



Development of an Anticipatory Action Plan for Flood and Landslide Hazard in Sri Lanka

25th – 27th July 2023

Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka

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INITIATIVE ON
Climate Resilience

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SUMMARY

Climate-related disasters, especially in vulnerable regions like Sri Lanka, necessitate proactive and anticipatory measures. In response, a detailed community risk assessment was conducted in Nuwara Eliya, Ambagamuwa Divisional Secretariat Division (DSD) to develop anticipatory action plans for floods and landslides. Focusing on vulnerable populations, including impoverished families, pregnant women, and elderly communities, the Anticipatory Action Protocols aim to empower communities and reduce potential hazards' impact. The objectives of developing Anticipatory Actions include community empowerment, hazard impact reduction, and the encouragement of innovative disaster preparedness approaches. The Community Risk Assessment (CRA) framework employs tools such as transect walks, seasonal calendars, venn diagrams, and hazard maps to comprehensively assess local vulnerabilities and capacities. This process ensures a participatory approach, fostering a nuanced understanding of the community's dynamics.

Anticipatory Action Plans are highly tailored, utilizing the information gathered from the CRA to address specific risks effectively. The CRA serves as a systematic methodology for identifying, estimating, and ranking various risks, enhancing community awareness, prioritizing risks, and providing indicators for measuring changes in vulnerability over time. The Anticipatory Action Intervention involves proactive strategies within disaster risk management. Feasibility studies identify high-risk areas and beneficiaries, and trigger statements guide timely implementation. A district-level technical advisory committee reviews the Early Action protocol, ensuring accountability and inclusiveness. External stakeholders, including plantation companies, contribute resources crucial for effective implementation.

Preparedness activities involve developing community-based early warning mechanisms, aligning them with national thresholds, establishing vigilant groups, and providing training. The readiness stage includes identifying suppliers, executing trigger monitoring, validating beneficiary lists, and coordinating with communities. Prioritized early actions encompass getting timely forecasts, implementing cash-for-work, disseminating messages, mobilizing trained volunteers, and activating on-site monitoring. Other components address shelter, housing, and settlements; restoring livelihoods; water, sanitation, and healthcare; and education, with each segment focusing on specific preparedness, readiness, and prioritized early actions. The partnership and coordination section emphasizes establishing technical working groups, training community volunteers, and coordinating with external agencies for effective disaster management.

With the project's completion, the Anticipatory Action protocol reached 15,718 individuals. It indirectly benefited 79,850 individuals in Nuwara Eliya's estate divisions, while also incorporating an Anticipatory Action Simulation and providing training for 1,200 community members, 200 stakeholder representatives, and 30 government stakeholders to bolster the broader impact of anticipatory action in the country.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Anticipatory Action
AAP	Anticipatory Action Protocols
AWARE	Early Warning, Early Action, and Early Finance
CGIAR	A Global Research Partnership for a food-secure future
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interviews
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Divisions
GND	Graman Niladari Divisions
ClimBeR	CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience
PWD	Persons with Disability
VCDC	Village Disaster Management Committee
WVL	World Vision Lanka
DMC	Disaster Management Center

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INTRODUCTION

Climate disasters pose an immense and far-reaching threat to global populations, with the vulnerability of Sri Lanka, as an island nation, heightened by its susceptibility to a diverse range of climate-related hazards, including floods, landslides, droughts, and cyclones. Against the backdrop of escalating climate change impacts, the frequency and severity of these extreme events are on a rising trajectory. The inevitability of future climate-induced disasters underscores the urgency to proactively address this pressing issue. Without proactive measures, the population is poised to grapple with severe consequences, emphasizing the immediate need for comprehensive and anticipatory measures to mitigate impending risks and safeguard the well-being of communities.

Anticipatory action is emerging as a pivotal approach within the framework of comprehensive disaster risk management, particularly suitable for nations like Sri Lanka that frequently face weather-induced disasters. In this context, leveraging anticipatory measures becomes paramount in mitigating the far-reaching impacts of these events. Both the Department of Meteorology and various technical agencies entrusted with disaster risk management currently possess the capability to predict and anticipate extreme weather events with 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. This 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 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 an imminent danger. The primary objective is to mitigate the potential impact on people, assets, and infrastructure. The Sri Lanka Anticipatory Action for Disaster Mitigation activities are strategically designed with the overarching goal of reducing the negative impact of selected high-impact natural disasters through the coordinated implementation of anticipated actions, collaborating with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and World Vision Lanka (WVL). As a pilot intervention, it aims 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.

To formulate the anticipatory action plans for floods and landslides, a community risk assessment was conducted, encompassing seven Graman Niladari Divisions (GND) in the Nuwara Eliya district and eight GNDs in the Ambagamuwa Divisional Secretariat areas. This comprehensive assessment served as a guiding framework for the development of flood and landslide Anticipatory Action Protocols. The central focus of this initiative is on the most vulnerable population within the specified GND divisions specifically, individuals exposed to and likely to be significantly affected by flood and landslide conditions. The term "most

vulnerable" areas various demographics, including weakened families, households led by females, pregnant women, and elderly communities. The goal is to tailor 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 floods and landslides 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 to use innovative approaches for disaster preparedness and response to 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 for community risk assessment. This process incorporates multiple stages as follows;

- 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, through focus group discussions and key informant interviews and 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.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) for Community Risk Assessment

The "Focus Group Discussion (FGD)" stands as a carefully structured method aimed at actively involving communities in the comprehensive assessment of flood and landslide 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 Community Risk Assessment (CRA) framework represents a robust and all-encompassing toolkit methodically designed to facilitate the systematic identification and prioritization of risks, guide the intricacies of assessment processes, and foster inclusive disaster planning. Employing a diverse array of activities, including transect walks, and risk mapping exercises as a part of focused group discussions, this framework orchestrates comprehensive and nuanced data collection, hazard mapping, and vulnerability analysis. By coordinating the active participation of the community, experts, and diverse stakeholders, the CRA framework reveals invaluable insights into the intricate dynamics of hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities specific to a given locality.



Involvement of community members in the Focus Group Discussion to identify disaster preparedness measures to develop early action protocols.

This wealth of information forms the solid foundation for crafting highly tailored Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) finely attuned to the unique characteristics of each community. These plans not only elevate the overall effectiveness of disaster management strategies but also lay the groundwork for expeditious financial mobilization when the need arises. This approach ensures a proactive and contextually relevant stance toward disaster preparedness and response, underlining the commitment to precision and community-centricity in the pursuit of resilient and adaptive disaster management practices.

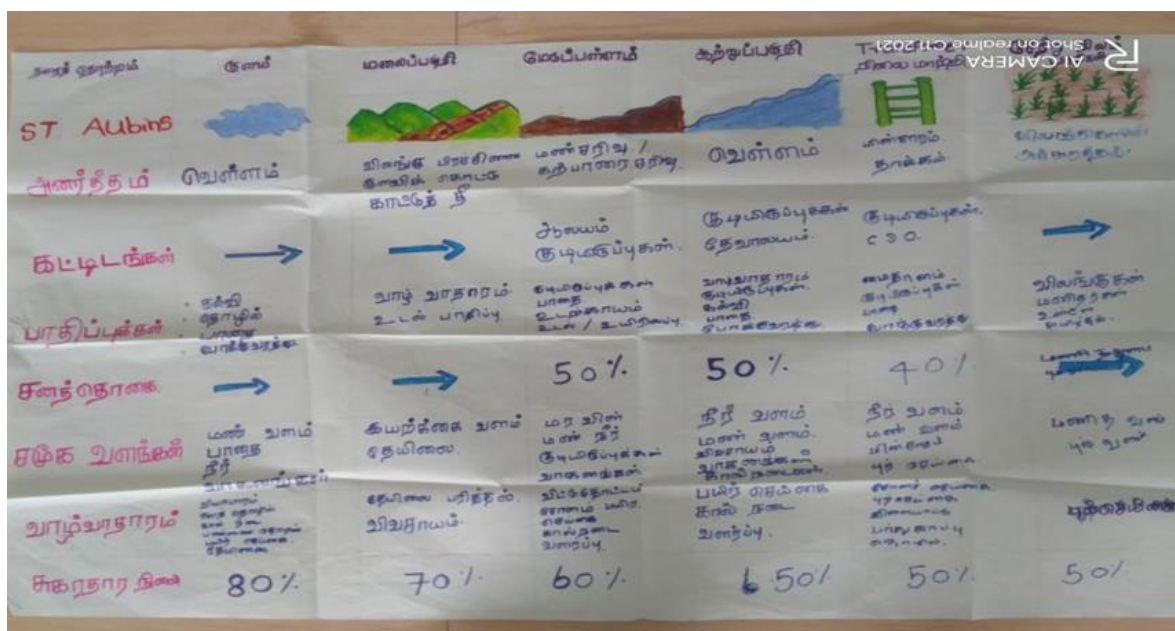
Community risk assessment via FGI followed by steps/tools as provided below

- Transect work for Community risk mapping and ranking
- Development of seasonal Calendar
- Venn Diagram

Transect work for Community risk mapping and ranking

In the attempt to acquire a comprehensive understanding of hazard-prone zones, delineate evacuation sites and secure areas, and assess land occupancy, a deliberate and concerted effort is undertaken to unearth challenges and opportunities intricately linked to hazards. At the core of this exploration is the transect map a pivotal outcome derived from a purposeful transect walk, serving as an invaluable tool wielded by a collaborative group engaged in initiatives geared towards enhancing communities through observation-based strategies. This collective group ideally comprises well-informed community members and individuals endowed with the technical expertise necessary to discern and propose effective solutions for issues that come to light during a community walk-through.

The decision to execute a transect walk, including considerations pertaining to specific locations and distances covered, is a collaborative process involving both the facilitator and participants. This ensures that the approach aligns seamlessly with the goals and specific needs of the community, fostering a holistic exploration of the community landscape. Through this collaborative effort, both community members and technical experts are empowered to contribute collectively to the identification, comprehension, and mitigation of hazards and associated challenges. This inclusive and participatory approach not only enhances community engagement but also reinforces a shared commitment to understanding and addressing the complexities of local hazards.



Transect walk conducted with the local communities to identify hazard areas and relevant thresholds to determine risk levels.

Seasonal Calendar

The seasonal calendar functions as a visual aid, offers a comprehensive representation of the temporal unfolding of various hazards, livelihood activities, and significant events within a community. Beyond merely highlighting activities prone to risk, it systematically outlines

periods considered relatively safe. To ensure maximum engagement and a diversity of perspectives, participants are thoughtfully organized into groups, with attention to gender, age, and area considerations, promoting mixed groups consisting of a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12 members each.

Once grouped, participants embark on a collaborative journey, engaging in discussions aimed at identifying key hazards and their respective timings. This exploration extends to understanding the intricate relationships 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 that includes the ranking of identified elements, fostering agreements, and addressing any disagreements that may arise. This interactive process not only facilitates the exchange of knowledge 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.

பகுதியை நோக்கி நோக்கி

மேயில் மண்தரிவு மீதி விபத்து

சூரியன் மழை வெள்ளம் குளிச்சு

கீழ் விவசாயம் மிலங்கு

AI CAMERA Shot on Realme CT1 2021

Month	☀️	☁️	🔥	🌳	🌊	📧	✂️	🐘
January	70%	30%	20%	-	-	25%	-	50%
February	60%	40%	10%	-	-	40%	-	60%
March	80%	20%	20%	-	-	60%	-	70%
April	90%	10%	10%	-	-	80%	-	80%
May	50%	50%	30%	10%	30%	20%	30%	40%
June	60%	40%	40%	40%	30%	-	50%	60%
July	20%	80%	60%	50%	50%	-	60%	70%
August	0%	100%	80%	70%	90%	-	90%	70%
September	10%	90%	70%	50%	70%	-	40%	40%
October	40%	60%	40%	30%	40%	-	30%	50%
November	40%	60%	30%	10%	-	10%	-	20%
December	50%	50%	30%	-	-	20%	-	30%

An exercise conducted by the local community to understand the temporal distribution of hazards and their varying impacts across different time periods.

Vein Diagrams emerge as invaluable tools for visually elucidating the intricate interconnectedness of different components within an institution or community. In this engaging exercise, each participating group is entrusted with the creation of paper circles, varying in size, and granted the flexibility to label them with words or symbols representative of different organizations. To further enhance clarity, distinct colors may be employed to signify the diverse types of organizations, such as non-governmental or governmental entities.

ST ABIN'S DIVISION

குடியிருப்பவர்கள்
பெரிய வீதி
செங்கல் வீதி
சூழ
குளம்
குடியிருப்பவர்கள்
மேன்மேல்நிலம்
காட்டுவன, வாழிய
அமைதி
செங்கல் அல்லது
நிலம்
School
மேன்மேல்நிலம்
புறநிலம்
செங்கல்
செங்கல்
காட்டுவன
நிலம்

பெரிய வீதி
மேன்மேல்நிலம்
காட்டுவன
அமைதி
செங்கல் அல்லது
நிலம்
School
மேன்மேல்நிலம்
புறநிலம்
செங்கல்
செங்கல்
காட்டுவன
நிலம்

Flood and landslide hazard map developed by the community for the chosen Gramaniladadi Division

Importance/Advantage of Community Risk Assessment in Anticipatory Action

The Community Risk Assessment (CRA) offers a systematic methodology for the identification, estimation, and ranking of various risks to which the community may be exposed. Integral to this process is the active involvement of community members, fostering a collective approach. The outcomes of CRA extend beyond mere risk identification; they pave the way for impact-based forecasting, enhancing the community's awareness of potential risks previously unknown. Facilitators play a crucial role, in contributing scientific and technical insights on hazards that may not have been experienced by the community.

CRA serves as a vital precursor to focused forecasts of potential impacts, guiding subsequent decision-making in disaster risk reduction and the formulation of development policies, strategies, plans, programs, and projects. By prioritizing the community's risks based on factors like frequency and extent of damage, community members can strategically allocate actions and resources. This approach advocates for a balanced integration of preparedness and long-term mitigation measures.

Furthermore, CRA serves as a persuasive tool to demonstrate that risk reduction is a cost-effective and sustainable mechanism, ensuring the safety of both the population and their assets. It allows for the assessment of existing material, social, and attitudinal capacities, identifying gaps where capacity building is essential. The impact of preparedness and mitigation measures on both immediate and long-term risks can be discerned. Additionally, CRA aids in identifying external resources and risk reduction strategies that the community, on its own, may be unable to address effectively.

CRA's utility extends to providing indicators for measuring changes in community vulnerability over time. The data generated by Community Risk Assessment serves as a disaster-specific baseline, contributing to situational analyses for development planning. This information is invaluable for both support agencies and the community, aiding in estimating future needs, forecasting impacts, assessing potential damage, building capacities, and responding effectively to emergencies.

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 flood and landslide 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.

OUTCOME OF COMMUNITY-BASED FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION

During the initial phase, the disaster impacts encountered by communities were systematically documented using 14 distinct impact categories. The results of this recording process, conducted within the context of focus group discussions with the community, are comprehensively presented in Table 1. This table serves as a detailed output reflecting the outcomes derived from the collaborative discussions held with the community during the focus group sessions.

Table 1: Identified disaster impacts through community-level FGDs

No.	Category of impacts	Impact
1	Impact to Population	Covering physical injuries, loss of life, missing after disaster events
2	Impacts to household animals (Livestock, poultry, other domesticated animals)	They usually engage in raising animals at household level. Livestock and poultry are common. At times that's also used as a part of back yard economy.
3	Shelter, Housing and places of welfare within the Settlement	Within the community a common element at risk is various type of buildings
4	Livelihoods/ Households' income	The community members seem to be having different livelihood options such as Permanent employment, semi-permanent employment, temporary employment are common types among them. There are also some self- employed (basically skill based), which is common among female households, elderly, people with disabilities etc.
5	Food security	Since many of the community members represent estate workers they do not grow. Dominant part of food items is supplied externally. They grow vegetables but have to depend externally on a major proportion of

		their energy and nutritional needs.
6	Health Care	Community health refers to simple health services that are delivered by government hospitals and private clinics. They also face sudden depression and mental health disorders during disaster events when they suffer due to loss of close relatives, severe damage to property.
7	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Most of the community depend on local water supplies from sources available within the areas. Those are subjected to contamination easily. In Flood prone areas, the toilet pits are getting inundated and create environmental problems.
8	Infrastructure, electricity supply, water supply	Usual community infrastructure consists of substandard rural roads, small culverts, footpaths, electricity supply lines, local level water supply lines etc.
9	Protection & family safety	During evacuation people do not have any arrangements for protection of household assets. There are also safety issues concerning travel as many have to travel to nearby cities for education, health related needs, for domestic supplies including food items.
10	Gender and Inclusion	Female members are mostly affected in many forms (physical and mentally) during emergency situations. During provision of emergency shelter many difficulties are faced by female members, elders, people with disabilities.
11	Education	Schools, day-care centers, pre-school, nursery and child care services
12	Migration of population	Migration of population can be temporary and at times permanent. Mainly it is due to loss of employment, and they leave the community in search of employment.
13	Environmental issues	Environment concerns are mainly due to increase in pollution, contamination of water sources, poor maintenance and restoration efforts after having impacts due to disasters like Floods or landslides.

14	Communication	Last mile dissemination of EW and cut-off from authorities is a major issue, Poor communication due to weaker signal is a common issue, interruption of electricity supply will case difficulties in charging mobile phones.
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DEVELOPMENT OF ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

Anticipatory Action Intervention entails a proactive strategy within disaster risk management, involving the implementation of measures before the occurrence of a potential disaster, guided by early warnings, forecasts, and pre-disaster risk analysis. This approach is designed to proactively address and mitigate the impact of anticipated hazards, such as floods, droughts, or storms, with the primary objective of minimizing vulnerability and enhancing the resilience of communities. The overarching goal is to protect the population in selected communities from the comprehensive and adverse effects of priority natural hazards they face. This is achieved through the timely implementation of anticipatory actions and the improvement of coordination among all stakeholders involved in disaster risk reduction efforts (Table 2).

Table 2: Anticipatory Action Invention

Potential geographical high-risk areas that the AAP would target	A detailed feasibility study was conducted in 32 estate divisions located in Ambagamuwa and Nuwara Eliya DSDs in Nuwara Eliya District, based on the study results, 20 highly vulnerable estate divisions were selected to implement the proposed anticipatory actions.
	The potential geographic areas have been selected through assessment of historical information related to occurrence of past flood and landslide 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?	Total of 18000 people who are residing at the selected 20 high-ricks areas are taken as the direct beneficiaries.
	This protocol abstracts required numbers of beneficiaries from the existing list of households include the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) defined by the World Vision Lanka. Amongst the MVC households following criteria applied to filter final beneficiaries list; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households are vulnerable to disasters

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Stage I: A readiness trigger of 75 mm rainfall, within a single day or 100mm rainfall recorded during 72 hours, based on the 7-day forecast, issued by DMC.</p> <p>Stage II:</p> <p>For Landslide prone areas: 150 mm rainfall recorded within one day based on EW issued by DMC for DS level using real time monitoring and forecasts by NBRO and validated information of rainfall monitored by the Estate Plantation companies or Community based landslide warning system operated by Village Disaster Management Committee. (VDMC).</p> <p>For Flood prone areas: Based on the flood levels monitored and recorded by community when water level reaches defined danger level on the local Flood EW system set up by Irrigation department.</p> <p>The above trigger levels were set after evaluating the rainfall recorded by Meteorological department and NBRO and corresponding flood and landslide events provided in the DesInventar database.</p> <p>The Department of Meteorology used to provide 7 day or advanced forecasts through DMC, when low pressure system development in the upper levels of the atmosphere can be determined through satellite images or through their usual forecasting models. There is also other externally operated web-based system that provide 7-day forecasts.</p>
Accountability:	<p>Accountability: The World Vision Lanka (WVL) is accountable to the stakeholders, including funders, program participants, and the communities they serve, by providing evidence of program impact and transparency in program management. Accountability mainly focused on four components, which are (1) Providing/ Sharing information (2) Promoting participation (3) Consultation and (4) Complaint & feedback mechanism. AA</p>

	<p>project covered these accountability components during the project timeline.</p> <p>Complain & feedback mechanism: The aim of this complaint mechanism is to ensure that the complaints handling process reflects the importance placed on listening and responding to concerns and complaints from the supporters, beneficiaries, partners, and the general public.</p> <p>A mechanism is made to address all complaints in an equitable, fair and unbiased manner using evidence submitted by both the person making the complaint and the one who mentioned. We will observe strict confidentiality in Complaint handling and ensure that the process is as easy and accessible as possible to all Complainants.</p>
Next steps – For National Office that intend to develop a full AAP (Optional).	The Early Action protocol will be subjected to review and validation by the district level technical advisory committee. At the meantime WVL project team expects to identify possible resources and in-kind contributions by technical advisory committee members and mandated agencies for hazard specific risk management, EW, coordination etc.

The outlined actions during the preparedness phase primarily aim to enhance the capacity and resource base of vulnerable communities. To implement the Anticipatory Actions effectively, it is important to engage in a dialogue to secure resource inputs from plantation companies and other external stakeholders. This collaboration is expected to yield direct benefits, improving worker attendance during monsoon weather periods by enhancing the community members' capacity to respond to disasters within their locality.

During the AA Development phase, the Project team intends to approach plantation companies for support in various aspects, including setting up local Early Warning (EW) systems. Leveraging the companies' existing rain gauge stations, which monitor rainfall and maintain records, will enable the provision of reliable and real-time information on local precipitation measurements. This information will be crucial for communities within the respective plantation companies to stay informed about precipitation thresholds. Additionally, plantation companies can assist in designating suitable evacuation centers and facilitating transportation for community members during emergencies. Another avenue of support from plantation companies involves organizing regular simulations and drills to assess community readiness.

Actions identified in both the preparedness and anticipation action phases will be presented to district-level technical committee members for their valuable input. Simultaneously, the team identified the agencies capable of providing resource inputs for implementing the identified Anticipatory Actions (Table 2). These agencies can contribute resources, in-kind support, and various other forms of assistance. The involvement of stakeholders at the district

level will not only validate the findings of the feasibility study but also potentially lead to improvements in the content presented in this report.


Sector wise anticipatory action plans

The proposed action plan presented in Table 3 outlines a comprehensive strategy aimed at enhancing risk forecasting, preparedness, and preventive measures in the face of potential flood and landslide events. The budget allocated for these initiatives is \$40,680,000, with a target audience of 18,000 individuals. The plan includes activities at the preparedness stage, such as developing a community-based early warning mechanism, aligning community-level early warning systems with national thresholds, and establishing vigilant groups for monitoring potential hazards. In the readiness stage, efforts focus on identifying suppliers, executing trigger monitoring, validating beneficiary lists, and coordinating with communities and stakeholders. Prioritized early actions involve obtaining timely forecasts, executing planned cash-for-work programs, disseminating critical information, mobilizing trained community search and rescue volunteers, and activating on-site monitoring. Preparedness activities include identifying vulnerable houses, providing assistance for retrofitting, addressing external threats, and enforcing construction standards. In the readiness stage, temporary shelters and support for vulnerable slopes are prioritized.


Additionally, the plan addresses the restoration of livelihoods and household income, and preparedness activities involve developing a database of vulnerable households, creating strategies for alternative livelihoods, and establishing emergency funds. Readiness stage activities include providing access to emergency funds and prepositioning storage containers for goods. The water, sanitation, and healthcare (WASH) component includes preparedness activities such as identifying areas for temporary health facilities, arranging first aid, and prepositioning medical supplies. In the readiness stage, temporary health facilities, WASH supplies, and purification units are arranged.


The education sector preparedness activities involve developing plans for extracurricular activities, alternative education programs, and volunteer teaching groups. In the readiness stage, education materials and reading materials are provided. The plan also emphasizes partnership and coordination activities involving establishing a Technical Working Group, providing training to community volunteers, and coordinating with stakeholders. In the readiness stage, coordination with external agencies and mobilization of tools for early warning are highlighted. Overall, the proposed plan encompasses a range of preparedness, readiness, and early action measures across various sectors to enhance community resilience and response capabilities in the face of potential flood and landslide emergencies.


Table 3: Sector wise early action and pre-budget financing measures as part of the Anticipatory Action protocols

	Risk Forecasting, Preparedness and Preventive measures.	Budget	40,680,000.00	
		People targeted	18000	
Indicator:	# of people benefited from EW and timely response for reducing the impacts due to flood and landslides		Target:	18000 individuals
Preparedness stage:		Budget		26,230,000.00
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
i. Developing a community-based EW mechanism (consider visual and hearing-impaired people) for major local hazards such as landslides and Floods in consultation with mandated technical agencies.		3 - 6 months	# of community	230,000.00
1. Align the Community level EW with national EW thresholds to get timely forecast on readiness trigger.		3 - 6 months	# Assessment	1,000,000.00
2. Develop SoPs for every early actions.		1 month	# of SOPs	750,000.00
3. Establish community level vigilant groups to monitor symptoms of landslides and stream water levels and reporting		3 - 6 months	# of community	600,000.00
4. Provide basic training on light Search & Rescue, first Aid etc. to community volunteers and develop community level (inclusive) teams (with access to physical vulnerabilities).		2 months	# Training	4,000,000.00
5. Conduct simulation drills for improving the readiness with arrangement for disability access)		5 months	# of drills	150,000.00
6. Develop inventory of houses where vulnerable people (elderly, sick people, PWD etc.) are living		1 month	# of community	1,500,000.00
7. Support/ equip safety centers, DM coordinating units and VDMC.		3 months	# of safety centers	10,000,000.00
8. Strengthen abutments of waterways and clean them up to improve the flow of water CFW budget		2 months	# of community	7,000,000.00
9. Provide temporary support (such as sand bags) for vulnerable slopes, potential Flood impact areas.		1 month	# of community	1,000,000.00
Readiness Stage:		Budget		500,000.00
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Identify/ verify supplier of dry dation/ cash voucher		3 – 7 days	5 Vendors	--


2. Execute trigger monitoring	3 – 7 days	20 communities	150,000.00
3. Validate predetermined beneficiaries list	3 – 7 days	500 households	250,000.00
4. Consultation and coordination with communities and stakeholders	3 – 7 days	20 communities	100,000.00
Prioritized Early Actions:	Budget	13,950,000.00	
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Get timely forecast from national agencies and local level community-based EW systems activate action trigger.	1-3 days	20 communities	--
2. Execute planned cash for work.	1-3 days	20 communities	6,800,000.00
3. Follow the SoPs and undertake actions under action trigger to ensure safety of population	1-3 days	20 communities	--
4. Dissemination of messages through megaphones, mobile phones and other means acceptable to community.	1-3 days	20 communities	200,000.00
5. Mobilize trained community S&R volunteers, First Aid groups to assist professional teams on duty.	1-3 days	20 communities	--
6. Activate On-site monitoring and arrangements to extend assistance to most vulnerable.	1-3 days	20 communities	150,000.00
7. Implement plans for dry-ration/ cash voucher, NFI, hygiene and dignity kits etc.	1-3 days	20 communities	6,800,000.00


	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Budget	8,290,000.00	
		People targeted	2000	
Indicator:	<i># of households undertake advance preparedness measures to minimize flood and landslides impacts to shelter, and housing</i>		Target:	400 households
Preparedness stage:		Budget	5,490,000.00	
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget	
1. Identify houses vulnerable to disasters and develop an inventory with special consideration of disability access.	2 months	20 communities	250,000.00	

2.	Provide assistance for retrofitting of vulnerable houses.	1 month	100 shelters	5,000,000.00
3.	Identify possible external threats (hanging branches of trees, storage of chemicals, fuel etc.) to housing and places of welfare and make arrangements for remedy.	1 month	20 communities	--
4.	Initiate actions to restrict unauthorized constructions and minimum standards of disability access through the involvement of relevant authorities.	3 – 6 months	20 communities	240,000.00
Readiness Stage:		Budget	2,700,000.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1.	Arrangements for temporary shelters (fully damaged) with disability access.	3 – 7 days	20 shelters	2500,000.00
2.	Provide sand bags or any other suitable material as temporary support for vulnerable slopes and prevent overflow of flood water	3 – 7 days	100 shelters	200,000.00
Prioritized Early Actions:		Budget	100,000.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1.	Execute the SoPs and undertake actions under action trigger to ensure safety of population	1 -2 days	20 communities	--
2.	Mobilize/ activate community level vigilant groups to monitor symptoms of landslides and stream water levels and report on evacuation to community.	1 -2 days	20 communities	--
3.	Activate On-site monitoring and arrangements to extend assistance to most vulnerable (special care on pregnant mothers, children, elders and PwDs).	1 -2 days	20 communities	100,000.00
	Restoring Livelihoods and households' income source	Budget	4,740,000.00	
		People targeted	5000	
Indicator:	<i># of community members benefited through livelihood support scheme during emergencies. # of movable property (such as goods/materials/crops/equipment) has been relocated to safer locations to protect from flood and landslides</i>		Target	5000 people 2500 properties
Preparedness stage:		Budget	4,740,000.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget

1.	Develop a database of most vulnerable households' livelihood patterns/ household animals needs for livelihood support during emergencies	2 months	20 communities	250,000.00
2.	Create/ develop strategies for alternative livelihoods with special consideration of PwDs.	2 months	20 communities	240,000.00
3.	Create marketing linkages for goods/ crops and supplies of equipment/machinery.	3 months	20 communities	1,500,000.00
4.	Create revolving emergency funds.	6 moths	20 communities	2,000,000.00
5.	Introduce insurance to recover livelihoods (crops) damages	6 moths	20 communities	--
6.	Develop SoPs to ensure protection of household animals including food, water etc.	6 moths	20 communities	750,000.00
7.	Identify safe areas for evacuation of household animals	1 month	20 communities	--
8.	Identify areas for disposal of dead animals.	2 weeks	20 communities	--
Readiness Stage:		Budget	0.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1.	Provide access to withdraw money from revolving emergency funds.	3 -7 days	20	--
2.	Prepositioning temporary storage containers for goods/materials/crops/ equipment	3 -7 days	20	--
3.	Mobilize food, water etc. for animals likely to be displaced	3 -7 days	20	--
Prioritized Early Actions:		Budget	0.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1.	Distribute livelihood support/cash or dry food items for those who lost employment and need assistance (give priority for most vulnerable groups)	1 -3 days	20	--
2.	Provide transportation and temporary storage facilities for goods/materials/crops/ household animals /machinery/equipment	1 -3 days	20	--
3.	Dispose dead animals in to respective areas identified	1 -3 days	20	--
	Water, Sanitation & HealthCare (WASH)	Budget	12,200,000.00	
		People targeted	5000	

Indicator:	<i># of community members getting benefited through health care assistance during emergencies</i>	Target:	2000 households
Preparedness stage:		Budget	5,400,000.00
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Identification of areas for setting up temporary health facilities, medical storage in close coordination with health authorities (ensure disability access).	1 month	20 communities	100,000.00
2. Arrangements for timely first aid, transportation of sick and injured to hospitals for treatments.	1 month	20 communities	--
3. Pre-position of medical supplies such as essential medicines, first aid kits, body bags, tents, community water filters etc.	1 month	20 communities	--
4. Training community volunteers on first aid and basic life support mechanism.	3 months	4 trainings	800,000.00
5. Identify critical WASH supplies for strategic locations.	1 month	20 communities	--
6. Develop awareness material on right use of WASH supplies (include sign language if possible)	2 months	1000 copies	750,000.00
7. Improve the sanitation facilities (toilets) in identified evacuation centers (with access).	6 months	5 Centres (5 in each)	3,750,000.00
Readiness Stage:		Budget	6,100,000.00
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Arrangements for temporary health facilities (with access) when and where necessary in close coordination with health authorities.	3 – 7 days	5 safety centres	100,000.00
2. Organize essential medical supplies such as essential medicines, first aid kits, body bags, tents for temporary hospitals/clinics, community water filters, etc.	3 – 7 days	5 safety centres	--
3. Pre-position the WASH supplies (with access) at site office near the recipient community.	3 – 7 days	5 safety centres	1,500,000.00
4. Temporary purification units/facilities/ chemicals for drinking water supply.	3 – 7 days	5 safety centres	500,000.00
5. Pre-position the hygiene kits/ dignity and bottled water.	3 – 7 days	500	3,400,000.00
6. Necessary medical supplies such as essential medicines, first aid kits, body bags, tents, community water filters, etc.	3 – 7 days	5	600,000.00
Prioritized Early Actions:		Budget	700,000.00

Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1.	Mobilize health authorities, hospitals, community health workers and stakeholders for extending necessary assistance to those affected due to Flood and landslide.	1 – 3 days	4 Local authorities	200,000.00
2.	Assist victims with necessary medical supplies such as essential medicines, first aid kits, body bags, tents, community water filters, etc.	1 – 3 days	20 communities	--
3.	Deploy community volunteers to provide first aid and basic life support to victims.	1 – 3 days	20 communities	500,000.00
4.	Distribution of critical WASH supplies to the target vulnerable households in coordination with government authorities.	1 – 3 days	20 communities	--
5.	Monitor each day the situation and report to DMC/ WVL authorities for maintaining necessary stocks.	1 – 3 days	20 communities	--
6.	Distribute minimum quantity of drinking water (bottled water), hygiene kits and cleaning materials.	1 – 3 days	20 communities	--
7.	Mobilize temporary purification units/facilities for drinking water supply.	1 – 3 days	20 communities	--
	Education	Budget	3,600,000.00	
		People targeted	1600	
Indicator:	<i># of children benefited from alternative education programs set up to ensure continuous education during emergencies # of nursery or pre-school children are reached with early childhood education material</i>	Target:	1000 children 400 children	
Preparedness stage:		Budget	250,000.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1.	Develop plan for, extracurricular activities, play schools, distribute early childhood education material, catch-up classes with special consideration of children with disabilities (special/ inclusive education).	2 months	20 communities	250,000.00
2.	Identify alternative evacuation centres (with access) to free school buildings occupied by displaced.	2 months	5 Centres	--
3.	Establish volunteer teaching groups in community levels with basic sign language (if possible).	2 months	5 Centres	--
Readiness Stage:		Budget	700,000.00	

Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Education materials, books etc. to the affected children or displaced who have lost the education material.		3 – 7 days	1000 children	500,000.00
2. Reading material (sign if possible) for those students stationed in evacuation centres.		3 – 7 days	1000 children	100,000.00
3. Education material/games etc. designed to help kids, pre-school children etc.		3 – 7 days	500 children	100,000.00
Prioritized Early Actions:		Budget	2,650,000.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Provide support for continued education of children in evacuation places.		1 -3 days	1000 children	--
2. Mobilize provisions of school meal/ nutritional food for vulnerable children who are displaced.		1 -3 days	1000 children	1,400,000.00
3. Provide education materials, books etc. to the affected children.		1 -3 days	1000 children	1,000,000.00
4. Organizing catch-up classes to cover up lessons missed for displaced children with special consideration of special/ inclusive education).		1 -3 days	500 children	250,000.00
	Partnership and Coordination	Budget	2,100,000.00	
		People targeted	180000	
Indicator:	<i># of external agencies contribute through in-kind contributions, material and resource inputs</i>		Target:	5 agencies
Preparedness stage:		Budget	2,100,000.00	
Activities		Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Establish/ activate Technical Working Group (TWG) combining DMC, NBRO, Irrigation, Meteorology, Agrarian, RDHS, PHDT, CEB etc. for setting up EW system.		3 – 6 months	2 DS divisions	800,000.00
2. Technical agencies to provide training and capacity building to community volunteers (ensure disability inclusion).		3 – 6 months	20 communities (4 trainings)	800,000.00
3. Establish/ operate AA coordination with stakeholders to ensure active engagements in capacitating		3 – 6 months	500 children	250,000.00

communities, service provision and resource sharing (Government, Plantation, Partners- Red Cross).			
4. Assistance from district DMC for conducting simulation drills for improving the readiness.	3 – 6 months	500 children	250,000.00
Readiness Stage:	Budget	0.00	
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. District DMC lead/ coordinate with other service provider and communities to provide 7 days forecast, monitoring 72 hours and 24 hours rainfall data and stream level readings to execute thresholds.	3 - 7 days	20 communities	--
2. Mobilize and activate EW tools/modalities to alert communities who face potential threats by landslide and floods.	3 - 7 days	20 communities	--
3. Mobilize and activate VDMC, stakeholders and community level actors to execute SOPs and test the readiness.	3 - 7 days	20 communities	--
Prioritized Early Actions:	Budget	0.00	
Activities	Time frame	Target	Budget
1. Coordination and positioning of AA actors such as DMC, NBRO, Met, Irrigation, Agrarian, Plantation, Electricity board, PHDT, Red Cross, Financial Service providers, Suppliers etc. for extending necessary assistance to those affected due to Flood and landslide.	1 - 3 days	20 communities	--
2. Assist victims with necessary treatments, psychosocial assistance, counselling services, medical supplies such as essential medicines, first aid kits, body bags, etc.	1 - 3 days	20 communities	--
3. Assistance for restoration of services such as water supply, power supply, tele-communication etc.	1 - 3 days	20 communities	--
4. NBRO to undertake inspection of landslide affected sites and extend assistance to ensure safety of locations.	1 - 3 days	20 communities	--
5. Armed forces to Search & rescue, emergency care and assistance.	1 - 3 days	20 communities	--
6. Activate On-site monitoring by Police, arrangements to extend assistance to protect the household assets, possessions and ensure law & order, security of personal(special focus on PwDs).	1 - 3 days	20 communities	--

The Anticipatory Action (AA) plans can be seamlessly integrated into the AWARE platform, presenting users with a user-friendly interface that facilitates the visualization and editing of existing plans in accordance with their access privileges within the system. This instinctive platform not only empowers users to modify current plans but also enables the addition of new plans, taking into consideration diverse geographical contexts spanning from Admin 1 to

3 levels. Upon reaching the activation trigger level for AA plans, the authorized agency or individual can promptly activate the action plans. The AWARE platform further streamlines the process by generating comprehensive reports on AA protocols via the AWARE platform, which can be efficiently disseminated to pertinent agencies through email, ensuring swift and effective communication.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

World Vision Lanka, together with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and in collaboration of the Disaster Management Center (DMC) and the National Building Research Organization (NBRO), developed the Anticipatory Action Project, funded by Aktion Deutschland Hilft (ADH) Germany and CGIAR Initiative of Climate Resilience. The project was executed from September 2022 to December 2023 and it expanded across 20 estate divisions in Talawakalle, Norwood, and Ambagamuwa Divisional Secretariat Divisions, targeting a primary goal of benefiting over 15,000 households.

When the project was completed, the Anticipatory Action protocol reached 15,718 individuals and extended indirect benefits to 79,850 individuals within Nuwara Eliya's 20 estate divisions. A critical aspect of the initiative was the Anticipatory Action Simulation, enhancing the capacity of 1,200 community members and engaging around 200 stakeholder representatives. In a broader scope, the project facilitated training for 30 government stakeholders from various national-level agencies, contributing to the overarching impact of anticipatory action in the country.

ANNEXURES

ANNEX - 1: 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 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. Venn 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 - 2: 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, marginalized 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 organized 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 “floods, landslides” 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 realize 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 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 timing, 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 the droughts has 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 - 3: 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. Do 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. Are 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.