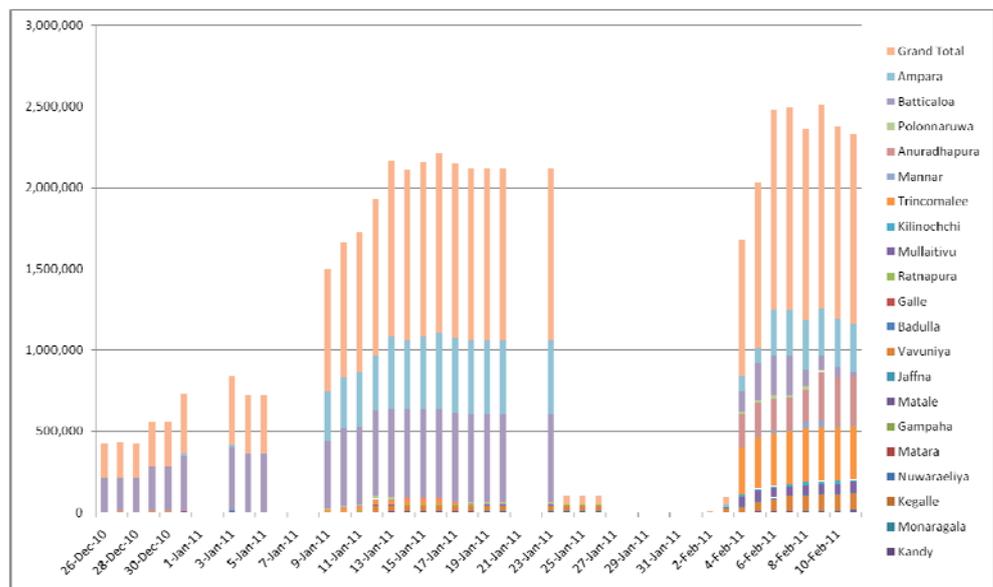


I. HIGHLIGHTS / KEY PRIORITIES

- More displaced people continue to make their way home in the wake of receding floodwaters in the Eastern, Northern and North-Central Provinces. However the authorities remain on alert for an increase in rainfall that could trigger fresh floods and displacement.
- The Disaster Management Centre report as of 10.00hrs on 11 February indicates 1,165,102 people (313,330 families) affected by the floods and landslides. This includes 69,627 persons (18,670 families) in 294 temporary evacuation centres in 14 districts. Eighteen deaths, eighteen injured and three missing persons are reported.
- Communities hit by the floods need significant assistance in terms of clean water, non-food items (NFIs), basic common shelters and food. Recovery activities are also beginning to focus on rehabilitation of houses, damaged irrigation infrastructure and livelihoods. While access has improved overall, some areas remain cut off due to inundated roads and damages to infrastructure.
- Multi-sectoral needs assessments have commenced by the Government, with agencies support in most affected areas.
- The Government announced a Presidential Task Force for the Floods and has allocated LKR 33 billion (US\$297 million) for rehabilitation, with a special focus on assistance to farmers. Additionally, funds to support flood response total US\$ 18.3 million including contributions outside the Flash Appeal, which is now 27% funded (pledges and contribution).

II. Situation Overview

A week of sunny weather and minimal rain has allowed more displaced people to return home and the progressive closure of temporary evacuation sites. By 11 February, the displaced population dropped to 69,627 – less 33,703 from the previous day (Vavuniya: 41,992; Mannar: 6,830; Trincomalee: 5,254; Ampara: 3,372; Badulla: 3,369; Batticaloa: 3,222; Polonnaruwa: 2,670). Similarly the affected population declined from 1,191,275 persons to 1,165,102. However, predictions from the Pacific Disaster Centre indicate rainfall in many areas over the next week with heavy rains expected on 15 February. This may set back relief operations, as both government and agency capacities are currently extended in meeting the basic needs of flood-affected people. Medium-term recovery interventions, such as support to the devastated agricultural sector and other livelihoods, remain pressing concerns.



Graph 1: Flood-affected population from December 2010-February 2011

Although rains have stopped in many areas, a few tanks in Ampara, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa and Mannar are at spill level. Irrigation authorities continue to closely monitor water levels and adjust overflow accordingly.

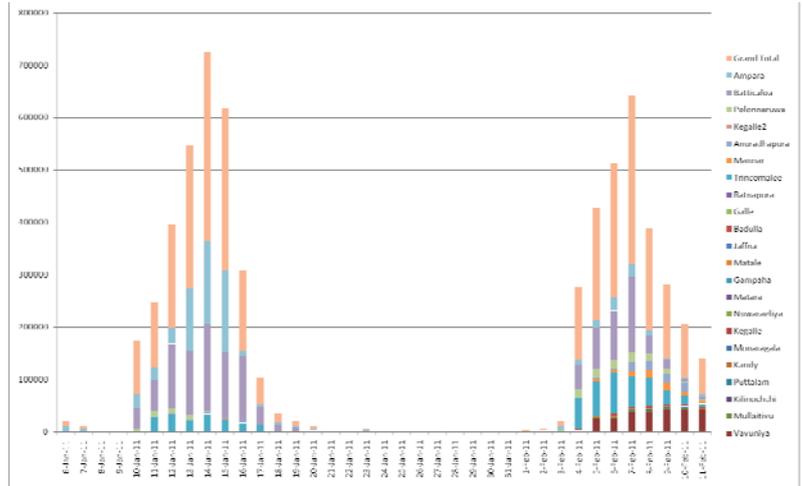
President Rajapaksa is leading a Task Force, including all relevant Ministries and Chief Ministers, to direct reconstruction and livelihood recovery in the flood-affected areas. According to media reports, the Cabinet has decided to set apart LKR 33 billion (US\$297 million) for the proposed rehabilitation programme, with a special focus on assistance to farmers through free seed paddy and subsidized fertilizer. The Cabinet also authorized Government Agent offices in the affected districts to engage people who have lost their livelihoods, through cash for work schemes to renovating rural roads, minor irrigation tanks, canals and other infrastructure. Each individual thus employed will receive LKR 500 daily for four days work per week, for a maximum two-month period.

AMPARA - Rains ceased on 10 February. Of 20 reservoirs in the district, around ten, including the *Senanayaka Samudraya*, continue to spill over. Two medium-scale reservoirs are completely damaged in Valathapitiya, in

Samanthurai DS Division, and Valagama, in Uhana DS Division. Around 1,626 families, including families dependent on fishing and farming

Graph 2: Displaced population from January-February 2011

livelihoods, are affected by the overflowing reservoirs. Road access is fairly stable, with the exception of the Bakmitiya, Karana and Nanathivu routes. Although water levels are decreasing, houses in the low-lying areas of Navithanveli and Alaidivembu DS Divisions are affected by seepage. A total 536 houses are reported to have been fully destroyed and another 3,275 partially damaged by the floods.



TRINCOMALEE - The Muttur, Seruvila and Verugal DS Divisions are still only accessible by sea. The Sri Lanka Army is expediting repairs to the Kantalai access road to via Allai, which may be completed on 12 February.

MANNAR - As the flood water diminishes, displaced people in Manthai West, Madhu and Nanattan DS Divisions continue to leave temporary evacuation sites/host families for their homes. All communities from Musali have returned to their villages. As of 11 February, a total of 3,492 persons (959 families) are at present still in the sites, while some 39,948 persons (9,990 families) are affected by the floods. Local authorities report that 11,293 people (3,116 families) have gone back home. Some families are choosing to remain in evacuation sites, while they clean out their homes and properties. As in other districts, large number of livestock perished in the floods or because of cold temperatures. The Assistant Commissioner for Local Governance (ACLG) and the Pradeshiya Sabhas are taking immediate steps to destroy the carcasses to prevent disease outbreaks.

Concerning access, the A14 road (Mannar–Madhawachchiya) is impassable at Thambanaikulam due to 5 feet of water. Four Navy boats are facilitating urgent delivery of relief supplies. A Navy ferry is also operating at Theththaavadi on the A32 from Mannar to Sankupiddi. Communities in the Palakkuly, Marichchukaddi and Karadikuli villages in Musali DS Division have not received relief recently, as the Kallaru bridge has been destroyed. Access to Mathakiramam, Periya Murippu and Kuchikulam is completely cut off as water levels have risen above the suspension bridge.

KILINOCHCHI - More roads, such as the Killinochchi/Pooneryn route, are now accessible. Currently there is one temporary evacuation site remaining with 79 persons (23 families). Although water levels are decreasing, these people are still unable to return home due to stagnant water and muddy conditions. Five sluice gates out of 11 gates of the Iranamadu tank remain open. The situation is improving with water levels at 29.9 ft.

III. Humanitarian response

Food: In Trincomalee District, ZOA distributed family food packs to 84 families staying at temporary evacuation sites, located in the Jinnanagar mosque and the Shayapuram community hall, in Muttur DS Division.

In Batticaloa District, WFP is providing emergency food to 192,000 in 14 DS Divisions for up to six days (a total 20 days of food distribution to those affected by this phase of floods). Some 60% of WFP resources are currently going to Batticaloa District. The most vulnerable will be also included in the Food-For-Work programme which begun in February and will continue till May. Rice supplies are on the way to address the current shortage in the district. Oxfam, CARE, Sewa Lanka, ZOA, ACTED, SLRC and other NGOs are providing cooked meals and dry rations to people affected by the floods. The Government Agent appeals for more dry rations to cover gaps in the following DS Divisions: Kalvuntikudy: 8 Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions; Arayampathi: 7 GNs; Katkandu: for 4,500 families; Chenkalady: 17 GNs; and Vaharai: 3 GNs.

In Polonnaruwa District, ZOA’s partners delivered food to 700 families in Mannampititya and 1,000 in Sinhapura.

Shelter/NFI: In Trincomalee District, ZOA supported the Divisional Secretariat office to transport tents, tarpaulins, a water purification plant (capacity 500 liters/day) and water purification tablets to Muttur.

In Batticaloa District, local authorities say that housing needs are most critical in the Velavelli, Paddipalai, Vavunativu, Kiran and Eravur Pattu (Chenkalady DS Division) and Korlai Pattu Central (Valachennai DS Division)

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areas. The majority of affected houses were wattle-and-daub structures particularly vulnerable to the heavy rain and rushing flood water. A National Housing Development Authority assessment begun after the January floods has been delayed by the current flooding. However, estimates as of 31 January suggest 5,000 destroyed houses and 11,000 partially damaged. UNOPS has committed to construct 380 shelters, while IOM, ZOA, OFFER and NRC are also exploring options to support reconstruction. In Batticaloa District, agencies have distributed 18,620 tarpaulins and black plastic sheets across 14 DS Divisions. As of 10 February, 23,569 NFI kits have been distributed to people in need throughout the district.

In Ampara District agencies including IOM, CARE, World Vision, NRC and SLRC, have distributed a total of 4,335 NFI kits.

WASH: A fleet of 28 bowzers from the government and various agencies delivered 380,000 litres of drinking water to 95,000 persons affected by the floods in Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts. In Batticaloa District, Arche NoVa reports that every village currently has at least one source of safe drinking water through a common well on high ground, pipeline access or bowsering.

UNICEF supplied 15 chlorine drums and 300,000 chlorine tablets (33mg) to the Batticaloa Regional Directorate of Health Services (RDHS), in addition to 100,000 chlorine tablets each to the Kalmunai RDHS and Ampara RDHS. The supplies will meet the needs of approximately 300,000 people in these areas. The National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWS&DB) continues water quality checks. Arche NoVa has made available laboratory services for the same purpose.

In Trincomalee District, the ACLG office and Pradeshiya Saba provide drinking water, at a daily average 52,000 litres, to approximately 7,500 people in temporary evacuation sites in Muttur DS Division. Peace Winds Japan and UNICEF are extending support. The ACLG and the Pradeshiya Sabha cleaned eight wells in the Mahathivulwewa village, of Morawewa DS Division, with Sri Lanka Army and UNICEF support. Nearly 21 families have access to safe water for drinking and domestic purposes as a result.

In Batticaloa District, the RDHS has asked for well cleaning activities to be speeded up to prevent communicable disease outbreaks (15 cases of waterborne disease have been reported from Vallavali DS Division). Progress by the local authorities, together with agencies, currently stands at 4,344 wells so far. Critical needs include temporary toilets, gully suckers to empty school toilets used as temporary evacuation sites, and possibly water filters.

In Ampara District, 23,350 wells out of 67,000 wells have been contaminated with flood waters. UNICEF is assisting the RDHS and NWS&DB with well chlorination. ZOA, OXFAM and TdH are also cleaning wells.

Protection / Child Protection / Mine Action: In Batticaloa District, Sarvodaya carried out Mine Risk Education (MRE) in the Thihiliveddai, Navalampity, Kalaiyadiakulam and Nadarajapuram villages, as well as MRE and emergency childcare awareness in the Kalmunai areas. The Child Protection cluster will carry out an assessment to identify vulnerable children, in the post-flood context in Batticaloa District. Partners are targeting 42 villages spread across all 14 DS Divisions. The National Child Protection Authority, the Department of Probation and Childcare Services and TdH conducted an orientation session for assessment teams in preparation for the exercise.

Education: In Batticaloa District, the Zonal Director of Education reports that 320 of 330 schools have re-opened and that damaged roads and bridges are inhibiting access to some schools, mostly in Vallavali and Kiran. Agencies are prioritizing clean-up operations in schools. UNICEF has provided nearly 600 school kits to students affected by the January and ongoing February floods. The Government Agent has requested distribution of tarpaulins for a number of collapsed Temporary Learning Spaces. Education authorities and partners will plan more rehabilitation activities, following the completion of a needs assessment next week.

Health and Nutrition: In Trincomalee District, 100% of curative care services and 50% of preventative care services have resumed. Access to the Damana Medical Officer of Health (MOH) office remains difficult. With ZOA support, the MOH transported doctors and medical supplies to a base in Pattalipuram. Residents of Pattalipuram, Veeramanager, Nallor and Neenakeny will have access to the clinic services.

In Batticaloa District, the RDHS holds 10 mobile clinics daily, with support from MSF, IOM, World Vision and UNICEF. Access to 10 GN Divisions in Kiran and 1 in Chenkalady remains difficult. ZOA helped transport doctors to Irrankulam and other areas difficult to access.

Food Security / Livelihoods: The Department of Agriculture estimates that the Vavuniya District has suffered the most extensive losses in paddy (19,000 metric tons),³ Other Food Crops (8,000 metric tons), as well as vegetable

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crops (5,767 metric tons) across the north. The total estimated impact on agriculture in the Northern District is given below. Estimates will need to be revised once a full assessment is finalized

Table 1: Estimated Flood-damages to rice crops in the Northern Province

Rice				
District	No. of Farmers	Ha. area reported as total loss	Mt. production reported as total loss	Approx. seed bushels requirements for Yala 2011 to flood affected farmers
Mullaitivu	1,552	1,501	6,004	7,505
Jaffna	124	32	98	242
Vavuniya	16,000	4,800	19,200	36,000
Kilinochchi	N/A	2,968	10,973	6,608
Mannar	N/A	2,310	11,550	N/A
Total		11,611	47,825	

Table 2: Estimated Flood-damages to Other Field Crops in the Northern Province

Other Food Crops				
District	No. of Farmers	Ha. area reported as total loss	Mt. production reported as total loss	Approximate seed requirement (Kg) for Yala 2011 to flood affected farmers
Mullaitivu	7,387	2,858	3,379	163,107
Jaffna	1,079	135	1,629	126,389
Vavuniya	18,349	7,702	8,078	160,780
Kilinochchi	N/A	524	1,475	N/A
Mannar	N/A	410	410	N/A
Total		11,629	14,971	

Table 3: Estimated Flood-damages to Vegetable crops in the Northern Province

Vegetables				
District	No. of Farmers	Ha. area reported as total loss	Mt. production reported as total loss	Approximate seed requirement (Kg) for Yala 2011 to flood affected farmers
Mullaitivu	1,428	172	1,720	N/A
Jaffna	420	40	573	192
Vavuniya	3,204	320	5,767	3,200 kits
Kilinochchi	N/A	106	2,464	N/A
Mannar	N/A	84	840	N/A
Total		638	11,364	

In Batticaloa District, authorities are currently transporting rice from outside the district, since there are no supplies within the district. The re-cultivation of 30% of paddy land in the district is targeted for the upcoming *Yala* planting season, depending on repairs to irrigation infrastructure. FAO and UNDP are currently evaluating seed quality and availability. The government estimates LKR 8,000 per acre for seeds and fertilizer (approximately US\$ 3 million for the 30% targeted area of a total US\$ 10 million requirement.) While large-scale farmers with insurance coverage will be able to bear some of these costs, smallholders will require assistance. Further, the Department of Agriculture has requested people to prevent livestock grazing in fertile ground to allow for the cultivation of alternative crops, like green gram.

Local officials state that communities in Chenkalady, Kiran and Vaharai DS Divisions, made more economically vulnerable by the floods, need urgent livelihoods assistance. In the fisheries sector, around 70 boats, 35 canoes and 25 fiber glass boats have sustained minor damages. A pressing concern is the effect of the floods on fishing grounds: increased salinity levels in the Batticaloa lagoon have affected the health of fish. The government is operating mobile veterinary clinics in all 14 DS divisions, but requires support to purchase drugs.

IV. Needs Assessments

In the Eastern Province, the authorities, with partners' support, are carrying out comprehensive multi-sectoral assessments to determine the impact of the floods and related landslides. The assessment will collect GN level information on needs including shelter, water, food, etc. In Batticaloa, on day three of the exercise, teams visited more than 40 GN Divisions bringing the total area covered to 89 GN Divisions. Some areas, especially on the coastal belt of Batticaloa District (such as the Kattimurivu and Andankulam villages of Koralai Pattu North), remain cut off.

Very preliminary results show that people are coping with the loss of livelihood and income by through a variety of coping strategies, such as pawning valuables, in the hope of recovering them when their financial situation improves.

V. Funding

By 11 February 2011, a total of US\$ 18.3 million has been received for the flood response. This includes contributions outside and towards projects in the Flash Appeal. Considering firm contribution and pledges, the Appeal is now funded at 27%. The Flash Appeal will undergo a revision following consultation with relevant authorities and needs assessments.

Table 4: Cluster breakdown of funding received for Flash Appeal projects, as at 11 February 2011

Sector	Requirements (US\$)	Total committed and pledged	
		US\$	% covered
Food, Agriculture and Livelihood	22,189,878	7,111,729	32.05
WASH	9,622,862	1,838,134	19.10
Shelter and NFI	9,868,360	2,773,553	28.11
Health and Nutrition	5,788,633	825,945	14.27
Education	2,803,600	0	0.00
Logistics	350,000	20,000	5.71
To be specified	0	1,099,998	NA
TOTAL	50,623,333	13,669,359	27%

(Sources: Verified locally, subject to verification in the central-level Financial Tracking Service <http://fts.unocha.org/>)

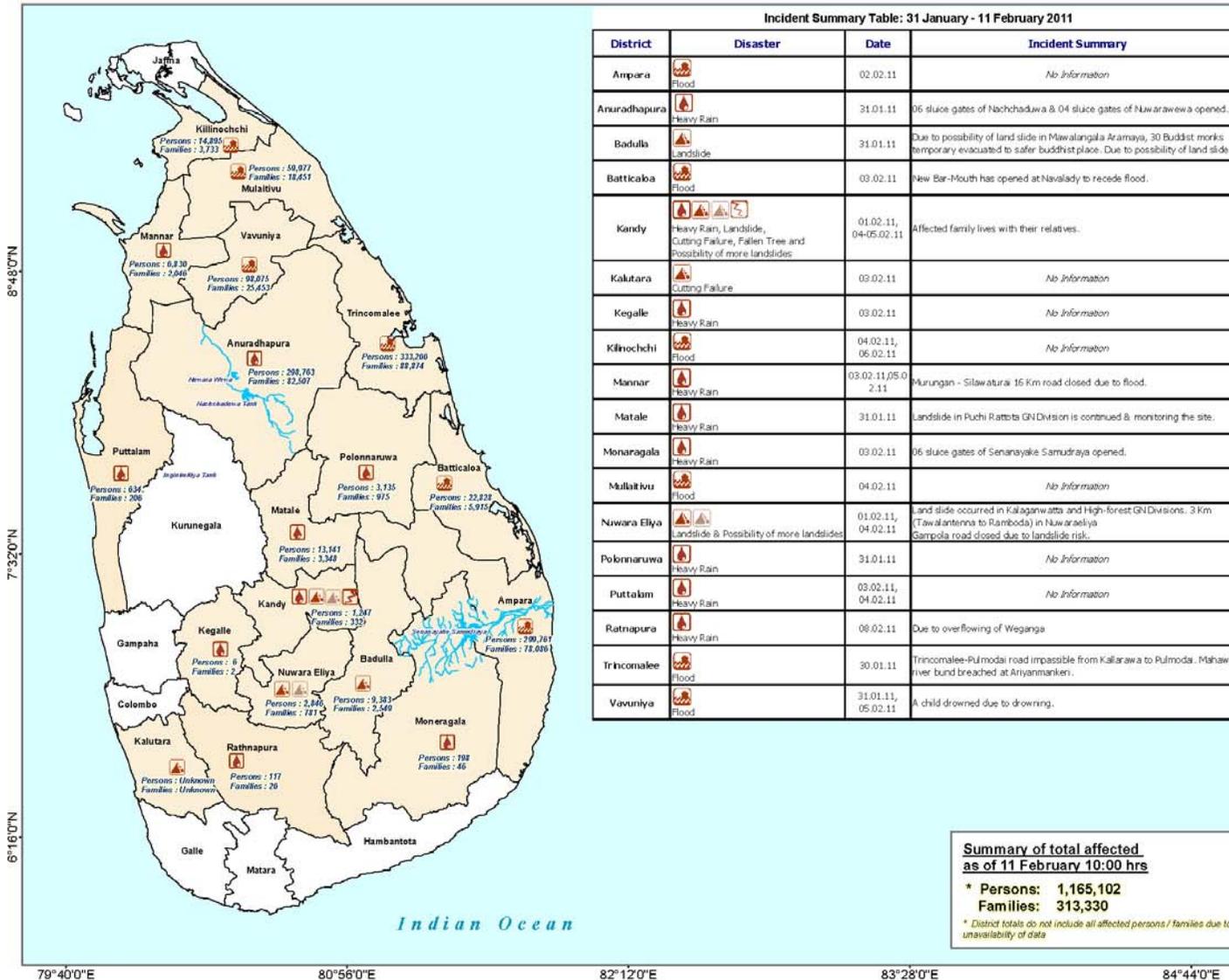
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Incidents due to Heavy Rains, Floods and Landslides - Sri Lanka

Summary of Incidents between 31 January - 11 February 2011



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இடர் முகாமைத்துவ நிலையம்
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE



Incident Summary Table: 31 January - 11 February 2011

District	Disaster	Date	Incident Summary
Ampara	Flood	02.02.11	No Information
Anuradhapura	Heavy Rain	31.01.11	06 sluice gates of Nachchaduwa & 04 sluice gates of Nuwarawewa opened.
Badulla	Landslide	31.01.11	Due to possibility of land slide in Mawalangala Aramaya, 30 Buddhist monks temporary evacuated to safer buddhist place. Due to possibility of land slide.
Batticaloa	Flood	03.02.11	New Bar-Mouth has opened at Navalady to recede flood.
Kandy	Heavy Rain, Landslide, Cutting Failure, Fallen Tree and Possibility of more landslides	01.02.11, 04-05.02.11	Affected family lives with their relatives.
Kalutara	Cutting Failure	02.02.11	No Information
Kegalle	Heavy Rain	03.02.11	No Information
Kilinochchi	Flood	04.02.11, 06.02.11	No Information
Mannar	Heavy Rain	03.02.11, 05.02.11	Murungan - Silawatura 16 Km road closed due to flood.
Matale	Heavy Rain	31.01.11	Landslide in Puchi Rattota GN Division is continued & monitoring the site.
Moneragala	Heavy Rain	03.02.11	06 sluice gates of Senarayaika Samudraya opened.
Mullaitivu	Flood	04.02.11	No Information
Nuwara Eliya	Landslide & Possibility of more landslides	01.02.11, 04.02.11	Land slide occurred in Kalaganwatta and High-forest GN Divisions. 3 Km (Tawalantenna to Ramboda) in Nuwara Eliya Sampola road closed due to landslide risk.
Polonnaruwa	Heavy Rain	31.01.11	No Information
Puttalam	Heavy Rain	03.02.11, 04.02.11	No Information
Ratnapura	Heavy Rain	08.02.11	Due to overflowing of Weganga
Trincomalee	Flood	30.01.11	Trincomalee-Pulmoda road impassible from Kallarawa to Pulmoda. Mahaweli river bund breached at Ariyanankeri.
Vavuniya	Flood	31.01.11, 05.02.11	A child drowned due to drowning.

Legend

Disaster Event

- Landslide / Cutting Failure
- Flood
- Flash Flood
- Heavy Raining
- High Wind
- Lightning
- Other
- Possibility of Landslide / Cutting Failure

Overflowing Reservoir
 Affected District
 Other District

Note: Due to changes in the rain and flood inundation levels, affected areas and population will constantly fluctuate.

Map Doc Name:
OCHA/DMC/ISD/Incidents_Nov11/001/38

Creation Date: 11 Feb 2011

Projection/Datum:
Transverse Mercator Kandawala

0 50 100
kilometers

Map data source:
Emergency Operation Center,
Disaster Management Centre, Sri Lanka

Disclaimers:
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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Summary of total affected as of 11 February 10:00 hrs

* **Persons: 1,165,102**
Families: 313,330

** District totals do not include all affected persons / families due to unavailability of data*