



Development of an Anticipatory Action Plan for Drought Hazard in Sri Lanka

06 June 2023

Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka

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INITIATIVE ON
Climate Resilience

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Suggested Citation

Alahacoon, N.; Amarnath, G.; Gnanatheepan, W. 2023. *Development of an Anticipatory Action Plan for drought hazard in Sri Lanka*. Report of the development of an Anticipatory Action Plan for Drought Hazard in Galenbindunuwewa Divisional Secretariat Areas, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka, 6 June 2023. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute (IWMI). CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience. 32p.

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Acknowledgments

This work was carried out with support from the CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience, ClimBeR. We would like to thank all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the [CGIAR Trust Fund](#).

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SUMMARY

This report underscores the escalating threat of climate disasters to global populations, emphasizing the heightened vulnerability of Sri Lanka, an island nation susceptible to diverse climate-related hazards. With floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones, and other extreme events on the rise due to climate change, the inevitability of future disasters looms large. Urgent proactive measures are imperative to address this pressing issue, as the population is ill-prepared to handle severe consequences without comprehensive and anticipatory strategies. The report stresses the need for leveraging existing forecasting capacities into actionable responsibilities and fostering a proactive response to safeguard communities from adverse effects.

Anticipatory action emerges as a crucial approach within comprehensive disaster risk management, particularly suited for Sri Lanka. The report highlights the importance of transitioning predictive capabilities into actionable responsibilities, emphasizing the commitment to act upon warnings to safeguard all segments of the population. The Sri Lanka Anticipatory Action for Disaster Mitigation activities, conducted in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and World Vision Lanka (WVL), seeks to set a model for effective disaster mitigation strategies. The report focuses on the Galenbindunuweva Divisional Secretariat areas in the Anuradhapura district, identified as the most vulnerable to drought, and outlines the objectives, processes, and tools involved in the development of Anticipatory Action Protocols.

The report details the process of Anticipatory Action Plan development, emphasizing community engagement through community risk assessments, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. It underscores the importance of empowering communities, reducing the impact of potential hazards through timely responses, and encouraging innovative approaches to disaster preparedness and response. The development process involves a comprehensive approach, ensuring a participatory and holistic development of Anticipatory Action Protocols. The report also provides a summary of recommendations derived from field visits, including the introduction of a National Anticipatory Action Framework, establishment of Technical Advisory Committees, stakeholder capacity development, and improvements in early warning dissemination. The report concludes with an Early Action Protocol overview, detailing the overall objective, target areas, beneficiaries, triggers, and next steps for implementation.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Anticipatory Action
AWARE	Early Warning, Early Action and Early Finance
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interviews
ClimBeR	CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience
DMC	Disaster Management Center

INTRODUCTION

Climate disasters represent an immense and extensive threat to global populations. The vulnerability of Sri Lanka, as an island nation, is particularly increased due to its susceptibility to a diverse array of climate-related hazards, encompassing floods, landslides, droughts, cyclones, and more. Considering the escalating impacts of climate change, the frequency and severity of these extreme events are on an upward trajectory. The inevitability of future climate-induced disasters appears large, making it imperative to proactively address this pressing issue. Without proactive actions, the population is prepared to handle severe consequences, underscoring the urgent need for comprehensive and anticipatory measures to mitigate the impending risks and safeguard the well-being of communities.

The anticipatory action is emerging as a vital approach within the framework of comprehensive disaster risk management, particularly well-suited for nations like Sri Lanka that frequently contend with weather-induced disasters. In this context, leveraging anticipatory measures becomes the principal for mitigating the far-reaching impacts of these events. Both the Department of Meteorology and various technical agencies entrusted with disaster risk management are currently equipped with the capability to predict and anticipate extreme weather events that pose the potential for substantial economic and social repercussions. Recognizing the significance of these existing forecasting capacities, there is an urgent need to transition them into actionable responsibilities, ensuring a proactive response that leaves no one behind. It underscores the transformation of predictive capabilities into a commitment to act upon warnings, emphasizing the imperative of safeguarding all segments of the population from the adverse effects of impending disasters.

Anticipatory actions involve the proactive measures undertaken by both individuals and organizations in anticipation of a forthcoming disaster. These actions are prompted when a hazard, identified through forecast data, early warnings, and pre-disaster risk analysis, establishes a coming danger. The primary objective of this is to mitigate the potential impact on people, assets, and infrastructure. The Sri Lanka Anticipatory Action for Disaster Mitigation activities is strategically designed with the overarching goal of reducing the negative impact of selected high-impact natural disasters through the coordinated implementation of anticipated actions by collaborating with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and World Vision Lanka (WVL). As a pilot intervention, it seeks to set a model for effective disaster mitigation strategies, emphasizing a proactive and coordinated approach to safeguard communities from the adverse effects of impending threats.

Following an extensive study conducted across Sri Lanka, the Galenbindunuweva Divisional Secretariat areas in the Anuradhapura district emerged as the most vulnerable community to drought. This comprehensive assessment informed the selection of target areas for the implementation of drought Anticipatory Action Protocols. The primary focus of this initiative is

on the most vulnerable population within a designated GND (Grama Niladhari) division, specifically those who are exposed to and likely to be significantly impacted by drought conditions. In the context of these activities, the term "most vulnerable" encompasses various demographics, including impoverished families, households led by females, pregnant women, and elderly communities. The goal is to tailor the Anticipatory Action Protocols to address the unique needs and challenges faced by these specific groups, ensuring a targeted and effective approach to mitigating the adverse effects of drought on these vulnerable populations.

Objectives

The main objectives of the development of Anticipatory Actions are:

- To Empower the community by involving them in the decision-making process and encouraging active participation in disaster preparedness.
- To reduce and mitigate the impact of potential hazards and disasters with Timely Response
- To encourage the community for innovative approaches to disaster preparedness and response Innovation and Adaptation

PROCESS OF ANTICIPATORY ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The development of Anticipatory Action Protocols (AAP) involves a comprehensive approach that spans various levels of governance, extending from higher administrative tiers down to the community level. This process incorporates multiple stages as follows;

- Community risk assessment
- Focus group discussions
- Key informant interviews

The inclusion of these methodologies ensures a holistic and participatory development of AAPs. Community risk assessments facilitate the identification and understanding of local vulnerabilities and capacities, while focus group discussions allow for in-depth exploration of community insights. Additionally, key informant interviews provide valuable perspectives from individuals with specialized knowledge, contributing to a robust and contextually relevant AAP. By including these diverse approaches, the AAP development process aims to be thorough, inclusive, and reflective of the multifaceted factors that influence disaster risk within a given community.

Community risk assessment

The Community Risk Assessment (CRA) framework stands as a powerful and comprehensive toolkit designed to facilitate the identification and prioritization of risks, guide assessment processes, and promote participatory disaster planning. Employing a variety of techniques such as transect walks, risk mapping exercises, and focus group discussions, this framework enables a thorough and nuanced collection of data, hazard mapping, and vulnerability analysis. By engaging the community, experts, and various stakeholders, the CRA framework unveils valuable insights into the intricate interplay of hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities specific to a given location. This wealth of information forms the bedrock for crafting Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) that are finely tuned to the unique characteristics of each community. These tailored plans not only enhance the efficacy of disaster management but also serve as a foundation for swift financial mobilization when needed, ensuring a proactive and contextually relevant approach to disaster preparedness and response.

Community risk assessment followed by steps/tools as provided bellow.

- Drought risk assessment (Transect work) and Community risk mapping and ranking
- Development of seasonal Calander
- Vein Diagram

Drought risk assessment (Transect work) and Community risk mapping and ranking

In the pursuit of obtaining a comprehensive understanding of hazard zones, identifying evacuation sites and safer areas, and assessing land occupancy, a deliberate effort is made to uncover challenges and opportunities associated with hazards. The transect map, a crucial output of a transect walk, serves as a valuable tool utilized by a collaborative group engaged in observation-based community enhancement initiatives. This group ideally comprises well-informed community members and individuals possessing the technical expertise to discern and propose solutions for issues that become apparent during a walk-through of the community. The decision to conduct a transect walk, including considerations about specific locations and distances covered, is a collaborative one made by the facilitator and participants, ensuring that the process aligns with the goals and needs of the community. This approach fosters a holistic exploration of the community landscape, empowering both community members and technical experts to collectively contribute to identifying, understanding, and addressing hazards and related challenges.



Contribution of community to develop Drought Risk Mapping (Transect work) in Galenbindunuwewa Farmers

Seasonal Calander

The seasonal calendar serves as a visual aid, offering a comprehensive depiction of when various hazards, livelihood activities, and significant events unfold within a community. This tool not only highlights activities most susceptible to risk but also delineates periods considered relatively safe. To maximize engagement and ensure a diverse range of perspectives, participants are methodically organized into groups, maintaining a balance in gender, age, area, and promoting mixed groups with a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12 members in each.

Once grouped, participants get on a collaborative journey, delving into discussions aimed at identifying key hazards and their respective timings. This exploration extends to understanding the intricate relationship between hazards and livelihood activities, such as the intersection of flooding and farming or the impact of hot waves on school routines. Through these discussions, participants contribute to a nuanced comprehension of the community's vulnerabilities and resilience factors.

The subsequent phase involves a comprehensive dialogue encompassing the ranking of identified elements, fostering agreements and addressing any disagreements that may arise. This interactive process not only facilitates knowledge exchange but also cultivates a shared understanding of the community's unique dynamics, paving the way for informed decision-making in the realm of disaster preparedness and risk reduction.



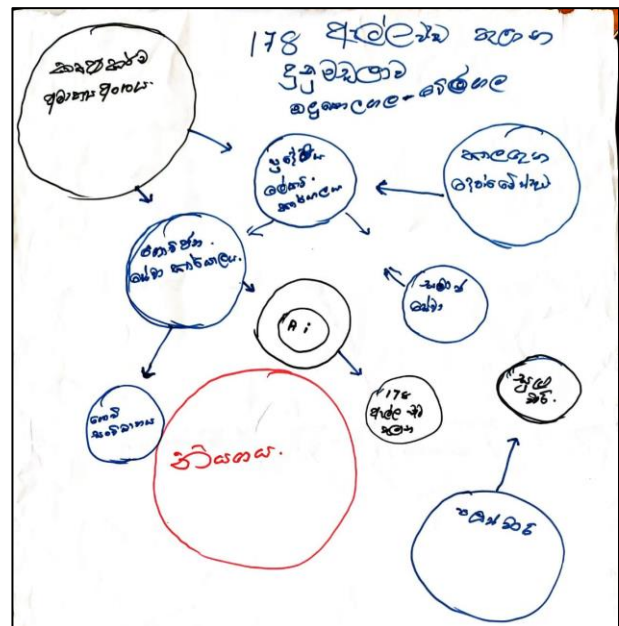
திகழ்ச்சிகள்	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
மழை உத்கூஉ.												
அரட்சி விசயம்												
காற்றா/சூல												
நெல் ச												
தள்ளு												
சோளம்												
தொண்டி												
சியு போகம்												
ஆக-178 உருவ												

Contribution of community to develop Seasonal Calander in Galenbindunuwewa Farmers

Vein Diagram

Venn Diagrams prove to be instrumental in visually illustrating the interconnectedness of different components within an institution or community. In this interactive exercise, each participating group is tasked with crafting paper circles of varying sizes, with the flexibility to label them using words or symbols that represent different organizations. Additionally, the use of distinct colors can be incorporated to signify various types of organizations, such as non-governmental or governmental entities.

The subsequent step involves participants arranging these circles on a flip chart, strategically positioning the circle in the middle to symbolize the community. The surrounding circles, each denoting a different organization, are then placed at varying distances from the central community circle. It is crucial to note that these distances symbolize the level of contact among the organizations rather than indicating geographical proximity. This dynamic and hands-on approach enable participants to visually grasp and engage with the intricate web of relationships and collaborations among diverse entities within the community or institution.



Contribution of community to develop Vien diagram in Galenbindunuwewa Farmers

Focus Group Discussion

The "Focus Group Discussion (FGD)" stands as a carefully structured method aimed at actively involving communities in the comprehensive assessment of drought impacts while concurrently advocating for proactive measures. This facilitative approach goes beyond surface-level considerations, delving into the intricate dynamics of natural disaster effects, spanning issues like water access, challenges to livelihoods, and food security. By engaging participants in these discussions, the FGD serves as a valuable platform for gathering diverse insights and perspectives, subsequently contributing to the formulation of a thorough and well-rounded Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP).

The FGD process unfolds through guided group discussions orchestrated by a skilled moderator, supported by a note-taker and observer. This collaborative dynamic fosters an environment conducive to the generation of actionable strategies that transcend mere theoretical considerations. Ultimately, the FGD methodology proves instrumental in not only enhancing disaster preparedness within communities but also in cultivating resilience and systematically addressing the multifaceted impacts of adverse natural disasters.



Focus group discussion carried out in Galenbindunuwewa

Key informant interviews

The "Key Informant Interview (KII)" method operates on the premise of a semi-structured questionnaire, strategically designed to elicit crucial insights from knowledgeable insiders within organizations. This investigative approach goes beyond surface-level inquiries, delving into the nuanced aspects of their roles in the management of drought emergencies. The KII aims to comprehensively explore the extent of their involvement, decision-making processes, and specific contributions in the realms of prevention, response, and the anticipation of disaster impacts.

Moreover, the method extends its reach to assess the level of familiarity with and the perceived usefulness of Anticipatory Action (AA) within the organization. It probes into the organization's existing capacity for effective AA implementation, highlighting potential areas for improvement. Concurrently, the KII method delves into disparities that may exist and examines the extent of alignment with government mitigation efforts. By soliciting informed opinions and experiences, the KII method not only provides a nuanced understanding of organizational dynamics but also contributes valuable recommendations to enhance overall disaster management strategies.



Interview with Chef Engineer in Galenbindunuwewa

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FGDS AND KIIS

A summary of conclusions and recommendations that could be derived from the field visit and other similar studies conducted could be as follows;

1. The provisions Sri Lanka Disaster Management Act No 13 of 2005 enacted in Parliament on 13th May 2005, mandates the National Council and DMC to prepare the National Policy on Disaster Management, National Disaster Management Plan, and National Emergency Operation Plan and coordinate disaster management activities of all agencies. Hence, there is a window of opportunity exist for introducing a National AA Framework and incorporating the approach into the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), which is the overall guiding document covering planned disaster risk management interventions.
2. Disaster Management Centre also can establish Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) consisting of professionals and experts having expertise in relation to respective functions. Therefore, using such provisions, a technical advisory committee can be appointed for advising the DMC for streamline AA in to the National Framework and implementation of other related interventions.
3. A technical committee can be established in the district level, comprised of all important the Government agencies and other stakeholders within Anuradhapura district, for obtaining inputs during implementation of the AA and for dissemination of outcome can be a model that could be followed in establishing a national level technical advisory committee on AA.
4. Respective agencies such as Irrigation Department and Department of Meteorology should develop an effective forecasting system to inform the farming community on the weather forecast prior to the cultivation season. This would enable Department of Agrarian Services to facilitate the farmers in taking appropriate decisions on cropping pattern, etc.
5. Continuous stakeholder capacity development programme should be implemented to capacitate the relevant stakeholders in preparing and implementing anticipatory action initiatives.
6. Early Action Protocols and the Standard Operating Procedures should clearly define the Incident Command System during the implementation of anticipatory action.

7. The community level disaster management committees are not active in the location. Hence, activating this committee and providing necessary trainings are necessary. Further, continuous advocacy to the stakeholders especially to the Disaster Management Centre is necessary to allocate resources annually to strengthen these committees.
8. One of the studies reported that increasing intensity of drought in Batticaloa and Anuradhapura districts have had multiple negative impacts on children and families, leading to longer-term disastrous consequences (ILO, 2018). Drought conditions appeared to be worse than floods because they lack both irrigation water and water for drinking/domestic consumption. Lack of irrigation water has affected agricultural cultivation, with low yield leading to a loss of income, in turn, reducing parental support for children's education and diet, creating food insecurity and poor nutrition issues. The lack of safe drinking water and water for domestic consumption, bathing/washing/cooking etc. has led to poor sanitation and health issues for the local communities and their children.
9. Recommended to study the vulnerability dimensions of the study area prior to derive the early action protocol for the drought.
10. The vulnerability dimensions derived from #7 could be verified thorough the findings of the focus group discussions.
11. At the moment there are not any humanitarian partners are working at the selected location. Hence, it is recommended to find a humanitarian partner that could work with the community till they sustain in the Early action process.
12. It was also revealed during community consultations that last mile dissemination of EW is not at a desired level and many do not receive the warning or no interest in applying them to ensure their own safety. This is also an area that needs attention during AA project implementation.
13. Since AA is an evolving approach in Sri Lanka, it is better if project partners could start some dialog or wider networking with donors, private sector Government and non-government institutions involved in disaster response and humanitarian assistance. It might be possible to promote such a dialogue using an available platform and Sri Lanka Preparedness Partnership might be one option. This would help experience sharing as well as in enhancing the possibilities for the potential pre-arranged finance avenues.

14. Natural disasters have undermined household resilience: populations in affected areas have built up unsustainable levels of debts, have insufficient access to water for irrigation, have limited quality seed supply and are exposed to a continued decline in agricultural income. As a consequence, food insecurity may have been increase in the project areas.
15. A coordinated effort specifically targeting the vulnerable households is recommended to prevent a further collapse in household resilience during the protocol activation.
16. Women are unfairly affected by vagaries of drought in addition to other disparities that they face in their day to day livelihood activities. As a result, they are less resilient to drought compared to men. There is a substantial difference between women and men in remuneration in casual labour in agriculture. This labour involves temporary work and varies depending on the geographical area, the season and type of crop. Therefore a proper Early response programme should be design integrating the GEDSI aspects.
17. The current hazard and risk assessment provided by the technical institutions mandated with specific hazard risk management is in regional scales and useful for large-scale development interventions. But it is well known that many institutions undertake local-level hazard and risk assessments mostly under project-specific assignments. It is useful to have a mechanism to share such data for every potential hazard area among stakeholders including communities at risk. It is useful to utilize common data sharing tools for sharing such hazard data (floods, drought, landslides, cyclones, etc.) i.e. OpenStreetMap (OSM) which is a free, open geographic database updated and maintained by a community of volunteers.
18. During the discussions held at the community level it was revealed that still there is no or limited ways in existence for the community at risk to get reliable forecast and nowcast data, warning messages related to rainfall, and other triggers. There is a need for improving the last- mile dissemination of Early Warning to ensure that EW messages reach every person at risk. It is useful to consider introducing appropriate/ effective Early Warning dissemination mechanisms (utilizing multiple modalities) i.e.: Community level dissemination through coordinated efforts by community members or networks, dissemination using mobile applications, social media, etc.
19. There is also a need to develop and activate common Early Action Protocols for major hazards for the potential disaster-prone areas (GN divisions). It is useful to have a

compilation of impact-based forecast developed for divisional, and district levels as well as common Early Action protocols for application by stakeholder agencies.

20. It is very useful in making routine execution of community preparedness exercises/ Disaster simulation exercises mandatory for all potential hazard areas (village/ GN divisions). This will help in increasing the community-level readiness for responding to disaster events.


EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL (EAP)

Overall objective of the intervention	Population in selected communities are effectively protected from the full, negative effects of priority natural hazards faced by them, through timely implemented Early actions and improved coordination among all stakeholders
Potential geographical high-risk areas that the AAP would target	High risk areas for drought selected for the EAP implementation through assessment of historical information related to occurrence of drought events, level of impacts to population, likelihood of higher future impacts due to extreme weather events. The other justifications are the availability of information on past impacts, need for improving the existing EW mechanism at local level, critical role played by affected population or their involvement in a sector, which is important to the national economy etc.
Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?	<p>Total of 1850 people who are residing in the selected high- risks area are taken as the direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>This protocol abstracts required numbers of vulnerable communities based on below criteria;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households are vulnerable to disasters Families have no bread winners Woman headed households Number of school-going children Families include PwDs, Elders, sick and pregnant women
Inclusiveness:	Inclusion of most vulnerable groups (people with disabilities (PwDs), women, children, elders) is ensured at every action focuses beneficiaries selections, access to service, dignity and equal opportunities for active participation etc.


Trigger(s) statement	Readiness trigger:
	Activation trigger:
Accountability:	Accountability for Affected Parties (AAP) for Early Action should be established with the participation of government and community actors.
Next steps – For the National Office that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional).	The Early Action protocol will be subjected to review and validation by the district-level technical advisory committee. In the meantime project partners expect to identify possible resources and in-kind contributions by technical advisory committee members and mandated agencies for hazard-specific risk management, EW, coordination etc.

ANNEXURE

ANNEX - 1: SECTOR APPROACH FOR ANTICIPATORY ACTION


	Livelihood	Budget		
		People targeted		
Indicator:	Indicator: Number of people reached with livelihoods interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	
Readiness Stage:		Budget		
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget	
1. Pre-agreement with suppliers				
2. Targeting and selection of beneficiaries				
3. Procurement of drought-tolerant seed varieties				
4. Procurement of cattle dosing chemicals				
Prioritized Early Actions:	Budget			
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget	
1. Advocate for improved post-harvest crop management to reduce post-harvest losses (with seasonal localized forecast dissemination)			--	
2. Advocate for crop diversification (with localized forecast dissemination)				


3. Verification of beneficiary registers for seed distributions			
4. Distribution of distribute drought tolerant seeds to targeted households			
5. Advocating for expansion and protection of fallback grazing areas (with seasonal county forecast dissemination)			
6. Advocacy on pasture management - fodder preservation / packaging (with seasonal localized dissemination)			
7. Distribution of dosing chemicals to the Veterinary department and support to dosing activities			


	Cash Programming	Budget		
		People targeted		
Indicator:	<i>Number of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard</i>		Target:	
Readiness Stage:		Budget		
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Continued engagement with the National Cash Technical working group to align intervention approaches and inform the minimum expenditure basket				
2. Market analysis				
3. Identification of financial service providers and suppliers of basic commodities and signing of agreements				

Prioritized Early Actions:	Budget		
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Beneficiary engagement and sensitization by volunteer structures			
2. Monthly distribution cycles using CVA modality once the trigger thresholds have been reached			
3. Post-distribution monitoring and evaluation to assess the impact of the early actions			

	Protection	Budget		
		People targeted		
Indicator:	Indicator: Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	
Readiness Stage:		Budget	2,700,000.00	
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget	
1. Assessment and identification of target schools for supplemental feeding				
Prioritized Early Actions:	Budget		100,000.00	
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget	
2. .Distribution of nutrition materials to schools				
3. Post-distribution and regular monitoring of the school's supplemental feeding				

	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Budget		
		People targeted		
Indicator:	Indicator: Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	
Readiness Stage:		Budget	2,700,000.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Procurement of Water pans mass storage tanks				
2. Agreement with service suppliers for WASH repair and rehabilitations				
Prioritized Early Actions:		Budget		
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
4. CASH for WASH				
5. Activation of water committees				
6. Rapid Assessment of functionality of water facilities				
7. Repair and rehabilitation of water facilities				
8. Desilting of Water pans, Repair of Earth dams				
9. Installation of mass water storage tanks				

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Budget		
		People targeted		
Indicator:	Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		Target	
Readiness Stage:		Budget	0.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Compilation of existing EW templates and channels				--
Prioritized Early Actions:		Budget		
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Dissemination of EW messages through 2 radios				--
2. Dissemination of EW messages through 150k Tera SMS				--

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Budget		
		People targeted		
Indicator:	Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	
Readiness Stage:		Budget		

Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Beneficiary selection criteria development and confirmation with key stakeholders			
2. Design and printing of stickers with KRCS community feedback mechanisms			
Prioritized Early Actions:	Budget		
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Deploy trained volunteers to engage communities and support dissemination of early warnings			
2. Hold Community review meetings to review ongoing implementation of the EAP			
3. Community participatory documentation process			

ANNEX - 2: TEMPLATE FOR COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

Community Risk Assessment (CRA)

Purpose of CRA:

The CRA tools are used for identifying and prioritizing risks, and the processes required for conducting a risk assessment in preparation for prevention and mitigation planning. This document guides to conduct participatory risk assessments by collecting data, mapping hazards, identifying potential risks faced by a particular community with the ultimate goal of developing a local CDRM programme.

The community risk assessment process can be as complex and detailed as local resources permit. Or, using basic skills and resources available to most organizations, can be a more simplified process that will produce basic information that can be used effectively for a CRM program. Several people or a small team may be most effective in completing the assessment. Many communities have access to experts in assorted occupations that can be useful in the process.

Assessment Tools:

1. Transect walk (optional for drought assessment): 2 hours

To get a picture of zones of danger, sites of evacuation/ safer area, land occupied for, seek problems and opportunities related to hazards. A transect map, accomplished through a transect walk, is a tool used by a group undertaking observation-based community improvement, which should include informed community members and people with the technical skills to identify and propose solutions to issues that are visibly manifested on a walk through the community. (The facilitator with participants can decide on weather or not doing transect walk/ locations/ distance etc.)

Objective: Observation and identification of hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities and other conditions and opportunities related to climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Steps:

- Organize participants into groups (Minimum 5 members)
- Assist groups to choose different directions
- Walk, talk and note
- Ask groups to prepare and present the information gathered
- Assist participants to have a dialogue on the different matters been captured on socio, economic, physical, environmental, cultural aspects in relation to disaster risk
- Try to prepare a common presentation of the findings of transect walk

Material Required: Notepads, Cameras, Pencils or Pens

No of Participants: 15 – 20

Outputs: Participants get better understanding of the village and have developed set of analyzed information highlighting key hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities.

2. Community Risk mapping and ranking– 1.5 hours

Risk maps help us to understand the hazards and risks in your community and encourage everyone in the community to take action to prevent a possible disaster or reduce its effects if it happens.

Objectives: Develop location-based map which interprets information on different hazards, risk areas, risk levels, safe locations, safe routes to be better prepared for risk reduction and response.

Material required: Flip charts, markers, crayons and pencils

Steps:

- Assist participants to organize group who can contribute better in the development of the map
- Ask and discuss transect walk and sketch their village map on a flipchart (Indicate north direction)
- Let them explain the map to the group and find out what missing
- Assist participants to locate identified hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the map
- Ideally the group should agree on the symbol and colors mapping the risk areas
- Facilitate for ranking the identified hazards based on the impact, likelihood.

No of Participants: 15 – 20

Output: Developed hazard maps

3. Seasonal Calendar – 1 hour

Objective: Seasonal calendar helps to visualize when hazards, livelihood activities and other significant events take place in community. It shows the activities which are most at risk and the 'safe' seasons.

Required materials: Flip charts, markers, crayons and pencils

Steps:

- Organize participants into groups as appropriate and meaningful (Min 8 and Max 12 in each group) (Different gender groups, age groups, area groups, mix groups)

- Assist groups to discuss and identify key hazards and when they occur. The group then should also explore the relationship between the hazards and the livelihood activities such as flooding and farming, hot waves and school
- Discuss on the different ranking, agreements and disagreements

No of Participants: 15 – 20

Output: Prioritized list of different hazards/vulnerabilities developed

4. Vein Diagram: - 1 Hour

Objective: To illustrate how different components of the institution or community are linked

Required materials: Flipcharts, markers, Worksheet, meta-cards, glue, etc.

Steps:

- Ask each group to cut out paper circles of varying sizes. The circles can be labelled with words or symbols to represent different organizations. The papers can also be different colors to signify different types of organizations (e.g., non-governmental, governmental).
- Ask participants to arrange the circles on the flip chart, with the circle in the middle representing the community. Other circles are placed around the community circle, with the distances among the circles representing the level of contact among (and NOT geographical distance between) various organizations.

No of Participants: 15 – 20

Output: Different DRR actors identified in connection to their power and relationships

ANNEX - 3: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Assessment of Drought Emergency, Sri Lanka 2023.

Purpose: To understand more about the effects of drought spell and get community involved in developing Anticipatory Action to mitigate drought impacts in Huruluwewa in terms of:

- Define the community (geographical areas) facing severe (negative) impacts by the drought spell
- In which ways droughts affects the communities' day to day life and how they manage to survive, coping with it.
- Facilitate community to understand AA and define roles of stakeholders.
- Measures that the community can take to help solve the problems that participants have identified.
- Help that is needed from outside the community.

Group composition: The group should be as representative of the local community as possible (to include those with disabilities, marginalised groups, and representing a range of backgrounds, income and livelihoods). The group should be small enough (up to 15 persons) that the discussion can be moderated efficiently. Separate instructions are provided for the make-up of individual groups.

Facilitators: A moderator, a note-taker and an observer should be present for all groups.

- The moderator is responsible for guiding/ facilitating the discussion.
- The note-taker is responsible for recording the discussion, using the standard formats.
- The observer avoids taking during the discussion and collect other information from visible factors and keep on reminding facilitator on missing items and time management.

Preparations: Ensure that the location is prepared in advance with seating arranged appropriately, and refreshments (if required) are available. Facilitate for individual/ group presentations to elaborate participants' opinion etc.

Main topics: The discussion is organised into broad topic areas.

1. Effects of drought spell in Huruluwewa in terms of:
 - Access to water for drinking and other purposes,
 - Effects on livelihoods (farming, livestock etc) sufficient nutritious food that meets your food preferences and dietary needs.
 - How have your household's livelihoods have been affected?
2. How people can face/ what would be the preventive measures/ reduce the effects of the drought?

3. Introduce Anticipatory Action, discuss how to get prepared? (action plan: what to do? when and what is needed? Who is responsible)

Timing: The FDG will continue for two hours. Participants should be encouraged to stay until the conclusion.

Definition of “droughts” and “period”: When we talk about the prevailing situation.

Facilitator’s welcome, introduction and instructions to participants (no more than 10 minutes)

‘Welcome and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group. You have been asked to participate as your point of view is important. I realise you are busy and I appreciate your time.’

Introduction: ‘This focus group discussion is designed to assess your current thoughts and feelings about the difficulties caused by the droughts. The focus group discussion will take no more than two hours.’

Anonymity: ‘I would like to assure you that the discussion will be anonymous. The transcribed notes of the focus group will contain no information that would allow individual subjects to be linked to specific statements. You should try to answer and comment as accurately and truthfully as possible. I and the other focus group participants would appreciate it if you would refrain from discussing the comments of other group members outside the focus group. If there are any questions or discussions that you do not wish to answer or participate in, you do not have to do so; however please try to answer and be as involved as possible.’

Purpose: Explain the purpose of the interview (to understand more about the effects of the droughts emergency, as seen by the community members) and how it will be used by the organization, in order to encourage accurate and unbiased answers. Explain that the purpose of the visit is not to provide aid and that the answers that participants provide will not influence this.

Ground rules

- The most important rule is that only one person speaks at a time. Please try to wait to talk until the person speaking has finished.
- There are no right or wrong answers.
- You do not have to speak in any particular order.
- When you do have something to say, please do so. There are many of you in the group and it is important that I obtain the views of each of you.

- We will need to keep to time, and cover all topics, so I need to limit some of the discussions.
- You do not have to agree with the views of other people in the group.
- Please keep your mobile phones on silent if possible.
- At the end, if we have time, we can discuss about any issue or topic that you think need more attention.
- Does anyone have any questions?
- OK, let's begin.

Main topics and Outputs of the FGD

Topic: Effects of drought spell in Huruluwewa

1. Get response for how has the droughts affects household's access to water required for drinking, washing and other cultivation and livestock purposes, ask examples of the most important consequences and define problems faced by the community (max 3 problems).
2. Encourage participants to provide potential solutions (3-5) to prevent above consequences of the droughts, 1-2 solution for each issue/ problem initially (about drinking water Health issue, and about livelihoods).
3. Ask participants inputs/ ideas for developing SOP/ Action plan for the above each solution. to consider which are the most important solution for the community.

01	Main topic			
	Activities/ responsibilities	Responsible partner & people	Resources needed	Timeline
1.1				
1.2				
1.3				
1.4				

ANNEX - 4: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW(KII)

Assessment of Drought Emergency, Sri Lanka 2023.

Key Informant Questionnaire – Semi-structured Format

Background information

1. Name of respondent [Will not be linked with response]
2. Organization:
3. Role of respondent in organization

Role of your organization in Drought spell context

1. Could you please clarify the broad range of drought emergency you or your organization is concerned about?
2. Is the role of you your organization defined in legislation? Specify.
3. Does you or your organization have any discretion in deciding which hazards to focus on? Explore whether it can be proactive, or is largely reactive.
4. What factors does you or your organization use to decide which hazards to focus on? Explore the following dimensions:
 - Political direction
 - Public / media concern
 - Environmental burden of disease analysis
 - Economic analysis
 - Future risk and uncertainty
 - Inequalities
 - Other factors
5. What roles you or your organization carry out with respect to the hazards you are concerned with
 - Prevention/ Anticipation
 - Response/ Management
 - Other
6. Does your organization have defined terms / frameworks it uses in the following areas?

- Prevention/ Anticipation
 - Response/ Management
 - Other
7. Are you familiar with the term 'Anticipatory Action'? Is this concept useful? [Show them a definition if they are uncertain].
 8. Do you think your organization plays significant roles to mitigate risk and which is enough to manage?
 9. Are there any specific areas/ section you or your organization could take responsible? If yes, specify which areas and how would be your contribution?
 10. How do the consequences of this hazard affect different groups ie are there important inequalities/inequities in the distribution of exposure?
 11. What measures are the government taking to minimize these disparities?
 12. Do you think the AA approach is useful for mitigating Disaster impacts in your respective area?
 13. Do you think that you and your organization have capacity for contributing to the AA?
 14. Is there any possibilities for getting resources (finance and technical) support from the government or other organizations to continue AA in the future?
 15. Any other suggestions/ inputs/ experience on AA.