



Key figures

630,000
people affected

15
districts affected

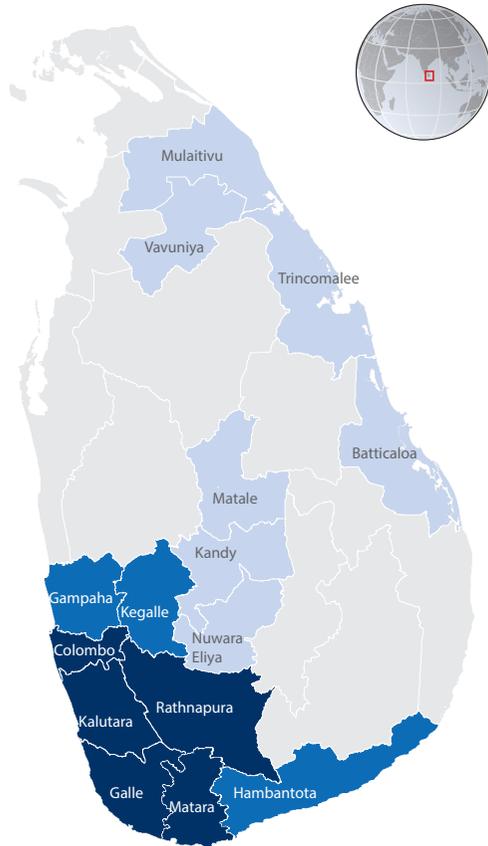
9,000+
houses destroyed or damaged

Response

374,000
people targeted for assistance

7
districts targeted including four worst-affected districts (Galle, Matara, Kaluthara, Rathnapura)

\$22.7M
funding requested (US\$ millions)



Number of people affected as of 31 May 2017 | 18:00hrs



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

Situation Overview

On 25 and 26 May, incessant heavy rainfall brought by the southwest monsoon triggered flooding and landslides in 15 of the 25 districts of Sri Lanka. As of 31 May (18:00, UTC+5:30), about 630,000 people have been affected. It is estimated that at least 150,000 are women and girls of reproductive age and over 189,000 children are affected by the disaster. National authorities confirmed 203 deaths and 96 people missing. The floods and landslides destroyed or damaged more than 9,000 houses and temporarily displaced 73,560 people to 354 locations. Aerial surveys and satellite imagery confirmed that Galle, Kaluthara, Matara and Rathnapura are the worst-hit districts. Given the widespread devastation, on 26 May, the Government of Sri Lanka made an initial request for international support in search and rescue operations. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) immediately responded to the request and mobilized available in-country relief supplies for distribution.

The Government initially identified water and non-food items (NFIs) as priorities based on previous emergencies. With access gradually being restored, field teams from UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and the International Federation of the Red Cross confirmed that emergency shelter, NFIs, water, sanitation and hygiene, and health services are key immediate needs in the worst-affected divisions in Galle, Kaluthara, Matara and Rathnapura. Ensuring that protection is mainstreamed across the sectoral responses is a priority, alongside education in emergencies since many schools are damaged or currently being used as safe locations. To complement the ongoing Government-led response, the HCT is seeking US\$22.7 million to address the critical life-saving and protection needs of 374,000 people in seven districts from 1 June to 31 October 2017.

Strategic Objectives

1. Alleviate human suffering by providing immediate life-saving and protection assistance to communities affected by the disaster.
2. Facilitate early recovery of the most vulnerable households through emergency livelihood and provision of basic services.
3. Strengthen the resilience of affected communities to cope with and recover from the disaster.

Funding

The HCT is seeking US\$22.7 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 374,000 people in six sectors. All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for Sri Lanka (alex.suwitra@one.un.org) and OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org.

The estimated number of affected people, casualties and temporarily displaced are based on the Disaster Management (DMC) Situation Report as of 31 May (18:00, UTC+5:30). The number of women and girls of reproductive age are UNFPA estimates based on available data as of 30 May. UNICEF Situation Report on 31 May provides the estimated number of children affected by the disaster. It is likely that figures will continue to fluctuate with the Government conducting validation. The Humanitarian Country Team endorsed that the 31 May (18:00, UTC+5:30) DMC data will inform the basis for response planning.



Response by Sector



Health

Targeted areas: Colombo, Galle, Gampaha, Hambantota, Kalutara, Kegalle, Matara, Ratnapura
Target beneficiaries: 604,700
Funding required: \$7,000,000

Lead: WHO / Dr. Sugandhika Perera - pereras@who.int
co-Lead: UNFPA / Jayan - abeywickrama@unfpa.org

With the establishment of the southwest monsoon and the subsequent floods and landslides, the entire healthcare institution network was affected, hampering the provision of both curative and preventive medical services. Critical infrastructure was damaged, first and foremost hospitals, out of which almost 20 had to be partially or fully evacuated. Damages to equipment as well as medical supplies hampered the critical care to be provided. The impact on infrastructure as well as health care staff resulted in critical impairment of public health activity in the worst affected four districts, compromising also their networks of preventive medical care. The extensive flooding disrupted the medical supply chain, with limited ability to replenish medical supplies.

Priority response

- Provision of life-saving medical services including medical team deployment and reconstruction of infrastructure.
- Provision of essential reproductive health services.
- Strengthening of disease surveillance, vector control and health promotion activities in hospitals and field.
- Mental health and psychosocial support provision to survivors.
- Strengthening water and sanitation in healthcare facilities.



Food Security and Nutrition

Targeted areas: Kaluthara, Ratnapura, Galle, Matara, Hambantota
Target beneficiaries: 373,820
Funding required: \$4,106,950

Lead: WFP / Nguyenduc Hoang - nguyenduc.hoang@wfp.org
co-Lead: UNICEF / Gamini Jayakody - gjayakody@unicef.org

Through mapping of the most vulnerable population WFP estimates that around 85,000 persons (21,250 families) need food assistance. Dry food rations/cash transfer for food should be supplied for approximately two months. The total food requirements are estimated at US\$ 4.1 million. UNICEF estimates that 200,000 children under 2 years of age are living in the seven affected districts and will set up counselling services for mothers of infants and young child feeding practices. UNICEF will assist approximately 1,000 acute malnourished children with BP-100 food bars. A total of 110 community health centers need to be renovated and refurbished. They are used as child growth monitoring centers, providing maternal and child health services at grass root level, including immunization, for a caseload of up to 275,000 children.

Priority response

- Food security (including nutrition messaging - nutrition sensitive emergency relief).
- Nutrition supply.
- Nutrition services.



Emergency Shelter and NFI

Targeted areas: Galle, Matara, Kalutara, Rathnapura
Target beneficiaries: 100,000
Funding required: \$6,500,000

Lead: IFRC / Tom Bamforth - tom.bamforth@sheltercluster.org
co-Lead: IOM / Maria Moita - mmoita@iom.int

The damage of houses in the seven targeted districts amounts to 90 per cent of the total housing damage. Estimated 1,600 houses completely destroyed; 8,500 houses damaged, and extensive loss of household items. Families facing protracted displacement may require support beyond six months, as their return may depend on external factors that require a longer timeframe to address.

Priority response

- Distribution: 8,000 repair kits targeting households with damaged houses (50 per cent cash); 25,000 household NFI kits targeting the most vulnerable families whose homes were destroyed, damaged or whose household items were lost.
- Provision of temporary shelter solutions: 1,500 in situ transitional shelters targeting households with completely destroyed houses that can return to place of residence before floods; 1,000 temporary shelter solutions targeting households facing protracted displacement.
- Support to displaced households: assistance and monitoring of displacement and returns.



Response by Sector



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Targeted areas: Galle; Matara; Kalutara, Rathnapura

Target beneficiaries: 550,000

Funding required: \$2,771,000

Lead: Oxfam / Mohamed Riyas - riyasm@oxfam.org.au
co-Lead: UNICEF / A. Nimaladas - animaladas@unicef.org

WASH is one of the key immediate needs identified in the worst-affected divisions. According to Government sources, over 89,212 wells are contaminated. In the affected areas, close to 50 per cent of the people use wells for their daily water needs. Access to clean water is an immediate priority.

Priority response

- Provision of clean drinking water: emergency water/water trucking; well cleaning; water purification; provision of water filters; provision of sufficient clean water to communities, schools and health facilities.
- Wash for community facilities including schools and health centers: repairing damaged wash facilities; provision of hand washing facilities, including bathing and laundry facilities.
- Good personal hygiene and clean displacement camps: promoting good hygiene practices; providing hygiene packs and disinfection kits; waste management; cash-for-work for cleaning; raising awareness for communicable diseases; distribution of hygiene kits, including appropriate items for vulnerable groups (infants, women and girls, disables and the elderly).
- Sanitation: renovating and constructing toilets.



Education

Targeted areas: Rathnapura, Kalutara, Matara, Galle, Hambantota

Target beneficiaries: 60,000

Funding required: \$975,000

Lead: Plan / Sian Platt - sian.platt@plan-international.org
co-Lead: UNICEF / Christian Stoff - cstoff@unicef.org

According to available information from the Ministry of Education, 146 schools in Rathnapura, Matara and Kaluthara and Kegalle districts are fully or partially damaged. 65 schools in Rathnapura district are fully damaged and 32 schools are being used as safe locations. 17 schools in Matara district are fully damaged and 3 schools are being used as safe locations. 17 schools in Kalutha district are fully or partially damaged. Approximately 21,000 children have been affected in all the districts. Data will be updated by the Ministry of Education after schools are re-opened. In the ECCD sector, 83 ECCD centers are fully damaged, 174 ECCD centers are partially damaged and 41,028 children have been affected by the floods in all the districts. The Ministry of Women Development and Child Affairs is updating damage reports with the support of their provincial ECCD authorities. According to field assessments, children and parents have already raised concerns about a rapid return to school.

Priority response

- School/ pre-school supplies.
- Repair/rehabilitation of damaged schools/ pre-schools.
- Supply of furniture/equipment & play equipment.
- Support for 'back to school' kits for children.
- Uniforms/text books (provided by Government).
- Psychosocial support for children and teachers in schools.

* Child Protection Lead: 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



Protection

Targeted areas: Galle, Gampaha, Kalutara, Kegalle, Hambantota, Matara, Ratnapura

Target beneficiaries: 10,000 children, 151,175 women and girls of reproductive age

Funding required: \$1,250,000

Lead: UNICEF / Paula Bulancea - pbulancea@unicef.org*

The protection of those most vulnerable during a disaster, particularly women and children, is a critical component of any emergency response. Assessments in affected areas reflect how women and children suffer the brunt of the disaster due to the trauma experienced and loss of family members, lack of security, privacy, basic hygiene and health services (psychosocial support) and concrete coping strategies to restructure their lives. Based on a mapping of potential risks and vulnerabilities of women and girls to different forms of violence, exploitation and abuse within and outside the camps, agencies must support child-friendly and gender based violence prevention and response services. The provision of these services, including psychosocial services, as well as access to other basic needs such as food, water and sanitation and health, are required to restore a sense of normalcy in their lives.

Priority response

- Provision of child-friendly and gender-based violence prevention and response services in camps.
- Provision of psychosocial support services for disaster-affected children and women (including those with disabilities) that restore a sense of normalcy in their lives.
- Strengthening community-based protection mechanisms; Provision of support to local authorities and camp managers on referral and case management.
- Advocacy across all sectors to ensure GBV prevention and mitigation strategies are incorporated into other sector strategies and interventions.

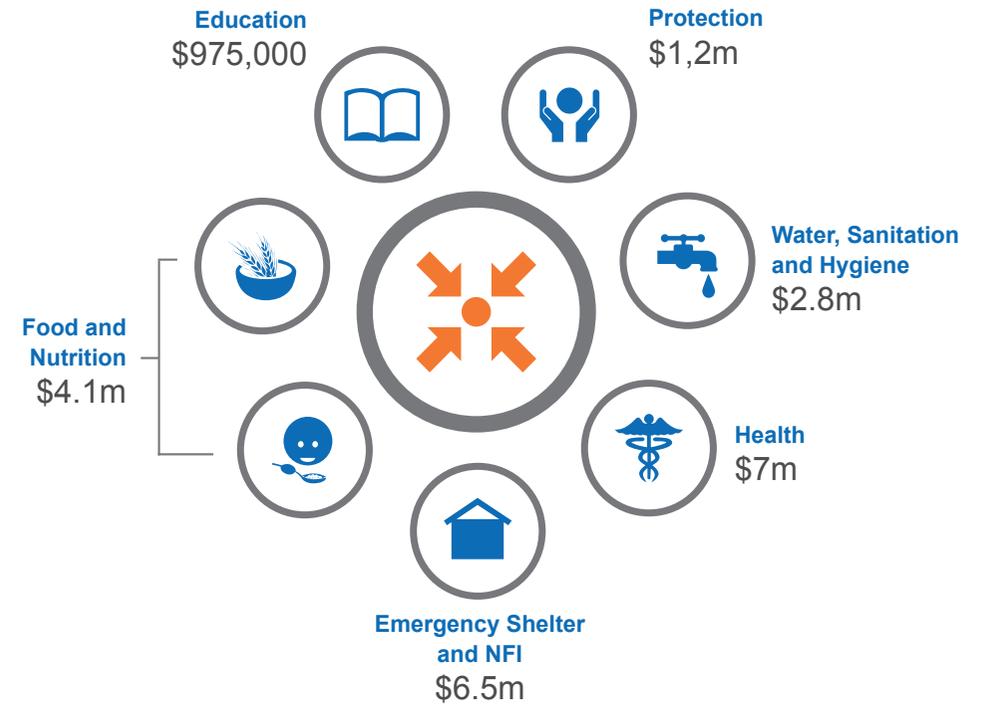


Funding Requirement by Agencies

| Sector | Partner Agencies | Required (US\$) |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Emergency Shelter and NFI | IFRC - IOM - Save the Children UNHABITAT - World Vision | 6,500,000 |
| Food Security/ Nutrition | Save the Children - UNICEF - WFP Handicap Int. | 4,106,950 |
| WASH | ADRA - Muslim Aid - OXFAM - UNICEF World Vision | 2,771,000 |
| Health | IOM - Sarvodaya - UNFPA - WHO - World Vision | 7,000,000 |
| Protection | ChildFund - Muslim's Women Research and Action Forum - Plan International Save the Children - Street Child UNDP - UNFPA - UNICEF - UNRCO UNV - UN Women - Women in Need | 1,250,000 |
| Education | ADPC - Plan International Sri Lanka Save the Children Street Child- Sri Lankan Red Cross UNICEF - World Vision Lanka | 975,000 |
| Coordination | UNRCO | 100,000 |
| TOTAL | | 22,702,950* |

* The funding requirement of the response plan does not include the 2.06 million Swiss francs (\$2.1 million) emergency appeal of the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC).

Funding Requirement by Sector (US\$)



Timeline of Events

