

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Sri Lanka Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Sri Lanka moved to upper-middle-income status in 2019, following years of conflict, which ended in 2009. The country's relative peace was seriously affected by terrorist attacks in April 2019, resulting in ethnic tensions and violent reprisals which the Government has since contained. Presidential elections in November ushered in a new government. The priorities articulated in the new policy framework reflect the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2: Zero Hunger. With such prospects for collaboration, WFP celebrated the 50th year of partnership with the Government.

Building on previous achievements, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 focused on shifting from direct implementation to capacity building for the Government to achieve SDG 2. The CSP comprises four Strategic Outcomes: 1. access to food for vulnerable people during emergencies; 2. access to food for school children through mid-day meals; 3. policy development support to reduce malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women; and 4. building resilience in food systems and supporting emergency preparedness.

Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to climate change and climate-related disasters, ranking sixth on the Climate Risk Index 2020. Intense monsoon rainfall in 2019 affected the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households in several districts. WFP, therefore, prioritized support to emergency preparedness and response. The National Emergency Operation Plan was operationalized, and the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) enhanced to monitor both rapid and slow-onset disasters. A pilot project laid the groundwork to enhance the shock-responsiveness of safety nets.

WFP also provided the Government with financial and technical support to fortify rice and build market demand for it. The National School Meals Programme (NSMP), supporting over a million primary school children, tested the feasibility of distributing fortified rice to 34,000 children in primary schools in Anuradhapura District. Later, the Government endorsed the use of fortified rice in social safety net programmes. Furthermore, an advocacy campaign to support the Multisector Action Plan for Nutrition (2018 – 2025) and research on nutrition helped strengthen government programmes, including a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) component to streamline the NSMP's cash provision to caterers supplying school meals.

In 2019, WFP started the three-year resilience project "R5n" incorporating cash-based transfers (CBT) for asset creation activities. CHANGE, a joint initiative with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), enabled WFP to integrate gender, nutrition and reproductive health into R5n. Meanwhile, WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) successfully concluded the joint project EMPOWER, which benefited women living in a post-conflict environment. Similarly, the Adaptation Fund supported smart agricultural interventions, while post-harvest management and rice and maize production improved through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, facilitated jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). WFP also initiated research with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to study the impact of agricultural value chains and livelihoods on nutrition and gender outcomes.

In 2019, WFP's assistance was adjusted in response to changes in resources and needs; some strategic outcomes reached more beneficiaries, and others fewer than originally planned. Under Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP had planned for emergency support, based on experience. As no major emergency was declared in 2019, no response was required. In addition, WFP capitalized on the Government's extra-budgetary contributions to projects implemented under Strategic Outcome 4 (resilience). As most of the cash requirements were covered by the Government, WFP focused on capacity strengthening. Hence, significantly less CBT was distributed to beneficiaries for asset creation activities than was foreseen. Similarly, under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP planned to procure rice for fortification, but with growing national capacity and ownership, the Government stepped in to procure the rice. WFP also focused on capacity strengthening to introduce HGSF. WFP adjusted its plan to provide commodities and financial support to scale up the existing model of cash provision to school caterers, as primary school children in the NSMP benefited from WFP's donation of canned fish during 2019, which helped enhance the nutrition value of the government-supported school meals.

WFP contributed to SDG 2 through nutrition and food access activities under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, and resilience activities under Strategic Outcome 4. WFP's partnerships under the emergency preparedness and social protection activities, also under Strategic Outcome 4, supported SDG 17.

346,634

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 12,144 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (5,561 Female, 6,583 Male)

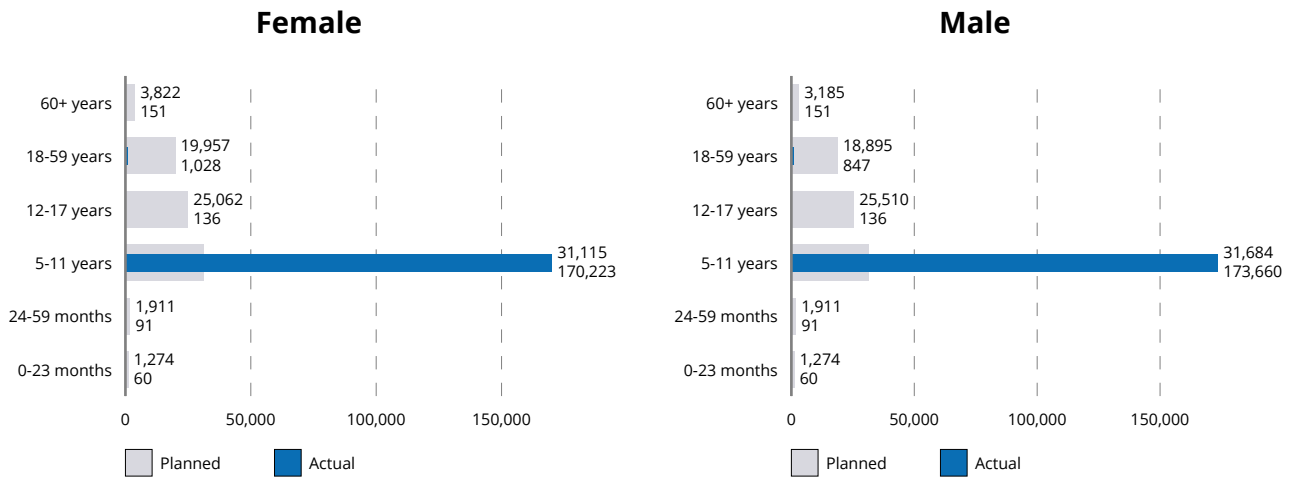


50% female

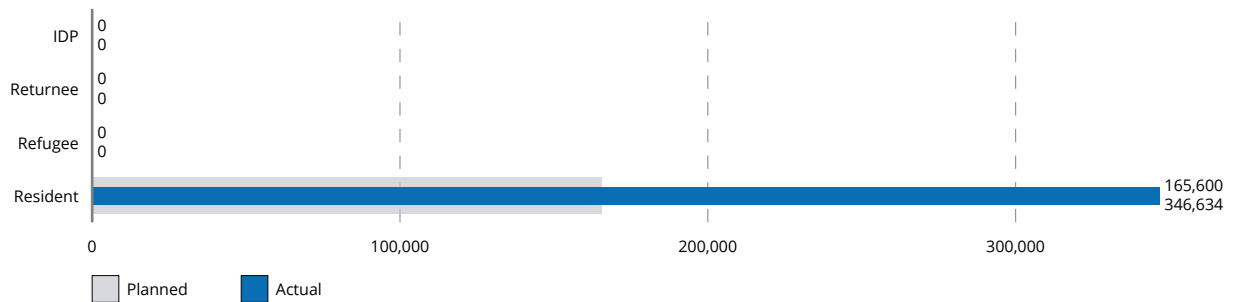


50% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

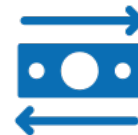


Total Food and CBT



306 mt

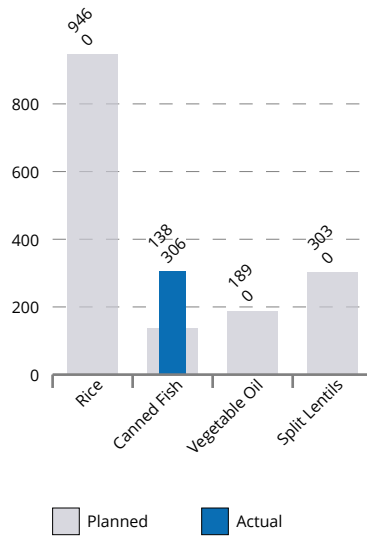
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 1,576 mt total planned



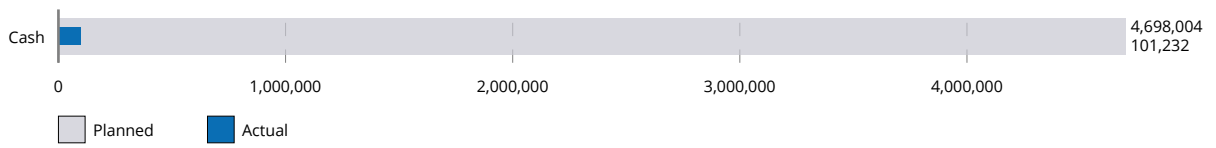
US\$ 101,232

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 4,698,004 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



As an upper-middle-income country, Sri Lanka's development agenda focuses on accelerating economic growth, ensuring good governance and sustaining the peace attained after the end of the conflict in 2009. High human development (as per the 2018 Human Development Index 0.780, ranking 71st out of 189 countries) has been attained after concerted efforts throughout the past decades. However, food insecurity and undernutrition, gender inequality as well as geographic and socio-economic development disparities continue to hinder the country's progress. Persistence of rural poverty, low and unstable income, indebtedness and vulnerability, high youth unemployment, low participation of women in the labour force and large-scale migration in search of employment, all indicate a high level of uneven growth and opportunity across the country's provinces and districts.

Recurrent climate disasters, particularly the 2017 and 2018 severe drought events, and the erratic and intense monsoon rainfall in 2019, have exacerbated household vulnerabilities and reduced capacities to both manage and cope with risks, reflecting Sri Lanka's 66th rank out of 113 countries in the 2019 Global Food Security Index. The Global Climate Risk Index 2020 listed Sri Lanka as the sixth most-affected country by natural hazards. The Government has recognized these pervasive issues in the new policy development framework where food security, agriculture, and sustainable environmental management remain core priorities.

Such needs were also the focus of WFP's four Strategic Outcomes articulated in its Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022. Strategic Outcome 1 aims to provide crisis-affected people access to food all year round. Access to food for school-age children in food-insecure areas all year round is articulated by Strategic Outcome 2. Strategic Outcome 3 seeks to address the needs for improved nutrition of children aged 6-59 months, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age by 2025.

Strategic Outcome 4 aims to strengthen livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers to shocks and stresses all year round. Long-standing partnerships with the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education helped WFP to continue capacity strengthening activities and also support the efforts to further develop national emergency response capacities through the Ministry of Defense's Disaster Management Division and its allied agencies. WFP will learn of the sustainability and benefit of these activities by using corporate processes and indicators [1] within the mid-term review of the CSP planned for 2020. WFP successfully achieved results working mainly with its sister agencies, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

CSP financial overview

The total resource requirement for Sri Lanka's five-year Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) amounts to USD 46.6 million, with direct food- or cash-based assistance planned under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 4 accounting for the largest share of these requirements. By the end of 2019, WFP had resourced half of the requirements, including substantial multi-year contributions. The total cumulative resources allocated for 2018 and 2019 were USD 18.8 million.

According to its 2019 Needs-based Plan, WFP required USD 11.5 million in 2019 to implement all eight activities under four Strategic Outcomes. Funding levels varied considerably between Strategic Outcomes, ranging from 18 percent for Strategic Outcome 1 to over 100 percent for Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4. It is important to note that funding for Strategic Outcome 4 included multi-year contributions for Activity 6 (resilience building), to be consumed in following years. Under Strategic Outcome 2, funding for Activity 2 (school feeding) covered 77 percent of the needs for 2019, including an in-kind donation of canned fish programmed in 2019, although the actual delivery will take place in 2020. Activity 3 (technical and policy support) on the other hand, received only 5 percent of funds needed for implementation in 2019.

Of the 2019 contribution revenue, 76 percent were directed multilateral and multi-year funds earmarked for specific activities, such as climate adaptation, resilience building and emergency preparedness. This contribution also contained 8 percent of private sector donations. The top donors to WFP in Sri Lanka in 2019 included the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Government of Australia, Government of Switzerland, the Adaptation Fund, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, FEED and Japan Association for WFP.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,033,688	\$1,074,948	\$553,899	\$248,643

The aim of Strategic Outcome 1 was 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, can receive a nutritious meal. Activity 1 'Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people' contributed to this Strategic Outcome.

The 2019 funding requirements for emergency response under this Strategic Outcome were budgeted at USD 3 million. As no direct emergency response was required during the year, WFP only spent approximately USD 250,000 – half of the total resources available for Strategic Outcome 1 in 2019 – on capacity strengthening activities such as planning and testing emergency response exercises in several locations around the country.

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. For 2019, WFP had planned cash transfers to be provided in a potential emergency to ensure affected people had resources to access food for a nutritious diet as well as other immediate needs, along with capacity strengthening on nutrition messaging. However, during localized flooding in the 2019 monsoon season, the Government executed its leadership role and responsibility to respond to crises and did not require WFP's assistance, and no direct cash-based transfers to beneficiaries took place. As a result, emergency-response related output and outcome indicators are not reported on.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 strategically aims to strengthen government capacities in disaster management in order to achieve Strategic Outcome 1. Therefore, WFP continued its enabling role under Strategic Outcome 4 to support preparedness activities which will directly benefit any emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1.

Several activities initiated in 2018 continued in 2019:

Pre-positioning 10,000 emergency food vouchers helped strengthen preparedness to implement cash-based transfers. WFP and partners will be able to distribute the vouchers more rapidly to severely affected vulnerable households, prioritizing those with pregnant and lactating women as well as children aged 6-59 months, to enable them to purchase food and other requirements during an emergency. Vouchers can be redeemed at Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society outlets, which are managed by the Department of Cooperatives of Sri Lanka. WFP successfully piloted digitized beneficiary registrations in the national social safety net system SAMURDHI to be used as a mechanism for emergency cash transfers for disaster-affected people.

Lessons from previous emergency responses, particularly during the floods of 2017-2018, have highlighted the positive impact of supporting community prioritization based on the 72-hour rapid impact assessment and verification methodology. WFP also began the first in a series of emergency (particularly, flood) simulation exercises, to test emergency response plans at the village level.

Although not calculated through corporate tools, gender has been integrated in both individual and institutional capacity strengthening activities related to this Strategic Outcome. As there was no major emergency in 2019, Activity 1 was not implemented but the capacity strengthening activities incorporated gender requirements, for example, gender balance among participants of training sessions. In the case of a crisis, households headed by women, those with young children, elderly and disabled family members both male and female, will be prioritized for emergency food and cash assistance, while ensuring that all affected people receive assistance. At the implementation phase, many of the activities will be organized with gender and age considerations such as arranging priority queues for women with children, the elderly and disabled, separate toilets for men and women and child-care spaces at food and cash distribution centres.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	N/A

Strategic outcome 02

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



Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,171,655	\$968,046	\$2,283,676	\$396,187

To ensure that school-aged children in food-insecure areas have access to food throughout the year, WFP supported the Government in providing nutrition-sensitive school feeding under Strategic Outcome 2.

Two activities contributed to this Strategic Outcome:

Activity 2: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to school-aged children, in partnership with the Government;

Activity 3: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to the Government.

WFP's available resources for implementing the two activities under this Strategic Outcome in 2019 amounted to USD 2.3 million, against a needs-based plan for 2019 budgeted at USD 3.1 million.

In the national school meals programme (NSMP), the Government provided school meals to more than 1 million primary school children (aged 6 to 12 years) in 2019 using two implementation modalities: 1) a cash-based model with caterers; and 2) a school milk programme, where a pack of milk was provided to every child on each school day.

WFP assisted the NSMP with in-kind support from 2002 until 2017 but with the increase of the Government's commitment to greater investment in school meals, the path was cleared for WFP to scale up technical and capacity-strengthening support, in line with the recommendations from WFP's country portfolio (2011-2015) evaluation for a gradual handover of WFP's in-kind assistance in the NSMP.

Under Activity 2, WFP had planned to provide in-kind food assistance to the NSMP - rice, lentils and vegetable oil for school meals - and cash transfers to school caterers to strengthen their ability to provide nutritious meals to bridge over the transition phase. However, the originally planned food commodities, nor the planned cash transfers were distributed during the year. Instead, to enhance the protein intake of the government-provided school meals, WFP continued to contribute canned fish to the NSMP. These donations had been planned in 2017 for distribution over three to four years. In 2019, WFP received 306 mt which was distributed to 2,925 primary schools in the NSMP reaching over 340,000 children. Children received a ration of 20 g/person/day on two days per week (adding 0.2 g each of protein, iron and selenium, and 2 g each of calcium and magnesium to each meal during the week). The next canned fish consignment will be delivered in 2020 and distributed to schools in the same year. WFP also supported the Government to pilot the distribution of fortified rice in the NSMP, to add nutrition value to the school meal (the pre-mix includes 0.13 g of folic acid and 7 g of iron per kg of rice) and as a means of understanding the feasibility of using fortified rice in social safety nets. Seeing the possibilities of increasing the distribution, the Government and WFP increased the initially planned 63 primary schools involved in the pilot project to 165. The Government provided 200 mt of fortified rice to 34,000 children in these schools in two educational zones of a selected district. Based on the positive results, this could be scaled up wider, to provide the opportunity for the NSMP to become more nutrition-sensitive.

WFP held four awareness programmes in the pilot district reaching teachers, caterers and parents of school children, providing them with information on the importance of fortified rice and good nutrition practices. However, the April 2019 security incidents resulted in school closures, therefore WFP could not fully reach the planned number of participants. To mark nutrition month in June 2019, WFP assisted the Ministry of Education to produce materials to raise nutrition awareness among 85,000 school children through a series of activities.

Responding to emerging needs, in 2019 WFP shifted towards technical support to make the NSMP more nutrition-sensitive and sustainable through the introduction of a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) component. WFP facilitated the Government's participation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum in December 2019 in Cambodia, which included an exchange visit to a school on the sidelines of the conference. The Ministry of Education officials learned about the design of the Cambodian HGSF model with considerations and applicability to the Sri Lankan context. Since Sri Lanka is currently at the stage of developing the HGSF component, the experience of Cambodia helped the officials to contribute to developing policies and implementation models towards introducing the home-grown school feeding component to the NSMP.

Following these suggestions, WFP initiated policy-level discussions with financial and technical support to create an enabling environment for mainstreaming the home-grown model into the NSMP. Technical staff, policymakers, and field-level implementing agencies representing various sectors attended a planning workshop, which resulted in a road map towards a home-grown model as a means of strengthening the NSMP. A Technical Advisory Group under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance, Economic and Policy Development, mandated the tasks under the terms of reference to different stakeholders. These capacity strengthening activities which took place in 2019, have laid the foundation for starting project activities of the HGSF component in 2020.

WFP did not measure the outcome of the canned fish donation provided in 2019, as it was a one-off distribution. The 2019 enrolment, attendance and drop-out data collected in the National Education Information Management System have not yet been released for dissemination by the Ministry of Education. A Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise in 2014 had indicated 'emerging' capacities of national education institutions to undertake innovative school meals models, building on which WFP supported policy discussions to initiate the HGSF component in 2019. A similar SABER workshop is planned for 2021 to re-assess capacities going forward.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's Activity 2 (school meals) under this Strategic Outcome, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) Monitoring Code of 3. Since Activity 3 (technical and policy support on the delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals) included only institutional capacity strengthening activities to introduce a home-grown school feeding component, gender and age have not been integrated into this Activity in 2019.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical and policy support for the delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes to the Government.	0
Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with the Government, to school-age children	3

Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$697,916	\$615,325	\$768,852	\$635,020

Strategic Outcome 3 on nutrition was pursued through two activities:

Activity 4: Provide evidence-based advice, advocacy and technical assistance to government and implementing partners.

Activity 5: Provide technical assistance and advocate the scaling up of the fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.

With full funding for this Strategic Outcome, WFP managed to meet or exceed almost all output targets, and two out of three outcomes.

In 2019, WFP focused on addressing some of the gaps in the Government's maternal and child health and nutrition services. In terms of nutrition communication, WFP supported the development of a national nutrition communication plan to improve the accessibility of health services and change dietary behaviours towards nutrition well-being. Together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP implemented a joint project for 'Community Health Advancement through Nutrition, Health and Women Empowerment' (CHANGE), which helped to complement WFP's R5n resilience-building project under Strategic Outcome 4. Similarly, WFP's long-standing support to the Ministry of Health, and continued advocacy for an independent review of the National Nutrition Policy resulted in WFP taking a prominent role in this policy review process by providing extensive technical input.

In close collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other partners in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) UN Network, WFP continued to assist the Presidential Secretariat with the development of the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) 2018-2025. The revised MSAPN was submitted for approval to the Cabinet Ministers in late 2019.

Under the leadership of WFP, the SUN Business Network (SUN-BN) was launched in Sri Lanka with a membership of 25 large private sector companies. WFP supported quarterly SUN-BN forums where members agreed upon three thematic

areas of support utilizing their active networks. WFP also extended the reach of SUN-BN beyond the central level to include small and medium enterprises. The initial meeting alone gathered more than 50 small and medium food-producing companies in one pilot district. Continuing the engagement, WFP actively worked with the SUN civil society network supporting their cooking demonstrations for mother support groups and public health midwives to achieve a healthy and balanced diet for children, using locally available food. Bringing the focus towards adolescents, WFP organized the national celebrations for the 2019 World Food Day jointly with FAO, primarily creating awareness on the importance of good nutrition during the growing years.

To continue the momentum created for rice fortification, WFP organized a South-South and triangular cooperation study tour for the Food Advisory Committee to India to learn about the process of developing national standards for food fortification from the Indian Food Standards and Safety Authority India (FSSAI). A workshop on food safety and quality systems related to food fortification counted with the participation of 50 stakeholders which paved the way for developing appropriate standards, regulatory mechanisms and processes to support the introduction of fortified rice into the national school meals programme. WFP implemented a pilot programme to assess the operational feasibility of introducing fortified rice and determine the potential for scaling up the use of iron- and folic acid-fortified rice. Although planned to implement in one educational zone, it was later expanded to two zones at the Government's request. WFP therefore, had to increase the number of community and institutional level participants in training sessions to cover both zones, resulting in an over-achievement. Similarly, another South-South and triangular cooperation exchange visit for the Ministry of Health was planned in 2019 to Thailand with the aim of gaining exposure to global experiences and expertise in developing nutrition surveillance systems, but will be implemented in 2020.

WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen the national programme for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months, as a preparedness measure in the case of future emergencies. Initially, to better understand the determinants of malnutrition among children of that age in Sri Lanka, WFP made preparations for a small ethnographic qualitative study through funds received from the Penn State University, with the research to be undertaken in 2020. Meanwhile in 2019, WFP aimed to align the locally produced nutritious food product "Thriposha" used in the programme with global standards stipulated by the World Health Organization (WHO). Both parties agreed on an improved product composition, which would increase both its energy density and nutrient profile, enabling better treatment of children with MAM. Currently the new product is in the recipe development stage with capacity building activities continuing until the envisaged start of production in the last year of the CSP. Thus, it will need to be produced over a period of years to obtain the percentage increase in production and the impact on nutritional status.

To further achieve successful nutrition outcomes, WFP initiated a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) programme in 2019 through the Ministry of Health. Sixty participants were trained for one week in the development of a nutrition communication strategy. The objective was to assist health authorities and communication experts in the country to understand the SBCC concept and move beyond existing models for health-related communication. This is also linked with formative research planned in 2020, to understand the beliefs, attitudes and practices of women in reproductive age, related to eating habits and diet quality in order to inform culturally appropriate evidence-based SBCC messaging. While the planning of the SBCC programme was initiated in 2019, the implementation and outreach were postponed to 2020. Thus, the SBCC reach target was not yet met. WFP also laid the foundation of extensive operational research in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to evaluate the nutritional impact of resilience-building activities, in particular related to the R5n project (Activity 6) under Strategic Outcome 4, which will also contribute to evidence building in that project.

Since WFP's Activity 4 (provide evidence-based advice, advocacy and technical assistance) and Activity 5 (technical and policy support for rice fortification) under this Strategic Outcome only included institutional training for capacity strengthening, gender and age have not been integrated into these activities in 2019.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide evidence-based advice, advocacy and technical assistance to government and implementing partners	0
Provide technical assistance and advocate the scaling up of the fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	0

Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,763,864	\$1,896,779	\$5,664,885	\$3,522,277

Under Strategic Outcome 4 on resilience, WFP implemented three activities:

Activity 6: Support nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience-building activities;

Activity 7: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to the Government;

Activity 8: Provide technical assistance to government and related agencies in the building of improved, unified, shock-responsive safety-net systems.

As a key partner of the Government, WFP enabled its partners to build the resilience of vulnerable communities through the R5n, EMPOWER, and Adaptation Fund supported agricultural interventions, as well as through South-South and triangular cooperation.

Strategic Outcome 4 had a Needs-based plan of USD 2.7 million. As the three-year R5n project started in 2019, available resources amounted to USD 5.7 million, with multi-year donations earmarked for the remaining period. While R5n started in September, planning began in early-2019, incurring expenditure on staffing and field presence and supporting the Government to conduct 14 community-based participatory planning consultations across five districts, learning of community needs and views and encouraging participation.

WFP's joint project EMPOWER with International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Government was extended for six months until December 2019 to support socio-economic empowerment and resilience of climate and conflict-affected women in Mullaitivu District. WFP worked with the Government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement the Adaptation Fund supported project in Nuwara Eliya and Polonnaruwa districts, where an estimated 13,700 households (out of 14,039 planned) benefited. Activities included ecological home gardens and developing alternative income sources. Early warning and awareness-raising on climate risks and adaptation were strengthened. In the field, WFP worked with farmer organizations and rural women's development associations to implement projects, training community members to gain knowledge and skills to continue them.

In the R5n project, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable smallholder farmers, people with disabilities, elders, war-affected women, widows, women-headed households living in Moneragala, Matale, Mullaitivu, Mannar and Batticaloa districts. Rehabilitating minor irrigation systems and agro-wells helped access to water. Agricultural livelihoods were diversified to improve productivity, helping to increase household income. Functioning markets, a solid banking network, and use of cash-based transfers (CBT) in safety nets enabled WFP to use CBT as the default transfer modality. Originally planned for May, the R5n project was launched in September due to a delay in signing agreements and receiving funds. Therefore, some agricultural tools were not distributed as planned, but will be distributed ahead of the 2020 cultivation season. The early onset of north-east monsoon also hindered progress of irrigation schemes and agro-wells. Working with farmer organizations, WFP prioritized the most urgent projects to complete. This impacted the disbursement of CBT and achieved fewer outputs than planned.

WFP did regular process monitoring but did not undertake outcome monitoring as activities only took place during three months in 2019. The baseline survey was conducted, and operational research with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was planned to evaluate the impact of resilience-building activities on nutrition and gender outcomes, such as improving diet quality and nutritional status of women and children to be implemented in 2020.

Due to administrative hurdles and inclement weather, half of the community assets rehabilitation planned for in 2019 were completed. All pending 2019 activities are expected to be completed by 31 March 2020. But for newly constructed shallow wells for irrigation/livestock use in 2019, an over-achievement is seen (131 of the planned 100) due to some projects of the previous year having been carried forward to 2019. These community assets have all helped to ensure sustainable water storage and supply to both agriculture and domestic consumption.

WFP's pilot South-South and triangular Cooperation project with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Government focused on improving post-harvest management, access to markets and efficient production of rice and maize. Based on a capacity assessment, selected leaders from two farmer organizations and government officials participated in a study tour, organized by WFP's Centre of Excellence in China, to learn of successful models on harvest/post-harvest management, value aggregation and market access after which an action plan was developed to adapt this learning, which contributed to the broader framework of resilience activities.

In 2019, WFP supported the Government to finalize the National Emergency Operation Plan (NEOP) through consultations with the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and other government agencies, and worked with DMC on information management during emergency situations. The NEOP awaits Cabinet approval. In 2020, WFP will support the DMC to develop, validate and test the standard operating procedures after which the NEOP will become operational.

Further WFP organized a 'logistics in emergencies' training-of-trainers for 42 participants from Government, United Nations, civil society and private sector, to support contingency plans across the 24 districts to strengthen emergency operations. WFP also facilitated 52 stakeholder awareness sessions to update contingency plans mainly for monsoonal flood response. In May 2019, prior to the south-west monsoon, WFP organized a flood emergency simulation exercise in Akuressa Divisional Secretariat to test emergency response plans, with government officials, military, police, humanitarian agencies and private sector helping to highlight inter-linkages for a successful emergency response. At the Government's request WFP facilitated monsoon preparedness planning meetings in selected districts in northern and eastern provinces before the north-east monsoon. A total of 525 government officials and stakeholders attended training sessions and planning meetings, which were aimed at reducing reliance on WFP expertise for future planning and response.

WFP improved its Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), hosted at the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) by using geospatial services from software developing companies Cloud to Street and OVIO, to enhance information monitoring systems, forecast-based planning and automating impact analysis of droughts and floods. EOC situation reports, when uploaded into PRISM, will track and store disaster impact information, improving 72-hour rapid impact assessments. A new collaboration with International Water Management Institute (IWMI) resulted in two joint reports on drought impact analysis and recommendations for reducing risks.

Partnering with the Medical Research Institute, WFP supported an Urban Food Security, Nutrition and Health Survey to analyse health outcomes of urban low-income groups in Colombo City. In cooperation with the Department of Census and Statistics, WFP introduced the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) indicator into the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, with the data collection involving 25,000 households. To complete activities in 2020, WFP will train Department staff on FIES analysis. WFP also supported the Government to conduct a country-wide national food security assessment to ascertain food insecurity hotspots and plan strategic interventions. Sixty government officials received data collection training on the 'Cost of the Diet' analysis, helping the Government to model the cost of a simulated food basket which satisfies all nutritional requirements of a household and enabling conditions for accessing the same. Through these capacity strengthening efforts, WFP transferred knowledge that helped government agencies to continue adding value to projects through enhanced learning and skills.

In 2019, WFP supported the Samurdhi Development Authority to pilot the digitization of Samurdhi beneficiary registrations and strengthening its shock-responsive capacity, showcasing the benefits of digitization to improve targeting, beneficiary identification, distributions and overall reconciliation. In total, 1,123 households across the four pilot districts were registered in WFP's corporate tool SCOPE, which helped streamline the registration and support accountability of information. Follow-up discussions with Government and the World Bank have been initiated for a possible scale-up.

Gender and Age aspects were fully integrated into the implementation of WFP's Activity 6 (resilience building) under this Strategic Outcome, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) Code of 4.

While Activity 7 (emergency preparedness and response operations) and Activity 8 (building of improved, unified, shock-responsive safety-net systems) included institutional capacity strengthening, through some activities (Urban Food Security, Nutrition and Health Survey, FIES indicator in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey and SCOPE beneficiary registrations) gender and age were integrated into the activities in 2019.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience-building activities	4
Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to the Government	1
Provide technical assistance to government and related agencies in the building of improved, unified, shock-responsive safety-net systems	1

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The 2020 Global Gender Gap Index ranked Sri Lanka 102nd out of 153 countries, marking a gradual decline from its position in the top 20 since 2006. A gender assessment by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) showed that Sri Lanka lacks strong gender-sensitive budgeting and information on resource allocation, with no prominent initiatives to ensure equal opportunities and equal access to resources, information, services and capacity strengthening.

Against this background, WFP ensures that gender is mainstreamed in project cycles to advance gender equality and parity. For the CHANGE project in Mullaithivu District, WFP and its partner, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), used an integrated approach. The project focused on equal access to information and services on sexual and reproductive health and nutrition to prevent unwanted/early pregnancies among women and youth populations living in Sri Lanka's tea plantations. Social behaviour change communication materials and community conversations held during awareness sessions at different community platforms aimed to address gender stereotypes as well as discriminatory practices and behaviours influencing local food systems. Geographical convergence with the R5n project helped capitalize the benefits and emphasize the multi-faceted nature of resilience programming.

Under the EMPOWER project, WFP with the International Labour Organization (ILO) engaged with the Puthukkudiyiruppu (PTK) Women's Cooperative - which comprises a high number of female ex-combatant members - to create more income-generating opportunities and strengthened civil society participation. This helped to enhance the decision-making power of conflict-affected vulnerable women. By strengthening an organization that will empower women and provide a platform for economic integration, WFP and ILO contributed to enhancing a lasting peace in Mullaitivu District while shaping underlying gender norms. WFP did not undertake outcome monitoring of the resilience building projects in 2019, as the delay in starting the implementation meant that activities took place only for three months in 2019. Therefore, the cross-cutting indicators were not assessed in 2019. WFP's resilience-building initiatives however supported gender-transformative livelihood and income-generation activities by providing a platform and voice for women as leaders and members of decision-making committees.

A cross-functional Gender Results Network established in the WFP Country Office has proven critical for implementing commitments to gender equality. To commemorate International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), the network conducted awareness sessions and shared information materials, including studies on GBV and its linkages to food security and nutrition, with government and cooperating partners.

Protection

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

To ensure safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys and respect their rights, WFP incorporates protection in all its activities. WFP follows the community-targeting approach to select beneficiaries in a systematic and meaningful manner. Working with the Government, WFP particularly selected women-headed households, widows, elderly persons and people with disabilities as project beneficiaries. Community representatives were part of the group that examined the targeting criteria for transparency and ensured that every individual had an equal opportunity for selection. Supporting the Samurdhi Development Authority to facilitate accurate registration and targeting, WFP piloted the use of its corporate beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE in registering Samurdhi social safety net beneficiaries with successful results in the four pilot projects.

Cash-based transfers were the mode of WFP assistance to beneficiaries that participated in the R5n project's resilience building activities. To ensure the protection of the beneficiaries, WFP implemented mechanisms to minimize protection concerns, taking into consideration, for instance, work hours and travel distance from project sites and banks through which they collect cash transfers. Project sites were selected jointly with the Government to minimize safety and security risks. WFP and its government partners strictly followed the 'do-no-harm' principle, striving to prevent abuse of authority and sexual harassment and creating safe spaces for everyone to actively and productively participate in projects. Together with its partners and individually, WFP organized beneficiary sensitization sessions, raising awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and other protection risks.

For participants in asset creation projects, WFP provided safety equipment. Furthermore, childcare facilities at project sites enabled women to safely leave their children while participating in project work, giving them an equal opportunity to benefit from the project. Through these measures, WFP created an environment that allowed beneficiaries to access WFP's assistance without facing protection issues.

WFP did not undertake outcome monitoring of the resilience building projects in 2019, as the delay in starting the implementation meant that activities took place only for three months in 2019. Therefore, the cross-cutting indicators were not assessed in 2019.



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

WFP promoted the rights and security of beneficiary populations by giving them an opportunity to be a part of, and to have a voice throughout the programme cycle. Through information sessions and materials displayed at project sites, government offices and other public locations, WFP raised beneficiaries' awareness of their entitlements and rights. Feedback and suggestions from beneficiaries provided valuable input for WFP's project implementation and re-design, using a participatory and inclusive approach.

Although no outcome monitoring was conducted this year due to delays in commencing resilience-building activities, WFP was able to collect feedback from affected communities during community conversations with partners, focus group discussions and interviews.

In addition, WFP's complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) gave beneficiaries the possibility to raise their questions and concerns to WFP by calling a dedicated hotline that was accessible to all communities and partners. The hotline number was publicly announced through notices at project sites, cards and awareness sessions in local languages. WFP assigned female operators to engage with female callers to ensure that they felt comfortable to raise their concerns. All calls were registered ensuring anonymity, with details of the nature of complaints and feedback, how many and how often received. Upon analysis of the details, WFP communicated the action taken to address key concerns during beneficiary meetings and consultations, thereby ensuring a transparent mechanism with accountability.

In 2019, WFP received a relatively small number of hotline calls from the hotline compared to previous years. Out of the 20 calls, six came from women or girls, and 14 from men or boys. The majority of calls were to obtain clarification on the payments of cash-based transfers and related concerns. Callers were particularly interested to know about the cash assistance to construct household water sources. The reason for the lesser number of calls could be attributed to the delays in starting the implementation of resilience building activities. WFP carried out an internal review of the existing CFM mechanism and developed standard operating procedures to ensure affected populations receive timely and adequate information on their eligibility and type of entitlements as well as ways to voice complaints or feedback.

Environment

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

Ranking sixth on the 2020 Global Climate Risk Index, Sri Lanka faces many natural hazards including recurrent cyclones, floods and landslides, with intermittent drought. Consecutive floods and drought have persisted over the past three years, particularly in the north-central dry zone. This has resulted in a major loss of agricultural harvests and livelihoods, contributing to high food and nutrition insecurity and indebtedness among vulnerable groups, particularly women.

The central highlands remain particularly vulnerable to land degradation as rainforest cover reduces due to human activities. Landslides have increased with each rainy season, impacting the availability of arable land, which affects economically vulnerable farming communities. The National Disaster Management Policy and the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts reflect the Government's concerns and efforts to address these growing environmental issues. Given the increasing climate variability and extreme weather events, preparedness planning has become a national priority as an investment in disaster preparedness and has proven effective in mitigating impact, saving resources and protecting development progress.

Within this context, WFP carefully considered the impact of its activities on the country's environment, applying the corporate Environmental Policy with a do-no-harm approach. Asset creation activities formed the core of WFP's engagement with rural communities particularly in the north-central dry zone districts, which face the brunt of climate-related hazards. WFP helped mitigate flood risk and restore ecosystems by building or rehabilitating efficient water harvesting structures and reservoirs, reforestation, watershed management and wastewater elimination through clearing of irrigation channels. These measures enabled farming communities to capture and store additional capacity of water in the rehabilitated reservoirs. WFP did not undertake outcome monitoring of the resilience building projects in 2019, as the delay in starting the implementation meant that activities took place only for three months in 2019. Therefore, the cross-cutting indicators were not assessed in 2019.

Through joint community consultations and government discussions during project planning, WFP ensured that all new (and carried forward) asset creation activities were screened for environmental and social risks, before they were implemented. This was done in collaboration with the district governments who followed the provisions set by national environmental regulations, while WFP considered the environmental safeguards in line with its Environment Policy. Regular monitoring of project sites helped WFP to identify activities that could pose environmental risks during the implementation phase and take appropriate action to mitigate or minimize any negative impacts on the environment.

A story worth telling

Dulfiya Mohammed Shareef, 44, has four children, three of whom are still in school. Living in a district formerly affected by conflict, and more recently by recurrent climate hazards, Dulfiya has been the breadwinner for the family since 2017, when her husband was diagnosed with cancer and passed away. Left alone to fend for the family, Dulfiya started working in agricultural labour, earning only Rs. 350 (about USD 2) per day in 2018. It was barely enough to provide breakfast for her children. She only had time to cook once a day to provide a meal mainly of rice and vegetables. She could afford to buy meat only twice a month.

But in 2019, she was among the many people in her village who were selected to participate in an asset creation activity that WFP and the Government implemented under the R5n project. Dulfiya worked in the rehabilitation of the Puliyankulam minor irrigation scheme for 25 days, doing bund clearing and canal rehabilitation. Through this work, she earned Rs.1,100 (about USD 6) per working day. With this extra money, Dulfiya was able to include meat or fish more often in the family meals.

She enthusiastically embraced the opportunity to also do home gardening. "From the knowledge and cash I received, I can now grow vegetables in my home garden all year round. In the past, I was only cultivating my garden during the wet season." The extra vegetables allowed her to provide more nutritious meals to her children. With the money she earned, Dulfiya also managed to buy school supplies, which helped her children to study and perform well in school. Dulfiya's increased awareness of the importance of nutrition, managing her budget effectively, and investing and saving money through home gardening has greatly helped her family. "Working in the WFP project really helped me to give my children good food and send them to school regularly. I really feel thankful for that", she said.

Data notes

Summary

R5n - Rural communities to enhance Resilience against recurrent natural shocks and Reduce and mitigate climate Risk, through Reconstruction of productive assets and Recovery and diversification of their livelihoods)

Context and operations


[1] WFP Sri Lanka will use corporate tools for learning of the impacts of capacity strengthening activities such as the SABER School Feeding National Capacity and other indicators to measure the national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components that are enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening.

Strategic outcome 04

R5n = Enhancing Resilience against recurrent natural shocks, Reduce and mitigate climate Risk through the Reconstruction of productive assets, and ensure Recovery and diversification of livelihoods, the impact of which will be enhanced by Nutrition initiatives.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			20.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	589,401	542,592	1,131,993	4,780
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	155,525	145,512	301,037	0
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	16.6	17.9	17.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	157,639	145,512	303,151	0
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	14.7	15.4	15.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	332,958	307,344	640,302	1,700
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	157,639	145,512	303,151	0
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	17,680	16,320	34,000	1,700
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overw eight	1.7	2.2	2	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	17,680	16,320	34,000	1,700

				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	157,639	145,512	303,151	0
				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	683,596	631,008	1,314,604	5,100
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	755	812	1,567	6,000

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	82,459	174,945	212%
	female	83,141	171,689	207%
	total	165,600	346,634	209%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,274	60	5%
	female	1,274	60	5%
	total	2,548	120	5%
24-59 months	male	1,911	91	5%
	female	1,911	91	5%
	total	3,822	182	5%
5-11 years	male	31,684	173,660	548%
	female	31,115	170,223	547%
	total	62,799	343,883	548%
12-17 years	male	25,510	136	1%
	female	25,062	136	1%
	total	50,572	272	1%
18-59 years	male	18,895	847	4%
	female	19,957	1,028	5%
	total	38,852	1,875	5%
60+ years	male	3,185	151	5%
	female	3,822	151	4%
	total	7,007	302	4%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	165,600	346,634	209%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	946	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Canned Fish	138	306	222%
Vegetable Oil	189	0	0%
Split Lentils	303	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	1,200,000	101,232	8%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,587,500	0	0%
Cash	910,504	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	- Crisis Response						
Activity 01	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	1.1 Crisis-affected people have immediate access to food enabling them to meet basic food and nutrition needs							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	25,500 24,500 50,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,587,500			
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	200	0		

Strategic Outcome 02	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round	- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 02	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B, N*	2.1 Targeted school-aged children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to improve basic food and nutrition needs							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	17,741 18,099 35,840	170,087 173,523 343,610		
		Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	13,939 14,221 28,160			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	8,870 9,050 17,920			
		Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,970 7,110 14,080			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,576	306		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	910,504			
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	1,300	2,925		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	184	200		

B.3*	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified							
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	12	12		
Activity 03	Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	2,000	1,810		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	4	6		
C.6	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		School feeding (on-site)	partner	3	3		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Government counterpart; Sri Lanka; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government	School feeding (on-site)	Overall		0	=2	=1	1
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)								
	Act 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government	School feeding (on-site)	Overall		0	=2	=1	0

Strategic Outcome 03	Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025	- Root Causes
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Activity 04	Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, E*	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							
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Male)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	50	141		
	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving Capacity Strengthening transfers (Female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	50	280		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	300		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,261,000	0		
Activity 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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	250	1,700		

C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
All; Sri Lanka; Capacity Strengthening								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods								
	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	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>5	>1	0	0
Government counterpart; Sri Lanka; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 04: Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)								
	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	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=5	=1	1	

Strategic Outcome 04	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 06	Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, 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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	5,300 4,700 10,000	1,603 1,421 3,024		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,200,000	101,232		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							

	Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	68	172		
	Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	172	66		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	2,000	457		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for asset	site	10	32		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	100	51		
	Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	100	131		
Activity 07	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	525		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	8	9		
Activity 08	Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	8.1 Populations frequently affected by shocks and stresses benefit from strengthened national shock-responsive safety net systems thereby increasing their resilience							

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	388		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	11		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14.29 13.58 13.69	>14.29 >13.58 >13.69			
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	46.94 57.74 56.05	>46.94 >57.74 >56.05			
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	53.06 56.98 56.37	>53.06 >56.98 >56.37			
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.20 7.92 8.28	<10.20 <7.92 <8.28			

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 1.13 0.96	≤0 ≤1.13 ≤0.96			
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	8.16 4.15 4.78	=8.16 =4.15 =4.78			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	75.51 78.49 78.03	>75.51 >78.49 >78.03			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	53.06 41.13 42.99	>53.06 >41.13 >42.99			
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	38.78 38.87 38.85	>38.78 >38.87 >38.85			
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	51.02 57.36 56.37	>51.02 >57.36 >56.37			
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	38.78 34.34 35.03	<38.78 <34.34 <35.03			

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.20 8.30 8.60	<10.20 <8.30 <8.60			
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Beneficiary; Sri Lanka; Cash

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	45.40	>45.40			
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Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	26.53 33.58 32.48	>26.53 >33.58 >32.48			
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	34.69 23.40 25.16	<26.53 <23.40 <25.16			
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2.04 2.64 2.55	<2.04 <2.64 <2.55			
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	36.73 40.38 39.81	<36.73 <40.38 <39.81			

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base

	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>75			
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Community of the project area; Sri Lanka; Cash

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>70			
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Government counterpart; Sri Lanka; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)							
	Act 07: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	0	=5	=4	0
Small holder farmers; Sri Lanka; Cash							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer							
	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	>30		
			Male	0	>30		
			Overall	0	>30		
WFP Beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female	6.70	<6.70		
			Male	4.95	<4.95		
			Overall	5.22	<5.22		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	74 67 70	=100 =100 =100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	95.92 95.85 95.86	>90 >90 >90			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	98 97.80 97.50	>90 >90 >90			

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	>50		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset		Overall	50	=50			

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	17.80	<20			
			Decisions made by men	Overall	16.40	<10			
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	65.80	>70			

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
beneficiary; Sri Lanka; Cash	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Female	79.10	>80	>80		
			Male	76.30	>80	>80		
			Overall	78	>80	>80		

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Beneficiary; Sri Lanka; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Smallholder farmers in Anuradhapura district diversify the crops in their home gardens to gain additional income.

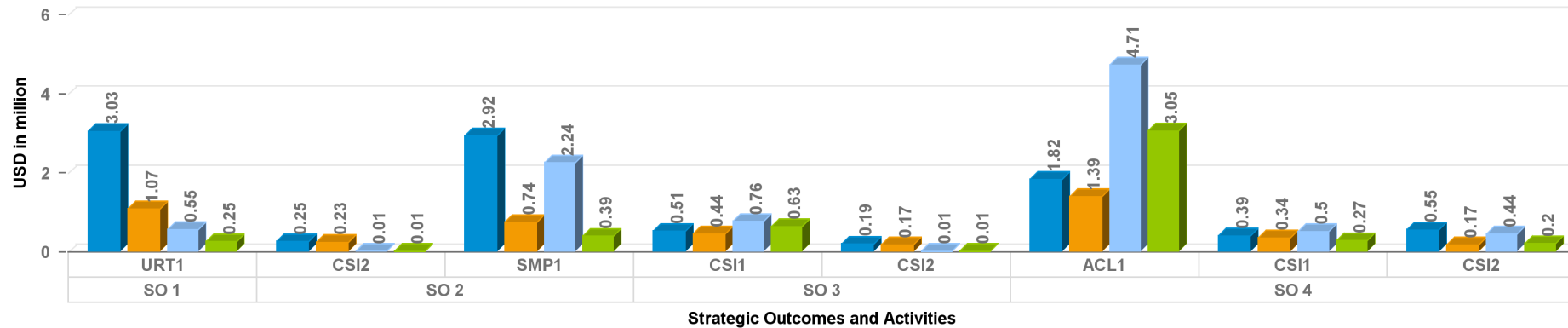
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/sri-lanka>

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round
SO 2	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round
SO 3	Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025
SO 4	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities
CSI1	Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners
CSI1	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government
CSI2	Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government
CSI2	Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector
CSI2	Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children
URT1	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	3,033,688	1,074,948	553,899	248,643
	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	248,777	231,452	12,443	7,444
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	2,922,878	736,594	2,241,720	388,742
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	29,513	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,205,343	2,042,994	2,837,575	644,830
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	511,816	442,631	760,652	626,820
		Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector	186,100	172,693	8,200	8,200
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			697,916	615,325	768,852	635,020

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,823,390	1,386,392	4,714,733	3,049,932
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	393,575	343,231	503,303	273,109
		Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	546,899	167,156	442,467	199,236
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,382	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,763,864	1,896,779	5,664,885	3,522,277
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	579,592	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	579,592	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,667,123	4,555,098	9,850,904	4,802,127
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,114,491	1,000,000	1,796,545	734,857
Total Direct Costs			10,781,613	5,555,098	11,647,449	5,536,984
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			700,805	361,081	201,534	201,534
Grand Total			11,482,418	5,916,179	11,848,983	5,738,518



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

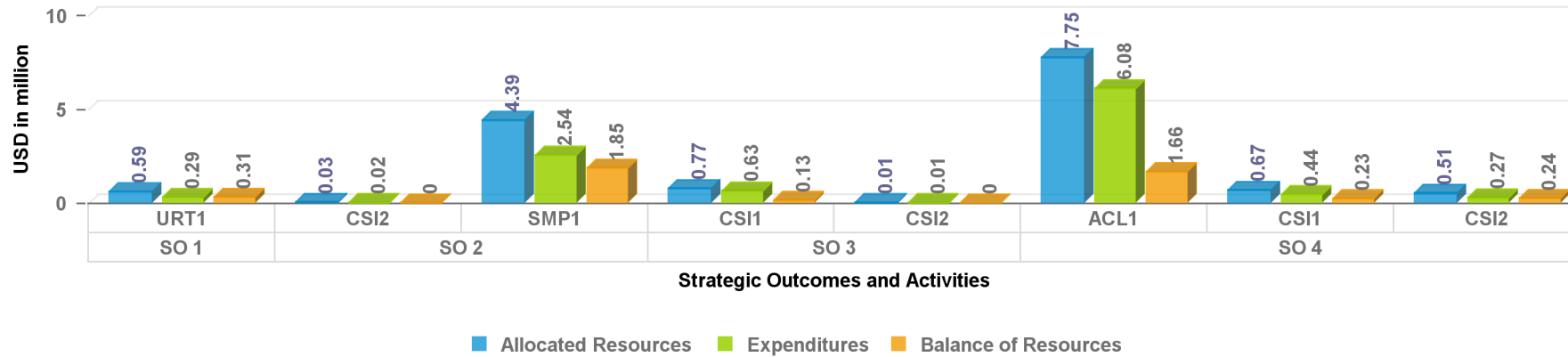
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round
SO 2	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round
SO 3	Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025
SO 4	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities
CSI1	Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners
CSI1	Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government
CSI2	Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government
CSI2	Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector
CSI2	Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children
URT1	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	524,293	27,104	0	27,104	22,106	4,998
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	6,549,876	4,393,726	0	4,393,726	2,540,748	1,852,978
		Non Activity Specific	0	29,513	0	29,513	0	29,513
	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	6,035,552	592,083	0	592,083	286,826	305,257
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,109,721	5,042,426	0	5,042,426	2,849,680	2,192,746

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	883,201	765,768	0	765,768	631,936	133,832
		Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector	483,147	8,200	0	8,200	8,200	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,366,348	773,969	0	773,969	640,136	133,832

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	3,558,751	7,746,704	0	7,746,704	6,081,902	1,664,801
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	803,233	666,535	0	666,535	436,342	230,193
		Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	795,398	509,540	0	509,540	266,310	243,230
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,382	0	4,382	0	4,382
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,157,382	8,927,161	0	8,927,161	6,784,554	2,142,607
		Non Activity Specific	0	579,592	0	579,592	0	579,592
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	579,592	0	579,592	0	579,592
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,633,451	15,323,148	0	15,323,148	10,274,370	5,048,778

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,205,171	2,664,848	0	2,664,848	1,603,160	1,061,687
		Total Direct Costs	21,838,621	17,987,995	0	17,987,995	11,877,530	6,110,465
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,419,510	808,670		808,670	808,670	0
		Grand Total	23,258,132	18,796,665	0	18,796,665	12,686,200	6,110,465

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures