

BACKGROUND

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is continuing its Sri Lanka Adverse Southwest Monsoon Response Project to support the government of Sri Lanka on responding the impact of flood and landslide triggered by southwest monsoon through various programs and activities. One program that has been rolled out and very well accepted is capturing, processing and disseminating information to provide better understanding of the evolving needs of displaced population that globally known as DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix). On the DTM 1st round in July 2017, DTM has successfully captured and shared the demographic information of displaced population living in camps, number of vulnerable groups, their basic needs and support.

As reported by IOM’s implementing partner organization in Matara, at the moment there was no active camps on the ground. However, based on the report at the end of August 2017—and combined with our direct observation—there were some numbers of affected people who were still living in the camps, and some were living with host family in Rathnapura. Another report at the end of September 2017 mentioned that the number of displaced population has been increasing due to current flood and landslide in some area



Of Rathnapura district. These situations has lead IOM to conduct the 2nd round of DTM site assessment to capture the overall pictures of displacement in all existing available sites and 10 pre-identified DS divisions mentioned by IOM’s implementing partner in Rathnapura district.

In this round, DTM is not only focusing on monitoring the existing concentrated sites such as camp, spontaneous settlements and collective centres, but also monitoring the

people who are living with host family, including the availability of their basic needs.

The information from the 2nd round of DTM is expected to be useful for the government and other humanitarian actors, particularly to understand the recent condition of displacement in Rathnapura District. On this round, IOM is working in close collaboration with local government agency in Rathnapura District and World Vision International, as IOM’s implementing partner.

METHODOLOGY

Considering the assessment scope and the pre-identification process that has been done—through baseline location assessment—in the 1st round, the implementation of DTM 2nd round will consist of the site assessment, as well as survey based on the finding of site assessment.

- **People Living in Camp**

Assessment for people living in camp will be conducted in 6 camps that are still hosting the displaced population. The process will be similar with the one conducted during the DTM 1st round, with some modifications on the survey form. The site name and location can be seen in the below table. >> *tabelnya mana?*

- **People Living Outside of Camp**

Assessment for people living outside of camps will be conducted in 10 pre-identified DS divisions, with the numbers of displaced population living with community. Key informant persons for this assessment are the government officer, representative of host community and the displaced population. Divisions that were identified for this exercise are Ayagama, Eheliyagoda, Kahawaththa, Elapatha, Kalawana, Kiriella, Kuruwita, Niwithigala, Pelmadulla and Rathnapura.

In conducting the site assessment activity for both condition (camp/center and outside of camp), there is a possibility to consolidate the primary data obtained from the field, with the secondary data provided by another institution or organization related to their findings on specific sector. By using this method, it is expected that the result will provide a complete and comprehensive picture of displacement situation in targeted sites.

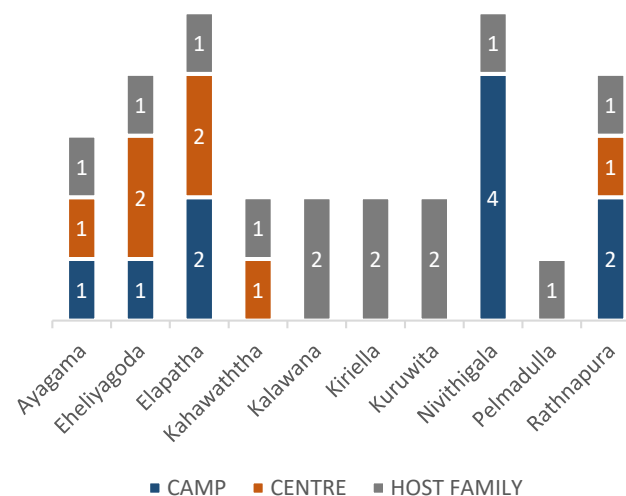


Figure 1: Type of site assessed in each DS Division

DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 10,020 IDPs in 2,510 HH were identified still displaced in various types of displacement site. The details per site and DS Divisions are shown at the following Table 1.

SITE	INDIVIDU	HH
Camp	122	24
Collective Centre	710	201
Host Family	588	147
AYAGAMA TOTAL	1420	372
Camp	62	16
COLLECTIVE CENTRE	26	8
Host Family	416	106
EHELIYAGODA TOTAL	504	130
Camp	586	197
Collective Centre	135	39
Host Family	495	171
ELAPATHA TOTAL	1216	407
Collective Centre	680	138
Host Family	517	134
KAHAWATHTHA TOTAL	1197	272
Host Family	1344	336
KALAWANA TOTAL	1344	336
Host Family	584	146
Kiriella Total	584	146
Host Family	400	100
KURUWITA TOTAL	400	100
Camp	851	201
Host Family	512	103
NIVITHIGALA TOTAL	1363	304
Host Family	500	116
PELMADULLA TOTAL	500	116
Camp	864	183
Collective Centre	260	52
Host Family	368	92
RATHNAPURA TOTAL	1492	327
GRAND TOTAL	10020	2510

Table 1: IDPs and HHs by site and DS division

Number of females IDPs are slightly higher than males, with sex ratio around 50,1% female and 49,9% male of the total IDPs. Adults over 18 and under 60 years old constitute 60.7% of total population displaced in Rathnapura, followed by 6 to 17 years old (15,1%), and only 1.2 % of the populations are infants (under 1 years old).

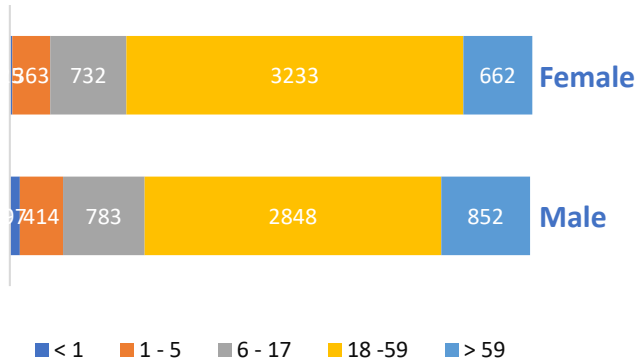


Figure 2: Gender and age disaggregation of assessed IDPs

The DTM assessment also captured the data of people with vulnerabilities in all sites assessed, 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

Government has taken the role of site management agency for all existing sites and host family. The existence of camp committees in several sites also found established by combination of community and host family. However, there are some site that has no CCCM committees or sector-specific committees which may lead to the increase of IDP vulnerability. Majority (23 out of 30) of assessed sites has electricity access while the other 7 has very limited access to electricity.

9,632 IDPs reported being displaced due to disaster in May 2017, 368 IDPs being displaced because of mixed disaster occurrence (disaster in May and September 2017), while 20 IDPs are newly displaced due to disaster in September 2017. 53% of IDPs reported being displaced by both floods and landslides, 30% due to floods and 17% due to landslides (figure 4).



Figure 3: # of assessed IDPs by cause of displacement

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- In terms of drinking water, water taps are the main water source at 23 sites, while IDPs at 7 sites rely on a pump or well.
- For non-drinking water, 24 sites use water taps and the other 6 sites are using pump or well that belongs to the individual or community.

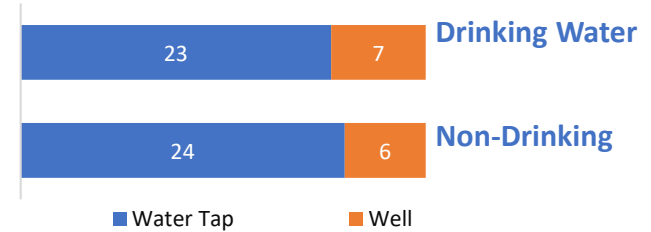


Figure 4: # of assessed sites by water source

- All sites have their own waste/disposal management system, varied to one another. The main system applied is burying the waste/disposed materials which is applied in 24 sites assessed.

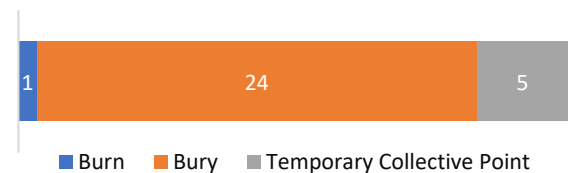


Figure 5: # of assessed sites by waste management system

- All sites assessed have their own bathroom and toilet to be used by IDPs. 20% of sites have separate toilet for male and female in different location while the majority of site (77%) have no separation at all.

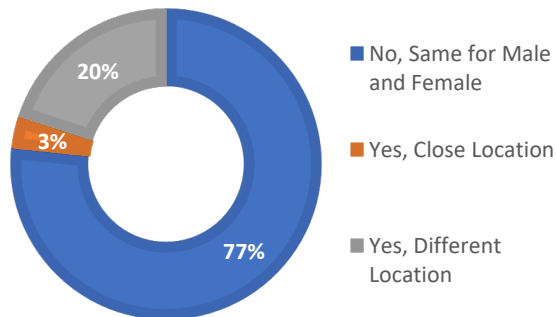


Figure 6: # of sites by toilet separation of male & female

- In 30 sites assessed, there is one camp where the condition of majority toilets and bathrooms are not appropriate (cannot be used in non displacement situation).

FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Most of sites have no primary health problem, but the occurrence of dengue in 7 sites need to be noted (please refer to Fig. 8). Figure 7 shows the number and percentage of sites reporting access to food, health facility and additional nutrition of vulnerable group.

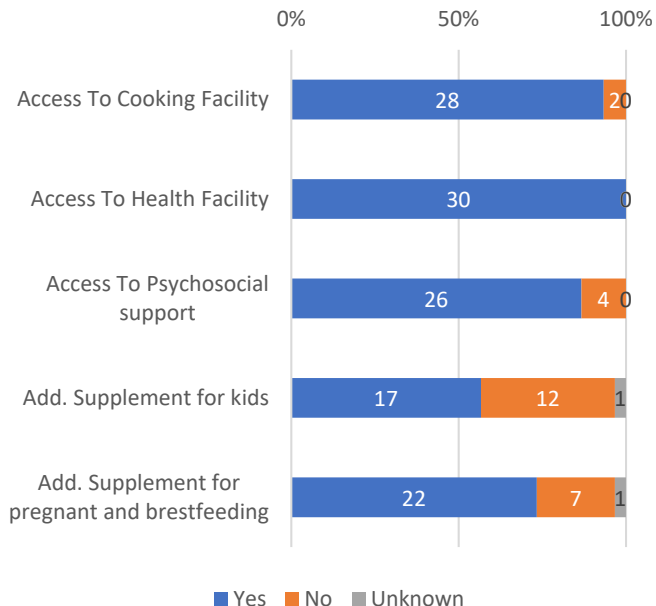


Figure 7: # and % of sites by food, nutrition and health indicator

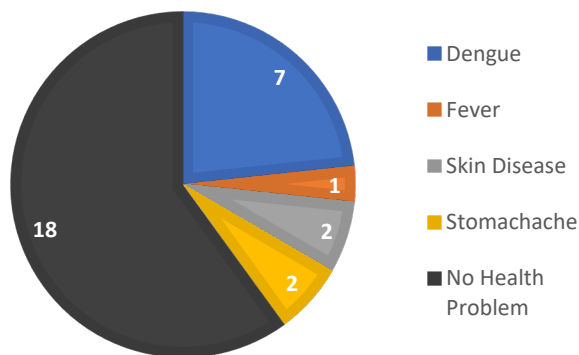


Figure 8: # of sites by primary health problem

EDUCATION, LIVELIHOOD AND COMMUNICATION

- Formal education can be accessed by IDPs in almost all sites while non formal education is accessible in 19 sites.
- Majority people in 30 sites are farmers or cattleman, miners and private employees, and they can still access their former occupation in the displacement sites.
- There was a job offering in 2 sites by friend and family/relatives to the head of family (husband and/or wife) and teenager.

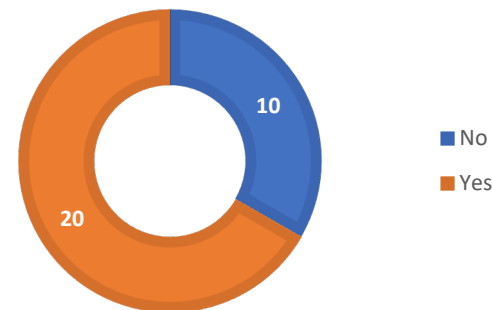


Figure 9: # of sites by primary information source

- 20 sites reported that a complaint mechanism was established at their displacement site while number of complaints/incidents in 5 sites has been delivered/reported.

PROTECTION

- 77% sites (23) have a sufficient light in dedicated public spaces for IDPs and community, while 6 sites lack of lighting and the other one is unknown.
- All sites assessed have their security system in place, but there is a need to clarify the security provided in 13 sites since it was mentioned that “no specific security provider” for those sites.

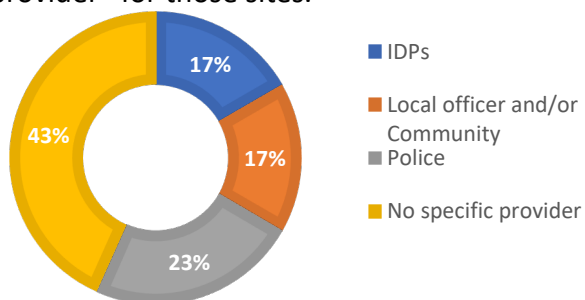


Figure 10: # of sites by primary security provider

- There are various important documents owned by majority of IPDS still missing

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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

- Site profiles: <http://bit.ly/2i1CRxb>
- Analytical dashboard: <http://bit.ly/2i0bB1l>

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