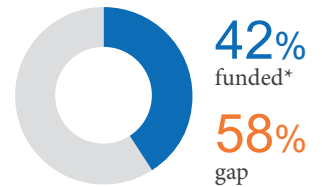


KEY FIGURES

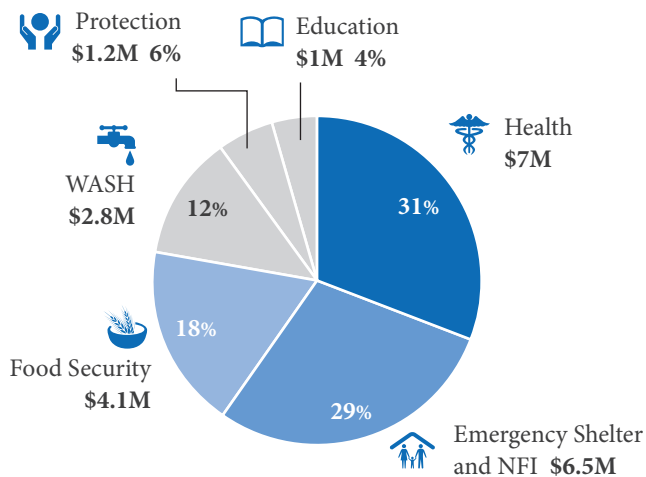


SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 25 and 26 May 2017, heavy rainfall and strong winds brought by the southwest monsoon led to flooding and landslides in 15 of the 25 districts of Sri Lanka. Galle, Kalutara, Matara and Ratnapura were identified as the worst affected districts. Since the launch of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Emergency Response Plan, the Disaster Management Centre has confirmed that 213 people have been killed. Humanitarian needs including access to safe, clean water for drinking and household use, and ensuring the safety of temporary shelters for displaced people remain key priorities. Humanitarian agencies continue to work alongside local partners to address the needs of affected communities, and are ensuring that their activities complement the Government of Sri Lanka at the national and sub-national levels.



REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR



FUNDING RECEIVED BY SECTOR*

		Funded	Unmet
Health	25%	\$1.7M	\$5.3M
Shelter and NFI	48%	\$3.1M	\$3.4M
Food Security	28%	\$1.2M	\$2.9M
WASH	79%	\$2.2M	\$0.6M
Protection	39%	\$0.5M	\$0.75M
Education	92%	\$0.9M	\$0.1M

RESPONSE BY SECTOR

Health | People targeted: **604,700** | People reached: **600,000** | Lead Agency: WHO/Dr. Sugandhika Perera pereras@who.int | Co-lead: UNFPA/Jayan Abeywickrama abeywickrama@unfpa.org

The support by the health sector covers eight districts where base and divisional hospitals are supported in addition to the public health institution network. Hence the supported institutions cater to the entire hospital/ clinic draining are population. The public health activities (e.g. disease surveillance etc) will benefit the entire population of the eight districts.

Response update

- Health Sector actors are assisting regional health authorities to rehabilitate damaged health facilities in Ratnapura and Matara districts.
- 4,000 dignity kits and 2,000 maternity kits for essential reproductive health services are being procured and distribution has started – 200 dignity kits and 50 maternity kits have been distributed in Matara district.
- The Health Sector is coordinating with the Ministry of Health and regional health authorities on strengthening disease surveillance activities, risk communication and disaster preparedness on response planning. The sector is also assisting the Ministry of Health to respond to the current increased caseload of dengue patients reported in many districts.

Challenges

- The major challenge is the current increase in the caseload of dengue patients reported mainly from the flood/landslide affected districts. The high caseload requires urgent attention and use of additional resources.

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



Emergency Shelter & NFI

People targeted
100,000

People reached
44,622

Lead Agency: **IFRC/Dorien Braam**,
coord1.srilanka@sheltercluster.org
Co-lead: **IOM/Jan Willem Wegdam**,
JWEGDAM@iom.int

Response update

- The shelter and household NFI response focuses on the following objectives:
 - Emergency Shelter (shelter repair kits or cash equivalent),
 - Support to return (NFI kits or cash equivalent),
 - Support to relocation/re-settlement (transitional shelters),
 - Education and training on safe sheltering.
- Shelter relief agencies are increasing distributions and are setting up operations at the district and community level in coordination with local and national authorities. Agencies are focussing on 4 priority districts: Matara, Ratnapura, Galle and Kalutara.
- Tents were provided to 27 displaced families whose homes were destroyed
- Non-food item kits including kitchen sets and bedding were provided to 9,889 families, with further support expected to reach an additional 12,800 families.
- Agencies are planning to support home owner-driven repair through the provision of shelter repair kits to 6,950 families – 630 houses will be repaired directly through repair programmes.
- 175 transitional shelters are planned to be built for households whose house was fully damaged, or unable to return to their houses, which are located in high risk areas.
- District focal point agencies have been appointed in each of the affected districts, which will improve coordination at the local level.

Challenges

- A major challenge is around relocation sites and support for families living in landslide or hazardous areas. These families will require some form of transitional shelter that will meet emergency needs while providing an immediate basis for longer term recovery. Relatively little funding is available for this component of the shelter response plan.
- In some camps, strengthened coordination around a combined, district-level, intersectoral response to camp needs, especially in landslide-affected areas, is needed.

Note: Funding allocated to reconstruction of clinics is now reported under health.



Food Security & Nutrition

People targeted
373,820

People reached
76,347

Lead Agency: **WFP/Nguyenduc Hoang**, nguyenduc.hoang@wfp.org
Co-lead: **UNICEF/Gamini Jayakody**, gjayakody@unicef.org

Response update

- Three Metric Tonnes of dry rations were distributed in early July as a final stock of complimentary food assistance for families still residing in government welfare centers.
- Growth monitoring equipment (height/length measuring sets, infant beam scales, salter scales, weighing trousers, and MUAC tapes) were ordered to replace equipment damaged by the floods. The equipment will be used to measure weight, length/height, and mid upper arm circumference of 275,000 children under age-5 in hospitals and field clinic centres in Ratnapura, Galle, Matara, Kalutara and Gampaha districts.
- Of the 86,600 vulnerable individuals targeted for cash-based food assistance, 26,880 beneficiaries will be reached over the August to September period including: 10,720 people in Ratnapura, 7,260 people in Matara, 3,950 people in Galle and 4,950 people in Kalutara.

Challenges

- Lack of available information of flood-affected households at the division level has delayed beneficiary targeting, setting back the transfer of cash assistance by two to three weeks. Assistance will reach the planned 26,880 beneficiaries in early August to cover a two-month period.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

People targeted
550,000

People reached
52,485

Lead Agency: **Oxfam/Mohamed Riyas**,
riyasm@oxfam.org.au
Co-lead: **UNICEF/Suranga De Silva**,
sudesilva@unicef.org

Response update

- WASH agencies carried out several activities ensuring affected people have access to clean water. Activities includes distribution of water bottle (this is during the first two weeks of the emergency), provision of water storage tanks to districts DMC office, well cleaning, provision of WASH related materials to Ministry of city planning and water supply (Chlorine barrels, Sludge submersible pump, Dewatering pump, Household water filters).
- In addition to the direct response activities, WASH agencies also assisted the government's response by providing materials such as water pump, water quality testing equipment and chlorine barrels.
- While activities are ongoing WASH agencies planning a cash based program to support latrine renovation. An assessment is being carried out to assess the damage and agree on the amount for renovation.

Challenges

- WASH Sector agencies require clearer government resettlement plans, particularly regarding timelines and locations, to allow for the planning of WASH activities for these shelters.
- There is a great need to learn from our response. Agencies are currently conducting post distribution monitoring and evaluations of their action. There should be a way to consolidate these learnings to improve WASH sector responses in future.
- The lack of assessments on school WASH facilities. An assessment needs to be carried out to assess the WASH needs in the schools which were also used as safe centres during initial onset of the flooding/landslides.

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



Protection

Women & girls targeted

151,175

Children targeted

10,000

Women & girls reached

4,225

Children reached

4,823

Lead agency: UNICEF/Paula Bulancea, pbulancea@unicef.org

Co-lead agencies: *Child Protection*: Save the Children/Chris McIvor, Chris.McIvor@savethechildren.org | Co-Lead: ChildFund/Katherine Manik, Kmanik@childfund.org. *Gender*: Lead - UNFPA/Sharika Cooray, cooray@unfpa.org | Co-Lead: UN-Women/Ramaaya Salgado, ramaaya.salgado@unwomen.org

Response update

- 2,409 children received psychosocial support through 27 child-friendly spaces established in temporary camps (at the beginning of the response) and community level (currently). The child-friendly spaces allow for short-term and long-term protection and support for children.
- In areas of return, approx. 2,100 children in four districts were reached through children's clubs with psycho social first aid program and general child protection messages
- Twenty community mobilisers and staff trained to deliver psychosocial support, counselling and GBV prevention information deployed to assist disaster-affected women in four districts
- Initial assessments of lost legal documents (such as birth certificates and identity cards) started in four districts, with provision of the documents planned for the 2nd week of August with coordination of relevant Government authorities
- Protection Sector organizations conducted 17 programs on strengthening village child protection committees, with community watch groups established to prevent and respond to GBV in Matara and Ratnapura districts.
- A two-day training was carried out on GBV response in emergencies for staff members of NGOs at Sarvodaya Centre in Moratuwa.
- A Rapid Gender Assessment was completed to identify issues and concerns of women and girls affected by the flood and landslides in Ratnapura and Matara districts. Protection Sector members developed (i) a checklist for each of the operational sectors to support them to incorporate prevention of violence against children (VAC) and GBV as well as mitigation strategies into their sector strategies and interventions; and (ii) a referral pathway for reporting VAC and GBV cases and providing adequate services to violence survivors.

Challenges

- Lack of Women Development Officers and other female officers during disaster response made it difficult to collect women and girls specific information.
- Lack of sex and age disaggregated data in the camps and resettlement villages were serious concerns as it limits child specific intervention and further analysis. A more formal assessment required on separated, unaccompanied and orphaned children.
- Resource mobilization and preparatory work was delayed by at least 2 to 3 weeks, which led to delayed start/implementation of community level programs (that are critical for the first few weeks of the response).
- Closing of most welfare centres in a shorter period of time created serious challenge on gathering children in a common place and to ensure systematic provision of psychosocial first aid support and other general child protection awareness.



Education

People targeted

60,000

People reached

13,073

Lead Agency: Plan International/Sian Platt, sian.platt@plan-international.org

Co-lead: UNICEF/Christian Stoff, cstoff@unicef.org

Response update

- A list of schools requiring (1) repairs or rehabilitation, (2) furniture and (3) education supplies were identified with tentative costs estimated, which now form the basis of the sector's targeted priority responses.
- The "Back to School" support for students was finalised with the relevant Provincial Education Departments. To date, 12,773 students have benefitted from "Back-To-School packs distributed by the Education sector. Another 500 planned to be distributed on 4 August 2017.
- 15 education support material kits for 15 schools have been purchased and will be distributed on the 9th of August 2017.
- In Ratnapura District, eight Psychosocial Support Workshops were conducted, targeting seven schools and a group of ECCD Centre wardens
- Schools with WASH repair needs in Ratnapura Education Zone were identified, with further assessments being conducted. Rehabilitation work has begun in two schools in the Galle District, benefitting 1200 students.

Challenges

- A number of schools in need of repair/rehabilitation are situated in landslide-risk areas and the decision whether to repair/rehabilitate or relocate these schools is still pending the National Building Research Organisation assessment. In cases where schools need to be relocated, identifying new land has been a major issue.