c) The supplier from whom the two vehicles were obtained for a period of 05 years under the operating lease system informed the Center in writing on 23 May 2018 requesting a fine of Rs. 3, 293,941 for the unilateral breach of the clause 7 (b) of the agreement entered into on 11 December 2017. It was further observed that those two vehicles had been obtained for two vacant posts which were vacant from 23 February 2016 to 30 June 2018 but without taking any action to fill those vacancies,
- (d) Though Rs. 123 million and Rs 50 million were allocated from the annual estimates in 2015 and supplementary estimates in 2017 respectively to construct a state of the art training Centre for the Disaster Management Center but due to the inability to find a suitable land to construct the building the construction work did not start until 31 December 2017.

4.3 Inactive and underutilized assets

10 equipment purchased at a cost of Rs. 7,166,319 and 09 types of fixed assets to the tune of Rs. 6,264,973 and books and videos donated from various organizations under disaster response activities had been stored without taking any use for a period 1 year to 3 ½ years and two tyres for excavators that cost Rs. 110,100 have been in stores for a period of about 08 years.

4.4 Staff Administration

Director (Finance) and Director (Human Resources) posts were vacant from 25 August 2016 and in the interview held on 05 June 2018 to recruit officers for those posts, one person had been recommended for the post of Director (Finance) but the Centre had not filled that vacancy. However without the approval of the Public Service Commission and the Interim Committee two officers have been attached to those posts on acting basis by the two letters issued on 18 July 2018 and 26 July 2018 respectively bearing no. MDM/AD/05/DMC/ NR(D) / VOL- III- 2017 respectively issued by the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management.

5. Sustainable development

5.1 Achieving the objectives of the sustainable development.

As per the United Nation's "Agenda 2030" on sustainable development, every public institute had to follow that and in this year which was under review the Disaster Management Centre was not aware of as to how they should act with regard to the activities that come under their subject area.

6. Accountability and Good Governance

6.1 Procurement and Contract process

6.1.1. Procurements

The procurement prepared by the Centre had not been prepared according to the recommendations of the procurement guidelines and the following observations had been made about the weaknesses in the implementation of the procurement process.

- (a) Rs. 13 million has been allocated by the amended annual procurement plan to purchase 100 canoes as emergency purchasing without having a proper plan to store or to distribute them properly or the environmental facts with regard to retaining them and by 31 December 2017 the Centre had taken action to accept only 10 canoes. Audit observed that 90 canoes that worth Rs. 11,160,000 were in the possession of the supplier as of that day.
- (b) In the year under review various bidders have made bids with prices for some items and without prices for some items to repair and maintain 77 early warning towers and the technical committee has used the total value together and the contract had been awarded to a bid which was higher than the lowest price and the price difference is Rs. 41,993,083/-. Further, the numerical errors have not been rectified by the technical evaluation committee.
- (c) In the year under review in the process of procuring 75 tractor mounted drinking water bowsers quotations had been called for tractors and bowsers as one item and due to that, cost for one such unit was Rs. 1,919,900 but during the same period of time National Disaster Relief Service Centre had also called for quotations for tractors and water bowsers separately and they had paid only Rs. 1,749,000. Accordingly, the Centre had paid an additional amount of Rs. 12,817,599/- by paying Rs. 170,900/- per unit to purchase 75 water bowsers. As per the agreement, the procurement to be completed before 03 April 2017 but only 55 tractor mounted water bowsers had been purchased as of that day.
- (d) For 152 boats that had been purchased in the previous year at a cost of Rs. 36,348,392/- there were no engines and the boats had not been used in the floods that occurred in May and Rs. 600,000 was paid by the Centre for the boats that obtained on rent from the external sources. 42 boat engines had been purchased under emergency purchases at a cost of Rs. 18.48 in June 2017 and there had

not been any disasters at that time. Of that, 12 boat engines had been issued and 30 boat engines had been in stores as at 31 December 2017 without distributing.

- (e) A computer software system and equipment had been purchased spending Rs. 5,806,862 to analyze multipurpose disaster risk analysis in 2016 and Rs. 205,200 had been spent from the allocations for 2017 to conduct training sessions for that. In 2017 Rs. 53 million that had been allocated and that task had been transferred to National Building Research Organization with the approval of the Treasury and the Centre had not paid necessary attention to the national requirement of performing multipurpose disaster risk analysis in a proper manner.

6.1.2 Deficiencies in Contract Administration

In the year under review, Rs. 413,053,476 had been allocated for District Secretariats to implement disaster mitigation programmes and the following observations had been made in the sample test carried out in this regard.

- (a) The deficiencies observed in the examination conducted to check the flood mitigation in the district of Hambantota are as follows.
 - (i) Though the Galewela tank in Kappetiya North Division in Hambantota was repaired spending Rs. 04 million the soil that had been used near the anicuts that have been constructed in certain places of the tank bund had not been properly compacted and grass sods had not been set and due to the soil erosion there was a threat to the security of the tank bund.
 - (ii) A construction company had been awarded 5 work areas to the tune of Rs.3, 528,725 to repair the Dissage Wewa in Angunakolapelassa which was implemented by the District Secretariat of Hambantota. They had completed only two work areas at a cost of Rs. 2,614,158 and 03 work areas had not been completed. Though Rs. 2,371,968 had been paid to the contractor to remove 5,112 m³ of silt and to transport it ¼ of a mile but silt had not been removed to enhance the capacity of the tank and removed silt had been dumped beside the tank.
- (b) The following observations had been made during the inspection of flood mitigation projects in Nuwara Eliya district.
 - (i) 77 m of the canal that runs through Seethaeliya village adjacent to the Nuwara Eliya DSD had been expanded spending Rs. 1,838,170 but there had been another 30 m that should be expanded and because of that, the canal cannot be used.

- (ii) There had been a request from the people in the area to prepare the drainage system and concrete the inner road in Katumana Rosa Uyana attached to the Nuwara Eliya DSD and Rs. 1,889,207 had been estimated for that. But the UDA had been assigned with the task of carpeting the road to an estimated cost of Rs. 2,65,000/-
- (c) Construction work of 06 drinking water wells in the district of Kegalle had been completed by November 2017 by spending Rs. 1,443,972 but in the day of audit i.e., 30 May 2018 it had not been taken for any use.
- (d) Restoration of Karandagahamada anicut in Meegahakiwula in Badulla district which has a contact value of Rs. 6,788,416/- was restored spending Rs. 5,713,609 and had been completed as at 17 May 2017 but in a site inspection conducted on 14 May 2018 two places with leakages had been found. However, no action had been taken by 02 August 2018 to repair that.
- (e) Though a drainages system had been constructed to mitigate the floods in Nawalapitiya town in Kandy spending Rs. 10,776,598 in 2016 the physical audit conducted in 2018 revealed that the road and the surrounding areas get submerged during rainy season.
- (f) The following observations had been made in the audit conducted on the project to mitigate floods in Akurana that cost Rs. 32,900,000 and implemented from 2014.
 - (i) One contractor had been assigned with the task of removing mud from Pinga Oya and Wahagala Oya in Akurana but the relevant contract agreement had not been registered under the Public Contract Act No.03 of 1987.
 - (ii) In relevant river basins, 17,116 cubes of silt within a distance of 20 km had been removed and transported but the approval had not been obtained under the Mines and Minerals Act No. 35 of 1992.
 - (iii) Though there had been a contract with a contractor to transport 3000m³ of silt/ soil at a cost of Rs. 4,850,000 (tax free) Rs. 7,088,553 (tax free) had been paid to the bill that claimed 4416.78 m³ had been removed and an amount of Rs. 2,238,553 had been paid exceeding the limit of the agreed amount.

6.1.3 Delayed projects.

09 projects that had been implemented in Ahatuwewa DSD in Kurunegala district with an estimated cost of Rs. 18,980,088 had been delayed due to the difficulty to find stone blocks with proper standards and

though the projects had to be completed before 30 November 2017 according to the agreement the projects had not been completed as at 26 February 2018.

6.2 Tabling of Annual Reports

The Centre has tabled the Annual Reports for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 by 19 June 2018.

6.3 Unsolved Audit paragraphs

In 16 August 2012, a vehicle owned by the Centre had an accident causing death to a person and the bereaved party filed a case in Batticaloe district court against the Centre but the financial statement did not reveal that.

Auditor General
Department of Auditor General,
306 /72,
Polduwa Rd,
Battaramulla.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement of the Disaster Management Centre for the year ended 31 December 2017 in terms of section 14 (2) (C) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

Reference your letter dated 02 August 2018 and same number DMG/A/DMC/01/17/13 with regard to the above matter. The explanations in that regard are as follows.

2.2 Comments of Financial Statements

2.2.1. Accounting Deficiencies

(a) Disagree

An internal circular has been issued in 2017 for the implementation of projects and making payments. As per the aforementioned circular instructions have been given to implement the projects that can be completed in the relevant year and to submit vouchers to pay the completed work. Accordingly, based on the final bills presented for the completed projects in 2017, all the payments have been made with the recommendation of the district engineers and with the approval of district secretaries. The payments have only been made for the projects and programmes that have been completed. Therefore, nothing has brought forward to the next year as incomplete work.

(b) Disagree

The cash flow statement as at 31 December 2017 shows Rs. 1,276,930,358.60 as the value after adjusting the capital receipts, expenditure, asset grants, and depreciation of amortization and asset revaluation excess adjustments. Further, the statement of changes in equity has shown the balances of capital receipts, expenditure, asset revaluation excesses and the accumulated deficiencies. Asset capital receipts have not been included there. Therefore, it is observed that its value is Rs. 675,361,071.00 and there is a difference between the balances. However, the value, after adjusting the asset grant receipts to the statement of changes in equity, is equal to the value of cash flow statement. Therefore, in the future i.e., in 2018 action will be taken to submit the relevant accounting statements clearly depicting the values of cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity.

2.2.3. Lack of Evidence for Audit

There is no audit query with regard to that project and according to the audit answer dated 05.09.2018 and No. DSH/ACC/2/1/2018-08 from the district secretariat, the district secretary has informed that a draft

plan and estimates have been prepared. It has not been entered in the file due to delinquency and copies of it are submitted in Annexure 01.

2.3 Non – compliance with Laws, Regulations and Management Decisions

(a) Chapter 05 of the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005

Agree.

Action is now being taken by the Ministry.

(b) Government Procurement Guidelines

(i) 3.4.3 guidelines

Agree.

As per the provisions in sub section 3.4.3 of the procurement guidelines, the suppliers needed for procurement have been categorized into 50 groups, a notice has been prepared, and applications have been called through public newspapers. After that, the technical evaluation committee has obtained the relevant recommendations to register the relevant suppliers and suppliers have been registered with the approval of the heads of the institutions.

(ii) 5.3.11 (a) guidelines

Agree.

You are kindly informed that the relevant bids will be called by the district secretariat and an internal circular has been issued to the district disaster management unit. Therefore, you are kindly informed that the necessary queries will be made in this regard in the future and necessary action will be taken to rectify that.

(c) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka – FR (104(3))

16 preliminary reports have been issued related to the vehicle accidents that have been occurred from 2015 to May 2018. Plans have been made to send the preliminary reports related to the rest of the accidents.

(d) Chapter 03 of the internal circular No. 2017 – 01 and dated 21 February 2017.

The reason for the non-implementation of those projects was due to the fact that certain matters that did not arise in the feasibility studies when these projects were included in the action plan for 2017 have arisen when these projects were about to implement. However based on the experience from those it is expected to minimize such incidents when plans are made for the future years.

3.1 Financial Review

3.1 Financial Result

Agree.

Disaster Management Centre get money for recurrent and capital expenditures from the provisions from the Treasury. Our institute does not earn any income and the provisions received from the Treasury have been shown as the income of the year.

The Treasury provides provisions only for the actual expenses made by money but since the accrued basis is used when the financial statements are prepared all the expenses for the year have been shown as expenses though some of those expenses are not made by money. At the same time depreciation for assets have been shown as a depreciation cost for the year but it is not an expense borne using money.

In this situation, the statement that shows the operation result of the institute is likely to show a deficiency and it will have a direct impact of the net assets of the institute. Provisions for capital projects vary from year to year based on the policies and future vision of the existing government. Administrative costs, employees' salaries, wages, vehicle maintenance, fuel expenditure, telephone and communication costs, electricity and other services charges vary according to the payments.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

4.1.1 Planning

(a) Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resource and Disaster Management amends the Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No. 13 of 2005 and recommendations have been taken from the Disaster Management Center on several occasions in this regard.

(b) The primary objective of the Disaster Management Centre is to prepare the National Disaster Management Plan and this plan was prepared according to a timeframe and Terms of References from a panel of experts. This plan was prepared with national level stakeholder institutes by selecting 10 districts at regional level and by holding meetings separately with district representatives, representatives of local authorities and experts to obtain their ideas. More than 70 meetings were held to have broad and scientific discussions and by December 2017, the advisors and officers in the DMC prepared the first draft. Then the draft was referred to national and regional stakeholders to get their ideas and the final draft was prepared by amalgamating all those ideas including necessary guidelines and it was handed over to the Director General of the Disaster Management Centre on 02 May 2018. However, recommendations of the directors in the DMC were obtained again and it was handed over to the Ministry of Irrigation and

Water Resource Management. You are kindly informed that the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resource and Disaster Management will take further action.

(c) Disaster Management Centre conducted the first workshop in this regard in November 2015 and the cost was Rs. 318,582/-. Later the Ministry of Disaster Management has prepared a plan and reported that.

4.1.2 Functioning and Review

(a) Project proposals prepared for the district risk theory, which was prepared based on disaster situations and their impact on previous years, have been summarized and presented to Director General-DMC and after the Director General – DMC informed the Minister of Disaster Management that provisions have been used for projects at district level as per the decision taken at the meeting conducted in the office of the Minister of Disaster Management on 28.12.2016 and 08.03.2017 with the participation of the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management, Additional Secretary (Development) – MDM, MDM Director (Planning), DMC Director General, Chief Accountant of the MDM, DMC Director (mitigation, research and development section).

(b) A decision has been taken that the Department of Wildlife Conservation should take action in this regard and the Disaster Management Centre has in writing assigned this duty to the Department of Wildlife Conservation. (Annexure 02).

(c) Payments for the projects will not be paid according to the final report but for the final bills. Final reports have been obtained after completion of the work.

(d) Necessary advances have been given since these projects were supported at district level but due to the practical difficulties during the implementation of the projects, the projects could not be started. Due to the different times that have been taken to implement the projects it took between 1 ½ to 8 ½ months to get back the advances to the DMC.

Once the DMC was aware that the project could not be implemented the advances have been taken back to the DMC immediately.

(e)

(i) Responding to a request for a rest room made by the officers who are engaged in service for 24 hours as per the requirements of the Emergency Operation Unit, action has been taken to appoint a technical evaluation committee to take action in this regard. Since there were various proposals in this regard, decision to construct the houses has not been confirmed. The Secretary to the Ministry gave instructions in the progress review meeting to provide 3 vehicles for the persons from the three forces and the police.

However, this requirement in the Emergency Operation Unit still exists and a permanent solution is needed in this regard.

(ii) Agree.

The procurement process related to purchase those 125 boat engines was carried out and it was submitted to the Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and Disaster Management for approval on 24.11.2017 but due to certain issues in the bid evaluation system the secretary to the Ministry did not approve it.

The procurement committee decision was taken on 24.11.2017 and since the allocations made for a certain year should be utilized within, the same year i.e., before 31.12.2017, there was no time to carry out the procurement procedure and therefore this procurement planned in 2017 was abandoned.

4.2 Management Activities

(a)

Requests with regard to acquire this land to the Disaster Management Center has been submitted to the secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management. However, as per the section 10 of the western province land development statutory no. 04 of 2012 and section 95 of the state land ordinance and land order 224 approval of the Provincial Board of Ministers have been given to transfer this to the Ministry of Disaster Management by the letter dated 26.07.2017 and no. කා/අප්‍රාසාදි/02/30-2016 which was sent to the western province land commissioner with a copy to the Secretary to the MDM and divisional secretary at Thimbirigasya. The Center obtained a copy of the letter certified by the Ministry of Disaster Management. (Submitted as Annexure 03).

When the audit and management committee raised the issue of not transferring, this land to the DMC as per the instructions given in this regard, it has been reported to the interim management committee in the Board paper dated 05/05/2017. The interim management committee has discussed that paper and its decision has been submitted in annexure 04.

The Secretary to the Ministry of Land has informed that the process to transfer the land in which the Ministry of Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Centre are situated is in its final stage and a cabinet paper will be submitted in this regard. Since there are audit queries in this regard, the Director General got instructions to get a copy of it from the ministry and put it in the relevant file enabling to provide updated information to the audit.

Accordingly, the ministry has taken steps to acquire the relevant land and once that process is over action will be taken to enter it in the accounts.

(b) Agree.

Most of those motor cycles are now in an unusable state but those bicycles have not been included in the accounts of the institute because the ownership of those assets have not yet been transferred to the Centre.

Further, 12 motorcycles have been given to the DMC as a grant from the United Nations Development Plan in 2006 but the ownership of those bicycles are still with them and to get necessary instructions for the problems that have been arisen in this regard it has been directed to the public finance department. The department has informed to take necessary action according to the public finance circular dated 10.07.2015 and no. 2/2015 or asset management circular dated 21.12.2017 and no. 2/2017. It was observed that it was appropriate to act according to the provisions made in 02, iii, (b) of the asset management circular no 2/2017 since the DMC did not have the registered ownership of those bicycles which were already 11 years old. Accordingly, when action was taken according to the instructions given in that section, a decision was taken to submit the information on those vehicles to comptroller general's office following the recommendations made by a committee with a representative from the secretary to the line ministry.

Accordingly, a tripartite committee with the chairmanship of Mr. K. D. D. P. K. Kodippili, Deputy Director (Early Warning) and a representative from the ministry has been appointed in this regard and further action will be taken based on that committee report.

(c) Agree.

It is observed that the calculation of dates for bidding have done in a wrong manner when the paper advertisement is published.

When bids are valued, the technical evaluation committee has justified the following observations and recommendations.

Observations

01. Both bidders have completed basic qualifications.
02. The capacity of vehicles related to the specifications related to procurement was 1800 horse power but both bidders have submitted for 1500 horsepower and it is considered a small deviation.
03. The Central Finance Company has submitted the minimum price for 3000 km of monthly minimum run and it was for Toyota G Axio model, and its production year was 2016.
04. Subject to the aforementioned maximum running limit. Kings Rent a Car Pvt Ltd company has submitted cars of which the production year is 2017.

05. The difference of the monthly rental between the institute that submitted the lowest price and the institute that was selected was only Rs. 5734.50.
06. When the additional running distance is considered lowest price has been submitted by the Kings Rent a Car Pvt. Ltd. Company.

Justification

01. When the requirements of the Disaster Management Centre is taken into consideration for the next 05 years considering the future disaster risks and past performances, additional high running conditions should be taken into consideration.
02. The monthly rent that should be paid after running 4247 km should be pre-determined and if the vehicle ran like that (i.e. after running additional 1247 km) and based on that assumption Kings Rent a Car Pvt. Ltd has been recommended by the Technical evaluation committee.
03. Although the Kings Rent a Car Pvt. Ltd, has submitted the second lowest price, the production year of the vehicle submitted by them was 2017 but the institution that submitted the lowest price has submitted a vehicle of which the production year was 2016.

An explanation was obtained from the technical evaluation committee to send a reply to a query made by the Chief Internal Auditor of the Ministry of Disaster Management related to this procurement. (Annexure 05)

Advice has been sought from the Attorney General's Department about the fine that should be paid for the termination of the agreement unilaterally.

The center has only four vehicles to provide vehicles to the officers who are entitled to an official vehicle and there are 05 officers under that category in the centre and since there were no appropriate vehicles one officer had been given the permission to use his personal vehicle based on the provisions of the relevant circular. Further action was being taken at that time to fill the vacancies for the post of Director (human resources and administration) and Director (Finance) but since the need of another two vehicles arose with those appointments a request was made through a letter dated 06.02.2017 and No. DMC/02/03/18 (VOL-I) to the Secretary to the Ministry to obtain the approval of the national budget department to get two vehicles to the centre according to the national budget circular 1/2016. (Annexure 06).

In response to the letter dated 14.03.2017 and No. MDM/AD/05/DMC/MISC/VOL-VI/2017 of the Ministry of Disaster Management approval has been granted by a letter from the Director General of the National Budget Department dated 25.07.2017 and No. BD/RDS/106/02/02 to obtain two vehicles under the operating lease system.

Before taking action according to the decision given by the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management to hand over those two vehicles to the relevant institute because the two vehicles have been obtained without recruiting the two directors and an explanation was made to the Secretary to the Ministry of Disaster Management in a letter dated 30.01.2018 and No. DMC/02/03/18 (VOL- II) about the vehicle requirements of the institute and a copy of that letter is attached here. (Annexure 07)

(d) Taking a decision to construct the proposed training centre under the Ministry of Disaster Management lies with the higher management and a decision has been taken in this regard in the Audit and Management Committee meeting held on 21 June 2018. However a land to construct this trainig center has not yet been found.

4.3 Inavtive and underutilized assets.

Details with regard to the 10 equipment purchased under disaster response at a cost of Rs. 7,166,319 /- that have been shown as inactive and under utilized assets have been shown below.

Item	Balance of the stock as at 08 June 2018	Details of the rest of the stocks
Chain saws	06	Chain saws have been kept as minimum stocks that can be used in emergencies.
Rescue ropes	15	In the stock to be distributed among 90 operating units that have been established and for the boats that will be distributed in the future. By now, distributions have been made from that stock and kept as minimum stock.
Water motors	05	Kept as minimum stock to be used in an emergency.
Rain gauges	241	These rain gauges have been given as donations by the World Vision and there are 119 rain gauges in the stock to be given to the identified places where the projects will be implemented.
Search torches	57	These torches have been damaged and cannot be recharged.
Safety vests - DMC	2286	These are issued methodically based on the needs of the committees established in districts and there are 448 in the stock to be distributed for necessary place.
Safety vests -UNDP	2000	These vests were supposed to be

		distributed for the national safety day and since the safety day was not commemorated for the past several years distribution has not been made. There are 750 in the stock to be distributed.
Search and rescue bags	920	However, boats were issued for the districts OBM has not been issued for that. There are 245 in the stock to be distributed as 5 for each boat once OBM's are purchased.
Generators	01	Kept for the DMC
Rain coats	324	These raincoats are damaged after using in emergencies and the remaining stock is there as the minimum level of stock.

Though the above-mentioned equipment was shown as inactive and underutilized assets, the distribution of the equipment to the places where such equipment are needed has been delayed due to the lack of enough numbers. Some items should be distributed with some other items. When boats are distributed safety vests should be given and emergency throw rope bags and ropes should be given. Sometimes when certain essential items are given to a certain place it take some time for us to take that back and we have to certify the proper functioning of those equipment and therefore we keep a certain amount from the amount we purchased in our stocks . Therefore, it is difficult to direct certain equipment to the place of emergency at once and we keep this equipment in our main stores.

- Details of 09 types of fixed assets that have a value of Rs. 6,264,973/- have been shown below.

Projector	03	One projector has been given to the Disaster Management Unit in Ampara. 01 out of 02 other projectors have been given to the Uma Oya project and it has now been returned to the DMC. It is in the stock to be used in training and awareness programmes conducted outside the institute.
Scanner	04	01 scanner has been given to mitigation and research division, and since other machines cannot be distributed based on the need for a machine the machines are in the stock instead of providing on temporary basis. There are no scanners in 25 district offices and those machines have been

		kept to provide when in need.
GPS		Kept as minimum stock in DMC to be used in emergencies.
Printer	01	These training equipment have been kept in stocks to be used temporarily in training programmes, emergency response programmes and awareness programmes conducted in DMC and district units. In addition to that when an emergency struck it takes some time to get the equipment through procurement and such technical equipment have been kept in the stores of DMC to be used in emergency responses.
Web cam Head phone	08	
Digital Camera	02	
Laptop	02	
LED TV	01	
Exhibition tools	09	09 exhibition tools were prepared based on 09 districts with the aim of creating pre awareness on disaster management. It was planned to provide to Colombo, Kandy, Ratnapura, Moneragala, Matara, Anuradhapura, Batticaloe and Jaffna districts. 25 officers in those districts were summoned to the head office and a training programme was conducted on assembling these new exhibition tools and after the relevant districts found spaces to store those tools within their premises the lorries were called from those districts and by now exhibition tools have been transported to Kandy, Ratnapura, Matara, Moneragala, Batticaloe and Kurunegala and necessary arrangements have been made by the relevant districts to transport those tools to Jaffna and Anuradhapura. Since Colombo district has no space and the exhibition tools allocated to Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara have been kept in the head office and on the requests made by the relevant district the tools will be provided for exhibitions.

All the books and videos that have been received as donations from various institutions were distributed among 25 districts in the district progress review meeting conducted on 16.11.2018.

Two tyres of excavators were issued on 23.07.2018 with the approval of the Director General to Lunugamwehera PS on a request made by them to be used in the JCB machine owned by them. They have been informed to take it as soon as possible.

4.4. Staff Administration

Though the interview board recommended a person for the post of Director (Finance) the interim management board, to which the aforesaid recommendation was submitted, had decided that the 23 marks obtained by that person was not enough. Accordingly as a temporary measure to carry out the duties of the institute efficiently and effectively, Mr. G. S.K.Samaratunga, the Chief Accountant and Mrs. H. M. S. P. Thissera, Senior Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resource and Disaster Management have been appointed with immediate effect by a letter dated 26.07.2018 and No. MDM/AD/05/DMC/NR(D)/VOL-III/2017 subject to the covering approval of the interim management committee and public service commission to cover the duties of the posts of Director (Finance) and Director (Administration). Accordingly, they have reported for duty on 01.08.2018. Appointments to those posts does not need the approval of the Public service commission and appointments to cover the duties of the posts of Director (Finance) and Director Human Resource and Administration were submitted to the interim management committee on 12.09.2018 and covering approval has been obtained.

5. Sustainable Development

5.1 Achieving sustainable developmental goal

You are kindly informed that steps will be taken to include sustainable developmental goals to the action plan of the year 2019 by raising awareness on sustainable developmental goals.

6. Accountability and Good Governance

6.1 Procurement and contract process

6.1.1. Procurements

- (a) Though all the canoes have been produced since December 2017, due to the lack of space, only 10 canoes were brought to the Centre and all other canoes were distributed from the premises of the place they were produced to the relevant places. That type of action was taken after considering the environmental conditions related to planning and keeping the canoes. Since we do not have enough space to keep such equipment when such equipment are purchased on requirements and following the aforesaid procedure we have been able to provide immediate service to the people. However, by now those equipment have been distributed among the districts.

- (b) Repairing and maintaining of the warning towers is a complex and technical matter and that cannot be assigned to several institutes. It creates problems with regard to the assigning of responsibilities. Therefore, due to the technical complexity total bid value has been used as a selection criteria with a view to select an institute for the whole task.

Though it has been mentioned as the use of criteria, due to the deviations in each item only a conclusion has been given based on the factors they produced to bring all these things into one level.

Rehabilitation, Corrective and Preventive means the proposals of the technical evaluation committee of rectify one tower and conclusions have been given as a subject. Under each subject sections have been shown. The sections have been made to make it easy for the bidders to calculate and not to select institutions under the lowest price based on the prices of each stock. This has been presented in sections for the bidders to understand the functioning of this system. The bidders have submitted bids without a clear knowledge of this. These facts are shown as base reasons on the situation that prevailed at that time.

The technical evaluation committee has rectified the arithmetical errors in price lists. However, due to the complexities in procurement the anomalies of the prices that have been submitted have not been rectified.

When the total bid value is taken into consideration as procurement criterion the technical evaluation committee has recommended to grant the procurement to the bidder with the lowest bid value and based on that recommendation the procurement board has taken the decision. The lowest bid value shown by the audit was a value calculated on the cost of one unit and the difference shown by the audit can be seen. However, when the payments are made it will be done based on the unit cost of the supplier who submitted the lowest bid value and the procurement decision was taken considering the total contract cost being the lowest value. Further, when procurement decisions are taken the experiences of previous similar procurements of the supplier and the additional services supplied for this procurement were taken into consideration.

- (c) When the tractor bowsers are purchased for the Disaster Management Centre the parts shown in the following chart were taken into consideration and action has been taken to purchase an item with technical specifications in accordance with that need. These variations of prices have been shown due to the action taken to purchase tractors and bowsers with those parts.

Serial No.	Item	Need
01	Fixing a roof above the driver's seat of the tractor (R.	Protection for the sun and rain for the driver, protection for the steering wheel and meter system

	O. P. S. Canopy)	and other controlling equipment. (if not, the glass to protect the meter system will be damaged, prevention of the decaying and gathering dirt in the driver's seat.)
02	Fixing a buffer for a bowser	For the protection of water tank and water motor.
03	Spare wheel (with the tyre and the tube)	Item essential during work (essential in distributing water in difficult areas)
04	Supply of water pumps with additional length.	To draw water from distant places like deep wells, tanks and rivers.
05	To get an additional period of warranty	Get a drinking water bowser with high quality.

National Disaster Relief Service Centre is a separate procurement entity and accordingly, that institute has appointed a technical evaluation committee that work on bid documents prepared according to the technical specifications prepared on the needs of that institute and the DMC has done this procurement by the officers in another technical evaluation committee appointed by the Centre to suit its needs. Therefore these procurements are carried out by two different entities and the prices are different according to the technical specifications in the 02 different institutions.

Further the national disaster relief service centre has implemented a procurement to purchase 100 tractors and bowsers but the disaster management centre has started procurement only for 50 bowsers that is only a half of that. (A 50% of re order has been issued based on a need that arose later.) Accordingly, based on the fluctuation of prices of the goods that are to be purchased fluctuations of the unit prices can occur.

When the above facts are taken into consideration, the changes of the prices of the units of the procurements done by the relevant two institutions can happen like this.

It has been planned to distribute tractors/ bowsers to the relevant institutions with the subject minister as the chief guest and the names of the institutes and the distribution of those happened under several phases. (Based on obtaining dates from the subject minister) Therefore the 50 tractors that were to be distributed in the centre do not have enough spaces for parking. In addition, there was the difficulty to summon all the institutions to which tractors/ bowsers are to be given on the same day. Accordingly, as the instructions given by the subject minister distribution was decided to be done on several days. Further GRN's are issued only to the items received actually and though it has been prepared to issue all the tractors/ bowsers on several occasions it has to be brought from the supplier based on the requirement of the Centre. Therefore since these items have been handed over on the request of the Centre the 04 days cannot be considered as a delay.

(d) Due to a procurement error the procurements to purchase engines couldn't be completed within the year and the Ministry has completed that procurement by 23.11.2018 on behalf of the centre.

Taking into consideration the provisions in that year 42 boat engines have been purchased as quick response to the floods that occurred in May 2017. Paper advertisements have been published under the emergency that occurred due to the floods and landslides in the country and since there was no adequate time those 42 engines have been purchased as emergency purchases. Those 42 engines have been distributed among army, navy and the police considering their needs.

(e) For the year 2016 / 2017 an action plan of Rs. 136 million has been prepared and the approval of the interim management committee was obtained. Accordingly for the year 2016 procurements have been started for 2016 for Rs. 60 million but due to the delay in that procurement it was taken forward to 2017 and due to the problems in the procurement process it couldn't be started in 2017 also. Therefore, the management decided to stop those activities temporarily and that money was used for another task in 2017.

The GIS software computer systems are used for other activities and research of this project from 2016 up to now.

6.1.2. Deficiencies in contract administration

(a)

This project was implemented with the recommendations of the district secretary based on the project reports and technical reports presented by the Assistant Director of Disaster Management and by giving provisions through the Ministry of Disaster Management to the District Secretary.

Since the Ministry of Disaster Management has no technical officers, the relevant technical training needed in the implementation of the project has been obtained at district level through the relevant engineer/ technical officer in the relevant technical institute and the provisions have been released on district level recommendations.

(ii)

This project was implemented with the recommendations of the district secretary based on the project reports and technical reports presented by the Assistant Director of Disaster Management and by giving provisions through the Ministry of Disaster Management to the District Secretary.

Since the Ministry of Disaster Management has no technical officers, the relevant technical training needed in the implementation of the project has been obtained at district level through the relevant engineer/ technical officer in the relevant technical institute and the provisions have been released on district level recommendations.

(b)

- (i)** Due to the lack of provisions at the time the relevant task was done and subject to certain limitations and by the letter No. දී.මල.කු/05/10/01/03/15, **Seethaeliya directed by the District Assistant Director – Nuwara Eliya District has informed that the task has been completed successfully. (Annexure 08)**
- (ii)** **Taking into consideration the requests made by the people to carpet the roads, the District Secretary in a letter dated 01.06.2017 and No. 05/10/01/01/1/15 has assigned that task to the road development authority. (Annexure 09) Accordingly, action will be taken in the future based on the facts shown in the query.**

(c) Agree.

This project was implemented with the recommendations of the district secretary based on the project reports and technical reports presented by the Assistant Director of Disaster Management and by giving provisions through the Ministry of Disaster Management to the District Secretary.

(d) Provincial Director of irrigation had informed that this spring did not occur due to this project and it was not practical to close all the springs in a cross section of a river and what should be done was to let those sprints to flow naturally. Further, he had stated that this project has fulfilled the expected needs of the people.

(e) In the first spot inspection of this project this land has been identified as an area prone to landslides. Further in the hill area where the Dharmayatana was situated there were failure of surfaces from the top to the road level. In such occasions, dams should be used to stabilize that failure of surfaces and it should be done to stabilize it in the lowest point. Therefore, this dam has been prepared accordingly. (Annexure No. 10 has explained that.)

(f)

- (i)** The Ministry of Disaster Management has conducted a separate investigation regarding this project. In addition to that on 09.08.2018 Assistant Director – Kandy has sent audit answers to the Director General and on 04.04.2018 answers have been sent to audit queries internally.
- (ii)** This project was implemented with the recommendations of the district secretary based on the project reports and technical reports presented by the Assistant Director of Disaster Management and by giving provisions through the Ministry of Disaster Management to the District Secretary.

- (iii) Since the Ministry of Disaster Management has no technical officers, the relevant technical training needed in the implementation of the project has been obtained at district level through the relevant engineer/ technical officer in the relevant technical institute and the provisions have been released on district level recommendations.

6.1.3 Delayed Projects

According to the report of Ahatuwewa Divisional Secretary, the main problem was to find block stones with the necessary standard, a number of big developmental projects have been implemented in that area, and the orders for block stones have been given earlier for those projects. This reason and the unfavorable weather condition that prevailed at that time were the reasons for that. (Annexure II- facts have been submitted under (b) in the Divisional Secretaries report).

6.2. Tabling the annual reports.

Proof reading is being done in the annual report for 2014 and action will be taken to bind the book once the corrections are made.

Action has been taken to evaluate the prices to bind and print the annual report for 2015.

Annual report for the year 2016 is to be translated.

6.3 Unsolved audit paragraphs

Agree.

This case has been filed to get compensation for the damages occurred to the third party in the accident that happened in 16.08.2012 and it is being heard in the Batticaloe district court. This vehicle is a fully insured vehicle and if the court decided to pay compensations to the third party, the insurance company has been informed in writing to pay that compensation.

Action will be taken to present the information related to 2018 in correct manner in the financial statements.

7. System Control

(a) Procurement Procedure

- (i) Agree.
The errors have been rectified by now.
- (ii) Since these things are done by the District Secretariat action will be taken to give necessary instructions to the District Assistant Directors in the Centre.
- (iii) Special attention will be focused in this regard in the future.

(b) Preparation of the action plan

Up to 2017, the action plan of the DMC included the activities related to the early preparedness division, research and mitigation section, emergency operation and training division. However, you are kindly informed that action will be taken from 2019 that, activities of the accounting division and the human resource section to be included in the action plan.

(c) Amendments done from time to time to the disaster mitigation projects.

Sometimes due to unavoidable practical problems, the projects cannot be implemented as planned and in the process of planning and implementation of a project the projects are subjected to certain amendments.

Dr. S. Amalanadan

Director General

Disaster Management Centre

30.11.2018