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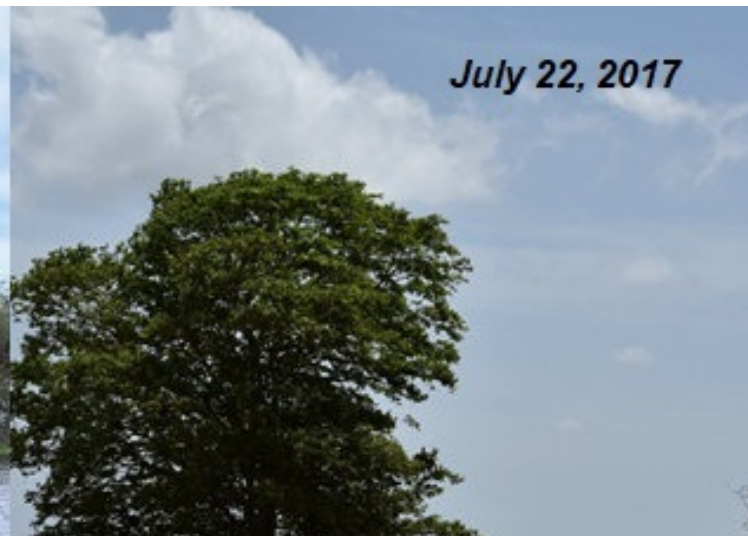
Contact Info

Thushara Keerthiratne
Thushara.Keerthiratne@wfp.org

Country Director
Brenda Barton

Further Information

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



Emergency assistance to the most vulnerable drought affected households

Standard Project Report 2017

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



World Food Programme

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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

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: Assistance to drought- and flood-affected households to meet food and nutrition needs

The overall goal of this emergency operation (EMOP) was to ensure the most vulnerable and food-insecure households affected by concurrent drought and floods had adequate access to food. This was done by providing surge support for the implementation of the Government's emergency response, contributing to sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 and 17, in line with WFP's strategic objective 1 (End hunger by protecting access to food) and strategic objective 5 (Partner for SDG results).

The main objectives of the EMOP were to provide immediate food assistance to the most severely affected households, to improve the shock-responsiveness of the national safety net programme, and to support the Government with disaster impact analysis and response prioritization using WFP's platform for real-time information and situation monitoring (PRISM).

In 2016, for the first time, WFP assisted flood-affected communities in Sri Lanka through the Department of Samurdhi Development—the largest social safety net programme in Sri Lanka to support vulnerable and poor people. The collaboration provided an opportunity for both WFP and the Government to understand advantages and shortcomings of using the national social safety net programme in emergency response, including aspects of coordination, training, communication, monitoring and cash transfer flows. Lessons learned were gathered and discussed during a workshop in October 2016, which helped the Government to outline ways forward for using social safety nets in future emergency response. EMOP 201072 was designed based on these lessons learned.

WFP signed a letter of understanding with the Ministry of Finance on 12 May 2017 on the drought response, with an addendum being signed on 28 June 2017 to extend the relief assistance to vulnerable households affected by the May 2017 floods. Cash-based transfers (CBTs) were selected as the main transfer modality based on the results of a cash suitability mapping and market monitoring conducted by WFP in 2016. Building on the experience from 2016, CBTs were channelled to the beneficiaries through the Samurdhi community banks of the Department of Samurdhi Development. The project was implemented jointly with the Ministries of National Policies and Economic Affairs; Disaster Management; Agriculture and Social Welfare. WFP led the coordination of the food security sector and reached out to humanitarian partners and the Government to ensure the assistance would reach the intended most vulnerable population.

Initially, under the EMOP, WFP planned to assist 25,000 persons in four districts (Mannar, Vavuniya, Moneragala and Kurunegala) that were severely affected by Sri Lanka's worst drought in 40 years. The geographical areas of the drought response were prioritized based on the severity of the drought impact, which was measured using agricultural and meteorological indicators generated through PRISM.

The targeting criteria for household selection were developed using the findings of the drought impact assessment conducted in February 2017 by the Ministry of Disaster Management with technical support from WFP. Agricultural labour households or landless farmers whose income generation activities were seriously impacted were recommended for assistance by WFP. Since the number of households who fulfilled the targeting criteria was substantially higher than the planned number of beneficiaries, WFP jointly with the Government prioritized drought-affected households headed by women who received assistance through the Department of Samurdhi Development and whose income was below the national poverty line. By following these household targeting criteria, WFP jointly with the Government provided cash to 8,435 households, predominantly headed by women or widows, reaching approximately 33,740 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary household was entitled to monthly CBTs of LKR 10,000 (USD 65) for a duration of four months.

A budget revision of the EMOP was approved in June 2017 to extend the assistance to 75,000 flood-affected people after Sri Lanka was hit by Tropical Cyclone Mora, which caused the worst floods in 14 years. The floods were spread across five major river basins and affected approximately 620,000 people, resulting in 202 deaths and the destruction of thousands of houses. Temporary shelters were set up to provide accommodation to over 80,000 people. Rapid verification studies conducted immediately after the floods found that markets remained functional. Therefore, CBTs were selected as transfer modality.

Under the flood response, 18,840 households, approximately 75,000 targeted beneficiaries, received monthly CBTs of LKR 10,000 (USD 65) for a period of two months. The targeting criteria for the flood response were based on the

results of a rapid flood impact assessment conducted by the Disaster Management Centre with technical support from WFP. Households in the 37 worst affected divisions of Ratnapura, Matara, Galle and Kalutara districts were selected based on a set of prioritization criteria: households who remained displaced at the time of response; households with severe damage to housing; households with severe asset loss; households with a death in the family due to floods or landslides; households including persons with disabilities; households headed by women or widows. Before the CBTs started, WFP provided a one-off distribution of 23 mt of pulses to meet the immediate food needs of the beneficiaries while they were still living in temporary shelters. WFP's contribution complemented the Government's provision of rice, vegetables and canned fish. The food distribution, implemented by the Ministry of Disaster Management, helped prolong the seven-day cooked meal assistance which had been organized by the Government with the support of village disaster management committees.

This EMOP also helped develop the capacity of community banks, national and sub-national technical officials of the Department of Samurdhi Development, as well as high-level managers of the Department of Samurdhi Development and the Ministry of Disaster Management. Technical training programmes and support on beneficiary registration and cash distribution reconciliation were offered to the staff of the 360 Samurdhi community banks that were engaged in the CBT disbursement process. National and sub-national officials of the Department of Samurdhi Development were trained on emergency CBT programmes and the most appropriate targeting strategies. Furthermore, technical exposure programmes were organized to share international experience on emergency CBT programmes including targeting, registration and impact monitoring with a view to strengthening the shock responsiveness of the existing safety net programmes.

WFP raised public awareness on nutrition by displaying nutrition messages in the banks and local administrative offices. In addition, WFP and partners shared leaflets with beneficiaries on the importance of a balanced diet and the appropriate intake of nutrient-rich foods, which aimed at influencing their food choices to make effective use of WFP's CBTs to purchase nutritious foods.

Results

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food

Activity: Assistance to drought- and flood-affected households to meet food and nutrition needs

The emergency operation (EMOP) reached 9 percent more beneficiaries than originally planned, as the Government identified more beneficiaries meeting the agreed targeting criteria, while the drought's impact continued until the end of 2017. However, overall cash transfer was only 58 percent against the plan, given the limited funding of the operation. With the resources made available, WFP revised the period of drought response from the initial six months to four months, ensuring that all targeted beneficiaries received the full amount of the monthly cash assistance.

WFP's drought response contributed to improved food consumption among the assisted households. Overall, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption levels increased from the baseline value in April 2017, achieving the project target. Consequently, the percentage of households with borderline food consumption levels reduced substantially thanks to WFP's assistance, especially among households headed by women.

While the baseline data showed a considerable difference between households headed by women and those headed by men, WFP's intervention successfully reduced this gap by targeting the most vulnerable households headed by women and widows. However, the continuous impact of the worst drought in Sri Lanka in 40 years hampered full achievement of WFP's targets, by prompting people to impose self-restrictions on their food consumption in order to be prepared for a prolonged drought.

As the drought is likely to impact food security until the end of the current agricultural season in April 2018, the coping capacities of affected households remained fragile. The average coping strategy index (CSI) increased compared to the baseline. Households mainly adopted food consumption-based coping strategies such as eating less preferred foods (70 percent of households resorted to this strategy at least once a week) or reducing the number of meals eaten in a day. Moreover, half of households reduced meal sizes at least once a week.

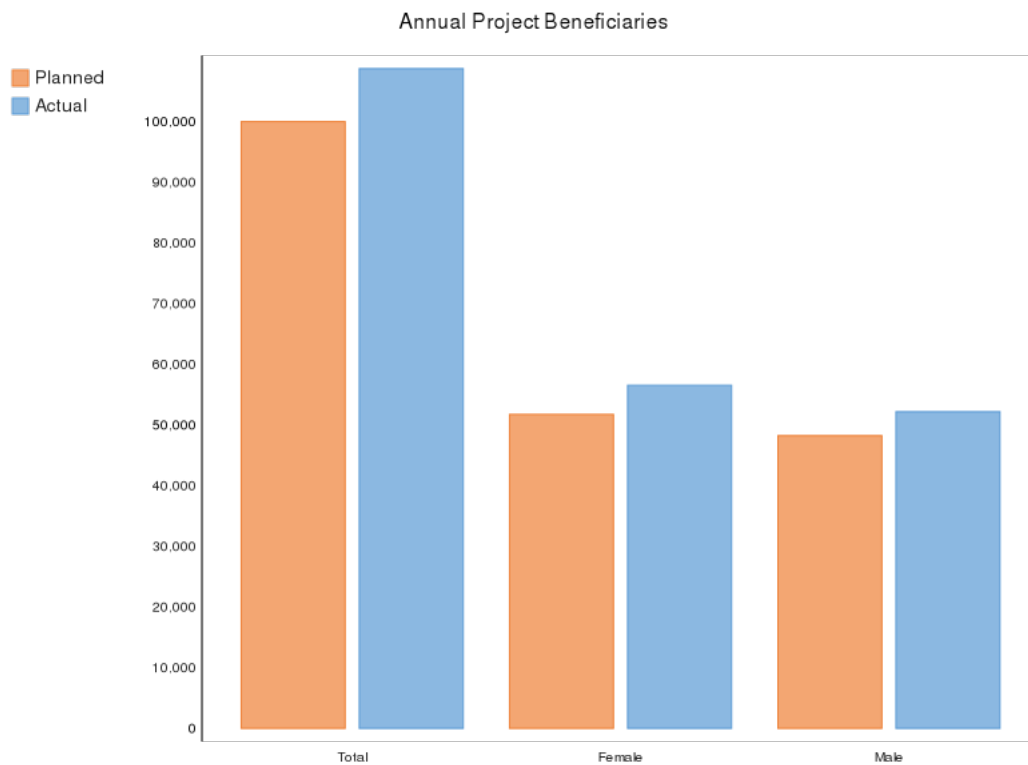
For the first time, food security analysis was supplemented by analysis of food expenditure and nutritional aspects of food consumption, as measured by the food expenditure share and food consumption score for nutrition. The drought posed challenges to the country in meeting the demand of essential food commodities. In spite of the Government's measures to control food prices by lifting rice import taxes and promoting the import of rice and coconut kernels, food prices in local markets almost tripled compared to the previous year. As a result, households' food expenditure share increased from 59 percent in April 2017 to 72 percent in November 2017. Households

headed by women spent a slightly higher share of their overall expenditures on food than households headed by men. Despite WFP's food assistance over four months, increased food prices and the continued impact of the drought on livelihoods meant that the project target of reducing households' food expenditure share to less than 50 percent of total expenditure could not be achieved.

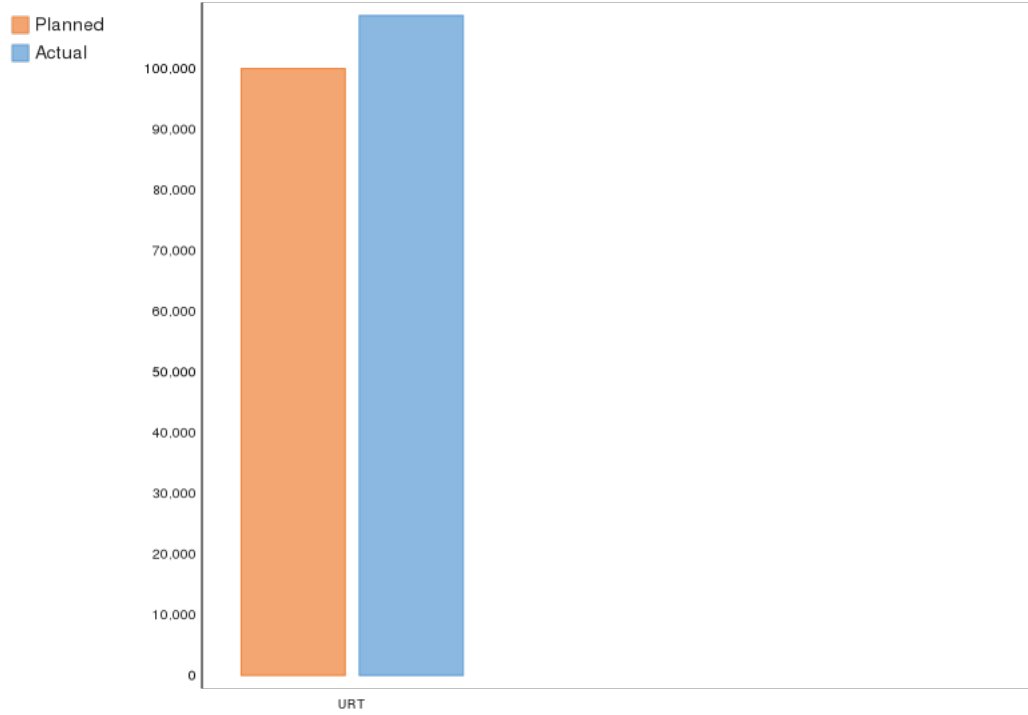
WFP's drought response contributed to a nutritional food intake among beneficiaries. Overall, 82 percent of the assisted households consumed vitamin A-rich food on a daily basis. However, households headed by women were less likely to do so than households headed by men. A similar trend was noted for the daily consumption of protein-rich food. Overall, iron-rich food was eaten far less frequently among all targeted households. However, the proportion of households indicating that they had not had an iron-rich meal in the last seven days was far higher among households headed by women than among those headed by men.

WFP's assistance to flood-affected households was provided only for a short duration (two months), and therefore no evaluation was conducted.

The EMOP supported government staff, especially bank officers of the Samurdhi community banks, through a training package on beneficiary registration and reconciliation. Monitoring results showed that the training contributed to expediting assistance to the most vulnerable populations and to ensuring that the support was provided in a smooth manner.

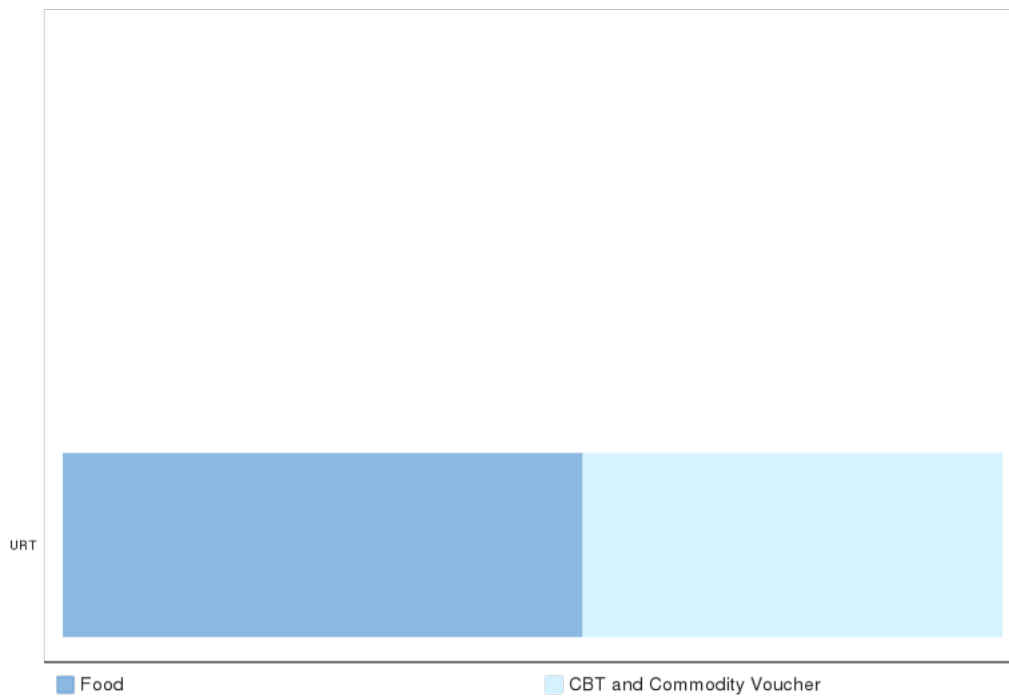


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food



Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Split Lentils | 23 | 23 | 100.0% |
| Total | 23 | 23 | 100.0% |



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

| Modality | Planned (USD) | Actual (USD) | % Actual v. Planned |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Cash | 4,867,500 | 2,844,243 | 58.4% |
| Total | 4,867,500 | 2,844,243 | 58.4% |

Performance Monitoring

The monitoring of the operation was planned and implemented in line with WFP's corporate results framework (CRF), which included enhanced food security analysis. WFP collaborated closely with the Government on project implementation and performance monitoring. A semi-automated Excel-based registration tool was used to collect beneficiary information including household profile, gender, age, location, and other selection criteria with built-in error checking. This tool also ensured compliance with targeting criteria, helped avoid double registration and made monitoring more efficient. All beneficiary data collected were encrypted and stored on an offline server to ensure the protection of personal identification data.

The registration tool was shared with the Samurdhi officials for data entry at the sub-village cluster level. WFP trained the officials involved in the registration process on the use of the registration tools and targeting criteria. After the completion of the registration process, WFP conducted an independent verification of a sample of targeted households in order to check the precision with which the agreed targeting criteria were applied.

WFP channelled cash assistance to vulnerable households through the Ministry of Finance, in line with the Government's financial regulations. From there, funds were transferred to the Department of Samurdhi Development and further channelled to the Samurdhi community banks. The total value of cash-based transfers (CBTs) provided to beneficiaries was reconciled with WFP's fund disbursement by way of bank certifications, while household registration lists were matched against actual CBT recipient lists to ensure that the relief assistance reached the intended beneficiaries.

WFP used beneficiary contact monitoring to verify the timely delivery of assistance to beneficiaries, and post distribution monitoring (PDM) to measure the food security outcomes of the project. WFP trained officials from the Ministry of National Policies, Ministry of Disaster Management and Department of Samurdhi Development on PDM who then conducted the PDM survey. A sample survey was conducted covering the project's operational area using electronic devices and the KoBo Toolbox—an open-source online data collection tool for humanitarian use.

Distributions were monitored using quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Quantitative data were extracted from the distribution reports and monitoring reports submitted by the Government and compared against the quantitative and qualitative data collected by WFP's monitoring staff. Sex- and age-disaggregated data were collected wherever possible, especially during the PDM. Efforts were made to conduct gender-sensitive monitoring, with the inclusion of training modules on gender sensitivity for enumerators. WFP also ensured a gender balance among the teams who were selected for beneficiary verification and project monitoring.

Based on monitoring findings and beneficiaries' feedback, recommendations for future CBT programmes were developed regarding the need to map the emergency CBT process, measure the timeline, guide the cash flow process where considered inefficient, and develop a new business process model in consultation with partners.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender considerations remained central to WFP's response.

In Sri Lanka, women's participation in the labour market remained overall low at 37 percent compared to 63 percent among men, according to the Sri Lanka Labour Force Statistics, third quarter 2017. Women often take on the role of care providers in the household, having limited access to and control of financial resources. It was anticipated that enhancing their ability to control and manage resources would allow them to make childcare-related decisions in a more effective manner.

Therefore, the project aimed to increase women's participation by encouraging households to open a bank account in the name of a female family member and to register her as the recipient of the WFP cash entitlement. Cash-based transfers (CBTs) were made to female account holders of beneficiary households whenever possible. 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 CBTs, such as gender-based violence. In accordance with WFP's Gender Policy, the project integrated aspects to promote gender equality and women's empowerment into all activities, by ensuring women and men's equal participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project.

WFP advocated for equal numbers of women and men beneficiaries to sit on the beneficiary selection committee and for equal participation of women in leadership positions in project management committees. This was important to ensure women's voices were reflected in the decision-making process, considering that in Sri Lanka, the proportion of women in leadership positions at the community and national levels is low.

WFP used the emergency operation as an opportunity to raise awareness among government officials of the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment, and encouraged them to explore the potential of applying a gender-sensitive lens to the existing Samurdhi system. The Department of Samurdhi Development recognized the importance of ensuring gender equity in its targeting and programmatic approach to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction, as well as to a potential impact on nutrition outcomes among the targeted households.

During counterpart training conducted at the national and district levels, WFP emphasized gender equality. This helped ensure gender responsiveness and accountability in the implementation of assistance to equitably benefit women and men beneficiaries, with a particular focus on households headed by women.

In partnership with the Department of Samurdhi Development, men and women beneficiaries received messages and were invited to sensitization sessions on the benefits of joint decision-making on the use of the assistance and on the importance of gender equity in using CBTs to ensure food security in the household. Overall, monitoring findings showed that in 51 percent of beneficiary households, women made decisions over the use of cash, while in 42 percent of households decisions were made together by women and men.

The percentage of households where women decided independently over the use of the cash saw a significant increase from the baseline value of 25 percent in April 2017 to 51 percent in November 2017. CBTs to female members of the households, as well as increased nutrition and gender awareness, might have influenced these changes in the decision-making process.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP and cooperating partners implemented various measures to avoid exposing affected populations to protection risks and to strengthen accountability to beneficiaries through information provision and a responsive complaint and feedback mechanism:

Beneficiaries were targeted following established and accepted government procedures, which incorporated local level decision-making. The Government's grievance mechanism ensured accountability to the affected population and enabled communication with community members. WFP also consulted with United Nations and other operational partners to coordinate on any protection issues, as needed.

In addition, WFP set up a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) for beneficiaries through the installation of a toll-free hotline, taking into account gender norms and sensitivities. WFP had a female operator to respond to female callers, which was appropriate in the context of Sri Lanka where women feel more comfortable expressing their grievances to other women than to men. The operators received an orientation on WFP's gender policy and other basic gender concepts. Beneficiaries could state any grievances they had about the programme. All appeals

made through this CFM were screened, and referrals were made to the respective line agencies and ministries for their urgent action.

Cash entitlements were transferred to beneficiaries through the Samurdhi community banks, which have over 1,000 branches across the country. All beneficiaries received the cash assistance in dignified conditions, and no additional transaction costs occurred during cash withdrawals. None of the beneficiary households reported issues regarding safety or gender-based violence when accessing the banks, but the distance to the bank and the transport cost incurred were reported as concerns, particularly by women.

WFP informed beneficiaries about their cash entitlements and the duration of assistance. Process monitoring found that 75 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of their entitlements. In order to increase the level of awareness and accountability to affected populations, WFP distributed leaflets to all beneficiaries containing the details of the toll-free hotline for feedback and complaints.

Story Worth Telling: A mother picking up the pieces when her world has been washed away

Chandani was at work on the morning of 26 May 2017, at a local tea factory in the small village of Kotapola in Matara District, southern Sri Lanka. Her husband was at home looking after their two young children. The monsoon rains had started days earlier and flooding had already affected several of their friends and neighbours. As their home was located high on the forested slope of a hill overlooking the village, it seemed safe from the effects of the rains.

However, while Chandani was working, a landslide—a river of mud, trees and debris—swept her home and family away. The landslide, covering over 12 km, completely destroyed 7 houses and killed 24 people from her village, including her husband and children.

Those who survived took shelter in a nearby school, along with hundreds of others affected by the flooding. The Government set up an emergency assistance centre and, at the height of the emergency, 562 people from 157 families were sheltering there. A week after the worst peak of flooding, 131 families had left, either to return to their homes or to seek alternative shelter with family and friends. Those remaining had either lost their homes completely or were unable to return since the Government had determined that their homes, though undamaged, were a serious safety risk.

WFP met the immediate food needs of the severely affected vulnerable population by delivering lentils to the temporary shelters. Upon return to their homes, WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBTs) for a two-month period, ensuring basic food security for people like Chandani who had lost everything. When asked how they were planning to rebuild their lives, the uniform response was one of despair and uncertainty.

While no amount of money can bring back the lives of those lost, and rebuilding will take time and continued government support, WFP's CBTs were the first step on the road to recovery for those worst affected by the disaster, as Chandani recognized, "We owe our due respect to WFP for the cash assistance, which helped a lot to meet our food needs—especially that of the children here, who got access to healthy food like eggs and fruits during this devastation."

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Nguyenduc Hoang

Tabbowa tank at Karuwalagaswewa, Puttalam District, on 17 May 2016 and 22 July 2017.

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 | 48,250 | 51,750 | 100,000 | 52,195 | 56,545 | 108,740 | 108.2% | 109.3% | 108.7% |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,437 | 5,437 | 10,874 | 108.7% | 108.7% | 108.7% |
| Children (5-18 years) | 10,250 | 10,000 | 20,250 | 10,874 | 10,874 | 21,748 | 106.1% | 108.7% | 107.4% |
| Adults (18 years plus) | 33,000 | 36,750 | 69,750 | 35,884 | 40,234 | 76,118 | 108.7% | 109.5% | 109.1% |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Residents | 48,250 | 51,750 | 100,000 | 52,195 | 56,545 | 108,740 | 108.2% | 109.3% | 108.7% |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | 75,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 75,000 | 60,612 | 108,740 | 100.0% | 60.6% | 108.7% |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | 18,750 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 18,750 | 15,153 | 27,185 | 100.0% | 60.6% | 108.7% |

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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfers | 12,000 | 13,000 | 25,000 | 13,049 | 14,136 | 27,185 | 108.7% | 108.7% | 108.7% |
| Total participants | 12,000 | 13,000 | 25,000 | 13,049 | 14,136 | 27,185 | 108.7% | 108.7% | 108.7% |
| Total beneficiaries | 48,250 | 51,750 | 100,000 | 52,195 | 56,545 | 108,740 | 108.2% | 109.3% | 108.7% |

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| SR1 Everyone has access to food | | | | |
| Cash assistance to drought, flood affected households to meet nutritional food needs | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <5.40 | 5.42 | - | 8.96 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <6.70 | 6.75 | - | 9.12 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <6.10 | 6.18 | - | 9.04 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | >79.00 | 68.00 | - | 82.20 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | >79.00 | 78.00 | - | 80.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | >79.00 | 77.00 | - | 81.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <20.00 | 28.00 | - | 11.00 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <20.00 | 20.00 | - | 15.00 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <20.00 | 21.00 | - | 13.20 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <1.00 | 4.00 | - | 6.80 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <1.00 | 1.00 | - | 4.30 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <1.00 | 2.00 | - | 5.40 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 18.35 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 7.50 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 16.67 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 0.92 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 0.00 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 0.78 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 0.46 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 0.00 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | =0.00 | - | - | 0.39 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <50.00 | 60.00 | - | 74.00 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <50.00 | 57.00 | - | 70.00 |
| Food Expenditure Share / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i> | <50.00 | 59.00 | - | 72.00 |

Output Indicators

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | | | | |
| Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 280 | 360 | 128.6% |
| Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging | individual | 10,000 | 6,050 | 60.5% |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 20 | 22 | 110.0% |
| Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging | individual | 10,000 | 12,800 | 128.0% |

Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >60.00 | 50.00 | - | 42.33 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | <20.00 | 25.00 | - | 6.51 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >20.00 | 25.00 | - | 51.16 |

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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 87.10 |

| 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, length of assistance) / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 92.31 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 87.89 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >90.00 | 0.00 | - | 84.88 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >90.00 | 0.00 | - | 99.41 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SRI LANKA DROUGHT RESPONSE DISTRICTS 2017, 1 Cash transfer to drought, flood affected people., Cash, Project End Target: 2017.11, Base value: 2017.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i> | >90.00 | 0.00 | - | 96.09 |

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity | Purchased in 2017 (mt) | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | | In-Kind | Cash |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-04172-01 | Split Lentils - Red | - | 26 |
| | | Total | - | 26 |