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SPR Reading Guidance



Sri Lanka Country Programme (2016-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

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

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP saw significant achievements in Sri Lanka in 2017, following the sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 road map. In particular, the National Country Strategic Review (CSR) on Food Security and Nutrition towards Zero Hunger was launched by the Government of Sri Lanka and the WFP Executive Director in February 2017. The CSR provided a rich consultative process and led to eight recommendations. The findings and recommendations laid the foundations for the development of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022), approved by the WFP Executive Board in November 2017.

With regard to resilience building activities, the first wave of cash-based resilience building/livelihood diversification projects, supported by a USD 4 million multi-year grant from the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), was rolled out. For the first-time, a USD 2 million grant was secured from the Peacebuilding Fund for 'Empower', a joint initiative of WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The project, which is planned to be implemented in 2018, aims to provide livelihood support to conflict-affected women.

In the face of another year of climatic shocks—both drought and floods—WFP was called on to assist, both through emergency response and preparedness. During floods and landslides in May 2017 following Cyclone Mora, the Ministry of Disaster Management requested WFP to carry out a rapid (72-hour) impact assessment, which was subsequently used as a basis to inform the national programmatic response. Furthermore, WFP assisted the Ministry in establishing a monitoring system called 'Platform for Real-Time Information and Situation Monitoring' (PRISM) to support its efforts to deal with Sri Lanka's worst drought in 40 years. In this context, WFP also provided relief assistance to 109,000 beneficiaries affected by drought and floods.

WFP continued its partnership with the Department of Samurdhi Development, which runs the country's largest social safety net programme. In the aftermath of drought, followed by the second year of floods and landslides, WFP delivered cash-based transfers through the network of Samurdhi community banks. The partnership aimed also to strengthen the shock-responsiveness of the national safety net system to enable effective and efficient assistance for those affected by disasters.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Sri Lanka graduated to a lower middle-income country in 2010, following nearly three decades of armed conflict, which ended in 2009. The country ranked 73rd out of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development Index. In relation to food security and nutrition, Sri Lanka ranked 84th out of 119 countries in the 2017 Global Hunger Index. According to the 2017 State of the World Food Security and Nutrition Report, 4.6 million Sri Lankans (22 percent of the population) were found to be undernourished. The degree of food insecurity was fragmented in the country with regional disparities being prevalent. The share of food-insecure and poor populations was higher in the Northern, Eastern and Uva Provinces, mainly in Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, Batticaloa, Badulla and Moneragala Districts. A nutritious diet was unaffordable to many in the estate sector as well as in the Eastern districts.

According to Sri Lanka's recently released demographic and health survey (2016), the prevalence of acute undernutrition among children aged 0–59 months was 15 percent, placing Sri Lanka among the countries with the highest prevalence in the world and indicative of a critical public health situation. In contrast, the prevalence of stunting was low at 17 percent according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) cut-off values for public health significance. Almost one in six newborns in Sri Lanka had low birth weight (<2,500 g), indicating a vicious cycle of malnutrition and the need for improved maternal nutrition. Regional disparities existed for both stunting and wasting levels, with children in the estate sector and rural sector being more vulnerable to malnutrition than those in the urban sector. According to a nutrition survey among primary school children conducted by the Medical Research Institute in 2016, one in three children aged 6–12 years was found to be thin (low body mass index for age) and one in five anaemic. The prevalence of thinness ranged from 20 percent in Colombo to 46.3 percent in Nuwara Eliya, where half of the population lived in the estate sector. If not prevented, malnutrition will continue to affect school-aged children, negatively impacting their ability to learn and develop.

While Sri Lanka achieved close to universal participation in primary education, it continued to face challenges in ensuring the quality of education and retention for secondary education according to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey from 2012. Completion rates were very high at over 98 percent for primary education, but dropped to 84 percent for lower secondary education level. Low quality of education service provision and consequentially low learning outcomes remained issues of great concern across all levels—primary, secondary and tertiary—with significant disparities across regions and population groups. Learning outcomes were poorest in the former conflict-affected areas of the North and East as well as the Central and Uva Provinces.

Sri Lanka remained highly vulnerable to climate change, being the fourth most climate-change-affected country in 2016 according to the Global Climate Risk Index 2018. In fact, in 2016 and 2017, Sri Lanka experienced the worst drought in 40 years, which resulted in a significant decline in rice paddy production—the lowest in the last ten years. The drought impacted 20 out of 25 districts and led to overall significant crop losses, increased debt levels, and reduced agricultural labour opportunities. The effects were detrimental to food security and nutrition, income levels and access to water cultivation, particularly amongst hardest-hit communities. The joint impact assessments by WFP, the Ministry of Disaster Management and humanitarian actors found that approximately 340,000 individuals were severely food-insecure, with some families resorting to negative coping strategies such as selling livelihood assets or taking children out of school. In contrast, in May 2017, the drought affected communities of Sri Lanka were hit by Tropical Cyclone Mora that caused the worst floods in 14 years. The floods spread across five major river basins, affecting approximately 620,000 people and resulting in 202 deaths and the destruction of thousands of houses.

The Government of Sri Lanka continued to implement its development priorities as articulated in the Vision 2025 and Public Investment Programme (2017–2020), aiming to address food insecurity, malnutrition and climate shocks as part of its commitment to achieving the sustainable development goal (SDG) 2: zero hunger. In this context, the Government led the consultation process for the national strategic review of food security and nutrition, which contributed to the design of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018–2022) for Sri Lanka. Strategic review recommendations were used to develop strategies and action plans under the National Multi-Sector Action Plan of Nutrition (NMSAPN). Given the increased vulnerability to natural disasters and fragmented poverty status, national social safety net programmes were crucial to improving the livelihoods of the people. In 2017, 17 social assistance and cash-based transfer programmes were active under the national social protection systems. The Samurdhi social welfare programme implemented by the Ministry of Social Empowerment's Department of Samurdhi

Development was the largest social protection system in Sri Lanka, benefiting 1.4 million families. Operating with more than 14,000 staff and more than 1,000 community bank branches, the programme assisted low-income and needy communities through the provision of social security, social welfare, development of human capital, promotion of livelihood development activities and provision of microfinance.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP is transitioning towards providing a more comprehensive 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. The transitional **country programme (2016–2017)**, with an approved budget of USD 19.7 million, focused on improving food and nutrition security, and building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks, through four components elaborated below.

Nutritional support for vulnerable groups: WFP aimed to provide technical assistance to the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) amongst children aged 6–59 months and PLW as well as in addressing micronutrient deficiencies. WFP's objective was to support the Government with technical assistance to improve the quality and quantity of locally-produced fortified food as well as promoting the consumption of fortified and nutritious food.

School meals programme: Complementing the Government's extensive national school meals programme which covers 1.2 million children, WFP sought to provide school meals to 158,000 schoolchildren in the Northern Province where food insecurity and undernutrition were the highest in the country. WFP advanced the plans to progressively transfer the school meals programme to the Government through technical assistance and policy advice to move towards one harmonized national school meals programme that follows international standards. Government officials participated in the Global Child Nutrition Forum which led to follow-up discussions with the line ministries and subsequently the Government decided to increase the coverage of the programme to ensure that vulnerable children have full access to education.

Resilience building to reduce risk and vulnerability to shocks: WFP's objective was to cooperate with and provide technical assistance to the Government to identify the most heavily climate-affected communities and households for inclusion in resilience building activities. Communities in 13 highly vulnerable districts were targeted for food assistance-for-assets activities and marketable skills training with the aim of providing them with opportunities to diversify their livelihoods and overcome food and nutrition insecurity. The resilience building programme was designed to link with the Government's social protection programmes. The most vulnerable households which were covered under the national social protection systems were prioritized for WFP's livelihood development and resilience building activities.

Emergency preparedness and response: WFP focused on providing technical advice and capacity support to the Government during the floods, landslides and drought while standing ready to deliver relief assistance in the form of food or cash-based transfers when needed. WFP launched the Emergency Operation 201072 (April–October 2017), with an approved budget of USD 3 million, to assist the Government with relief assistance to communities affected by drought and floods. The operation provided an opportunity to pilot the implementation of cash-based transfers through the nationwide network of community banks under Samurdhi, the national social safety net system, and to test the shock-responsiveness of the system.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP's overall support to the Government during the two-year country programme was restricted by a lack of resources. In 2017, the component of the country programme focused on nutrition support for vulnerable groups faced serious resource challenges, and with no new funding received during the year, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme could not be implemented.

Fortunately, the Country Office's trust fund—the Joint Programme of the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F)—permitted WFP to increase its technical support to the Ministry of Health in partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Initiatives carried out under the trust fund aimed to enhance the quality and quantity of the locally-produced nutritious corn-soya blend Thriposha, as well as explore the potential of rice fortification in Sri Lanka while continuing to support the Ministry of Health in strengthening the national nutrition surveillance system.

Through its school meals programme, in 2017 WFP provided a daily balanced meal for 158,300 children in the Northern Province using a donation from the Government of Sri Lanka (in-kind rice as well as cash for vegetables and condiments). The donation from the Government of Sri Lanka was complemented by multi-year carry-over funds from Canada and a donation of canned fish from Japan. WFP also mobilized more resources, including from emerging donors in the public and private sector, as was the case involving consultations with domestic private sector companies and provincial authorities, which ultimately led to contributions from two new private sector donors in 2017.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	6,540	6,540	13,080
Children (5-18 years)	102,603	96,663	199,266
Adults (18 years plus)	43,161	48,393	91,554
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	152,304	151,596	303,900





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,876	241	494	-	291	2,902
Single Country EMOP	-	-	23	-	-	23
Total Food Distributed in 2017	1,876	241	517	-	291	2,925



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	1,804,614	-	-
Single Country EMOP	2,844,243	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	4,648,856	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP purchased commodities locally, regionally and internationally in 2017. Split lentils were locally purchased, as beneficiaries preferred domestically grown varieties, which do not need pre-soaking. In addition, the local purchase of lentils significantly reduced delivery times and supported the local markets and small farmers. While local suppliers delivered the commodities to district warehouses, the Government took the title of internationally purchased WFP food commodities at the entry ports, and was responsible for laboratory testing, clearance of the cargo, as well as the transport to warehouses in Colombo, district warehouses and finally to the distribution points. An in-kind donation of 128 mt of dried fruits from Qatar arrived infested and was declared to be unfit for human consumption by the laboratory testing authority of Sri Lanka. Accordingly, the consignment was stored at the central warehouse in Colombo, awaiting disposal in accord with procedures.

In March 2017, WFP supported the Ministry of Health to conduct a supply chain assessment of Thripasha, the locally-produced nutritious corn-soya blend. The following main areas for improvement were identified: 1) procurement and quality control of raw materials and flaws in the Thripasha supply chain (lack of proper storage facilities at district and divisional level); 2) improper logistics management in the estate sector; 3) poor knowledge of food storage and handling by responsible staff; 4) delays in transport and inaccurate record keeping; and 5) food spoilage during transport and wastage during storage. The findings of the assessment have been endorsed by the Ministry and will enable the Government and the Thripasha factory to identify the types of tools that may be required to optimize the process. Based on the recommendations, the Government of Sri Lanka has taken actions to improve the identified shortcomings. Following the assessment, WFP organized a train-the-trainers workshop on warehouse management in seven of the nine provinces in Sri Lanka. The workshop has resulted in a better understanding of the gaps in the supply chain among Ministry of Health staff. However, it was noted that further assistance in this area would still be required.

WFP continued to strengthen the implementation of the Ministry of Disaster Management's national emergency preparedness plan in accord with the memorandum of understanding between WFP and the Ministry. As one of the first countries to be selected, in October 2017, WFP held an emergency logistics train-the-trainers workshop for over 30 participants from the Government, military, private sector, humanitarian and non-governmental organizations. The workshop covered strategic and operational emergency logistics, focusing on international emergency case studies. It aimed to provide practical exercises, promote the application of lessons learned and the

process of preparing a concept of operations (ConOps). The workshop sought to prepare the Ministry of Disaster Management and its partners to effectively respond to natural disasters or other emergencies by providing necessary support to the affected population. The workshop participants committed to training their subordinates and to rolling the training out to the regional and district levels.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Canned Fish	-	339	339
Split Lentils	368	-	368
Vegetable Oil	-	154	154
Total	368	492	861
Percentage	42.8%	57.2%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The combined efforts by the Government and WFP to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and low birth weight through supplementary feeding have not been effective owing to a lack of resources that led to the interruption of WFP's treatment of MAM programme. The lack of an appropriate treatment protocol and implementation modality for MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at the national level as well as clear criteria to target children suffering from MAM had been identified as the main challenge and will require further improvements.

Recent assessments of the production, supply chain and efficacy of the locally produced corn-soya blend Thripasha have been conducted with WFP assistance. WFP supported the Government in taking up the recommendations made by WFP-supported experts to strengthen the national MAM treatment programme. As a result, the Ministry of Health, through the Secretary of Health, has established a committee to develop an improved product for MAM. Currently the revised formula with increased energy density is being tested at the Institute of Technology. Furthermore, the Thripasha factory is putting in place a work plan to achieve standards issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and good manufacturing practices, as well as budgeting for the procurement of improved equipment, for example for electronic dosing to ensure the appropriate addition of vitamins and minerals.

The evaluation of WFP's portfolio in Sri Lanka (2011-2015) was published in January 2017. The six primary recommendations from the evaluation were to: 1) engage the Government as a full partner in the development of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP); 2) encourage all United Nations agencies to coordinate and streamline their activities in line with Sri Lanka's middle-income country status; 3) support the needs of internally displaced people; 4) continue offering specialist support to multi-sector nutrition approaches; 5) hand the WFP school meals programme over to the Government and integrate it with the national programme; and 6) strengthen economic analysis to inform the CSP development and programmatic interventions. During the year, WFP has taken action to address the recommendations of the evaluation and monitors closely their implementation.

Efforts were made to join forces with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to carry out an impact evaluation and monitor nutrition outcomes of food-assistance-for-assets projects. However, due to limited funding to establish baseline data, this has not yet been accomplished. The Country Office continues to advocate with donors the importance of gathering evidence on nutrition-sensitive interventions. Throughout 2017, WFP worked closely with the Government to progressively increase its ownership of the school meals programme in the Northern Province, as foreseen in the transition to the CSP. In preparation for the Government to subsume the school meals programme, WFP has advocated for Government commitment to adopt the home-grown school meals approach by supporting the participation of eight high-level Sri Lankan delegates in the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) in Montreal, Canada, in September 2017.

Trust Fund – Sustainable Development Goal Fund

In line with the Global Agenda 2030 and in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2—Zero Hunger, WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) worked together with the Government of Sri Lanka on the Joint Programme for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) through a multi-sector approach. The joint programme commenced in January 2015 and was completed in September 2017.

Under the programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine in a variety of initiatives:

- to conduct national nutrition baseline surveys for pregnant and lactating women and school children;
- to document the impact and opportunities of government investment on nutrition and food security;
- to complete a landscape analysis for rice fortification and a pilot programme on fortified rice for school children and households in order to evaluate the operational feasibility and acceptability to inform government interventions;
- to strengthen locally-produced fortified food commodities, such as Thriposha, through multi-sectoral advocacy and capacity development; and
- to promote the inter-linkage between health, nutrition and food security as a national development priority at all levels.

To strengthen the national nutrition information system, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health, organizing consultations on the national nutrition surveillance system with 378 government officials in 12 districts; providing training to 34 Medical Research Institute staff and survey enumerators on data collection and field lab sample analysis for baseline food and nutrition surveys; as well as conducting end-user training on the surveillance system for 50 participants. The revamped information management system for nutrition surveillance was rolled out in all the districts in 2017.

In an effort to address micronutrient deficiencies among the population, WFP also continued its collaboration 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 published in September 2017 and a pilot programme initiated to assess the acceptability and feasibility of rice fortification. The analysis showed that fortified rice was well accepted amongst the study groups. As part of the pilot programme, which was run in collaboration with the University of Peradeniya and the government-appointed technical advisory group (TAG), WFP provided fortified rice to 2,500 children in 60 schools and 2,000 adults in the Moneragala and Kandy Districts.

In March 2017, WFP in partnership with the Food Fortification Initiative, assisted the Ministry of Health in organizing a national food fortification workshop, which brought together over 100 participants from across sectors and led to the decision for voluntary fortification of rice as well as advocacy for fortified rice to be distributed through the national social safety net system. WFP also provided the Ministry of Agriculture's National Food Promotion Board (NFPB) with equipment valued at USD 65,000, as well as with technical assistance to produce fortified rice for the pilot programme and to serve as a model facility for in-country blending of fortified rice.

To facilitate knowledge sharing and technology transfer through South-South and triangular cooperation, an exchange mission to India and Bangladesh on rice fortification was organized for 17 delegates (government officials, representatives of the academia and the private sector). As a result of the mission, a presentation on rice fortification was made to the Food Advisory Committee, which then proposed to work on standard setting. In addition, a visit to Rwanda was arranged for officials from the Government of Sri Lanka and managers of the Thriposha factory, to observe the production of Super Cereal Plus.

Following WFP's advocacy efforts and technical support, a food fortification strategy is being developed and will be submitted to the cabinet of ministers for approval to introduce fortified rice in school meals and other social safety net programmes.

To provide sustainable nutritional support to vulnerable groups, WFP undertook efforts to enhance the quality and production capacity of Thriposha, which was distributed through the country's social safety net system. The national treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme using Thriposha has been in place since 1973 and in 2017, covered 1.1 million children aged 6–59 months affected by growth faltering, MAM and/or underweight, as well as pregnant and lactating women regardless of their nutritional status. Following WFP's technical assistance, the production capacity of Thriposha stabilized in 2017 after significant improvements in 2016. This allowed the Thriposha factory to meet the production requirements as well as to extend their products to the commercial market. In line with WFP's recommendations, in 2016 and 2017 the Thriposha factory undertook steps to improve the nutritional composition of the product by revising the formulation of the fortification premix to meet the World Health Organization's (WHO) standards for treatment of MAM products. WFP also supported the Government to carry out an effectiveness study, as well as product quality and supply chain assessments, the recommendations of which were taken up to improve the product. The effectiveness study found that, when adequately implemented

—including ensuring regular supply, proper training of health staff and in-depth nutrition awareness sessions—Thriposha had a significant impact on the weight gain of children. As a result of WFP's technical support, the Government has endorsed a plan to improve the product profile of Thriposha to make it better suitable for the treatment of MAM among children, as per the international standards.

WFP in partnership with the Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Network Secretariat organized nutrition workshops and training for civil society members, gathering 260 participants from Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Vavuniya, Hambantota, Polonnaruwa, Matale and Colombo Districts. The sessions focused on raising awareness of the importance of good nutrition especially during the first 1,000 days of life.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

To galvanize capacity to reach the most vulnerable, the country programme was implemented in partnership with the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, and community-based organizations. The Government contributed significantly to the qualitative implementation of WFP activities, particularly through the dedicated project management unit within the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, as well as six district management units in the Northern and Uva Provinces. These units coordinated implementation and monitored WFP-supported activities. This operational partnership arrangement helped strengthen programme delivery.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Strategic Outcome: Reduce undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Undertake nutritional support for vulnerable groups

In terms of nutritional support to vulnerable groups in Sri Lanka, especially women and children, WFP's main operational partner was the Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine. WFP intended to support the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through targeted supplementary feeding for children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). However, as a result of severe funding shortfalls, the treatment of MAM programme was not implemented in 2017.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Strategic Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

Activity: Undertake a school meals programme for primary and secondary school children

WFP supported the school meals programme in the Northern Province with lentils, vegetable oil and canned fish to complement the Government's provision of rice. The meals contributed 420 kcal, 40 g of protein and 30 g of fat to the schoolchildren's daily diet. The programme served 158,300 primary and secondary school children (52 percent boys, 48 percent girls) in grades 1–9. The Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Education and the Chief Secretary's Secretariat of the Northern Province were WFP's main partners for school meals and deworming activities. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education also implemented school health promotion activities and provided micronutrient supplementation including deworming to schoolchildren. The Public Health Inspector (PHI) and the school health promotion club organized regular nutrition education sessions at the schools. The PHI also maintained the school medical inspection cards, which helped monitor children's health.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Strategic Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Strengthening the capacity of the Government through technical assistance

WFP provided technical and policy support to the Government, particularly to the Ministry of Health, on food fortification and supplementary feeding under the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F). An overview is provided in the Trust Fund section of this report.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Strategic Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable community to reduce risk and impact of climatic shocks

WFP integrated its food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities with the Government initiatives to create greater impact in building community resilience. Following inception workshops led jointly by WFP and the Government in the first quarter of the year, community-based resilience building projects were implemented from May to November 2017 in Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Vavuniya Districts (in the Northern Province), Monaragala and Badulla Districts (in Uva Province), Matale and Nuwara Eliya Districts (in the Central Province), Polonnaruwa and Anuradhapura Districts (in the North Central Province) and Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts (in the Eastern Province). The activities focused on the most vulnerable households in village clusters that were severely affected by the drought and lean season. Households headed by women and households with disabled or elderly persons

were prioritized. Based on the recommendations of a market assessment and cash suitability analysis, WFP selected cash-based transfers as the modality of assistance. This was also in line with the Government of Sri Lanka's use of cash-based transfers as the default transfer modality in all public works programmes and social safety nets programmes. Project participants received a monthly cash transfer of USD 2.4 per work/training day which was sufficient to buy daily nutritious meals for their families.

The Government of Sri Lanka contributed USD 600,000 to cover structural costs for productive asset creation. WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Industries wherever possible, engaged community-based organizations like farmer organizations and Samurduhi (poverty alleviation) societies, which ran a very successful training programme for female entrepreneurs as part of an FFA activity. WFP strengthened the capacity of national and local government staff and engaged line ministries through training sessions with funding support from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). In November 2017, WFP organized a review workshop on resilience-building for all government partners to discuss issues related to programme implementation, monitoring and reporting. More than 40 officials from the 13 districts and national government agencies participated in the workshop, which was followed by a study tour to project sites in Matale District. As requested by the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) jointly conducted a crop and food security assessment mission (CFSAM) in June 2017. The findings were shared with the Government and international audiences. Moreover, as co-lead of the food security and agriculture sector, WFP actively participated in the Rapid Post Disaster Needs Assessment in May 2017.

The country programme was aligned to the 2013–2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). WFP, FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) co-led pillar 1 of the UNDAF: Equitable economic growth and sustainable livelihoods; and supported pillar 3: Governance, human rights, gender equality, social inclusion and protection; and pillar 4: Environmental sustainability, resilience to climate change and disaster-risk reduction.

Results

During 2017, total contributions of USD 2.32 million were received for the country programme, representing 24 percent of the overall requirement. Given the funding shortfalls, the programme deliverables were severely limited.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Strategic Outcome: Reduce undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Undertake nutritional support for vulnerable groups

As no resources for the nutrition component were received in 2017, the programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) could not be implemented, limiting WFP's ability to serve children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Recognizing the need for a strategic programmatic shift, WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2018–2022 will pursue the transition towards technical assistance and capacity strengthening under this activity.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Strategic Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

Activity: Undertake a school meals programme for primary and secondary school children

The WFP-supported school meals programme in the five districts in the Northern Province reached over 158,000 primary and secondary students in 974 schools in 2017. The programme continued to target the Northern Province as a result of its post-conflict assistance for recovery. Districts in the Northern Province are also more prone to climate-related disasters such as drought and floods, as well as to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Post-distribution monitoring showed that the programme provided a sturdy safety net since it provided children with nutritious meals and contributed to high retention rates for both boys and girls (above 99 percent). In 2017, 14 new schools were added to the WFP school meals programme at the request of the Government. This resulted in an increase in the average annual rate of change in the number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted schools. WFP facilitated the participation of Government stakeholders in the Global Child Nutrition Forum 2017, providing them with an opportunity to learn from different models, academic findings and best practices from other countries to strengthen the national school meals programme. WFP also invited the Government of Sri Lanka to its regional South Asia school meals meeting which took place from 27 to 29 November in New Delhi, India, where the participants shared national programme details and contributed to further strengthening the programme.

Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger

Strategic Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Strengthening the capacity of the Government through technical assistance

As the activity was conducted under the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F), results are stated in the dedicated section of this report.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Strategic Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

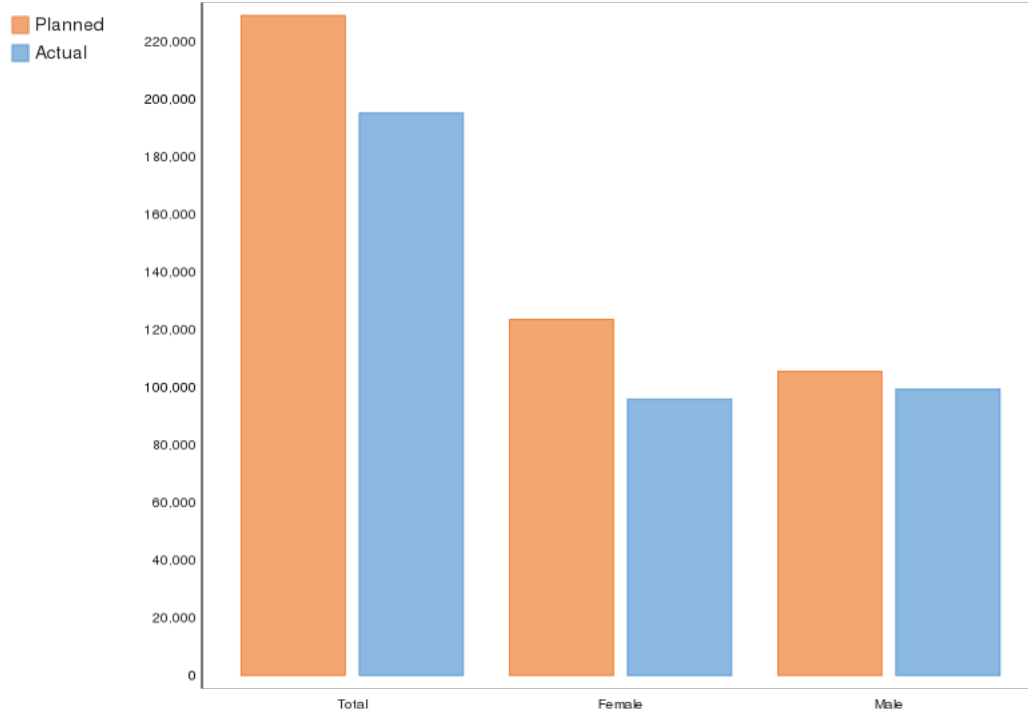
Activity: Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable community to reduce risk and impact of climatic shocks

WFP completed two cycles of food-assistance-for-assets activities during 2017. The first one had started in 2016 and spilled over into 2017. Entitlements for this cycle were partially provided through 2016 resources. The second cycle of assistance was implemented during 2017. As a result, the number of beneficiaries reached in 2017 (covering both cycles) was greater than planned (second cycle only). The number of beneficiaries assisted in the second cycle was 77 percent of the planned number—in line with the amount of cash distributed. The short-term income to participants was sufficient to purchase food as compensation for their work supporting the timely rehabilitation of productive infrastructure and restoration of agricultural assets, such as water reservoirs, community irrigation systems and home gardens. Taking into account the fact that in Sri Lanka women had less access to livelihood opportunities, special attention was given to ensure equal opportunities for men and women to participate in the project activities, while encouraging women's participation. This resulted in more women (4,800) taking part in the resilience-building activities than men (4,400).

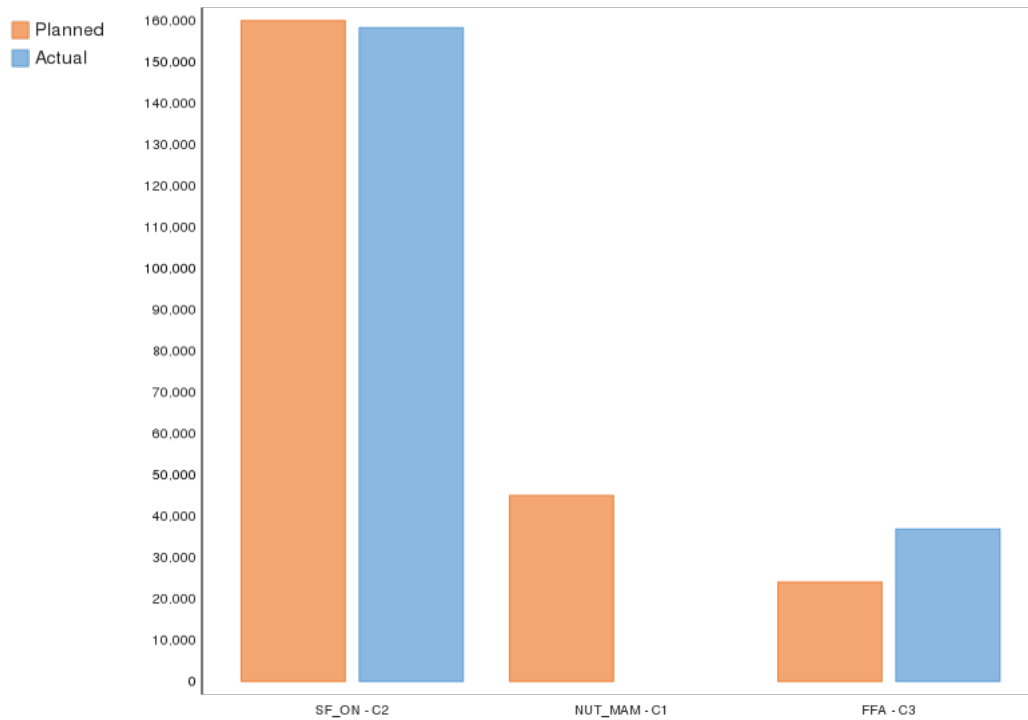
Overall, in 2017, participants built, restored or maintained 468 domestic water harvesting systems, 76 community water reservoirs and 24 vocational training centres. The construction of water harvesting systems resulted not only in better crop cultivation for home consumption, but also increased the income of the participating households through sales of crops. Water conservation supported the livelihoods of vulnerable households by expanding the crop varieties and increasing the yield per acre. Beneficiary contact monitoring results confirmed that the activities improved beneficiaries' access to livelihood assets, contributing to enhanced resilience and reduced risks of disasters and climatic shocks. The number of assets, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals was far higher than planned due to an underestimation of the target at the project planning stage. During the two-year project period, the percentage of households with poor food consumption score reduced from the baseline value of 6 percent to 2 percent in December 2017, as a result of the cash assistance to the vulnerable communities. This was a notable achievement considering the prolonged impact of the 2016–2017 drought. The reduction in the share of poor food consumption levels was notable particularly among households headed by women (from 12 to 2 percent). However, some households' food consumption score also deteriorated from 'acceptable' to 'borderline' as a result of the prevailing drought, increased food prices and lack of sustainable income opportunities. Faced with limited affordability and availability of food, households more frequently resorted to coping strategies. The post-distribution monitoring further revealed that households who had received WFP assistance retained a better diet diversity (6.2 out of 7) exceeding the project target of 5.8.

The National Capacity Index and the Community Asset Score were not monitored under the country programme.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

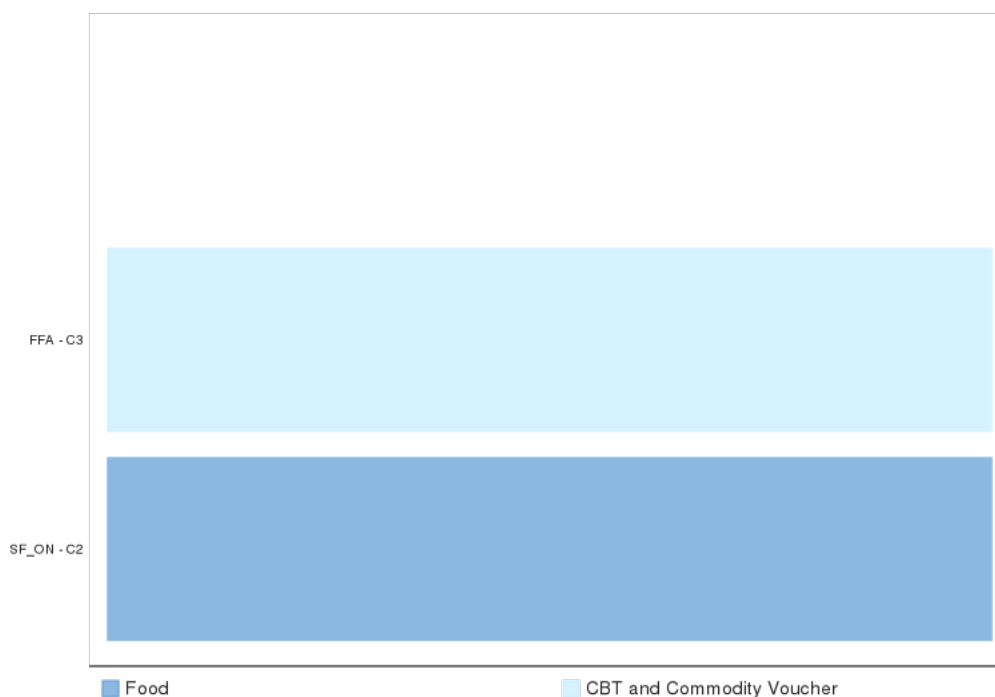


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 FFA: Food Assistance for Assets

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	1,278	-	-
Subtotal	1,278	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals			
Canned Fish	-	291	-
Lentils	1,176	-	-
Rice	2,520	1,876	74.4%
Split Lentils	-	494	-
Vegetable Oil	504	241	47.9%
Subtotal	4,200	2,902	69.1%
Total	5,478	2,902	53.0%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building			
Cash	2,325,600	1,804,614	77.6%
Total	2,325,600	1,804,614	77.6%

Performance Monitoring

During 2017, the corporate normative framework continued to guide performance monitoring in Sri Lanka. To ensure evidence-based decision making and improved reporting for its Country Strategic Plan 2018–2022, WFP aligned its monitoring system to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF) 2017–2021.

The school meals programme was monitored by staff deployed by the Ministry of Education who ensured the smooth implementation and distribution of meals to students. The majority of issues identified were settled at the schools during the monitoring visits, while more complex issues were resolved during the provincial review and national project steering meetings.

Resilience building activities were implemented by the district governments through their planning and management units. In addition, the Government deployed technical officers, agricultural research and extension officers and development officers to support effective implementation. WFP trained government counterparts in the collection and analysis of outcome indicators for food security and school meals using CRF guidelines. Together with Government counterparts, WFP conducted regular joint monitoring visits and held regular review meetings with government officials at the national and district levels. Weekly farm-gate, wholesale and consumer prices of key food commodities were obtained from the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI).

Given the interruption of the treatment of MAM programme in 2016, the performance indicators that reflect the quality of the programme were not monitored.

The use of COMET, WFP's country office tool for managing operations effectively, for output and outcome monitoring helped enhance evidence-based performance reporting and decision-making. Project baseline data were collected in the country programme's operational areas in coordination with the Government. All targets were set recognizing the contributions by the Government, and follow-up values were collected and analysed at key stages of the project.

WFP monitored the Government's implementation of programme activities from its five field offices in the Northern and Uva Provinces through regular on-site and post-distribution monitoring visits. Primary data were collected jointly by WFP field monitors and government officials using tablets that were equipped with a mobile data collection application. In addition, where possible, WFP used reliable secondary data from the Government, academia and research organizations to minimize monitoring costs.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2017, Sri Lanka ranked 109th out of 144 countries in 2017, down from 100th in 2016. While in the areas of health and educational attainments gender disparities were minor, the country's gender gap widened reflecting women's limited political empowerment and lack of economic participation and opportunities. Women's participation in the labour market was low at 37 percent compared to 63 percent for men, according to the Sri Lanka Labour Force Statistics, Third Quarter 2017. In addition, women faced significant inequality in their wages when performing similar work as men. A higher share of women than men worked in the agricultural sector, making women more vulnerable to climate-related shocks.

WFP and its partners used their contextual experience and consultations with communities to design activities around women's roles with the aim of creating equal opportunities for men and women. With particular attention to the correlation between food insecurity and gender, WFP aimed to support the Government's plan of creating equal access for men and women to better jobs through resilience building activities. Men and women were equally

represented in the process of identifying and accessing resilience building activities, and considerations were given to gender-differentiated needs. In the course of the activities, disadvantaged women were selected to receive training on marketable skills and income-generating activities. This has increased the participating women's employment opportunities in industries such as furniture and handicraft manufacturing as well as cloth production. The training also supported women in starting small enterprises and marketing their products, both locally and internationally.

The proportion of women and men who participated in the resilience building activities was representative of the gender ratio of the operation and addressed the gender inequalities in terms of access to employment and control of productive assets. The share of female beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees increased from 70 to 88 percent over the year, exceeding the project end target of 50 percent. All members of the project management committee were trained on WFP's transfer modalities and the associated implications of distributing cash versus food. Post-distribution monitoring showed that in 58 percent of the participating households, men and women jointly made decisions about the use of WFP's cash transfers, while in 31.7 percent of the households, women were the primary decision makers.

Under the school meals programme, WFP advocated for equal participation of men and women in school meals programme management committees and supported women in attaining leadership positions. Parents of the assisted schoolchildren formed part of the school meals food management committees and actively participated in the decision-making processes.

WFP continued to work with the United Nations gender and gender-based violence task force, sharing experiences and learning from partner agencies, in order to promote gender equality in all WFP activities, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework. While mainstreaming gender, WFP has also moved towards a more strategic approach by recruiting a consultant to map staff capacity to implement WFP Gender Policy, whereby gaps identified in the assessment were used to develop a gender action plan and training sessions for WFP staff and counterparts.

During the Ten Days of Activism to End Gender-based Violence, information materials were shared with government counterparts. WFP also conducted a field-level gender workshop engaging participants from the resilience building programme as well as government authorities.

Recommendations from WFP's Sri Lanka gender study which was undertaken in 2017 to assess the link between gender, nutrition and food assistance-for-assets activities were incorporated into the project design and implementation. Gender mainstreaming training was provided to counterparts prior to assessment, distribution and monitoring activities to drive progress towards WFP's gender equality objectives.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

A community-based participatory approach was used in choosing the most vulnerable communities and households, while preference was given to households headed by women, as well as households with disabled or elderly persons.

Through capacity development and joint field missions, WFP and the Government ensured that the do-no-harm principle was followed and that the safety and dignity of beneficiaries at distribution sites were addressed in planning and in the implementation of activities. WFP worked closely with the government authorities to ensure the correct registration of beneficiaries at the village cluster level. The identity of beneficiaries was verified independently by WFP through household interviews in order to eliminate inclusion errors. WFP informed beneficiaries of their entitlements and where to seek more information or make a complaint. WFP also disseminated information materials on beneficiaries' rights and entitlements, which were displayed at various locations in village clusters. More than 80 percent of assisted people reported that they had received information about WFP assistance and their entitlement. Considerations about the protection of beneficiaries included aspects such as insecurity, distances travelled, physical barriers faced in accessing distribution sites, which were factored into the project design and implementation plans. Resilience building project locations were selected in collaboration with the Government to minimize the security risks and ensure the greatest convenience for project participants.

The share of assisted people who did not experience safety problems travelling to and from a WFP programme site increased to 93 percent from the baseline of 81 percent, but fell short of the project end target of 100 percent. Sporadic reports of safety issues were predominantly related to encounters with wild animals during the dry season when animals entered villages in search of food and water.

WFP distributed contact cards in local languages to all beneficiaries and provided them with the opportunity to seek information about WFP's assistance, voice their concerns or report any fraudulent activities to two beneficiary call centres operating at the country office and at the area office. The call centres proved to be effective in

demonstrating accountability and transparency. WFP often received calls before project implementation, predominantly with questions about entitlements. WFP also received calls from non-beneficiaries seeking clarification on selection and or eligibility criteria.

A Story Worth Telling - Foodscaping

Ms Munasinghe, a mother of two children, escaped domestic abuse and gender-based violence by obtaining a legal separation a few years ago. Since then, she has been living with her parents, sister and children in Matale. She had no permanent source of income and was living below the poverty line. With no land or other resources available, she and her family were food insecure.

In May 2017, she enrolled in WFP's resilience-building programme which created home vegetable gardens to improve beneficiaries' food consumption and generate income opportunities through sales of surplus vegetables. WFP provided her household with a 5,000-litre water storage unit, roofing sheets and drain pipes to harvest rainwater. Supplementing WFP's support, the Government offered technical assistance and promoted rainwater harvesting and storage systems. The Department of Agriculture provided extension services for her to start a home garden.

Ms Munasinghe was able to plant 43 varieties of vegetables, fruit trees and herbs. The garden was designed following a food scaping model, demonstrating various techniques, such as vertical gardening methods, cover crops, types of raised beds and ways to keep insects off the plants. "It's the perfect place for me to see and appreciate the beauty of nature and learn about plants and practices that can be used in gardens", Ms Munasinghe said.

In November 2017, Ms Munasinghe's home garden won the runner-up award for the Matale District at the 'Gardens for the City' competition organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Governor of the Central Province. "I am very happy to receive the award. All this started with WFP's assistance. We don't often come across foodscaping and I wanted to try it out. WFP's assistance not only gave my family a diversified food source and a regular income, it also allowed me to show that gardens can be both edible and beautiful", Ms Munasinghe expressed in delight.

Inspired by the progress of the home garden, she was interested in producing her own organic foods, and she began growing mushrooms at home. Mushrooms are a healthy addition to any diet, as they are low in calories and fat, rich in fibre, and contain high amounts of potassium. The excess food grown in her garden does not go to waste. She has established a market to sell her surplus produce and plans to further expand her homestead business. "Don't underestimate a person's courage in life to make things happen. I wish to thank WFP for giving me a second chance and believing in women like me", Ms Munasinghe concluded.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Nguyenduc Hoang

A beneficiary of a Food Assistance for Assets activity aimed at improving household water harvesting, in Bojahawewa, Ananuradhapura District.

Explanatory notes:

The amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners in the Partnership Indicators table is reported in Sri Lankan rupee (LKR).

The planned number of participants and beneficiaries of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activity reported in the data tables 'Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality' refers to one FFA assistance cycle, as per the project document. As in 2017 two assistance cycles were organized, the number of targeted participants and beneficiaries effectively doubled.

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	105,490	123,510	229,000	99,312	95,848	195,160	94.1%	77.6%	85.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition)	13,410	31,590	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-School Meals)	80,800	79,200	160,000	81,619	76,681	158,300	101.0%	96.8%	98.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building)	11,280	12,720	24,000	17,693	19,167	36,860	156.9%	150.7%	153.6%
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	5,355	6,030	11,385	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	8,055	9,045	17,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	16,515	16,515	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
By Residence status:									
Residents	13,410	31,590	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	80,800	79,200	160,000	81,619	76,681	158,300	101.0%	96.8%	98.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	80,800	79,200	160,000	81,619	76,681	158,300	101.0%	96.8%	98.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,200	1,200	2,400	1,843	1,843	3,686	153.6%	153.6%	153.6%
Children (5-18 years)	2,160	2,160	4,320	3,686	3,686	7,372	170.6%	170.6%	170.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,920	9,360	17,280	12,164	13,638	25,802	153.6%	145.7%	149.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	11,280	12,720	24,000	17,693	19,167	36,860	156.9%	150.7%	153.6%

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	160,000	-	160,000	158,300	-	158,300	98.9%	-	98.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	24,000	24,000	-	36,860	36,860	-	153.6%	153.6%

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)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									

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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	160,000	-	160,000	158,300	-	158,300	98.9%	-	98.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	6,000	6,000	-	9,215	9,215	-	153.6%	153.6%

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)
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	45,450	44,550	90,000	45,781	42,582	88,363	100.7%	95.6%	98.2%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	35,350	34,650	70,000	35,836	34,101	69,937	101.4%	98.4%	99.9%
Total participants	80,800	79,200	160,000	81,617	76,683	158,300	101.0%	96.8%	98.9%
Total beneficiaries	80,800	79,200	160,000	81,617	76,683	158,300	101.0%	96.8%	98.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,820	3,180	6,000	4,423	4,792	9,215	156.8%	150.7%	153.6%
Total participants	2,820	3,180	6,000	4,423	4,792	9,215	156.8%	150.7%	153.6%
Total beneficiaries	11,280	12,720	24,000	17,693	19,167	36,860	156.9%	150.7%	153.6%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

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)
Food Transfer-C1-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)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	5,358	6,042	11,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	8,037	9,063	17,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	13,395	31,605	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	>75.00	54.40	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	<15.00	40.40	-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	<15.00	5.20	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP consolidated reports</i>	>50.00	76.30	35.45	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
Production capacity of locally produced supplementary food (Thripasha) at improved quality (Mt/Hour)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP report (5.4 Mt per hour)</i>	=5.00	2.70	5.40	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>85.00	99.68	99.90	99.61
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>85.00	99.68	100.00	99.67
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>85.00	99.68	99.80	99.55
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>85.00	99.68	99.50	99.21
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>85.00	99.68	99.60	99.50
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>85.00	99.68	99.40	98.97
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	-3.30	0.90	3.18
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	6.80	2.50	1.22
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	-0.20	-0.50	5.07

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, joint with government	>1.00	-1.80	-1.50	8.25
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection	>1.00	-4.30	-1.80	3.17
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection	>1.00	0.60	-1.30	13.58
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
SRI LANKA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Survey report	>3.00	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Follow up survey	>80.00	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Primary data collection	<1.10	5.70	1.53	1.56
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Primary data collection	<5.60	27.90	7.63	13.02
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Primary data collection	<2.40	11.80	0.00	1.89

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Primary data collection	<1.00	4.50	3.33	1.44
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Primary data collection	<7.00	33.20	5.63	16.98
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Primary data collection	<5.40	27.00	10.00	11.51
Diet Diversity Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, primary data collection	>5.78	5.78	6.30	6.20
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, primary data collection	>5.47	5.47	6.39	6.09
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, primary data collection	>5.84	5.84	6.18	6.24
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.07, Joint survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM	<4.76	4.76	9.85	7.30
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM	=0.00	-	-	0.71

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	1	1	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	100	378	378.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	264	-	-
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	3	3	100.0%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	28,500	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	176	117.3%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	974	974	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	4	40.0%
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	item	10	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	80	568	710.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	5,000	3,015	60.3%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	48.85	-	58.06
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	46.56	-	31.72
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	4.58	-	10.22

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=50.00	70.00	-	88.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	100.00	-	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	80.80	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	89.90	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	85.90	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	89.80	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	52.00	-	90.94
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	51.00	-	88.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	54.00	-	89.90
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	>90.00	85.00	-	80.58
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	85.00	-	75.36
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	78.00	-	84.91
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	70.00	-	82.11
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	81.00	-	81.77
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	81.00	-	79.69

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=2.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=85,000,000.00	90,000,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100,000.00	277,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00503-01	Canned Fish	-	339
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Lentils	-	121
Private Donors	WPD-C-03504-01	Split Lentils	-	5
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-06	Split Lentils	-	79
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-06	Vegetable Oil	-	99
Private Donors	WPD-C-03872-05	Split Lentils	-	138
Private Donors	WPD-C-03872-05	Vegetable Oil	-	55
Qatar	QAT-C-00017-01	Dried Fruits	128	-
		Total	128	835