

BACKGROUND

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. National authorities confirmed 203 deaths and 96 people missing. Aerial surveys and satellite imagery confirmed that Galle, Kalutara, 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 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is designed to regularly capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the evolving needs of a displaced population. The DTM is an information management tool, rolled out in the immediate aftermath of the Sri Lanka floods and landslides by IOM Sri Lanka to gather baseline information on the nature of displacement, mobility of population, needs



and gaps. The DTM is designed to complement the Government of Sri Lanka's current data collection by identifying and then systematically monitoring displacement sites in rounds, in order to track mobility and changes in needs.

The DTM in Sri Lanka will focus on two districts, Rathnapura and Matara, in cooperation with other NGOs namely World

Vision (in Rathnapura) and Save The Children (in Matara) for conducting the Baseline Location Assessment and Site Assessment. The DTM will focus on monitoring concentrated sites, where they exist. Concentrated sites include spontaneous settlements and collective centres (people living away from their homes, in schools or other public buildings), where immediate needs for basic services, protection and site facilitation are likely to be greater.

METHODOLOGY

The DTM consists of a rapid site assessment tool based on key informant interviews (with community leaders, local government authorities and/or site residents) verified by direct observation of available services and living conditions in sites. The assessment is supplemented by detailed sex and age disaggregated demographic information. The rapid assessment also includes identification of protection risks and gender based violence risk factors, to be referred to appropriate actors for mitigation and/or response.

The CCCM cluster has been collecting information with the DTM since 11 July, and this report covers site assessments made between 11 and 20 July in Rathnapura and Matara districts. DTM in Rathnapura covered two divisional secretariat (DS) divisions: Elapatha and Niwithigala; while in Matara it covered three DS divisions: Pitabeddara, Kotapola and Pasgoda. The data presented here represents a sample of 13 sites and 3,130 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Elapatha, Niwithigala, Kotapola and Pasgoda. Data from Pitabeddara is currently ongoing.

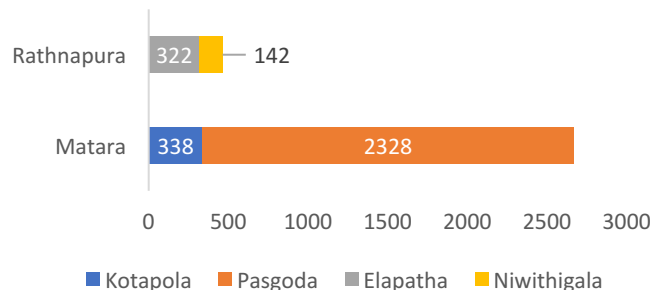


Figure 1: Total assessed IDPs by district and DS division

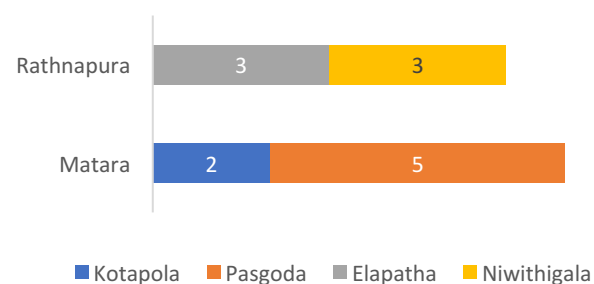


Figure 2: Assessed IDP sites by district and DS division

DEMOGRAPHICS

3,130 IDPs in 799 households were identified in 13 IDP sites in Pasgoda, Niwithigala, Elapatha and Kotapola DS divisions in Matara and Rathnapura districts. The details per camp are shown at table 1.

Site	IDPs	HHs
Bengamuwa Temple	208	52
Vilayaya Temple	140	35
Pasgoda Maha Vidyalaya	480	120
Denkandaliya Primary School	260	65
Panakaduwa Vikyalaya	1,240	310
Pasgoda DS division total	2,328	582
Morawakkorale Tea Factory	272	68
Morawaka Primary School	66	16
Kotapola DS division total	338	84
Erabadda Cemetery	21	5
Gamekanda Camp	30	6
Kiribathgala Camp	91	28
Niwithigala DS division total	142	39
Palawela Primary School	136	34
Pallegedara Camp	64	24
Alupathgala	122	36
Elapatha DS division total	322	94
Grand total	3,130	799

Table 1: IDPs and IDP HHs by site and DS division

The demographic breakdown in the area of operation is displayed in Figure 3. The sex ratio is 48.31% female and 51.69% male. Adults over 18 and under 60 years old constitute 68% of the population, followed by 6 to 17 year old youths (15%), the elderly over 60 years old (10%) and children and infants (6%).

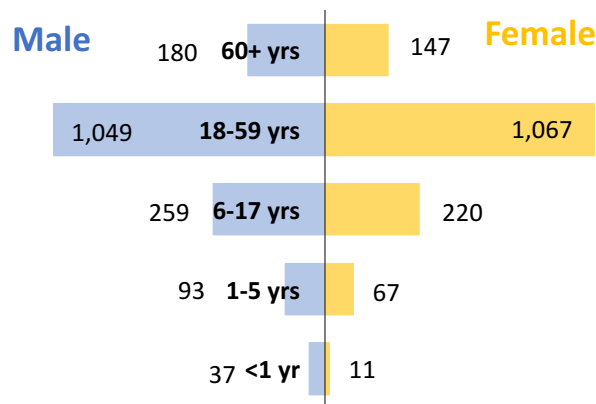


Figure 3: Gender and age disaggregation of assessed IDPs

The DTM assessment captured data on individuals with specific vulnerabilities in the 13 sites, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, individuals with serious medical conditions, physical and mental disabilities, female and child headed households, and unaccompanied elders. Further information on vulnerabilities is available by contacting DTM Sri Lanka at DTMSriLanka@iom.int.

SITE INFORMATION

All sites reported that the Government has taken the role of site management agency. **However, there are no CCCM committees or sector-specific committees established in any site, a fact that may lead to increased IDP vulnerability.**

Of 13 sites, 6 sites are spontaneous camps and 7 are collective centres. 7 are spontaneous sites and 6 planned sites. All but one site have access to electricity.

53% of IDPs reported being displaced by both floods and landslides, 30% due to floods and 17% due to landslides (figure 4).

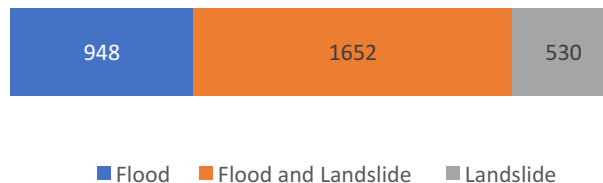


Figure 4: # of assessed IDPs by cause of displacement

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- For drinking water, water taps are the water source at 12 sites while IDPs at one site rely

- on a pump or well for drinking water.
- For non-drinking water, 10 sites use water taps, 2 use pumps/wells and 1 uses a community water source.

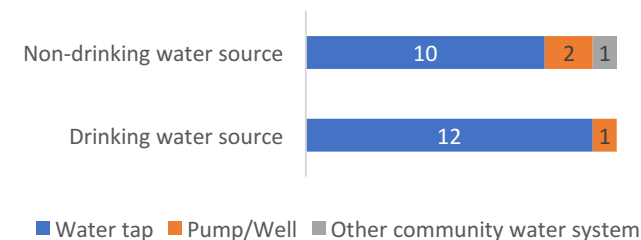


Figure 5: # of assessed sites by water source

- Six sites have no waste management system, while the remainder are using a variety of methods (figure 6).

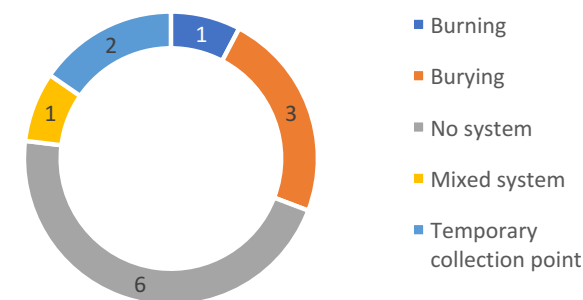


Figure 6: # of assessed sites by waste management system

- 10 sites report that there are no latrines. One site reports that there are latrines nearby and one reports that there are latrines in another location (figure 7).

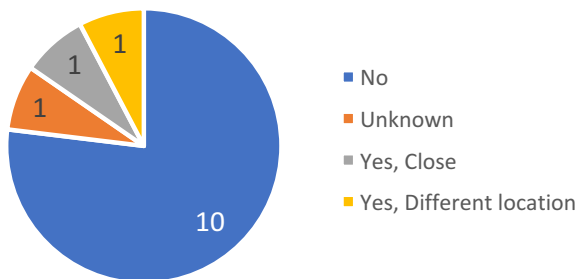


Figure 7: # of sites by availability of latrines

- Due to lack of necessary permissions to build latrines in the displacement sites, World Vision plans to build permanent latrines in nearby school buildings.

FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- Figure 8 shows the number and percentage of sites reporting access to key food, nutrition and health indicators.
- Figure 9 shows the primary health problem reported by displacement sites.

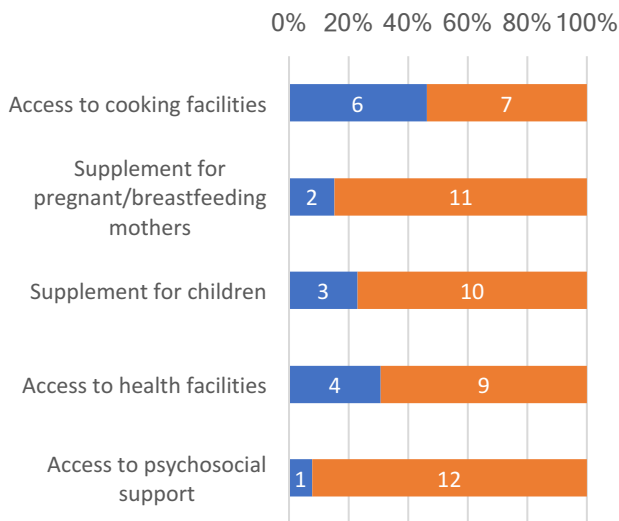


Figure 8: # and % of sites by food, nutrition and health indicator

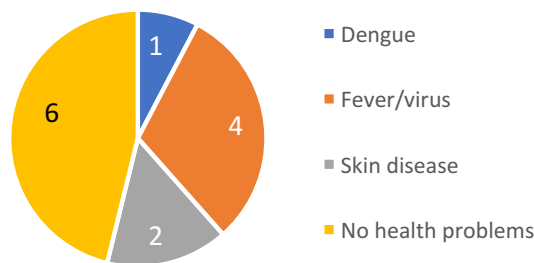


Figure 9: # of sites by primary health problem

EDUCATION, LIVELIHOOD AND COMMUNICATION

- 6 sites report access to formal education, while 7 have no access.
- 12 sites report that IDPs were farmers or cattle-raisers before displacement. IDPs from one site reported that most were privately employed. Only two sites reported that most IDPs had access to other income.
- Figure 10 shows the primary source of information reported by IDPs in displacement sites.

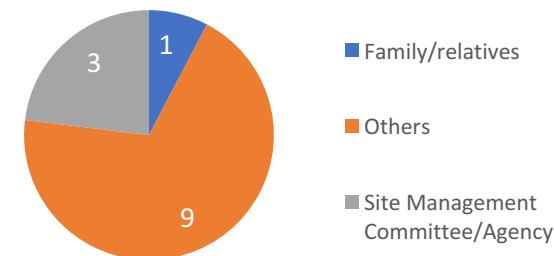


Figure 10: # of sites by primary information source

- Five sites reported that a complaint mechanism was established at their displacement site, while eight sites lacked this mechanism.

PROTECTION

- 11 sites (85%) reported having light in public spaces in the displacement site. 2 sites lack lighting, a key protection concern.
- 2 sites report security problems, while 11 report that there are no problems.
- 7 sites report that security is available at the site, while 6 do not. Figure 11 shows the primary security provider reported at displacement sites.

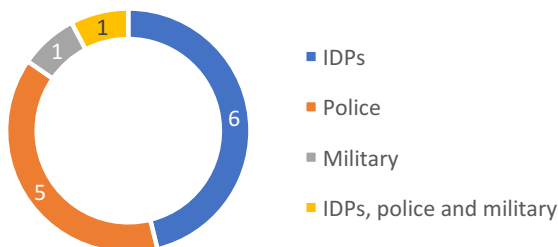


Figure 11: # of sites by primary security provider

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Site profiles and an analytical dashboard providing disaggregated information per site are available at:

- Site profiles: <https://goo.gl/FzFj5e>
- Analytical dashboard: <https://goo.gl/PeMBgi>

For more information:

Jan Willem-Wegdam
Emergency Response Coordinator
IOM Sri Lanka
jwegdam@iom.int
DTMSriLanka@iom.int

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