

Format for Information Note of IR-EMOP Project Document

TO: Calum Gardner Director, RMBB	DATE: 9 January 2015
FROM: Ismail Omer Country Director, Sri Lanka.	PAGE 1 OF 4 (Information Note- 2 pages; EMOP Budget- 2 pages)
CC: David Kaatrud, Regional Director, RBB Stefano Porretti, Director of Emergencies, OSE	

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**IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION
SRI LANKA IR EMOP
Food Assistance for flood victims in Sri Lanka
PROJECT DOCUMENT**

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

1. NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

Torrential rainfalls have resulted in severe floods and landslides, causing displacement and damage to houses, livelihoods and assets in 22 administrative districts out of 25 districts in Sri Lanka.

2. Location:

The IR EMOP will focus on the 13 most affected districts: Ampara, Batticaloa and Trincomalee of the Eastern Province, Anuradhapura and Polonaruwa of the North-Central Province, Kurunegala, Puttalam of the North-Western Province, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya of the Northern Province, Badulla of the Uva Province and Matale of the Central Province that were hard-hit by the disaster. The majority of flood-stricken people are in the Eastern Province and the Eastern District of Batticaloa.

3. Cause:

Due to low pressure areas developed in the Bay of Bengal close to the island, Sri Lanka has encountered torrential rainfalls since 19th December 2014. A rainfall of 380 to 500 mm was observed as a record high. 57 out of 72 major reservoirs and 160 medium reservoirs in the country over-spilled, causing heavy floods with consequent deaths, displacements, destruction of property and livelihoods.

4. Effects:

4.1. In total 22 districts have been badly affected by flash floods and mudslides, causing the displacement of about 1.2 million people, 39 deaths, 20 injured and 3 people still missing as reported by OCHA and the Disaster Management Centre of Sri

Lanka. More than 78,000 people have been sheltered in 434 safety centres due to around 14,000 homes that have been completely destroyed or partially damaged. The hardest hit regions are Eastern, Northern and North central. The worst hit districts are Batticaloa (with 493,987 affected people), Ampara district (298,662 people) and Trincomalee district (132,448 people). The magnitude of flood disaster is one of the worst recorded in Sri Lanka.

4.2. Preliminary report indicated that over 50,000 acres of paddy land in Polonnaruwa alone were submerged under water. The Ministry of Agriculture is updating the damage report. Upon the request from the Ministry of Economic Development, WFP led a joint rapid Humanitarian Country Team assessment for the period 1-5 January 2015 with the participation of other UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF and OCHA) and INGOs (Save the Children, Oxfam, ZOA and Handicap International –Sri Lanka). The assessment was conducted in 13 districts of six provinces. Preliminary findings indicated that 18 percent of the affected population has completely lost their livelihoods or will suffer from long lasting negative impact on their livelihoods. 60 percent of the affected households experienced crop losses (Maha 2014/2015 season). Food consumption among the affected population has further deteriorated. 21 percent had poor and borderline food consumption, as compared to 6 percent and 18percent in 2012 and during the droughts of 2014, respectively. Overall, 19 percent of the affected people are severely food insecure and 41percent are moderately food insecure. The districts of; Batticaloa, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Vavuniya, Badulla, Matale and Ampara are among the most food insecure as a result of the floods.

WFP IR EMOP:

5. Justification for an immediate response, expected impact:

5.1. The search and rescue teams of Sri Lanka Army, Navy and Air Force have been fully activated. They have also provided evacuation services to the people affected by floods and landslides to safer locations such as schools, community centres and religious sites.

5.2. The Government of Sri Lanka provided cooked meals and dry rations to the most affected people. There were some delays in delivering food due to the large scale of disaster impact. Some flood victims reported not to have received cooked food for a few days but they were provided with dry rations by various humanitarian organizations in the field, including INGOs such as OXFAM, Child Fund, World Vision, ZOA etc. Other UN agencies provided non-food items. After one week of distributions of cooked meals this ceased two days ago. The Government requested WFP to provide food assistance to the flood and landslide victims.

5.3. It should be noted that the Maha 2014 droughts had seriously damaged agricultural production in these now flooded/landslide-affected areas. The three consecutive years of natural disaster (2012 drought, 2013 floods and 2014 drought) had undermined household resilience; and according to the Joint Rapid Drought Impact Assessment in April 2014, the populations in the affected areas had built up unsustainable levels of debts, had faced insufficient access to water for irrigation; and the food insecure people had increased dramatically from 360,000 people in 2012 to

768,000 people as a consequence of the 2014 droughts. The situation has been further exacerbated by the recent floods. Food crops had been lost due to the droughts and the expected February 2015 harvests have been completely destroyed by the recent floods, resulting in 657,700 food insecure people or more than half of the affected population of which 238,400 are severely food insecure.

5.4. The current joint rapid assessment reveals that 30 percent of the floods/landslide-affected population adopted negative coping mechanisms such as selling of assets, food borrowing, skipping of meals and migration to other areas for food.

5.5. Given the severity of the flood and its grave consequences of displacement, damage to assets/crops and loss of livelihoods, coupled with the already negative impact the affected population suffered from the natural disaster over the last three years, it is strongly recommended that food assistance is immediately made available to the affected population. The food assistance will mitigate short-term food insecurity and help avoid a further deterioration in the nutritional status of the affected population, particularly children and women and other vulnerable groups and most importantly, to save life and to prevent a further collapse in household resilience.

5.6. Duration of assistance (maximum three months): 10 days food ration from 15th to 24th January 2015.

5.7. Immediate food distributions are expected to take place from the third week of January for 10 days and for 238,400 affected and are severely food insecure population.

6. Number of beneficiaries and location:

An estimated number of severely flood/landslide-affected people in 13 districts will receive a general food distribution ration for a duration of 10 days.

Table 1: Flood/Landslide Impact Estimates by Districts

District	Total affected people	Moderately food insecure population	Severely food insecure for food assistance
Bataloa	493,879	175,000	112,300
Ampara	298,662	89,000	41,000
Trinco	132,488	39,500	18,500
Puttalam	40,012	11,100	4,000
Vavunia	32,686	18,000	9,000
Polonnaruwa	31,549	14,500	15,000
Kilinochchi	21,171	21,000	6,000
Anuradhapura	20,884	19,700	15,000
Badulla	20,884	8,900	4,700
Kurunegala	15,475	5,200	1,500
Mulathivu	12,933	7,000	4,000
Mannar	9,385	5,300	2,700
Matale	8,979	5,100	4,700
Total	1,138,987	419,300	238,400

7. Food basket composition and ration levels:

The daily food ration comprises of 425 gram of rice, 100 gram of pulses and 25 gram of oil and provides 2,086 Kcal per person per day.

Table 2: Daily Food Ration:

	Rice	Pulses	Vegetable Oil	Total
Ration (gm/person/day)	425	100	25	550
Kcal/person/day	1,547	223	335	2,105
No. feeding days	10	10	10	10

Total food aid requirements: 1,311.2 mt with breakdown as follows:

Rice	Pulses	Vegetable Oil
1,013.2	238.4	59.6

8. Mode of implementation:

8.1. Beneficiary registration and verification will be conducted by the government in collaboration with WFP and NGOs/INGOs operating in the affected areas. WFP takes the lead role in monitoring of the food distribution using the existing M&E system.

8.2. All food commodities will be procured locally by WFP and handed over to the Government for distributions. As a practice, WFP's counterparts and the Ministry of Economic Development will coordinate the release of food and the District Secretariats will organize food distributions. Due to the urgency of food distributions, it will be more effective that WFP help the government to cover transportation and distribution costs.

PART 2: EMOP BUDGET

Cost Components			USD
Food Tool	MT	Rate/mt	
<i>Rice</i>	1013.2	446.26	452,151
<i>Lentils</i>	238.40	846.35	201,770
<i>Vegetable oil</i>	59.6	1846.58	110,056
			0
			0
			0
			0
Total Food Transfers	1311.2		763,977
External Transport			0
LTSH		32	41,958
ODOC Food		24.003203	31,473
<i>Describe ODOC costs here.</i>			
Total Food DOC			\$837,408
Cash and Voucher Tool		% of Trfs	
Total Cash and Vouchers Transfers			
C&V Related costs			0
<i>Describe C&V Related costs here.</i>			
Total C&V DOC			\$ 0
Capacity Development & Augmentation Tool			
<i>Describe CD&A costs here.</i>			
Total CD&A DOC			\$
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)			\$837,408
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			21678
<i>Describe DSC costs here.</i>			
Total WFP direct project costs			\$859,086
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		7%	60,136
TOTAL WFP COSTS			\$919,222

Please ensure formulas are updated by selecting the entire table and pressing F9.

PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL

1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

Chief, RMBB: [Calum Gardner], Date: --/--/----

2) EMOP is approved

Regional Director, RBB: [David Kaatrud], Date: --/--/----

Annex 1 – Budget Summary

Fund Centre:	LKCO
Functional Area:	EMOP
Project Number:	TBD
Project Start Date:	19-Jan-15
Project End Date:	28-Jan-15
Duration (months):	0



Cost Components	Number of Beneficiaries ^{1/}		Value (US\$)	% of DOC	% of Total Project Costs
Food Tool	238,400	Tonnage (mt)	Rate per mt		
Cereals		1,013	\$446.26	\$452,151	% of Food DOC
Pulses		238	\$846.35	\$201,770	
Oil and Fats		60	\$1,846.58	\$110,056	
Mixed and Blended Food		-	\$0.00	\$0	
Other		-	\$0.00	\$0	
Total Food Transfers		1,311	\$582.65	\$763,977	91%
External Transport			\$0.00	\$0	0%
LTSH			\$32.00	\$41,958	5%
ODOC Food			\$24.00	\$31,473	4%
Total Food Tool DOC			\$638.66	\$837,408	91%
% of overall Food distribution costs (DSC and ISC included) over Total project costs					

	Number of Beneficiaries ^{1/}		Value (US\$)	DSC as % DOC
Total Costs	238,400			
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)		-	\$837,408	
Direct Support Cost (DSC)		-	\$21,678	3% 2%
Total WFP direct project costs (US\$)		-	\$859,086	
Indirect Support Costs (ISC) 7%		-	\$60,136	7%
TOTAL WFP COSTS		-	\$919,222	100%