

SAVING
LIVES
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LIVES



Sri Lanka Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

With the launch of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, WFP embarked on a new path, emphasizing a shift from direct implementation to capacity strengthening with a view to assisting the Government of Sri Lanka with its efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. The CSP aims to leverage WFP's comparative advantages in support of national goals to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP's approach is oriented around four Strategic Outcomes:

- Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis-affected people have access to food all year round.
- Strategic Outcome 2: School-age children in food-insecure areas have access to food all year round.
- Strategic Outcome 3: Children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age have improved nutrition by 2025.
- Strategic Outcome 4: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round.

The CSP outlines the strategic direction and priority areas of support to the Government. WFP's contribution to the finalization of the National Emergency Operation Plan was one of the key achievements in 2018, followed by the development and testing of standard operating procedures.

In 2018, the Government of Sri Lanka endorsed the introduction of fortified rice in social safety net programmes and voluntary production. With WFP's technical and financial support, initial steps started to provide fortified rice through the national school feeding programme to 17,500 schoolchildren in the Anuradhapura District.

Under the umbrella of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, WFP became the co-chair of the SUN United Nations (UN)-Network along with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), representing the UN in the global and national multi-sectoral coordination on nutrition.

Together with the Government, WFP implemented resilience-building and livelihood support activities in 13 of Sri Lanka's 25 districts. Over 13,000 people in these districts benefited from food-assistance-for-assets activities and marketable skills training with the aim of diversifying livelihoods. In addition, WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) successfully launched a joint resilience-building project to strengthen the social integration, resilience, economic empowerment, and participation in peacebuilding of former female combatants who are economically and socially disadvantaged in Northern Sri Lanka.

The project on Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin gained momentum through the appointment of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as executing entity. Therefore, the Adaptation Fund Board agreed to extend the project for an additional year (until end-February 2020).

2018 marked WFP's 50th anniversary in Sri Lanka. As such, the World Food Day celebration was spearheaded by WFP and honoured by the participation of His Excellency, President Maithripala Sirisena, who took a pledge to improve nutrition and food security. Throughout the year, significant steps were taken to heighten advocacy and strategic partnerships with government ministries, academia, the private sector, and UN agencies, highlighting a shared commitment to achieving Zero Hunger by 2030.

148,631
total beneficiaries
in 2018

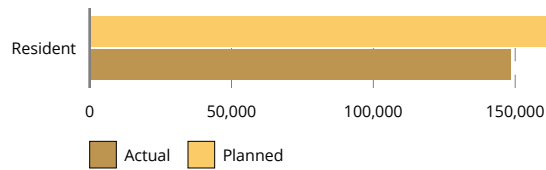


50%
female

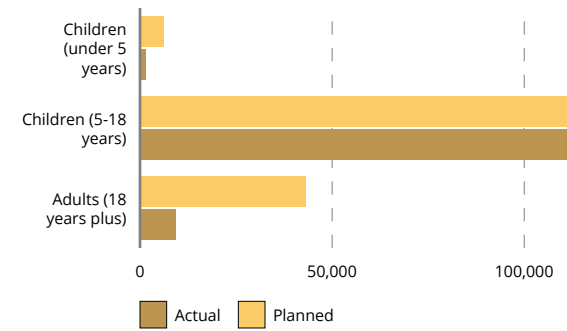


50%
male

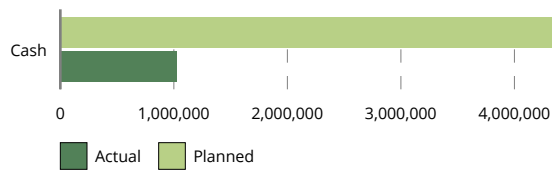
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



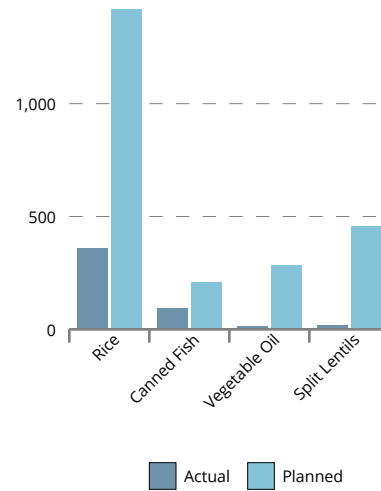
Beneficiaries by Age Group



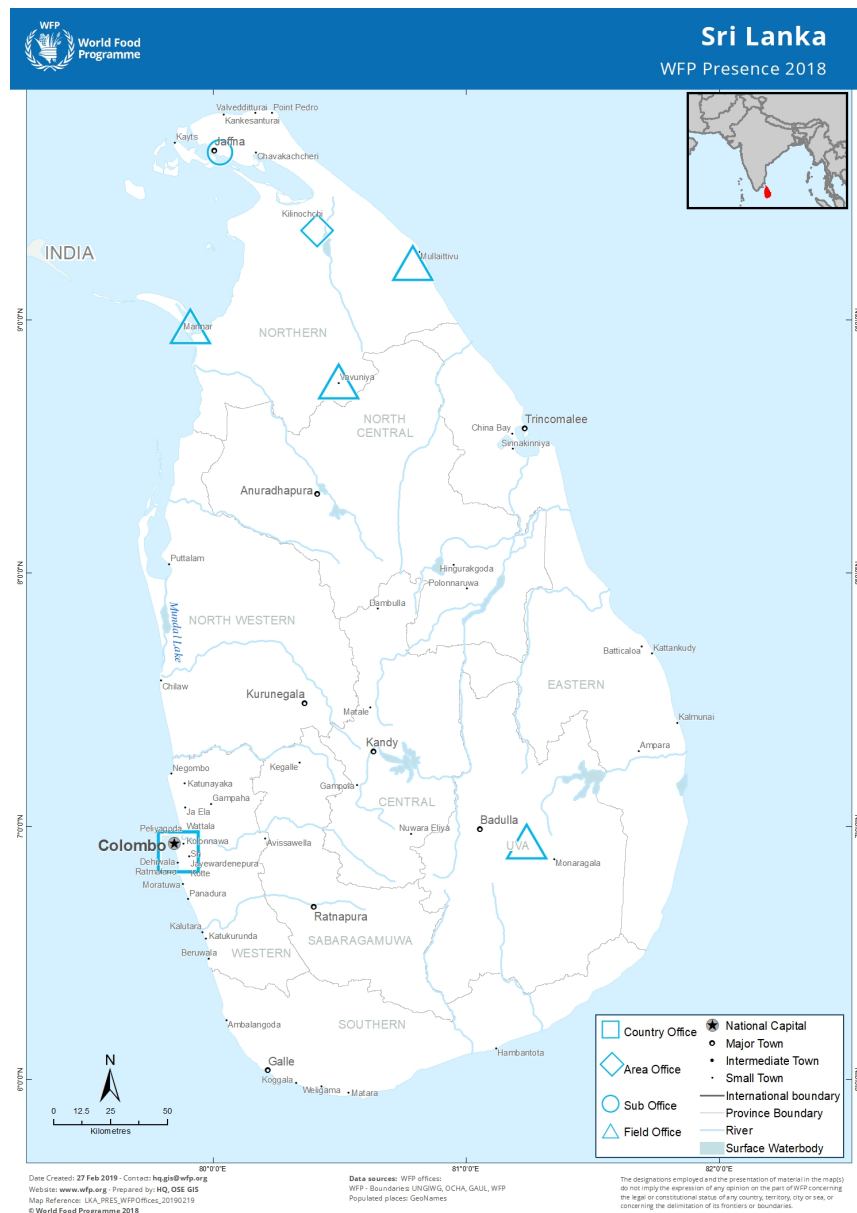
Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



Annual Food Distribution (mt)



Context and Operations



Sri Lanka graduated to a lower middle-income country status in 2010, following nearly three decades of armed conflict, which ended in 2009. In 2017, the country ranked 76th out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index. Despite significant progress on several human development and health indicators, Sri Lanka continues to face significant food security and nutrition challenges. The 2018 Global Hunger Index and 2018 Global Food Security Index rank Sri Lanka 67th out of 119 countries, and 67th out of 113 countries, respectively.

Sri Lanka is among the ten countries worldwide with a wasting prevalence above 15 percent, indicating a critical public health situation as per the World Health Organization (WHO) benchmark. Wasting and stunting rates of 15 percent and 17 percent respectively according to Sri Lanka's 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, have remained largely unchanged over the last ten years. Almost one in six newborns have low birth weight (<2,500 g), indicating a vicious cycle of malnutrition and the need for improved maternal nutrition. Regional disparities exist for both stunting and wasting levels, with children in the plantation and rural areas more vulnerable than those in urban areas. A nutrition survey among primary schoolchildren conducted by the Medical Research Institute in 2016 found that one in three children aged 6–12 years was underweight, and one in five anaemic. The prevalence of underweight ranged from 20 percent in the capital Colombo to 46.3 percent in Nuwara Eliya, where half of the population lives from work on plantations. The degree of food insecurity varies between regions. The prevalence of food insecurity and poverty is higher in the Uva, Northern and Eastern Provinces, particularly in Badulla, Moneragala, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi and Batticaloa districts. A nutritious diet is unaffordable to many families in the upcountry plantation areas as well as in the Eastern districts.

In the Global Climate Risk Index 2017, Sri Lanka lists as the second most affected country by extreme weather events, up from fourth in the previous year. Four consecutive years of climate-related disasters, including floods and landslides in 2015, 2016, 2017 and the most recent floods especially in the northern districts at the end of 2018, have undermined the resilience of households to shocks. The populations in affected areas have unsustainable levels of debts and limited access to household water for their basic requirements and irrigation activities. In addition, insufficient stocks of quality seeds and other agricultural inputs inhibit the implementation of much needed agricultural activities.

Addressing the country's vulnerability to climate shocks and the roots of malnutrition, the Government of Sri Lanka continues to pursue its development priorities as articulated in the Vision 2025 and the Public Investment Programme (2017-2020). The latter aims to address food insecurity, malnutrition and climate shocks as part of the country's commitment to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. The political instability faced by the country

during the last quarter of 2018 did not affect WFP's cooperation with the Government, as the line ministries continued to function.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 was developed jointly with the Government with a strong focus on capacity strengthening for the Government to address malnutrition through rice fortification for safety net programmes (particularly for the national school feeding programme), improvement of locally produced fortified foods, nutrition policy formulation, and social and behaviour change communication in collaboration with the private sector.

Capacity strengthening for the Government also focused on emergency preparedness and response through the operationalization of the National Emergency Operation Plan and the use of WFP's early warning and impact monitoring system, known in Sri Lanka as Platform for Real-time Information and Situation Monitoring (PRISM).

Given the country's increased vulnerability to climate-related disasters, national social safety net programmes are crucial to improve the livelihoods of the poor and play an important role in emergency response. Based on lessons learned from previous crisis responses, in 2018, WFP assisted the Government to establish an Emergency Response Unit within the Department of Samurdhi Development, which manages the country's largest social safety net programme. With its global expertise and systems for cash-based transfers, WFP is supporting the Government in enhancing its capacity to quickly identify and assist the most vulnerable communities during a crisis.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The total resource requirement for Sri Lanka's five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) amounts to USD 46.6 million. Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 4 included direct assistance through food and cash, accounting for the largest share of the requirements. To implement all eight activities under four Strategic Outcomes in 2018, WFP needed USD 11.8 million. By the end of 2018, WFP had resourced USD 14.6 million, of which USD 6.3 million were multi-year contributions. The migration of remaining resources from previous projects played a crucial role in initiating the implementation of CSP activities without a delay. While the resources in 2018 exceeded the budgeted amount for CSP implementation, most resources were earmarked to specific activities, such as climate adaptation and resilience building, leaving significant funding gaps for other activities, such as the school feeding programme.

Strategic Outcome 1 on crisis response received only 14 percent of its USD 3 million budget in 2018. However, as WFP did not have to provide any direct emergency response, the funding was sufficient.

Strategic Outcome 2 on nutrition-sensitive school feeding in partnership with the Government required USD 3.9 million for 2018, two-thirds of which were resourced. An in-kind canned fish contribution for the school feeding programme, carried forward from 2017, played a critical role in supporting the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) in the Northern Province, where WFP handed over the implementation of school feeding to the Government. With the funds available, secured through private sector contributions, WFP increased its capacity strengthening support on the nutrition-sensitive component of the NSFP. Furthermore, private sector contributions opened up the opportunity to fortify rice as a staple component of the NSFP.

The 2018 budget for Strategic Outcome 3, aimed at capacity strengthening of the Government to improve the nutrition status of children, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, was USD 668,000. This Outcome received 74 percent of resources needed, which allowed WFP to support the Ministry of Health in conducting the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis. In addition, funds were used to improve the nutrient profile of locally produced supplementary foods. WFP also assisted the Ministry in initiating a Nutrient Advocacy Campaign and was instrumental in the establishment of the SUN Business Network in the country.

Strategic Outcome 4 on climate adaptation and risk management, emergency preparedness and institutional capacity strengthening to improve shock-responsive social safety net systems, had a 2018 budget of USD 2.4 million. A multi-year contribution of USD 6.7 million for this Strategic Outcome allowed WFP to cover all 2018 needs and implement the activities as planned, which resulted in significant improvements in the food security and nutrition

situation of the assisted population.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP aimed to improve access to food in times of crisis, ensuring that affected groups, especially children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities and families with low income, consume adequate nutritious diets. In line with WFP's strategic shift towards a more enabling role, the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 focuses on strengthening the capacities of the Government and other disaster management stakeholders in order to achieve this outcome.

In 2018, WFP did not provide any direct (food- or cash-based) response to emergencies, as the impact of the disasters did not require WFP to intervene. Instead, the Government executed its leadership role and responsibility to respond to crises. Therefore, no 2018 data are reported for emergency-response related output and outcome indicators in this section.

However, WFP implemented data preparedness using the Platform for Real-time Information and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), 72-hour assessment methodology and other initiatives, and cash-based transfer preparedness activities in the form of pre-printed vouchers.

Moreover, WFP led an analysis with the food security sector to determine the minimum cost of a nutritious food basket. This resulted in an agreement among sector members to use the same food basket cost for any food-based emergency interventions in 2018, as well as in an agreed cash transfer value for households during emergencies.

In Sri Lanka, WFP typically responds to large-scale natural disasters, in particular floods and droughts triggered by adverse weather effects due to climate change. As a preparedness action to respond to floods and landslides, WFP pre-positioned 10,000 emergency food vouchers, thanks to contributions from Sodexo. The pre-positioning will enable WFP and partners to distribute the food vouchers more rapidly to severely affected vulnerable households, prioritizing those with pregnant and lactating women as well as children under 5 years, to ensure that they have access to nutritious food when an emergency occurs. The vouchers entitle the recipient households to Thriposha, a nutritious product produced by the Ministry of Health for the national supplementary feeding programme. They can be redeemed at Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society outlets, which are managed by the Department of Cooperatives of Sri Lanka. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for targeting and operationalizing the voucher-based response were developed.

When floods hit Sri Lanka in May and December 2018, WFP assisted the Ministry of Disaster Management in analysing and responding to the needs

of disaster-affected men, women and children. This included community prioritization based on the 72-hour rapid impact assessment and verification methodology – tools introduced by WFP through earlier capacity strengthening activities. WFP also supported the Government in convening the Emergency Response Committee under the overall coordination of the Disaster Management Centre and with the support of the Humanitarian Coordination Team, including United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, to prepare for response planning.

During drought spells up to September 2018, WFP assisted the Government and development partners in using drought data, generated by PRISM, to understand the geographical extent of the impact and to prepare for necessary interventions.

Strategic Outcome 02

School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round

To ensure school-aged children in food-insecure areas have access to food all year round, WFP supported the Government of Sri Lanka in providing nutrition-sensitive school feeding. As the Government committed itself to greater investment in the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP), WFP scaled up its technical and capacity support, in line with a recommendation from the evaluation of WFP's country portfolio (2011-2015) for a gradual handover of the school feeding programme.

WFP has supported the Government with the implementation of the school feeding programme since 2002, including during a massive scale-up after the 2004 tsunami. In 2018, the Government provided nutritious food to more than one million children in schools using two implementation modalities: 1) a cash-based model, using caterers; and 2) a school milk programme, where a pack of milk was provided to every child on each school day. Complementing the Government's programme, WFP supported in-kind school feeding programme in the Northern Province. WFP's programme was one of the main safety net programmes in the most war-affected districts and was viewed as a critical means of restoring the education system, while also contributing to the health and welfare of children and the communities. Building on WFP's technical assistance at the policy level with the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise, cost-effectiveness analysis and advocacy efforts, WFP and the Government agreed in late 2017 to transition the WFP-supported school feeding in the Northern Province to the NSFP by the end of the first quarter 2018. Therefore, in the first three months of 2018, WFP finished its in-kind food assistance (rice, lentils, oil and canned fish) to 138,000 schoolchildren, until food stocks were fully utilized with the exception of canned fish. While the official



handover of WFP's food assistance to the Government took place in March 2018, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Policy and Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Education to distribute the remaining canned fish as part of the Government's NSFP. WFP commissioned a qualitative study to assess the impact of this transition in October 2018. Preliminary findings of the study showed that the Government managed the school feeding programme effectively post-handover. However, the lack of school meals for children in grades six to nine, who are not covered under the NSFP but used to receive WFP's assistance, negatively affected their motivation to attend school and their ability to concentrate. The study will provide recommendations to the Ministry of Education to consider extending the coverage to children in these grades, where possible.

The cessation of direct implementation was accompanied by a stronger focus on capacity strengthening on the nutrition-sensitive aspects of the programme. During 2018, WFP assisted the Ministry of Education with the production of materials to raise nutrition awareness among 5,000 schoolchildren through school exhibitions.

In addition, WFP further promoted the use of fortified rice in the NSFP. In 2016, awareness of the benefits of food fortification was low in Sri Lanka. There was little evidence supporting the inclusion of fortified foods in national food baskets and a regulatory framework was missing. Therefore, from 2016 to 2018, the Ministry of Health and WFP began a robust, evidence-based advocacy campaign around fortification, targeting senior decision-makers in the Government. Against this background, in 2018, the Ministry of Health requested WFP to initiate preparations for a pilot phase of the national rice fortification initiative. In collaboration with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Education, WFP was asked to provide fortified rice to schools in Anuradhapura District in order to reach 17,500 children in 2019. The pilot has been designed to determine the potential for scaling up the use of iron- and folic acid-fortified rice in the NSFP to address the persistent level of micronutrient deficiencies. A monitoring and evaluation system of the pilot has been set up to measure its nutritional outcomes. To date, through this programme, WFP has trained 140 government officials on nutrition aspects and food fortification. Furthermore, 280 caterers received training on ways to use fortified rice in schools and were sensitized about the proposed modality for introducing fortified rice into the NSFP. The engagement with caterers also helped generate greater buy-in for strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system.

In October 2018, WFP facilitated a South-South cooperation exchange, which enabled officials from the Ministry of Health to attend the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunisia. Based on this experience, the officials were able to inform and influence the NSFP work plan to be more nutrition-sensitive and to introduce a

home-grown school feeding component. In the current NSFP, schools receive funds to provide food through local caterers, who prepare menus approved by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of Health. The caterers buy food commodities from local markets, but not necessarily from local smallholder farmers. Learning from other countries' positive experience, the Government of Sri Lanka recognized that the home-grown school feeding model could positively influence eating preferences of the targeted population, while simultaneously stimulating the community income level, smallholder production, and market access. Therefore, the Government demonstrated commitment to making the NSFP more 'home-grown' by linking schools with smallholder farmers, including women farmers.

Strategic Outcome 03

Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025

Following WFP's longstanding support to the Ministry of Health and advocacy for an independent review of the National Nutrition Policy from 2010, the Ministry invited WFP to take a prominent role in the policy review and to provide technical input on the process.

In close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WFP's partners in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) – United Nations (UN) Network, WFP assisted the Presidential Secretariat with the development of the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) 2018-2025. The revised MSAPN, scheduled to be submitted to the cabinet in early 2019, will serve as a basis for future coordination and actions in the country. WFP also prepared the establishment of the SUN Business Network in Sri Lanka. To this aim, WFP organized a forum for private sector companies to sensitize them to their role within the SUN movement, which has resulted in concrete plans to launch the network in early 2019.

As co-chair of the SUN UN Network in Sri Lanka along with UNICEF, WFP represented the UN in the global and national multi-sectoral coordination on nutrition. To ensure a strong representation of the donor network in the country, WFP worked closely with UNICEF and the World Bank to raise awareness and form an integrated SUN Development Partner Platform.

WFP also actively engaged with SUN civil society members and was instrumental in establishing the civil society network in Sri Lanka. The collaboration resulted in a joint campaign aimed to support families that lack time to cook several dishes in a meal by promoting a nutritious diet through a 'one-dish meal'. The campaign showed families how they could achieve a healthy and balanced diet, using local foods prepared in one dish that can serve as a meal on its own.

Jointly with FAO, WFP organized the national celebrations of the World Food Day 2018, focusing primarily on the importance of nutrition awareness. The advocacy event benefited from the participation of the President of Sri Lanka who demonstrated his commitment to the goal of improving nutrition and food security. Thanks also to the President's participation, the celebrations gave high visibility to the importance of food security and nutrition for the country.

To continue the momentum created for rice fortification, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health to ensure that appropriate standards, regulatory mechanisms and processes were put in place to support the introduction of fortified rice into the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP). To this aim, WFP organized a workshop in May 2018 with 35 officials from the Ministry of Health to initiate discussions on standard settings. Following the workshop, the Food Committee agreed to activate the process to review evidence and standards for food fortification in Sri Lanka. In this context, WFP also supported the Medical Research Institute in strengthening the capacity of its food testing laboratory. In order to produce fortified rice for the NSFP pilot in Anuradhapura district, WFP signed an agreement with the National Food Promotional Board under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture. In 2018, 0.6 mt of fortified kernels were procured to produce 6,000 mt of fortified rice. Thirty staff of the National Food Promotional Board were trained on the standard operating procedures that were developed to ensure the quality of fortified rice produced.

Building on WFP's assistance to the Ministry of Health to strengthen the national programme for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment, the Ministry requested WFP's help to improve the nutritious food product used in the programme. The aim was to align the product for children affected by moderate acute malnutrition to the global standards given by the World Health Organization (WHO). An improved product composition was agreed upon, which would increase both the energy density and nutrient profile of the product. The improved product aims to help Sri Lanka treat MAM among children aged 6-59 months more effectively.

WFP also completed the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, private sector companies, UN agencies and civil society members. The study, designed to examine the nutrition situation in the country, identified the barriers faced by the most vulnerable groups in accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious food. It highlighted several factors that may be associated with the high level of wasting in Sri Lanka, such as gender inequality, agriculture and food insecurity and the cost of a nutritious diet. The results of the study were shared widely among government officials, private sector, academia and members of civil society networks. They built the basis for recommendations on policy actions for nutrition which were developed and discussed during a

stakeholder workshop in September 2018. The dissemination of the study results has highlighted the urgency of nutrition issues in the country and will inform the development of the new nutrition policy.

As part of WFP's support to the Ministry of Health for a national nutrition advocacy campaign in the form of a multi-media programme, a stakeholder workshop was organized in November 2018 with the support of PCI Media, an international media company. The workshop helped to raise awareness of and interest in the campaign, which uses an innovative approach to social and behaviour change communication. The campaign will be rolled out in 2019 with private sector funding, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UN agencies and civil society.

Strategic Outcome 04

Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round

The activities contributing to this Strategic Outcome aimed to provide food assistance for assets in the most disaster-prone and food-insecure rural villages in 13 of Sri Lanka's 25 districts. This included the Climate Adaptation Project, which was jointly implemented by the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and a joint project with the International Labour Organization (ILO), aimed at building the resilience and supporting the livelihoods of conflict-affected women in the Mullaitivu District.

WFP's integrated assistance package included a one-time cash grant to home gardening beneficiaries to improve water harvesting at household level through the rehabilitation or construction of wells. The beneficiaries also received a monthly cash transfer of USD 63 for a period of six months as an incentive for land preparations and cultivation activities before they could harvest and sell their produce to generate income. Furthermore, beneficiaries were provided with micro-irrigation facilities, such as drip irrigation, to optimize the efficient use of irrigation water. WFP-assisted commercial home gardening households reported a 75 percent increase in their monthly income to USD 108.

Overall, 3,300 households participated in asset creation activities. The most vulnerable groups, such as households headed by women, widows, elders, war-affected women and people with disabilities, were prioritized in the implementation of resilience building activities. Considering the fact that women do not have equal access to livelihood opportunities, special attention was given to ensure equitable opportunities for vulnerable women.

Due to the prolonged dry season until September 2018, WFP assisted a greater number of households and institutional sites (called Grama Niladhari, the

smallest administrative unit in the country) than initially planned. Agricultural tools were distributed to participating households based on actual needs, which were slightly lower than anticipated. According to monitoring data, the rehabilitated minor water reservoirs could provide irrigation water for an additional 19 percent of the districts' paddy land (increase by 81 hectares).

Monitoring also revealed that following WFP's intervention, the proportion of households with poor food consumption reduced from 4 to 0 percent, and borderline consumption decreased from 21 to 9 percent. Results were mixed in the nutrition-specific food consumption scores. Households headed by women consumed nutrient-rich food less frequently than households headed by men, due also to generally lower income levels. Monitoring data on the livelihood-based coping strategies indicated that households used livelihood-based emergency coping strategies less frequently, thanks to WFP's asset creation and livelihood activities. Women's dietary diversity improved from 31 to 50 percent.

WFP also supported the renovation of 13 vocational training centres where unemployed youth, both men and women, received livelihood skills training. The application of newly acquired livelihood skills enabled beneficiaries to start small businesses or find employment, gaining a monthly income of up to USD 163.

As part of WFP's capacity strengthening efforts, government officers received training on climate-smart agriculture, watershed management, climate-resilient village development, and promotion of organic agriculture. WFP conducted seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) consultations in two districts (Moneragala and Mullaitivu) with the participation of government officers and community members and trained a pool of government officers to become SLP facilitators in future SLP workshops.

WFP also supported disaster management stakeholders, including government entities, through capacity strengthening in the areas of analysis, response planning and relief management.

WFP improved the Platform for Real-Time Information and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), which was hosted by the Emergency Operations Centre of the National Disaster Management Centre, to include early warning, forecast-based planning, and automation of sudden impact analysis. A user group workshop was conducted jointly with the Ministry of Disaster Management in October 2018. The workshop enabled the identification of roles and responsibilities of government organizations and private sector partners engaged in early action for drought and floods, provided a deeper understanding of the user needs for drought and flood monitoring and generated insights regarding data and information gaps, which could be addressed by PRISM.

Leveraging private sector capacities for emergency response, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with Dialog Axiata PLC, one of the leading local mobile network service providers in Sri Lanka. The objective of the agreement was to obtain immediate details on population displacement at the onset of rapid disasters using network data for emergency relief planning. As a result of this collaboration, WFP was able to support the Government with an improved version of the 72-hour rapid impact assessments during the floods in May and December 2018.

In order to better prepare for the 2018 monsoon season, WFP also supported the Ministry of Disaster Management and local level institutions under its management with simulations of flood responses and the preparation of contingency plans for 15 districts. WFP's capacity strengthening on district-level emergency planning and monsoon preparedness enabled the Government to better prepare and respond to the May 2018 floods, contributing to a far lower number of casualties reported compared to 2017. Thanks also to WFP's training on contingency planning, the affected districts responded equally well to the floods in December 2018, which were considered the worst since 1983, avoiding any casualties.

With WFP's support, the Government improved and unified its shock-responsive social safety net system to respond to future emergencies. As the first step in this process, WFP assisted the Government in establishing an Emergency Response Unit within the Department of Samurdhi Development to support the development of standard operating procedures for emergency response and to review the current cash assistance business model. WFP also deployed two staff members to the Unit, including a Social Protection Officer under a Standby Partner Arrangement. Jointly with the Department, WFP conducted awareness programmes in seven vulnerable districts for floods and droughts, focusing on digital technology, as well as on inclusion and exclusion errors in determining the family size.

Finally, as the co-lead of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework's driver III on social protection, WFP supported the monitoring of progress towards the respective Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The 2018 Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR) ranked Sri Lanka 100th among 149 countries. Sri Lanka made tangible improvements to reduce its gender gap, leading to a nine-rank jump compared to 2017. Nonetheless, it remained far from reaching the levels realized a decade ago, when it ranked among the top 20 most gender-equal countries in the world. Sri Lanka attained high scores in gender parity in the areas of health and education. However, overall, the country's gender gap widened due to women's limited political empowerment and lack of economic participation and opportunities.

The majority of women of working age are either unemployed or are contributing as family workers with limited opportunities and remuneration. Women's participation in the labour force is low at 32.5 percent, compared to 72.5 percent among men, and women's unemployment rate is more than twice as high as that of their male counterparts (7.4 percent compared to 3.1 percent).

The proportion of women who work in the agriculture sector exceeds that of men (27 percent versus 24 percent). According to the recently released gender assessment carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), large gender disparities exist in access to and control over resources, access to markets, and access to skills training, all of which are critical for agricultural production and livelihoods.

Against this background, WFP included gender equality considerations in the project planning process of resilience building initiatives to ensure that gender-differentiated needs were considered in the project design. The most vulnerable women (including war widows, women heads of households and mothers of children under five years) were selected to receive training on marketable skills and income-generating activities. This increased the participating women's employment opportunities. Monitoring findings showed that the gender gap in relation to access to employment and control of productive assets reduced. The proportion of women beneficiaries who held leadership positions in the project management committees was 53 percent, exceeding the project target of 50 percent.

Monitoring results further showed that women and men jointly made decisions on the use of WFP's cash assistance in 68 percent of the participating households, reflecting an increase in shared decision-making. Nine percent reported men as sole decision makers. While mainstreaming gender, WFP has also moved towards a more strategic approach by including gender training modules in activity-based training, including training provided to WFP field staff.

During the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) campaign, information materials, including studies on GBV and documents linking GBV, food security and nutrition, were shared with government counterparts and staff.

WFP remained attentive to promoting a gender-transformative approach by layering and integrating complementary interventions. In 2018, WFP started a joint project with the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), aiming to improve access to information and services on sexual and reproductive health, nutrition and food security, particularly among women and girls. Implementation was scheduled to begin in early 2019 in the same Grama Niladhari divisions of the districts where WFP runs resilience-building projects.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP continued to strive to incorporate protection across its activities in the country to avoid causing harm to beneficiaries. This was done by sensitizing and training WFP staff and government counterparts on how to incorporate safety and dignity concerns for all groups of beneficiaries into programme design.

Considerations about the protection of project participants included aspects such as travel distance to and from project sites and banks, safety of project sites, facilities to protect people's well-being and dignity, and the risk of exploitation of women in labour-intensive activities, among others. These 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 highest convenience for project participants. WFP and government counterparts ensured that the do-no-harm principle was strictly followed, including prevention of abuse of authority and sexual harassment.

A community-targeting approach was used, which allowed for the identification of the most vulnerable households while mitigating any potential social tensions. Preference was given to households headed by women, widows, and households including elderly persons or persons with disabilities. WFP worked closely with the government authorities to ensure the most vulnerable households were targeted to receive WFP assistance. To avoid grievances among the communities, the targeting criteria were announced and proposed lists of selected project beneficiaries were examined by a group of community representatives. The registered beneficiaries were verified independently by WFP through household interviews in order to eliminate inclusion and exclusion errors. The final list of selected beneficiaries was jointly validated by WFP and the Government.



Post-distribution monitoring integrated protection elements as part of WFP's new Corporate Results Framework. The protection indicator, which measured the targeted population's ability to access WFP assistance without protection challenges, showed that there were no critical issues. Some beneficiaries reported threats of wild animals as a challenge. As a mitigation measure, WFP revised its work schedule in affected project sites to avoid an early start time, when encounters with wild animals were more likely.

Mitigation measures were determined based on the risks identified in consultation with beneficiaries. For instance, the locations of the distribution points were chosen to minimize both travel distances and the possibility of safety incidents while travelling to and from distribution points. In addition, community and beneficiary sensitization sessions were carried out for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to reduce the risk of social tensions.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

As part of WFP's accountability to affected populations, WFP continued to promote the rights of affected people by actively involving them in decision-making processes and engaging them in all stages of programme planning and implementation.

The programmatic inputs and changes to WFP's programmes were communicated to the communities through government counterparts, project management committees, and WFP monitoring staff. WFP informed project participants about their rights and entitlements. Information materials were displayed at project sites, various public locations in village clusters, and at government counterpart offices. More than 92 percent of assisted people felt informed about WFP's assistance and their entitlements. In addition, clear guidelines regarding where to seek additional information or make a complaint were given to the communities.

Communities were able to provide feedback through the beneficiary feedback mechanisms and post-distribution monitoring. The beneficiary feedback mechanism was activated in every village where WFP operated. This included two dedicated hotlines, as well as focus group discussions and interviews, which allowed assisted communities to provide feedback about WFP's interventions.

All communities received WFP contact cards in local languages. This provided the opportunity to seek information about WFP's assistance, voice their concerns or report any fraudulent activities. Seventy female and 91 male callers made use of

the WFP hotline. To encourage women to use the hotline, WFP emphasized that the calls were answered by both female and male staff members to provide advice or take corrective action as needed. The hotline proved to be effective in demonstrating accountability and transparency. WFP often received calls before project implementation, predominantly with questions related to entitlements. In addition, non-beneficiaries sought clarification on selection and eligibility criteria.

Furthermore, WFP's accountability to the affected population model provided insights into which communities were in most need of support and enabled WFP to provide faster and improved operational and programmatic responses. For example, based on beneficiary feedback, WFP was able to trace banks delaying cash disbursements and to take corrective and preventive actions in a timely manner.

WFP incorporated suggestions made by beneficiaries into project planning and implementation. If beneficiaries required more information related to project implementation via hotlines, it was provided to them as quickly as possible. In the case of complaints, WFP conducted thorough inquiries and provided feedback to the beneficiary within ten working days.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

WFP recognizes that care for the environment is essential to achieving food security and sustainable development, as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Major issues in Sri Lanka such as logging activities, air and water pollution, and insufficient waste management lead to environmental degradation. These environmental problems have worsened because of high population growth, increasing industrialization and urbanization in the country. WFP's Environmental Policy commits to systematically identify, avoid and manage risks to the environment from its work. The policy, approved in February 2017 by WFP's Executive Board, recognizes that WFP's food assistance activities can generate environmental benefits and commits WFP to avoid doing harm to the environment.

WFP's resilience building activities were designed and implemented in a manner that is in line with WFP's environmental policy, ensuring measures were taken to mitigate any risks to the environment. Furthermore, the activities were designed to reduce the population's vulnerability to climate shocks and improve the Government's capacity to respond effectively to climate change. Specific factors

that positively affected the environment included the restoration of ecosystems and water management, use of organic fertilizers, and proper use of pesticides, etc. The rehabilitation of water reservoirs and construction of farm ponds helped to conserve water and control the flow across the cascade system of water reservoirs. The rehabilitation of breached tanks especially contributed to the better functionality of the cascade system. These measures enable the ecosystems surrounding the water reservoirs to flourish and become the habitat of diverse flora and fauna species. Additionally, the ecosystem is expected to recharge groundwater and provide drinking water for livestock.

WFP's resilience building initiatives also included reforestation and replanting activities contributing to the recovery of the catchment area and watershed management. With the WFP assistance in community water augmentation, farming communities were able to capture and store additional capacity of water in the rehabilitated reservoirs. Coupled with rehabilitation and cleaning of irrigation channel network, the communities were able to eliminate wastewater and mitigate the risk of flood damage to their farmlands and households.

In order to assess the sustainability of food assistance for assets activities, WFP conducted a random spot check in project sites every three months. The information gathered during this process was discussed at focus group discussions. This process ensured that the investment made in resilience building activities were sustainable beyond the project duration.

A story worth telling

Forty varieties of vegetables, fruits and herbs within 0.2 hectares of land that generates a monthly income of USD 330 – an impossible task achieved by villager Ms. Kamani. She was the winner of the 2018 competition 'Gardens of the City' in Matale district in Sri Lanka.

Ms. Kamani had been living in very challenging circumstances, with no means of livelihood and living below the poverty line. Now she is selling produce from her organic home garden and earning an income that people in her poor neighbourhoods consider a 'lucrative' business.

"With WFP's and the Government's support, I received booklets on fruits and vegetable cultivation, a water storage unit, roofing sheets and drain-pipes to harvest rainwater and seeds," said Ms. Kamani. "Don't underestimate a person's courage - with WFP assistance, I designed my garden using a food scalping model that has various techniques, such as vertical gardening methods, covered crops, and raised beds. The assistance I received was a critical push for me to become who I am today. I will continue to inspire women like me to become successful!"

"She has done a fantastic home gardening job with WFP and government support. All the plants were properly labelled. Flower and vegetable integration was great. It is a good blend of edibles and landscape decorations," said Mrs. Withanage, the Director of Planning in Matale district.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Nguyen Duc Hoang
Schoolgirl eating

Strategic outcome 02

Due to resource limitations at the end of 2017 and plans to hand over the direct implementation of school feeding to the Government, no target was set on the number of feeding days per month. However, left-over stock from 2017 was distributed in 2018 and the actual value of feeding days reported. As WFP concluded its direct implementation of school feeding in the Northern Province in March 2018 with the handover to the Government, no outcomes were measured.

Strategic outcome 03

During 2018, initial discussions were held on the production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods, and fortified rice kernels were procured for pilot production of fortified rice. However, the production process was not finalized by end-2018. Hence, baseline and follow-up values are reported as 0.

Strategic outcome 04

Outcome targets will be reviewed in early 2019.

Progress towards gender equality

As WFP handed the school feeding activities over to the Government in March 2018, no outcome monitoring was conducted for this activity. Therefore, the share of school feeding committee members that were women was not assessed.

Protection

First monitoring values, collected in December 2018, also serve as baseline values.

Accountability to affected populations

First monitoring values, collected in December 2018, also serve as baseline values.

Beneficiaries by Age Group



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	93,840	74,286	79.2%
	female	94,160	74,345	79.0%
	total	188,000	148,631	79.1%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	20,800	4,310	20.7%
	female	22,400	4,845	21.6%
	total	43,200	9,155	21.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	70,040	69,322	99.0%
	female	68,760	68,846	100.1%
	total	138,800	138,168	99.5%
Children (under 5 years)	male	3,000	654	21.8%
	female	3,000	654	21.8%
	total	6,000	1,308	21.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	188,000	148,632	79.1%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round			
Rice	1,418	359	25.3%
Canned Fish	207	95	45.8%
Vegetable Oil	284	12	4.1%
Split Lentils	455	17	3.7%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round			
Cash	2,587,500	0	-
Strategic Outcome: School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round			
Cash	910,504	0	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round			
Cash	1,200,000	1,029,777	85.8%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round				
Output A: 1.1 Crisis-affected people have immediate access to food enabling them to meet basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 01. Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	200.0	-	0.0
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round				
Output A: 2.1 Targeted school-aged children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to improve basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 02. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	-	18.0	0.0
Output C: 3.1 Targeted school-aged children benefit from enhanced national school meal programme that enables them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 03. Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government				
Number of partners supported	partner	3.0	2.0	66.7
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4.0	2.0	50.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025				
Output C: 4.1 Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement nutrition programmes in order to improve nutritional status				
Act 04. Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners				
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	1.0	-	0.0
Number of counterparts trained in capacity development on MCHN and nutrition activities	individual	100.0	420.0	420.0
Output C: 5.1 Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age benefit from enhanced consumption of locally-produced, fortified and specially-formulated foods in order to improve their nutritional status				
Act 05. Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	5.0	4.0	80.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round				
Output A: 6.1 Communities benefit from strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, and other disasters in order to mitigate impact of shocks and stresses				
Act 06. Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	25.0	90.0	360.0
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	4000.0	3567.0	89.2
Output C: 7.1 Populations frequently affected by shocks and stresses benefit from strengthened national and institutional capacity for emergency management and response that enables them to meet basic food needs and be more resilient to shocks				
Act 07. Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	200.0	334.0	167.0
Number of national response plans developed with WFP support	policy	8.0	7.0	87.5
Output C: 8.1 Populations frequently affected by shocks and stresses benefit from strengthened national shock-responsive safety net systems thereby increasing their resilience				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	1.0	33.3
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	100.0	32.0	32.0
Output D: 6.1 Communities benefit from strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, and other disasters in order to mitigate impact of shocks and stresses				
Act 06. Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities				
Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	100.0	310.0	310.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods								
PLW&C;<5	CSI: Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	-	>5	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	51.27	28.64	<51.27	<28.64	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	56.18	36.78	<56.18	<36.78	
			overall	52.80	31.12	<52.80	<31.12	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	12.18	14.07	>12.18	>14.07	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	17.98	11.49	>17.98	>11.49	
			overall	13.99	13.29	>13.99	>13.29	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	67.51	86.93	>67.51	>81.61	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	69.66	81.61	>69.66	>86.93	
			overall	68.18	85.31	>68.18	>85.31	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	92.89	87.44	>92.89	>92.89	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	88.76	83.91	>88.76	>88.76	
			overall	91.61	86.36	>91.61	>91.61	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	16.24	8.04	<16.24	<8.04	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	16.85	9.20	<16.85	<9.20	
			overall	16.43	8.39	<16.43	<8.39	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	1.02	0	<1.02	≤0	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	1.12	1.15	<1.12	≤1.12	
			overall	1.05	0.35	<1.05	≤0.35	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	0	1.01	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0	1.15	=0	=0	
			overall	0	1.05	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	71.57	77.89	>71.57	>77.89	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	65.17	79.31	>65.17	>79.31	
			overall	69.58	78.32	>69.58	>78.32	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	31.47	13.07	>31.47	>13.07	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	29.21	17.24	>29.21	>17.24	
			overall	30.77	14.34	>30.77	>14.34	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	7.11	11.56	>7.11	>11.56	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	11.24	14.94	>11.24	>14.94	
			overall	8.39	12.59	>8.39	>12.59	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	75.63	91.96	>75.63	>91.96	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	74.16	88.51	>74.16	>88.51	
			overall	75.17	90.91	>75.17	>90.91	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	20.30	8.04	<20.30	<8.04	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	21.35	11.49	<21.35	<11.49	
			overall	20.63	9.09	<20.63	<9.09	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	4.06	0	<4.06	=0	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	4.49	0	<4.49	=0	
			overall	4.20	0	<4.20	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	0.62	0.63	<0.62	<0.50	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	0.69	0.71	<0.69	<0.50	
			overall	0.64	0.65	<0.64	<0.50	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	55.95	63.82	>55.95	>64.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	50.99	52.87	>50.99	>54.00	
			overall	52.45	60.70	>52.45	>59.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	2.38	12.06	<2.38	<12.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	2.48	16.09	<2.48	<16.00	
			overall	2.45	13.33	<2.45	<14.00	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	8.33	4.02	<8.33	<4	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	10.40	2.30	<10.40	<2	
			overall	9.79	3.51	<9.79	<3	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	33.33	20.10	<33.33	<20.00	Base Value: 2018.07, Joint survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	36.14	28.74	<36.14	<28.00	
			overall	35.31	22.81	<35.31	<24.00	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.07, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	31.00	49.39	>31.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ACL1 participants	ACL: Support nutrition-sensitive /gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	83.60	>50.00	>90.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
ACL1 participants	Cash	ACL: 6 Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	68.89	53.00	>50.00	>50.00	
SMP students	Food	SMP: 2 Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	20.13	-	>30.00	>40.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
ACL1 participants	Cash	ACL: 6 Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	62.72	68.02	>62.72	>70.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								
ACL1 participants	Cash	ACL: 6 Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	10.65	8.10	<10.65	<10.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
ACL1 participants	Cash	ACL: 6 Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	26.63	23.48	<26.63	<20.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
ACL1 participants	Cash	ACL: 6 Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	male	-	97.16	>90.00	>90.00	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	96.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	-	96.83	>90.00	>90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
ACL1 participants	Cash	ACL: 6 Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	male	75.13	92.46	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	83.15	89.66	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	77.62	91.61	>80.00	>80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CSP beneficiaries	Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	ACL: 6 Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities, CSI: 3 Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government, CSI: 4 Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners, CSI: 5 Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector, CSI: 7 Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government, CSI: 8 Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies, SMP: 2 Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children, URT: 1 Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	male	-	-	-	-	Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2022.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	100.00	-	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Nguyen Duc Hoang
Schoolgirl eating

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/sri-lanka>

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round	Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government	275,516	27,104	0	27,104	14,661	12,443
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	3,626,998	2,566,260	0	2,566,260	2,152,006	414,254
		Non Activity Specific	0	33,691	0	33,691	0	33,691
	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	3,001,865	426,840	0	426,840	38,183	388,656
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,904,379	3,053,895	0	3,053,895	2,204,850	849,045

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025	Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners	371,385	452,533	0	452,533	5,116	447,417
		Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector	297,047	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	40,398	0	40,398	0	40,398
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			668,432	492,931	0	492,931	5,116	487,814

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round	Support nutrition-sensitive/ gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	1,735,361	6,004,200	0	6,004,200	3,031,971	2,972,230
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	409,658	689,814	0	689,814	163,233	526,582
		Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	248,499	97,853	0	97,853	67,073	30,780
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,393,518	6,791,868	0	6,791,868	3,262,276	3,529,591
		Non Activity Specific	0	481,017	0	481,017	0	481,017
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	481,017	0	481,017	0	481,017
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,966,328	10,819,710	0	10,819,710	5,472,243	5,347,467
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,090,680	1,785,641	0	1,785,641	868,303	917,338
Total Direct Costs			11,057,008	12,605,351	0	12,605,351	6,340,546	6,264,805
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			718,706	509,005		509,005	509,005	0
Grand Total			11,775,714	13,114,356	0	13,114,356	6,849,551	6,264,805

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Sri Lanka	11,775,714	9,003,721	6,718,572
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			