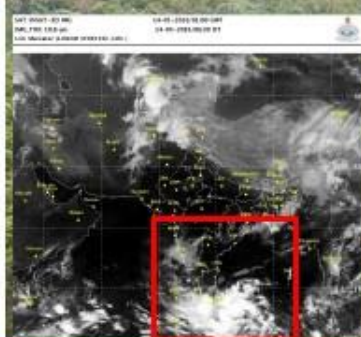


FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES-MAY 2016

Initial Rapid Needs Assessment in Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle

Ministry of Disaster Management



Cloud cover over Sri Lanka Island on 16 May 2016

Sri Lanka Floods

14 -19 May 2016

BACKGROUND

Due to a depression developed in the Bay of Bengal, Sri Lanka encountered torrential rains from 14 -20 May 2016. As a result, people in twenty two districts were affected by floods, landslides and rock falls.

More than 420,000 were reported as affected, mostly in the Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, North-Western and Northern Provinces of the country.

Over 90% of these populations had been hard-hit by the recurrent natural disasters during last five years (2013 floods and 2015 floods).

Almost 321,000 individuals (more than two third of the total affected population) are living in the Western province and have lost their productive assets, livelihoods. Among the total affected, approximately 12,000 households have been identified as highly vulnerable due the food insecurity, shelter and health related impacts mainly the households identified as economically poor whose income is less than the national poverty line.

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KEY FINDINGS

- ✓ May 2016 floods and landslide has caused the highest displacements, wide spread damage to productive assets, loss to livelihoods and agricultural and livestock production.
- ✓ The total number of deaths has exceeded 100. Over 500 housing units have been fully damaged.
- ✓ The frequent natural disasters in the same regions had undermined household resilience and the affected populations had built up unsustainable levels of debts.
- ✓ Food security of the affected populations will be challenging due to displacements ,lack of livelihood and income sources.
- ✓ Immediate coordinated relief inputs specifically targeting the vulnerable households in Colombo, Gampaha and Kegalle districts are recommended to prevent a further collapse in household resilience.
- ✓ Markets were operational in all the flood affected regions and prices

METHODOLOGY

Ministry of Disaster Management jointly with Disaster Management Centre and National Disaster Relief Services Centre , deployed rapid field verification teams in five districts with the support from Sri Lanka Red Cross, World Food Programme and Sri Lanka Family Planning Association. Additionally Child Fund, World Vision and Oxfam supported for the exercise in various districts.

The teams have visited all the affected Divisional Secretariat Divisions and Camps covering the three districts where more than half of the affected population is reported.

Urgent relief needs required at the district level were assessed and verified for short (07 Days) and medium term (Four- twelve weeks). The field data was collected from 21-22 May 2016.



Number of affected people by DS Division, 23 May 2016, Source: Disaster Management Centre

COLOMBO DISTRICT

Summary of Impact(23 May 2016)

DSD N	Affected people	Males	Females	Age 0 TO 14	Age 15 - 59	Age OVER 60	%affected	
Kolonnawa	94,151	46,423	47,728	24,055	59,879	10,717	48%	
Kaduwell	24,874	12,244	12,630	5,422	16,021	3,431	10%	
Homagama	4,458	2,190	2,268	1,003	2,871	158	42%	
Seethawaka	1,081	528	553	254	684	143	1%	
Colombo	2,541	1,282	1,259	676	1,611	254	1%	
Padukka	387	190	197	90	241	57	1%	

IMPACT ON DRINKING WATER AVAILABILITY

Access to pure drinking water was reported as better and 33% of the displaced households were using the bottled water. Out of 23/34 IDP camps assessed had reported to have enough access to drinking water. Out of the assessed locations, main source of water for communal cooking: taps, water wells, water bowers.

SANITATION AND HEALTH

More than 50% of the welfare centres informed that the facilities for bathing is limited specially in Kolonnawa DS division. 20% of the camps reported that the toilet facilities were not available. Most of the welfare centres did not meet SPHERE standards. Diseases were reported among the flood victims but the health centres were functional (over 75%).

IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD

60% of the welfare centres had reported to have full access to cooked meals and dry rations. However, after returning homes, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate among the households having an income below the poverty line(4,099 LKR/person/month) and have lost their productive livelihood

RESPONSE Summary of Immediate needs

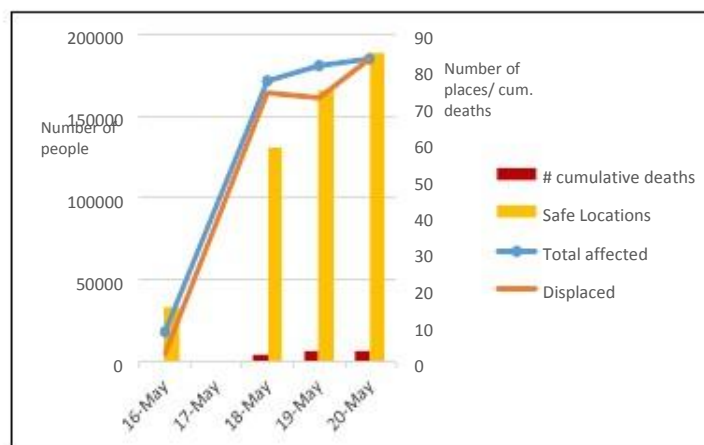
Immediate needs# Estimated beneficiaries

Immediate needs	# Estimated beneficiaries
Drinking water	47,850
Food (dry rations-07 day packs)	41,000
Clothing for men	39,000
Materials for Education	30,000
Women's clothing	45,000
Children's clothing	30,000
Cooking Utensils(kits)	36,000
Detergents	Not estimated
Cleaning of households	Not estimated
Water purification material	Not estimated

Medium term needs

- ◆ Conduct a technical survey to assess the damage/loss to shelter and provide housing assistance/insurance claims
- ◆ Conduct post disaster needs assessment and implement recovery activities
- ◆ Support livelihood recovery for the households who lost productive assets (i.e. rented cars, three-wheelers)
- ◆ Conduct 190 health camps covering all flood affected Grama Niladhari Divisions in Colombo
- ◆ Continue the food assistance for 14,000 most vulnerable persons for a three month period
- ◆ Conduct well-cleaning, drainage clearance and debris removal in 190 affected GN divisions
- ◆ Improve the access to financial facilities including soft-loans, private sector salary advances to recover flood damage
- ◆ Increased priority for waste management and cleaning the debris

REPORTED IMPACT BY DATE
(SOURCE: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE)



GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION OF FLOODS, COLOMBO
(SOURCE: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE)



GAMPAHA DISTRICT

Summary of Impact(23 May 2016)

DSD	NAffected people	Males	Females	Age_0TO14	Age_15_59	Age_OVER60	%affected		
Wattala	36,901	17,837	19,064	8,936	23,449	4,516	20%		
Biyagama	20,296	10,028	10,268	4,742	13,264	2,901	10%		
Kelaniya	11,360	5,591	5,769	2,558	7,406	1,395	8%		
Negombo	4,267	2,070	2,197	1,069	2,702	496	3%		
Ja-Ela	4,949	2,403	2,546	1,146	3,164	639	2%		
Attanagalla	2,563	1,239	1,324	611	1,601	351	1%		
Gampaha	1,568	760	808	362	984	223	1%		

IMPACT ON DRINKING WATER AVAILABILITY

Access to pure drinking water was reported over 90% among the welfare centres visited. Out of the 22 assessed locations, main source of water for communal cooking were water taps and water bowzers. Contamination to the drinking water wells is widely reported.

SANITATION AND HEALTH

Over 40% of the camps informed that the toilet facilities were not satisfactory or not functional. Water and sanitation did not meet SPHERE standards. Skin diseases and allergy was reported among women and young children. Only 40% camps reported to have enough supply of water for communal cooking.

IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD

Over 90% of the flood victims in the visited camps have received food packs or communal cooked meals. But, only 20% of the welfare centres visited had reported to have full access to communal cooked meals. However, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate among the households who are having a household income below the poverty line and have lost their livelihoods and productive assets.

RESPONSE

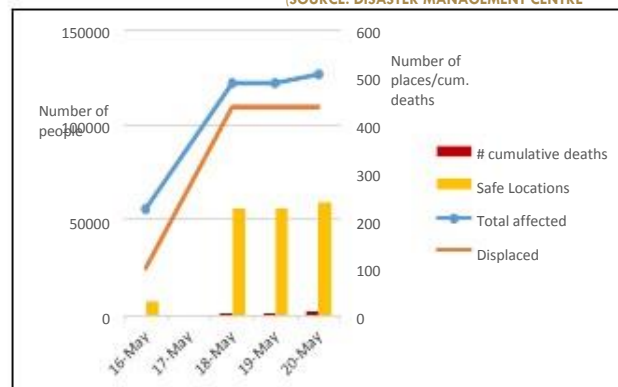
Summary of Immediate needs

Immediate needs	# Estimated beneficiaries
Drinking water	71,000
Food (dry rations -07 day packs)	21,000
Clothing for men	29,000
Materials for Education	19,000
Women's clothing	31,000
Children's clothing	16,000
Cooking Utensils(kits)	19,000
Detergents	Not estimated
Cleaning of households	Not estimated
Water purification material	Not estimated

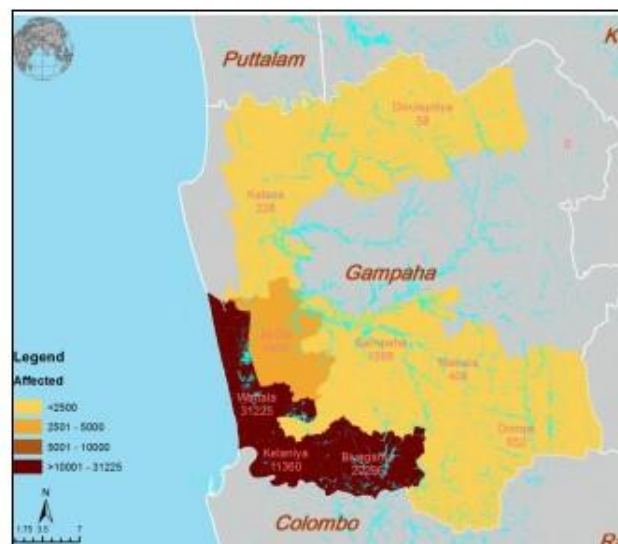
Medium term needs

- ◆ Conduct a technical survey to assess the damage/loss to the shelter and housing assistance/insurance claims
- ◆ Conduct post disaster needs assessment to design the recovery strategy
- ◆ Support livelihood recovery for the households who lost cultivations, productive assets (i.e. rented cars, three-wheelers)
- ◆ Conduct 169 health camps covering all flood affected Grama Niladhari Divisions in Gampaha
- ◆ Continue the food assistance for 13,000 most vulnerable persons for a three month period
- ◆ Conduct well-cleaning, drainage clearance and debris removal in 190 affected GN divisions
- ◆ Improve the access to financial facilities including soft-loans, private sector salary advances to recover flood damage

REPORTED IMPACT BY DATE
(SOURCE: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE)



GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION OF FLOODS, GAMPAHA
(SOURCE: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE)



KEGALLE DISTRICT

Summary of Impact (23 May 2016)

DSD N	Affected people	Males	Females	Age 0-14	Age 15-59	Age 60+	%affected	
Aranayaka	3,773	1,781	1,992	522	2,405	815	15%	
Yatyanthota	3,004	1,450	1,554	741	1,793	436	15%	
Bulathkohupitiya	2,221	1,060	1,161	601	1,322	339	15%	
Dehiovita	3,805	1,846	1,959	542	2,305	229	22%	
Ruwanwella	2,855	1,380	1,475	700	1,720	435	15%	
Galigamuwa	1,295	620	675	314	785	196	2%	
Kegalle	1,323	630	693	307	805	211	11%	
Deraniyagala	593	282	311	138	361	94	1%	
Mawanella	1,308	618	690	361	1,774	173	1%	
Warakapola	822	395	427	194	503	125	1%	

IMPACT ON DRINKING WATER AVAILABILITY

Access to pure drinking water was available over 92% among the welfare centres visited. Main sources of drinking water for the camps were tap water, wells,(16%) plastic tanks(21%)

SANITATION AND HEALTH

Access to toilet facilities were available in all the 22 locations visited. Only 5% of the locations were not accessible to proper health facilities. Approximately, one tenth of camps did reported to have access to water for bathing and washing purposes. Hygiene kits, cleaned clothing specially women clothing were not accessible.

IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD

Access to immediate dietary needs for adults were reported as 100%. But, limited access to child food were reported. Needs of dry rations for next 07 days were reported in most welfare locations. But, immediate donations were accessible through private donors.

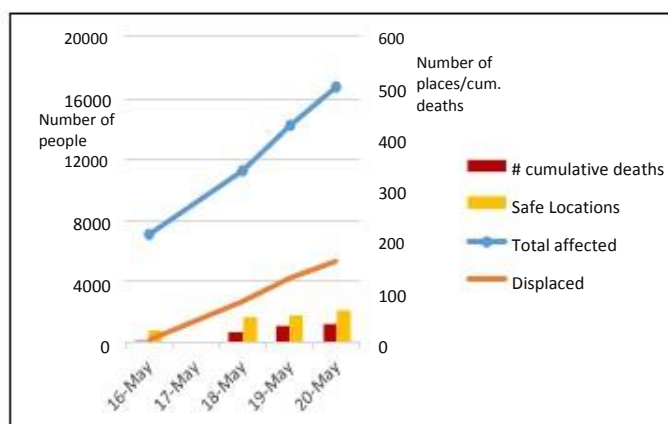
RESPONSE Summary of Immediate needs

Immediate needs	# Estimated beneficiaries
Drinking water	21,000
Food (dry rations -07 day packs)	19,000
Clothing for men	6,000
Materials for Education	5,000
Women's clothing	7,500
Children's clothing	5,000
Cooking Utensils(kits)	8,000
Detergents	Not estimated
Cleaning of households	Not estimated
Water purification material	Not estimated

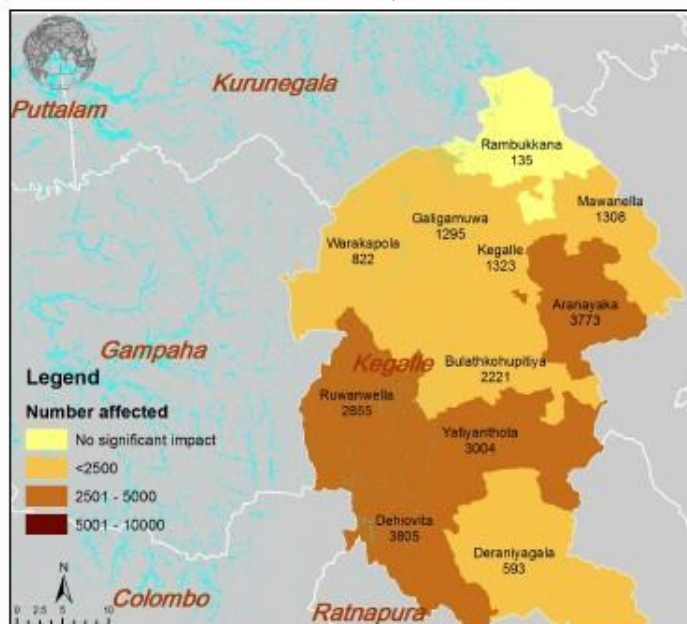
Medium term needs

- ◆ Conduct a technical survey to assess the damage/loss to the shelter/land housing assistance/insurance claims
- ◆ Conduct post disaster needs assessment to design the recovery strategy
- ◆ Support livelihood recovery, relocations for the households who lost cultivations, productive assets and lands
- ◆ Conduct 204 health camps covering all flood affected Grama Niladhari Divisions in Kegalle
- ◆ Continue the food assistance for 9,000 most vulnerable persons for a three month period
- ◆ Conduct well-cleaning, drainage clearance and debris removal in 204 affected GN divisions

REPORTED IMPACT BY DATE
(SOURCE: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE)

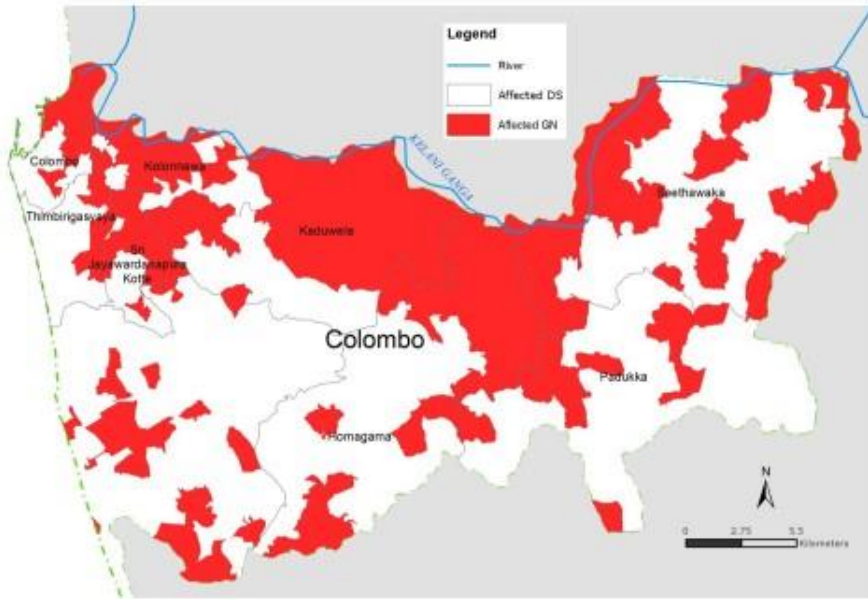


GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION OF FLOODS, COLOMBO
(SOURCE: DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE)



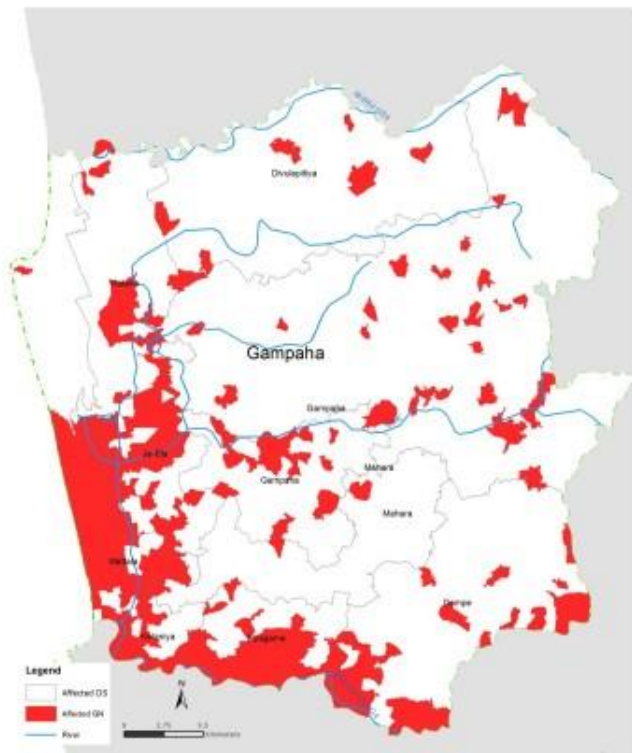
ANNEX 01

A. Affected GN Divisions –Colombo district

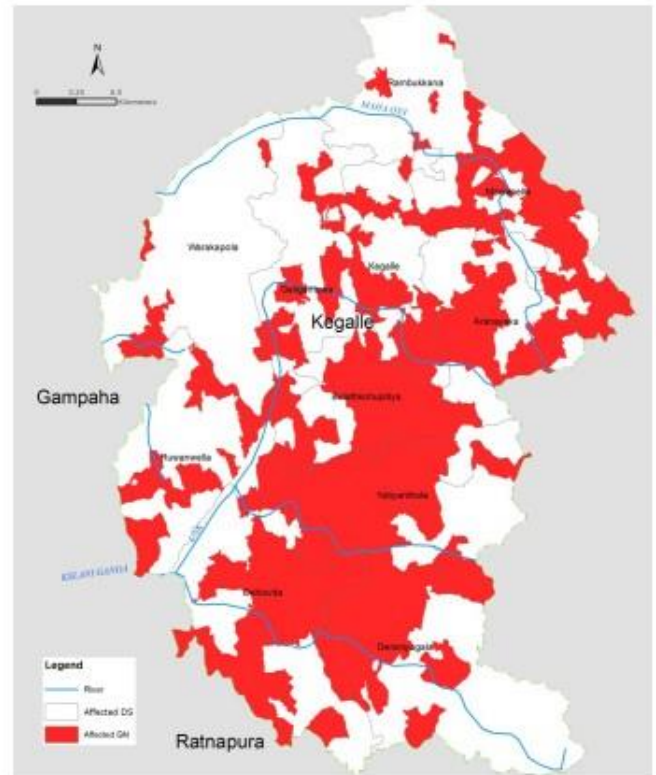


Data Collection

B. Affected GN Divisions – Gampaha district



B. Affected GN Divisions – Kegalle district



Data sources:

Ministry of Disaster management
Disaster Management Centre
National Disaster Relief Services Centre
Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute

Photo credit:

United Nations World Food Programme / Sri Lanka Red Cross

