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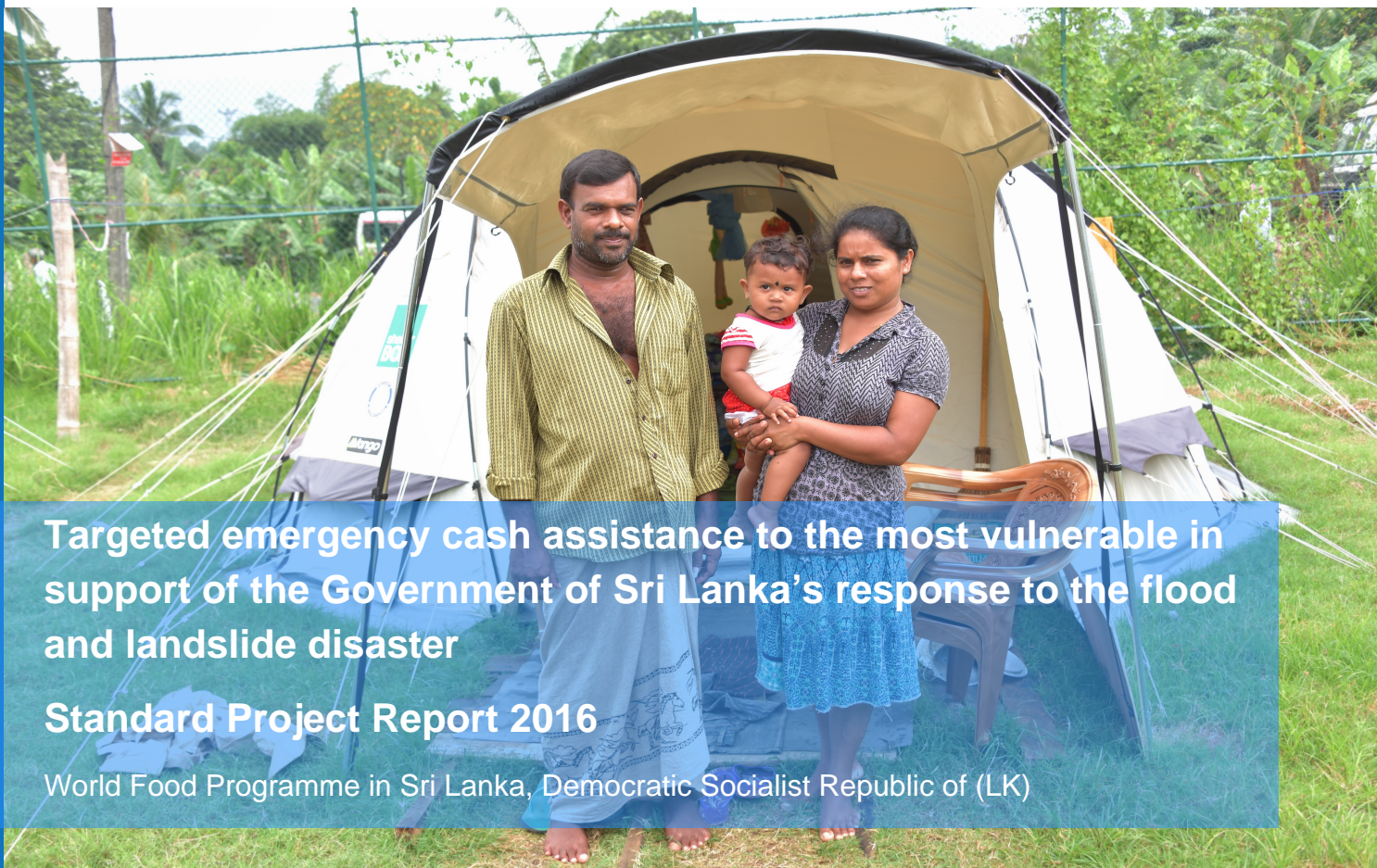
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Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Targeted emergency cash assistance to the most vulnerable in support of the Government of Sri Lanka's response to the flood and landslide disaster

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Sri Lanka, Democratic Socialist Republic of (LK)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Sri Lanka, with a population of 21.9 million people, achieved lower middle income country status in 2010, following the end of a 27-year conflict in 2009. The country has seen a significant improvement in its social and economic status over the past decade and is ranked 73 out of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development Index. According to the 2016 Global Food Security Report, 22 percent of Sri Lankans are undernourished and over 40 percent of the population in the Northern and Eastern Provinces are food insecure (WFP 2012). In the 2015 nutrition survey conducted by the Medical Research Institute (MRI), approximately 30 percent of pregnant women and their households were found to be food insecure.

Although the national poverty headcount had decreased from 13.2 percent in 2009 to 6.7 percent in 2013, regional disparities have increased and there are widespread pockets of poverty across the Northern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces. The poverty headcount is lower in urban areas (2.1 percent), whereas it exceeded the national average and reached 7.6 percent in rural areas. In addition, approximately 1 in 3 people in the Northern and Uva Provinces and half the population in the Eastern Province cannot afford the minimum cost of a nutritious diet.

Despite the availability of universal healthcare and education, and good health indicators at the national level, maternal and child undernutrition continue to pose a major challenge for Sri Lanka. According to the 2012 National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey, the prevalence of wasting in children aged 6-59 months was 19.6 percent, the third highest level in the world according to the 2016 Global Child Nutrition report, indicating a critical public nutrition situation. The prevalence of stunting, on the other hand, was low at 13 percent according to the World Health Organization (WHO) cut-off values for public health significance (stunting <20%: low prevalence). Regional

disparities exist with high rates of undernutrition in the Uva and Northern Provinces (MRI, 2012). Sri Lanka is the only country in the world where the rates of acute malnutrition are higher than those of chronic malnutrition.

According to a nutrition survey among primary school children conducted by the MRI in 2016, 1 in 3 children aged 6-12 years was found to be underweight and 1 in 5 was anaemic. If not prevented, malnutrition will continue to affect school-aged children, negatively impacting their ability to learn and develop.

Rice is the staple food in the country and a large proportion of it is produced locally. Agriculture accounts for only 7.9 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), but nearly one-third of the country's labour force is dependent on the sector and productivity remains low. Rice cultivation is primarily rain-fed and is therefore vulnerable to erratic weather patterns.

National level food availability in Sri Lanka is currently not a significant concern, and at present, 80 percent of Sri Lanka's food requirement is produced domestically while only 20 percent is imported. Road networks in Sri Lanka have significantly expanded during the last 10 years. This expansion, along with the long term downward trend in overall poverty levels, gives an indication of improved economic access to food.

Sri Lanka is vulnerable to recurring climate shocks such as floods, landslides, and droughts, which further undermine the socio-economic status of affected populations. In May 2016, Sri Lanka was hit by Tropical Cyclone Roanu, that caused the worst flooding seen in 18 years as well as landslides, which destroyed homes and submerged entire villages. Despite this massive, concentrated rainfall occurrence, both the south west and north east monsoons failed to bring enough rainfall and by the end of 2016 the country experienced a drought, significantly affecting paddy cultivation.

The adverse effects of climate change have a negative impact on the affected vulnerable populations whose livelihoods predominantly rely on rain-fed agriculture. Loss of productive assets and livelihoods is one of the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, a greater proportion of women in Sri Lanka (31 percent) are engaged in the agricultural sector compared to men (25 percent), making them even more vulnerable to the detrimental impacts of climate change.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Sri Lanka continues to implement its development priorities, which include addressing food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate shocks as part of its commitment to achieving zero hunger (Sustainable Development Goal 2—End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture). The Government's recognition of the importance of food and nutrition security and their centrality to the national development agenda is reflected in the role of the existing Inter-ministerial National Nutrition Council and the multi-sectoral National Steering Committee for Nutrition. In addition, the National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSSL) and the Food Security Secretariat were established under the Presidential Secretariat to coordinate efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. The National Nutrition Secretariat also convenes the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) People's Forum, in which WFP is an active member.

In 2013, the first Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) was developed by NNSSL which assigns responsibilities and funds to ministries on the basis of five targets set out by the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2012 comprehensive implementation plan for maternal, infant and young child nutrition. While Sri Lanka undergoes the process of nationalising the SDG goals and targets, the Government of Sri Lanka is reviewing the MSAPN and the 2010 National Nutrition Policy to reflect the country's changing needs to achieve the 2030 Agenda. WFP is working with the relevant government departments to support these review processes.

In Sri Lanka, the national school feeding programme is primarily managed and funded by the Ministry of Education. The Government currently provides mid-morning school meals to 1.2 million (55.5 percent) children between grades 1 and 5 and 178,500 (or 7.5 percent) children in grades 6 to 13 in areas where the poverty index is low. In addition, since 2003, the WFP-supported school meals programme has targeted the former war-affected Northern Province and currently reaches 150,000 school children. To ensure the effective alignment of the two programmes, WFP coordinates with the nutrition and health services branch of the Ministry of Education.

The Government recognises the need for community-based resilience-building to reduce risk and vulnerability to climate shocks, and its commitment was laid out in the National Adaption Action Plan 2011-2016. The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is working to reduce climate-induced shocks affecting vulnerable communities of the Northern, Central, and Uva Provinces. The Ministry also works with its counterparts, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, and United Nations (UN) agencies including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP, in order to coordinate efforts to reduce the negative impact of climate change.

In the aftermath of the May 2016 emergency response to the tropical depression, the Ministry of Disaster Management identified the technical and operational capacity requirements for a national emergency response mechanism. The Ministry is working to enhance its technical capacity through the operationalisation of the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP) and through simulation exercises, as well as through WFP's 72-hour assessment methodology to enhance its preparedness and response capabilities with WFP's support.

WFP, through its emergency response to the 2016 cyclone, initiated for the first time collaboration with the Government's social safety-net system 'Divineguma' to provide cash-based assistance to meet the immediate food needs of flood and landslide victims. This response mechanism proved to be efficient and could be used for emergency relief in the future to build the agility of national social safety nets.

WFP's support to the Government is in line with the 2013-2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), of which four pillars cover food security and nutrition; resilience-building against shocks; disaster risk reduction; and emergency preparedness and response. As WFP develops its Sri Lanka country strategic plan (CSP, 2018-2022), it will ensure alignment with the four key drivers of the UNDAF's successor, the 2018-2022 United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF), which is currently under development with WFP's involvement.

WFP works with FAO as a partner Rome-based agency, including on a joint programme funded by the Government of Spain through the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF) to assist the Government in scaling-up nutrition through a multi-sector approach.

WFP partners closely with Save the Children to advocate through the SUN forum with an alliance of civil societies in Sri Lanka. WFP also acts as an adviser to the SUN People's Forum executive council, which includes representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including World Vision.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP is transitioning towards providing a more holistic range of technical assistance and capacity development to support the government's efforts to 1) reduce undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); 2) increase food intake and school attendance among schoolchildren in food-insecure areas; 3) enhance vulnerable households' resilience to shocks and facilitate adaptation to climate change; and 4) increase government capacities to address food and nutrition insecurity as well as strengthening emergency preparedness and response.

Transitional Country Programme 200866 (2016-2017), approved budget USD 19.7 million, focused on improving food and nutrition security, and building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks, through four components:

Nutritional support for vulnerable groups: WFP assisted the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) amongst children aged 6-59 months and PLW as well as addressing micronutrient deficiencies. WFP supported the Government in providing nutrition education for both women and men, and provided technical and capacity assistance to improve the quality and quantity of locally-produced fortified foods as well as promoting the consumption of fortified and nutritious foods.

School Meals Programme: In addition to the Government's national school meals programme, WFP, jointly with the Government, provided school meals to 150,000 schoolchildren in the Northern Province where food insecurity and undernutrition were the highest in the country. WFP plans to progressively transfer the school meals programme to the Government through technical assistance and policy advice to move towards a harmonised national school meals programme.

Resilience-building to reduce risk and vulnerability to shocks: WFP cooperated with and provided technical assistance to the Government to use the Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) approach and the food security atlas to identify the most heavily climate-affected communities and households for inclusion in resilience-building activities. Targeted communities benefited from food-assistance-for-assets activities and marketable skills training for livelihood diversification with the aim of overcoming food and nutrition insecurity.

Emergency preparedness and response: WFP focused on providing technical and capacity support to the Government in conducting rapid emergency needs assessments, simulation exercises, as well as the 72-hour assessment approach in the event of emergencies such as floods, landslides, and drought. When needed, WFP provided relief assistance in the form of food or cash-based assistance.

Emergency operation 200990 (June-September 2016), approved budget USD 2.3 million, focused on assisting the Government in providing emergency relief to communities affected by Tropical Cyclone Roanu in May 2016. With the support of WFP, in 2016, the Government piloted cash-based transfers through the Department of

Divineguma, the government's largest social safety net programme, using its nationwide community-based banks for efficient cash transfer to meet the food needs of affected people. A lessons learned workshop on using the government's safety net programme to respond to the emergency produced a number of recommendations to better respond to emergencies in future.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP's overall support to the Government in 2016, through the first year of the two-year country programme (CP), was challenging as a result of reduced resources.

WFP was able to ensure a daily balanced diet for 150,000 children in the Northern Province throughout the year under the school feeding programme thanks to a donation of rice and cash for vegetables and condiments from the Government of Sri Lanka, multi-year carryover funding from Canada, and a donation of canned fish from Japan.

However, in 2016, the component of the country programme focused on nutrition support for vulnerable groups continued to face serious resource challenges. With no new funding received during the year, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme was gradually phased out from the beginning of the year and was fully suspended in June 2016 because of the pipeline break of Super Cereal Plus, the specialised nutritious food (SNF) used for the treatment of MAM in children aged 6-59 months.

However, through activities under a trust fund, WFP managed to increase technical support to the Ministry of Health with the support of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Joint Programme of the Sustainable Development Goals Fund and the Government of Spain. Specifically, assistance to the National Nutrition Steering Committee, the Ministry of Health and the Presidential Secretariat (NNSL) was provided through two important initiatives on rice fortification and the quality enhancement of Thriposha, a locally-produced nutritious corn-soya blend used countrywide as part of Sri Lanka's social safety net programme, the National Supplementary Feeding Programme. WFP also helped the Medical Research Institute (MRI) to successfully carry out two nationwide nutrition surveys among schoolchildren and pregnant women.

In addition, in 2016, WFP made progress on a Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT) grant to implement a climate adaptation pilot project. This project involves mangrove conservation and skills training for women for livelihood diversification, combined with micro-finance for women's groups for business startups. Lessons learned from the C-ADAPT project will contribute to the implementation of the resilience-building component of the country programme, which received its first funding from the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in October 2016, allowing activity implementation to start in 2017.

In 2017, while developing the Country Strategic Plan and with an eye to the transition of the CP, WFP will focus on introducing nutrition-sensitive approaches to food assistance for asset creation (FFA) in partnership with other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and the private sector in order to help the Government in addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. Success stories will be documented and shared with all stakeholders.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP Sri Lanka saw significant achievements in 2016, including contributions to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 road map. In particular, the national Strategic Review on food security and nutrition towards zero hunger was commissioned and will be launched by the Government of Sri Lanka in February 2017. The strategic review will provide a rich consultative process to lay the foundations for the country strategic plan (2017-2022), due to be presented to the WFP Executive Board in November 2017.

In addition to the achievements of the country programme, particularly the continuation of the school feeding programme in the Northern Province, and the securing of a multi-year grant from the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to fund resilience activities beginning in 2017, WFP also had a number of other achievements in 2016.

WFP's expertise and added value in vulnerability assessment, analysis and mapping, as well as disaster preparedness and response, continued to be widely recognised and valued in Sri Lanka. During the floods and landslides in May 2016 following Cyclone Roanu, the Ministry of Disaster Management requested WFP to carry out a rapid needs assessment, which was subsequently used as a basis to inform the national programmatic response. Following the floods, WFP co-led the food security and agriculture sector of post-disaster needs assessment. Similarly, in December 2016, drawing on the latest Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit (VAM) tools, WFP provided a rapid drought assessment report which provided timely information to inform the decision-making for the drought response by top levels of the Government, across ministries, and which was endorsed by the cabinet.

Another highlight in 2016 included WFP Sri Lanka forging a new partnership with the Department of Divineguma Development, which runs the country's largest social safety net programme. For the first time in Sri Lanka, in the aftermath of floods and landslides, relief assistance was provided by way of cash-based transfers through this safety net system and bank networks. Given the subsequent lessons learned exercise and creation of standard operating procedures, it is anticipated that this approach will provide a platform to develop the capacity of the Divineguma national social safety net system to become a "shock-responsive" mechanism to assist disaster victims in the future.

In addition to providing emergency assistance, WFP assisted the Government to establish its own response system for disaster preparedness. As such, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Disaster Management to strengthen the implementation of its national emergency preparedness plan (NEOP), and WFP's 72-hour assessment methodology was adopted by the Government. Furthermore, the first phase of WFP's preparedness simulation exercise (SIMEX) was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management. During 2016, WFP also assisted the Government to establish the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) to consolidate geo-spatial data under one server using the relevant international naming conventions and standards. The SDI contains data from various sources at the global, regional (Asia), and national scales.

In order to provide sustainable nutritional support for vulnerable groups, WFP undertook efforts to improve Thriposha, a locally produced fortified blended food (FBF) distributed through the country's nutritional social safety net. The national treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme using Thriposha has been in place since 1973 and currently reaches on a monthly basis 1.1 million children aged 6-59 months affected by growth faltering, MAM and/or underweight, as well as all pregnant and lactating women (PLW) regardless of their nutritional status. In April 2016, Thriposha production was assessed in a study by a WFP food technologist to determine the product's quality and production weaknesses. The findings were endorsed by the Ministry of Health, paving the way towards the Government endorsing a comprehensive improvement plan for Thriposha, including a supply chain assessment and behaviour change communication strategy. In addition, from January to June 2016, a Thriposha efficacy study was carried out in collaboration with the Nutrition Coordination Division of the Ministry of Health, which found that Thriposha could be more effective in increasing the weight of children if intra-household sharing were minimised, and if there were no interruptions in the product pipeline.

Furthermore, in an effort to address micronutrient deficiencies among the population, WFP has been working with the Ministry of Health to explore the potential for rice fortification in Sri Lanka. Given the complexity of undertaking rice fortification, a landscape analysis was carried out in March 2016 and a pilot programme initiated to assess the acceptability and feasibility of rice fortification in collaboration with the University of Peradeniya and the government-appointed technical advisory group (TAG). WFP also equipped the National Food Promotion Board (NFPB), under the Ministry of Agriculture, with USD 50,000 of equipment and technical capacity in order to mix fortified kernels with rice to produce fortified rice for a pilot study to be undertaken in schools in 2017. Depending on the outcome of this pilot, it is anticipated that NFPB will become the model facility for in-country rice fortification.

During 2016, WFP supported the Government to create a knowledge base on the national nutrition situation by providing support to the Medical Research Institute (MRI) to conduct baseline nutrition surveys amongst primary school children (aged 6-12 years) and PLW. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health to revamp its information management system for nutrition surveillance. The new system was piloted in Nuwara Eliya and is currently being rolled out across the country. WFP provided financial support to Save the Children to establish the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network civil society alliance in 2015 and 2016, which has over 250 members and has successfully produced a civil society advocacy strategy and a review of the national nutrition policy 2010-2018.

WFP Sri Lanka implemented two pilot projects in Mannar and Moneragala districts, funded by the C-Adapt project, to build the resilience of the targeted community. The community was supported to replant mangroves to rehabilitate the coastal lines and ecosystem, and women from the community were provided with training on livelihood skills. The project supported over 3,000 beneficiaries who directly benefited from the project.

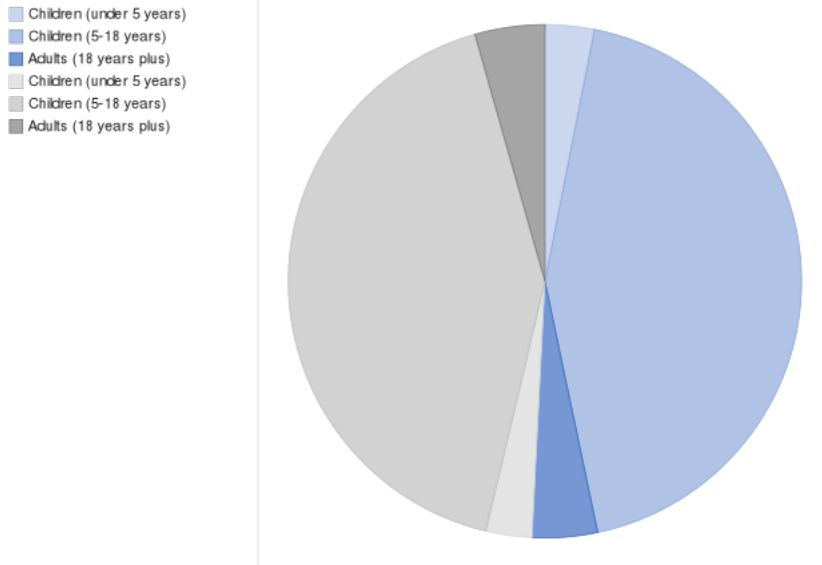
In 2016, a gender analysis of WFP's activities was undertaken by an independent consultant. The recommendations of the report were used to streamline gender-related activities within the overall programmatic approach of the country office. Furthermore, the findings of the report supported the development of the country office's gender action plan.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	5,996	5,609	11,605
Children (5-18 years)	84,332	81,043	165,375
Adults (18 years plus)	7,930	8,510	16,440
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	98,258	95,162	193,420

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,766	327	529	133	240	2,995
Total Food Distributed in 2016	1,766	327	529	133	240	2,995

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	319,611	-	-
Single Country EMOP	1,040,577	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	1,360,188	-	-

Supply Chain

As part of its responsibilities and contribution towards WFP's programmes, all food transport, delivery and handling at the district level was performed and paid for by the Government through the district secretariats and the multipurpose corporate societies. The Government provided 3,307 mt of rice in 2016 to support WFP's school meals programme.

For the non-government donated food items (including imported canned fish, vegetable oil and Super Cereal Plus), the Government provided port clearance and warehousing in Colombo, and conducted lab testing, warehousing, and dispatch from its various warehouses in operational areas as well as at distribution locations (schools and health clinics).

In addition, rice and lentils purchased locally were delivered to district warehouses by the suppliers.

In 2016, WFP provided the Government with technical support, temporary mobile storage units, pallets and electronic scales to assist in the storage and dispatch of commodities and warehouse management. In addition to training sessions for government warehouse staff, WFP provided training for other officials on how to manage and handle fortified rice as part of the rice fortification pilot study. All logistics operations were conducted jointly with the Government.

Very minimal losses of 0.23 percent, compared to WFP's accepted post-delivery loss maximum of 2 percent, were incurred at the district level as a result of the deterioration of packaging and improper handling of food items at the central warehouse, external delivery point warehouse, and in storage at the schools. Strengthened measures were subsequently taken to minimise losses, including fumigation, monitoring of expiration dates and enhancement of the truck tracking system. WFP also conducted training sessions for staff engaged in logistics functions and strengthened internal control mechanisms in order to minimise future losses from infestation and poor handling.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Canned Fish	-	330	330
Split Lentils	262	-	262
Vegetable Oil	-	164	164

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Total	262	494	756
Percentage	34.7%	65.3%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, Sri Lanka was selected for an independent evaluation managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation as part of its ongoing series of country portfolio evaluations (CPE). This was the first evaluation of WFP's full portfolio of activities in Sri Lanka. The CPE covered ten projects implemented from 2011-2015—special operation (SO) 105390, development operation (DEV) 106070, immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 200233, protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200143, emergency operation (EMOP) 200239, PRRO 200452, IR-EMOP 200809, country programme 200866, Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F) trust fund, 10024563 and trust fund 10022993.

The six primary recommendations from the CPE broadly centred on: i) the forthcoming country strategic plan (CSP) and national engagement; ii) the joint United Nations approach to the new aid landscape in Sri Lanka given its middle income country (MIC) status; iii) the support needs of internally displaced people; iv) future nutritional interventions and support; v) the handover of the WFP school meals programme and integration with the national programme; and vi) strengthened economic analysis to inform the CSP development and programmatic interventions such as cash-based transfers. The under funding of the portfolio (66 percent) was evident, particularly in areas such as the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

In October 2016, recommendations from the CPE were shared at a stakeholder workshop to provide feedback to national, provincial and district partners as well as United Nations (UN) and non-government organization (NGO) partners. This initiative was widely appreciated.

In addition, in the last quarter of 2016, a lessons learned exercise was undertaken to review WFP's use of the Divineguma social safety net in response to Cyclone Roanu, which provided guidance that is now being incorporated into a standard operating procedure (SOP). The lessons learned exercise also provided a learning opportunity for WFP more broadly on the potential of "shock agile safety nets" for future disaster response. The key recommendation from the exercise was to establish an emergency unit in the Department of Divineguma and incorporate the cash-based transfers SOP into the National Emergency Operations Plan.

Regular data monitoring will be strengthened in 2017 by exploring a partnership with the Ministry of Education on common technological platforms.

Complementary Projects in 2016

Scaling-Up Nutrition through a Multi Sector Approach

WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the Government in implementing its Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Nutrition. The USD 1.5 million action plan, of which USD 749,871 was for WFP, included nutrition baseline surveys, promoting food fortification and policy formulation. The joint programme was funded by the Spanish Cooperation through the Sustainable Development Goal Fund (SDG-F). WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine to enhance the quality of Thriposha, a nutritious, locally fortified blended food.

Climate Change Adaptation Project

WFP invested in disaster preparedness and mitigation through a climate change adaptation initiative jointly implemented with the Ministry of Environment from 2014-2019 for a total fund of USD 7.9 million. Through this initiative, the programme supported rehabilitation irrigation schemes, water harvesting, livelihood diversification, and climate adaptation skills.

The Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT)

The Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative, a USD 200,000 initiative funded by the Government of Sweden, was used to conduct pilot projects, one in coastal areas and the other in the dry zone. One project assisted vulnerable subsistence lagoon fishermen living in the district of Mannar to restore mangrove plantations and at the same time assisted the women's groups in livelihood diversification coupled with a micro-finance package. The other project assisted drought-affected communities in the district of Monaragala to rehabilitate micro reservoir and irrigation enabling the farmers to cultivate organic vegetables and conduct other livelihood activities such as bee keeping.

The Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition towards Zero Hunger

A national Strategic Review (SR) on food security and nutrition towards zero hunger was launched in September 2016 to accelerate the pace towards attaining SDG2 by 2030 in Sri Lanka. The SR was envisaged to take an expansive and inclusive view of the overall food security and nutrition situation in the country. It sets out to identify the challenges to achieving zero hunger, including gaps in policies and national response resources and institutional capacity. It also made recommendations on ways for Sri Lanka, over the next 15 years, to achieve SDG2 targets through integrated approaches across the economic, social and environment sectors.

The findings of the Strategic Review will be presented in February 2017 to the Government of Sri Lanka with the presence of WFP's Executive Director.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

On 15 May 2016, Sri Lanka was hit by tropical cyclone Roanu, which caused widespread devastation in many parts of the country, destroying homes and submerging entire villages. As a result, 24 out of 25 districts were affected by severe floods and landslides. At least 59,000 houses were damaged, of which 6,382 were destroyed. The storm affected 494,000 people: at least 93 people died; 33 people were injured; and 117 people were reported missing. More than 115,000 people were displaced from their homes and took refuge in temporary accommodation, including 350 safety centres, while other affected people stayed with friends or family, in makeshift housing, or on rooftops or upper floors of inundated houses. Cyclone Roanu was one of the worst recorded storms to ravage the country.

The districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle, and Ratnapura were the most-heavily impacted areas, taking into account the number of people affected, the estimated value of damage to property and livelihoods, and the number of deaths, injuries, and missing persons. In certain areas of the urban districts of Colombo and Gampaha, there was over 1.5 metres of standing water for more than two weeks. Poor informal settlements and dilapidated housing were especially hard hit, exposing people who were already vulnerable to the risk of food insecurity. In rural districts of Kegalle and Ratnapura, landslides destroyed houses and submerged entire villages. Many people lost all their productive and personal assets. Many families that lived on steep mountains were alerted and evacuated to temporary camps in anticipation of landslides. The Government provided permanent resettlement to 50 families; however, families with no opportunity for resettlement continued to live in the camps at the end of 2016.

On 23 May 2016, a formal request for food assistance was sent by the Government of Sri Lanka to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and WFP to provide relief and to ensure food security among the affected population.

In response to the appeal, WFP launched a USD 2.3 million emergency operation (EMOP) to provide support to the Government of Sri Lanka in meeting the emergency food assistance needs of 40,000 beneficiaries (10,000 households) in the four worst-affected districts from 15 June to 15 September 2016.

The overall objective of the emergency response was to save lives and protect the livelihoods of the population affected by floods and landslides, in line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and WFP Strategic Objective 1. Specifically, the EMOP had the following objectives:

1. To ensure access to adequate food for the most vulnerable households who had lost their personal and productive assets, sources of livelihood, and agricultural land.
2. To prevent the build-up of unsustainable high levels of debt among the affected population, safeguarding livelihoods, and ensuring food security to prevent negative coping strategies.
3. To provide technical support to the Sri Lankan Government to scale-up the Government's main social safety net programme for use in emergencies.

In close cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka, relief assistance was provided to affected people through cash-based transfers using the Government's existing social safety net programme, operated by the Department of Divineguma Development, through a countrywide network of community development banks (Divineguma banks).



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	328,278
Indirect Support Costs	148,979
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	1,800,000
Total	2,277,257

Project Activities

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome: Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Food assistance intervention through cash-based transfers

The three activities carried out by WFP during the emergency response were: 1) an initial rapid needs assessment in flood- and landslide-affected areas, followed by a market assessment; 2) targeted cash-based transfers for the most vulnerable food-insecure households who lost their productive and personal assets (including agricultural land) and sources of livelihood; and 3) strengthening the capacity of the Government through the Divineguma safety net banking system combined with a mapping exercise and staff capacity development.

Conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management, the initial rapid needs assessment of the flood- and landslide-affected districts of Colombo, Gampaha Ratnapura and Kegalle was carried out within the first week of the disaster, and subsequently informed the development of the EMOP.

In order to assess the feasibility of using cash-based transfers, WFP assisted the Government to carry out a mapping of the banks in the affected areas. A market assessment was also conducted immediately after the rapid needs assessment in the severely-affected districts, which confirmed that markets were functional and supply routes were unaffected, enabling households to purchase necessary food items to meet their basic nutritional requirements.

The EMOP was designed to provide relief assistance through cash-based transfers for 40,000 people (10,000 households) in four severely-affected districts, who were identified as being in need of food assistance, for a period of three months. Additional people in need of assistance but not covered by WFP's operation were assisted by the Government and other organizations.

The cash-based transfer value of USD 15 per person per month was calculated based on the market price of a basket of basic food items providing the standard daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal per person. The transfer value per household was based on the number of household members, with a ceiling value of USD 60 set per household considering the average Sri Lankan household size of four people.

The Divineguma programme, the country's largest social safety net system, implemented under the Department of Divineguma Development, was identified as an appropriate targeting mechanism to reach the affected communities using cash-based transfers. Divineguma has a network of 1,075 community development banks across the country. In addition to food assistance provided through its emergency response, WFP worked with the Government to explore the potential of developing Divineguma into a shock-agile social safety net in the future given its wide scale and geographic coverage.

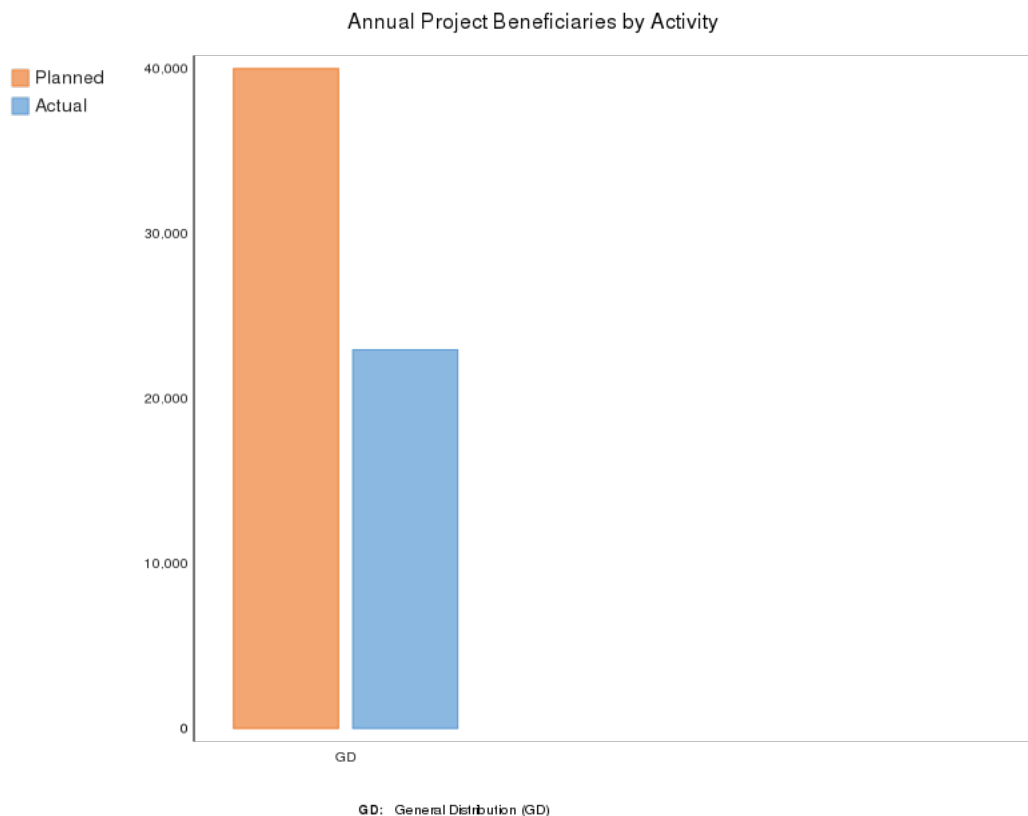
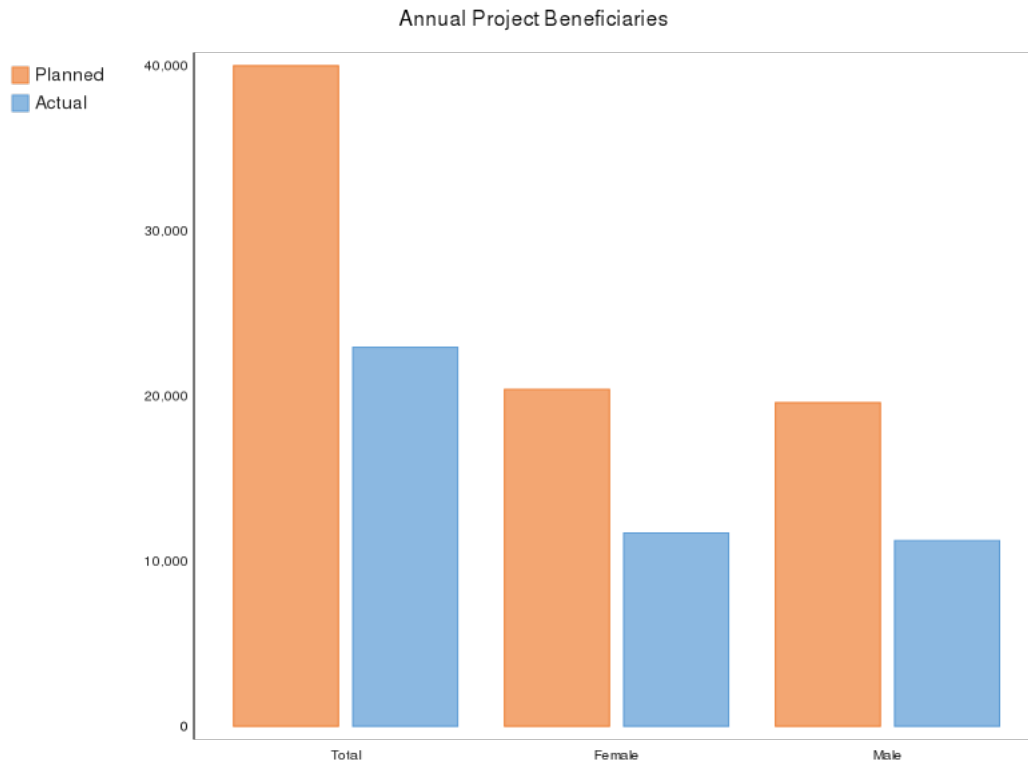
The selection of households eligible for assistance was done using a community participatory approach and verified by a team comprised of the village Divineguma development officer, the agriculture research and extension officer, village administrative officer, disaster management officer, community leaders, village representatives and members of welfare societies. WFP conducted an independent screening and verification of the beneficiary lists using WFP-adapted tools to ensure that only flood- and landslide-affected households were included.

It was estimated that 90 percent of the planned beneficiaries were already Divineguma recipients, as they were living below the poverty line prior to the cyclone. Therefore, the primary beneficiary criteria for relief was beneficiaries' residence in the most severe flood- and landslide-affected village clusters; enrolment in the Divineguma programme; and beneficiaries' inability to meet their daily dietary needs without additional assistance. Furthermore, a secondary selection criteria was used to prioritise households, including those who: i) were unable to return home in the short term; ii) had significant damage to their homes; and iii) had significant losses to their livelihoods and assets. The project targeted households rather than individuals, so households with pregnant or lactating women (PLW), infants or young children, as well as disabled or elderly household members, were also included.

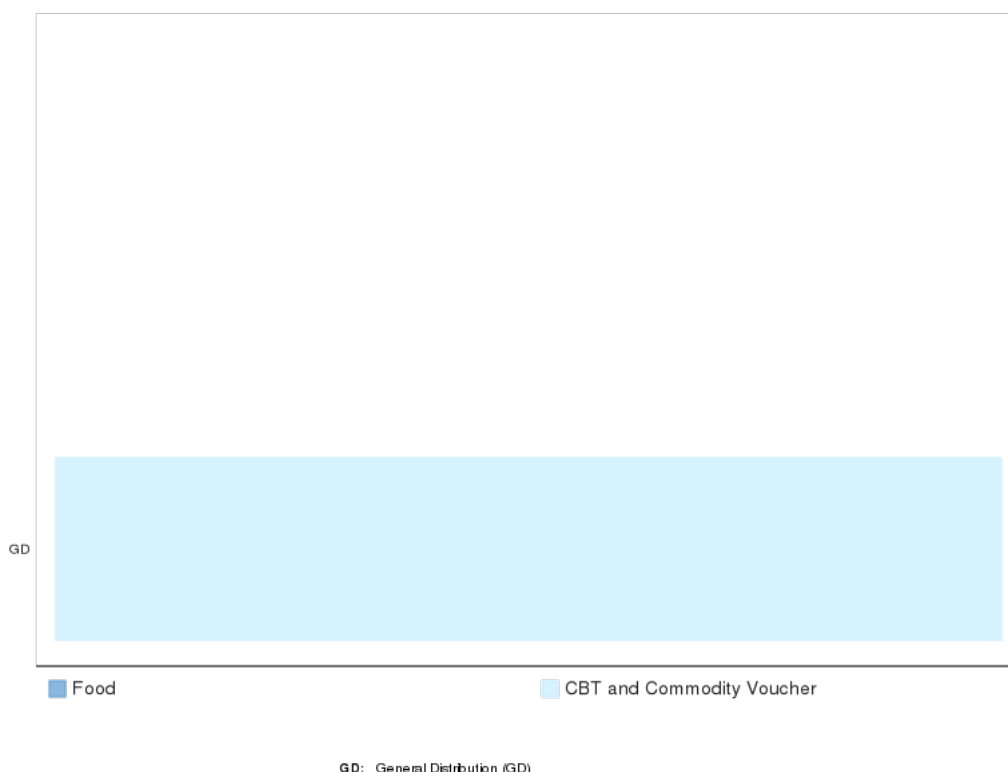
WFP identified additional households that were not included in the Divineguma social safety net programme but were severely affected by the disaster, estimated at ten percent of the planned beneficiaries. WFP supported these families to open accounts with the Divineguma bank so they could receive assistance through the project. The inclusion of affected people who were not already registered in the Divineguma programme into the social safety net programme was an innovative and forward-thinking approach to support the Government to enhance the ability of their safety net to respond in case of an emergency.

With the objective of developing the Government's technical capacity, 47 national, regional, and local government officials were trained on community targeting, beneficiary selection, effective and efficient use of cash-based

assistance, and monitoring and reporting on the cash-based transfer delivery. These trainings also covered information on gender and protection in emergencies. In addition, WFP provided beneficiaries with basic information on the importance of a balanced diet so that they could use the cash-based transfers to purchase varied and nutritious food items.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,800,000	1,040,577	57.8%
Total	1,800,000	1,040,577	57.8%

Operational Partnerships

WFP's emergency response operation was coordinated by the United Nations (UN) Country Team, led by the UN Resident Coordinator, to ensure alignment with other UN actors. WFP worked closely with other partners, and with the Government of Sri Lanka for the overall coordination of the emergency response.

A Letter of Understanding (LoU) was signed with the Department of Treasury Operations under the Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka. Following internal project approval delays resulting from late funding confirmations, the LoU was signed in the first week of July. The WFP-supported response was coordinated by the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, WFP's official line ministry, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare, Ministry of Public Administration and Home Affairs, National Disaster Relief Services Center, National Disaster Management Center, District Secretaries, Divisional Secretariats, community, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to ensure a coordinated approach to implementing the emergency response. Close coordination with Government was facilitated through meetings with the relevant actors at the national and district levels as well as through workshops.

The rapid needs assessment was jointly carried out by the Ministry of Disaster Management with technical assistance from WFP. A key informant questionnaire and focus group discussion guide were developed in

collaboration with all the partners. The government agencies deployed rapid field verification teams within the first week of the disaster, and primary data collection was carried out using a multi-sector approach adapted to the context, with support from WFP, the Sri Lanka Red Cross, and the Sri Lanka Family Planning Association.

The EMOP was implemented primarily through the national Divineguma safety net programme. As such the Government was responsible for targeting households for assistance, registration of Divineguma households, and the transfer of cash-based assistance to all targeted households. The Government also provided monitoring support.

It should be noted that WFP was able to bring together the Department of Divineguma, Ministry of Disaster Management and Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs to collaborate following the emergency and deliver relief assistance in a coordinated manner by way of cash-based transfers, and that based on the success of this response, the Government plans to include cash-based transfer standard operating procedures (SOP) in the National Emergency Operation Plan.

This operation was a part of WFP's wider corporate interest in utilising existing social safety nets to respond to disasters. The EMOP was the first time that WFP implemented a cash-based transfer programme through a government safety net in Sri Lanka and the first time the Government accepted to temporarily include affected households that were non-Divineguma beneficiaries into the Divineguma banking network in order to receive assistance. In addition, all services provided by the Government were at no cost to WFP and were considered as the Government's contribution towards WFP's response. The EMOP provided a unique opportunity for both WFP and Government to understand and learn from these relief efforts. As a result, WFP, with the support of the Government, was able to build an innovative mechanism to deliver efficient and effective relief assistance, which can be scaled for use in the event of future emergencies.

To avoid duplication of assistance, WFP relied on the Government to identify severely-affected households. WFP worked closely with the Government and other partners to ensure that WFP cash-based transfers were provided after dry rations provided by the Government were phased out, in order to ensure adequate continuation of food assistance and to prevent any duplication of support. Therefore, the households that received the cash-based assistance from WFP in the first week of August were not affected by the delays in project approval. Furthermore, in order to compensate for time lost, three months worth of cash-based assistance was transferred to the beneficiaries in one allotment. The last date of distribution was 14 September 2016.

Given the Government's interest in and potential to utilise the social safety net programme and the strong functioning network of markets, WFP continues to work on a longer-term partnership strategy to develop the Government's existing social safety net programme, Divineguma, into a more shock-responsive system, using cash-based transfers.

The EMOP relief assistance was made possible through funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, the WFP-Japan Association, the Government of Lithuania Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

Performance Monitoring

The emergency operation was overseen and managed by the WFP country office in Colombo given its close proximity to the targeted areas. WFP was responsible for monitoring and coordination with humanitarian partners and the Government to ensure relief assistance reached the intended beneficiaries.

WFP developed a semi-automated registration tool using Microsoft Excel with pre-populated household profile, gender, location, and other selection criteria with built-in error checking. This digital registration tool ensured compliance with targeting criteria, helped avoid double registration and made monitoring more efficient. The tool was shared with the Divineguma officers for data entry at the sub-village cluster level. Through this process, WFP was able to gather household information with personal identification information, ensuring a high level of accuracy in reaching beneficiaries during the emergency response. All beneficiary data collected through registration was encrypted and stored in an off-line server to ensure the protection of personal identification data.

WFP channelled funds through the Government's Treasury, in line with government financial regulations. Funds were then channelled from the Treasury to the Divineguma central bank account, which then transferred funds to households via their Divineguma bank accounts. The total value of cash-based transfers provided to beneficiaries was reconciled with WFP's fund disbursement by way of bank certifications, while household registration lists were matched against actual cash-based transfer recipient lists to ensure relief assistance reached the intended beneficiaries.

WFP conducted independent monitoring of the programme, including post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through beneficiary contact monitoring at camp locations and at households using electronic tablets for efficiency and accuracy. The distribution of assistance was monitored through both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. As part of its responsibilities in this operation, government officials of the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs and staff seconded by the Ministry of Agriculture participated in joint monitoring with WFP. Quantitative indicators were derived from the distribution reports and monitoring reports submitted by the Government, and were compared against the quantitative and qualitative data collected by WFP's monitoring staff. Gender disaggregated data were collected, where possible.

Efforts were made to ensure gender-sensitive monitoring, with half of the beneficiary verification and 60 percent of the project monitoring conducted by female staff. A gender-sensitive complaint and feedback mechanism for beneficiaries was set-up through the installation of a toll-free number at the WFP country office, which was managed by a trained female staff member.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome: Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Food assistance intervention through cash-based transfers

The USD 2.3 million EMOP aimed to reach 40,000 beneficiaries, or approximately 10,000 households based on an expected average family size of four members. With the limited financial resources received (58 percent of requirements), WFP reached 22,950 people (57 percent of the target) from 75 percent of the planned households. This was a result of the fact that actual family sizes were smaller than expected, especially in urban areas—a lesson learned from the operation that will be considered in future project planning. The remaining 25 percent of planned households were assisted primarily by the Government.

Efforts to encourage the registration of female family members as the recipients of cash-based transfers resulted in two thirds of the recipients of assistance being women. Since the disaggregated age and gender breakdown of beneficiaries was not provided by partners, the demographic breakdown of beneficiaries reached was derived from the latest national population census from the Department of Census and Statistics.

It should be noted that WFP had no pre-existing assistance programmes in the more urban flood-affected and rural landslide-affected areas before the disaster. As this was a sudden onset disaster and short-term response operation, there was insufficient time to gather baseline data on household food consumption scores (FCS). However, based on post-distribution monitoring (PDM), beneficiaries indicated that WFP's cash-based transfer assistance contributed positively to ensure their food needs were met. Cash-based transfers received by affected households were used to purchase necessary food items to meet their basic nutrient requirements. The proportion of household expenditure on food commodities was reported at 52 percent, slightly higher than the national average of 50 percent. The result shows more than 90 percent of the assisted beneficiaries had adequate food consumption, while only three percent reported borderline food consumption levels. There was no significant difference identified in food consumption levels between households headed by men and women.

The PDM revealed that 31 percent of the assisted population resorted to negative coping strategies. The average Coping Strategy Index (CSI), which measures behavioural responses to food insecurity that people used to manage household food shortages, was reported as 6.18, indicating an acceptable level. The proportion of households headed by women who were using highly negative coping strategies (12 percent) was higher compared to that of households headed by men (9 percent). Monitoring results found that livelihood recovery took more time among households headed by women as compared to those headed by men.

Through the use of cash-based transfers, WFP was able to draw attention to the broader possibility of including vulnerable people in the country's social protection system for emergency assistance. The project was conducted with the perspective that providing cash in emergencies is not only part of the humanitarian response, but also an element of the social protection plan.

As a follow-up activity intended to develop the Government's capacity, after the completion of EMOP response, a two-day lessons learned workshop was held in November 2016 at the Ministry of Disaster Management, which was attended by 68 participants from various government institutions, the World Bank, United Nations (UN) agencies, and international and local non-governmental organizations (NGO). The workshop reviewed the Government and WFP's joint emergency programme activities; identified best practices; and took stock of achievements, challenges, and areas of potential improvements for future collaboration for support and assistance, including in the area of the

social safety nets. The workshop brought together government ministries that had not previously worked together in emergencies. The lessons learned workshop recommended: 1) using the Government's safety net programme, Divineguma, to respond to emergencies in the future and strengthening its capacity for this purpose; 2) developing a standard operating procedure for emergency response to improve collaboration among all stakeholders under the coordination of the Ministry of Disaster Management; and 3) providing technical and capacity support to the Ministry in emergency preparedness, assessment, and early warning, including WFP's 72-hour assessment methodology, as well as its flood and drought monitoring and surveillance systems. WFP and the Government plan to develop further and use the social safety net cash-based delivery model based on the recommendations and inter-agency linkages built during the workshop in order to strengthen national emergency responses.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender considerations remained central to WFP's response. WFP advocated for equal numbers of men and women to sit on the beneficiary selection committee, and for household bank accounts to be opened in the name of women household members. This effort resulted in more than half of the new bank accounts (55 percent) opened under the project being in women's names, as well as an increase in women's financial inclusion and access to credit at lower rates.

The project planned to increase women's participation by encouraging a female family member to register as the cash recipient. WFP consulted with the Government, United Nations agencies, and community-based organizations to identify and implement prevention strategies to limit the potential risks associated with cash-based transfers, such as gender-based violence.

In accordance with WFP's Gender Policy, the project integrated gender equality and women's empowerment into all activities, by ensuring women and men's equal participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of gender-sensitive interventions. As part of the community participation in the programme, women held more than half the leadership positions in project management committees.

WFP used the emergency response operation as an opportunity to sensitise government officials on the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment and to explore the potential of including a gender-sensitive lens into the existing Divineguma system. During counterpart training conducted at the national and district levels, WFP placed emphasis on gender equality. This helped ensure gender responsiveness and accountability in the implementation of assistance to equally benefit men and women, with a particular focus on households headed by women.

Sixty percent of the government officers engaged in beneficiary screening, selection, registration, and project implementation, as well as more than 80 percent of banking staff who served the beneficiaries, were women. Moreover, this intervention afforded WFP an opportunity to work with Divineguma to further include gender considerations in the targeting and implementation of national safety nets over the long term.

In partnership with the Department of Divineguma Development, through the Divineguma development officers, sensitisation sessions and messaging were conducted for beneficiaries, both male and female, on the benefits of joint decision-making on the use of the assistance and on the importance of gender equity in using cash-based transfers to ensure food security in the household.

Overall, monitoring findings showed that in 62 percent of beneficiary households, women made decisions over the use of cash, whilst in 29 percent of households the decisions were made together by women and men. The proportion of household expenditure on food was higher (58 percent) in households headed by women than in households headed by men (50 percent). Women heads of household were also the primary caregivers in beneficiary households and were in charge of preparing food, which played a key role in improving the households' nutritional status. The higher proportion of household expenditure on food by women contributed to the positive results in household food consumption and dietary diversity.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP worked in coordination with the Government to select Divineguma banks for cash withdrawal which were in close proximity to targeted households. This careful selection resulted in limiting travel times and minimising transportation costs for beneficiaries when collecting cash-based assistance. It also reduced potential safety risks travelling to and from cash collection points. Moreover, WFP worked with the Divineguma banks to ensure beneficiaries had access to cash withdrawals in dignified conditions. The Letter of Understanding between the Government and WFP stipulated that the full entitlement of cash-based assistance was to be transferred to the

beneficiaries' Divineguma bank accounts to be freely redeemed as cash without any cost to the beneficiary. The proportion of assisted people who did not report experiencing safety problems travelling to and from or at the Divineguma bank exceeded the project target. However, some women reported encountering potentially threatening wildlife during their travels to the Divineguma bank.

The provision of food assistance prevented the majority of households from adopting severely negative coping mechanisms. Overall, there were no security incidents nor gender-based violence reported and beneficiaries did not encounter security risks during the emergency operation.

In partnership with the Divineguma development officers at the village clusters, sensitisation on the emergency relief assistance was carried out in the affected areas. However, it was found that only 80 percent of assisted people were informed about who was included in the programme, 64 percent were informed about their entitlement, and 30 percent knew about the complaint system. These results will be taken into account when WFP plans similar emergency operations in future in order to ensure that the population in the affected areas is fully aware of the criteria for inclusion in the assistance programme, entitlements, and complaint mechanisms.

The majority of calls received through the toll-free hotline were inquiries either from households or village clusters that were not targeted by the relief programme. WFP responded immediately to these inquiries. For other complaints from beneficiaries, it took on average four days for WFP to respond and take action due to the need for clarification with the government authorities at the district level.

Stories from the Field

Malini (39) described her worries about securing food for her only child, baby Sujeevani—"We had nothing, no home, no livelihood, and our future was ruined. At the beginning, we had cooked meals from the Government, but I was very worried about starvation when the relief assistance was discontinued, I couldn't let my child starve".

Prior to the landslide, Malini and her husband Nimal (48) had a stable life, as they owned a tea plantation of 2.5 acres that generated an income of USD 410 per month. The landslide destroyed their home, made them landless, killed their relatives and friends, and jeopardised Sajeevani's secure future. With no livelihood or income, the family was unable to meet their daily food needs.

For the first time in Sri Lanka, the Government accepted to temporarily include landslide-affected households like Malini's into the Divineguma banking network in order to receive WFP cash-based assistance at no cost to the families.

Government officials registered Malini and her family at the camp where they were living to receive WFP assistance and provided information on their entitlement and the use of cash-based transfers to meet their dietary and nutritional needs.

In September, Malini and Nimal received their WFP entitlement for food through the Divineguma bank near their camp. "Now I can walk to the shop with my head held high and there is no need to beg for credit and buy sub-standard food like leftover vegetables. I can buy what we like to eat and can keep it in the tent", said Malini. "Food for my family is secure for three months. I will make use of this time to develop a livelihood and rebuild a home on the land provided by the Government to give my child a stable future", said Nimal.

Video of WFP's EMOP response

Following the disbursement of the cash-based transfers, WFP produced a film on the emergency relief assistance operation, including interviews with beneficiaries and government agencies involved in the operation. The video enabled WFP to share lessons learned from the EMOP and the ongoing work to build a shock-agile response through the government safety net, Divineguma. The video was shared with the Government, donors, development partners such as the World Bank, and international and national non-governmental organizations working on cash-based transfers and emergencies.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Nguyenduc Hoang. WFP cash-transfer beneficiary Malini (39) and her husband Nimal (48) with baby Sujeevani at a welfare camp location after a landslide in Aranayaka, Kegalle District.

Cross-cutting indicators: the latest follow-up values are reported under base values.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	19,600	20,400	40,000	11,245	11,704	22,949	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,147	1,147	2,294	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Children (5-18 years)	4,800	4,800	9,600	2,754	2,754	5,508	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	12,800	13,600	26,400	7,344	7,803	15,147	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	19,600	20,400	40,000	11,245	11,704	22,949	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	40,000	40,000	-	22,949	22,949	-	57.4%	57.4%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	10,000	10,000	-	7,364	7,364	-	73.6%	73.6%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	4,900	5,100	10,000	2,401	4,963	7,364	49.0%	97.3%	73.6%
Total participants	4,900	5,100	10,000	2,401	4,963	7,364	49.0%	97.3%	73.6%
Total beneficiaries	19,600	20,400	40,000	11,245	11,704	22,949	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Project End Target: 2016.11, Rapid Flood Assessment, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Rapid Flood Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>	<0.20	1.00	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Project End Target: 2016.11, Rapid Flood Assessment, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Rapid Flood Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>	<3.00	15.00	-	3.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Project End Target: 2016.11, Rapid Flood Assessment, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Rapid Flood Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	84.00	-	96.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	2.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	3.40
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	97.10
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	96.60
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Project End Target: 2016.11, Rapid Flood Assessment, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Rapid Flood Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>	>6.00	6.00	-	6.65
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	6.64
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>		-	-	6.66
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>FLOOD VICTIMS, Project End Target: 2016.11, Rapid Flood Assessment, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Rapid Flood Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	10.34	-	6.18

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	36	30	83.3%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	=50.00	28.85	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	=25.00	62.82	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	=25.00	8.33	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	=50.00	55.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	=60.00	55.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>70.00	27.54	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>80.00	98.97	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>70.00	28.36	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>80.00	81.41	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>70.00	25.16	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>80.00	95.87	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SRI LANKA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=2.00	2.00