

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Sri Lanka Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

After years of progress in human development indicators, Sri Lanka was beset with economic setbacks and decelerated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2020, caused by COVID-19 compounded impacts and the 2019 terrorist attacks. Despite having achieved upper middle-income status only the year before, the World Bank once again downgraded Sri Lanka to a lower middle-income country.

In 2020, 42,702 people tested positive for COVID-19 and 199 died in Sri Lanka, while 35,329 people recovered by the end of the year. As the number of people exposed to COVID-19 increased, the Government limited tourist arrivals, imposed travel restrictions and import bans, and temporarily closed offices and schools. Many households lost their livelihoods and income due to employment layoffs and disruption of trade and supply chains. In response, the Government initiated major social protection schemes to assist the low-income communities and affected enterprises.

Despite such constraints, WFP continued its operations by successfully adapting its activities to address emerging COVID-19 needs. The effectiveness of such adaptation and importance of ensuring sustainability were also highlighted in the mid-term review of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022). Based on assessments on the impact of COVID-19 on communities, WFP re-programmed resources to start new activities, such as a cash grant to the Ministry of Education to provide take-home rations (THR) to about 80,000 primary school children for a period of one month (August to September) to ensure nutritious meals during school closures. The Ministry of Agriculture also benefitted from a WFP cash grant for distributing vegetable seed packs to 54,000 households to encourage home gardening and improve food security.

Given the challenges posed by COVID-19, the government production of "Thripasha" – a locally produced specialized nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6-59 months – continued at a reduced pace for over six months, due to the scarcity of maize which is a key imported ingredient. In response, WFP provided a cash grant to the Ministry of Health to acquire locally produced maize. WFP also continued to provide technical assistance to the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) to shift towards a home-grown school feeding model. A pilot project implemented to include fortified rice in the NSMP further helped to enhance the nutritional quality of school meals. Similarly, research on the impact of agricultural value chains and livelihoods on nutrition and gender continued with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). WFP supported the programme "Supreme Chef", a televised cookery competition, helping to promote positive nutrition behaviours focusing on healthy dietary practices. Additionally, WFP offered training sessions on emergency preparedness and response to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC).

Although at a reduced pace, WFP's "R5n" project (2019-2022) – a flagship venture for integrating complementary and nutrition sensitive programming – supported vulnerable farmers with cash-based transfers for productive assets and livelihood diversification. WFP concluded and evaluated the Adaptation Fund supported project on smart agricultural interventions. Through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation field project with China, the initiative in post-harvest management and rice and maize production continued, facilitated jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), while a pilot project to enhance the shock-responsiveness of social protection systems helped to digitise beneficiary registrations through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information system. Similarly, the joint project EMPOWER with the International Labour Organization (ILO) received a positive evaluation on WFP's contribution to economically uplift women affected by the former conflict.

WFP reached 71 percent of a total 116,610 planned beneficiaries for cash and food transfers and capacity strengthening at the end of 2020. WFP shifted the plan for implementing food assistance in the NSMP to a cash grant to provide THR, and the majority of beneficiaries were reached through this THR distribution. In the absence of major natural disasters in 2020, WFP did not activate an emergency response. Due to the reduced pace of resilience projects, WFP made only 14 percent of the planned cash-based transfers. Nevertheless, WFP was still able to contribute to achieving sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 through nutrition and food access activities, as well as SDG 17 through the development of new partnerships with existing and new stakeholders during the year.



81,373

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,005 (51% Female, 49% Male)

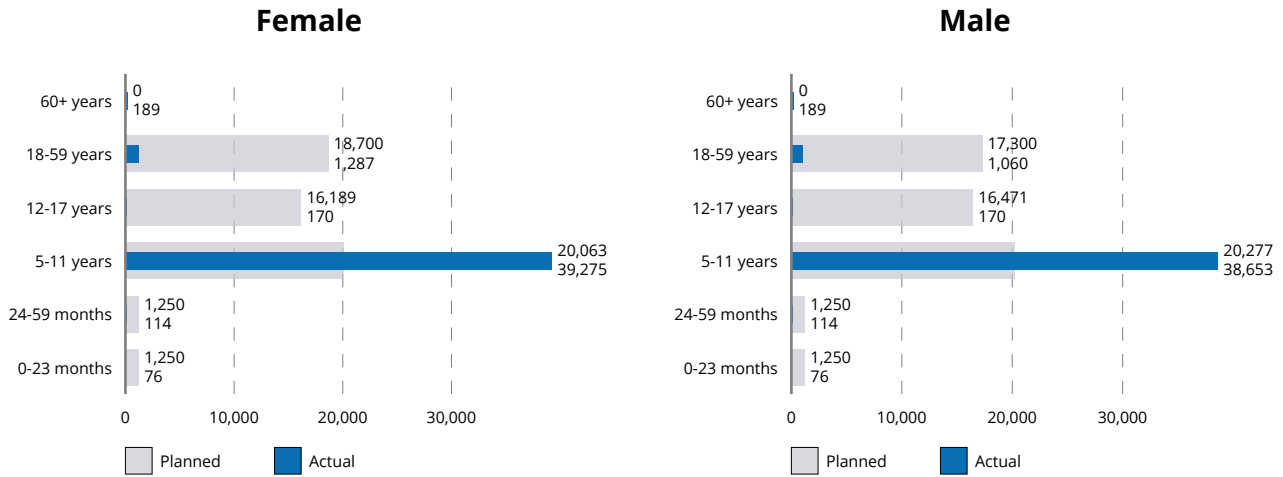


51%
female

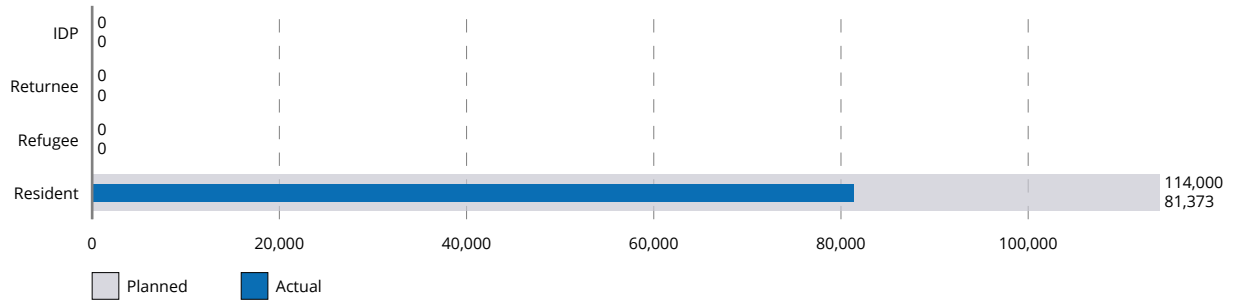


49%
male

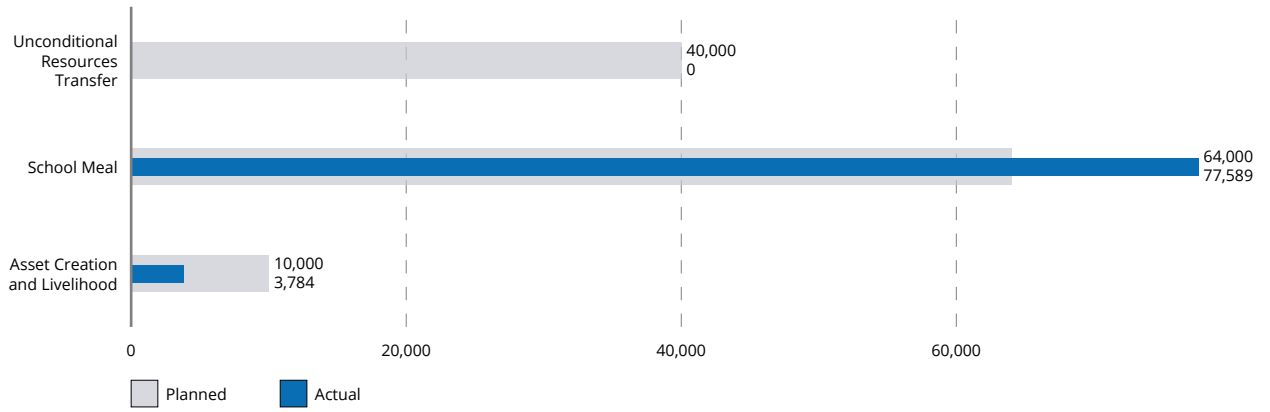
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

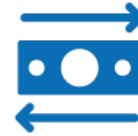


Total Food and CBT



0 mt

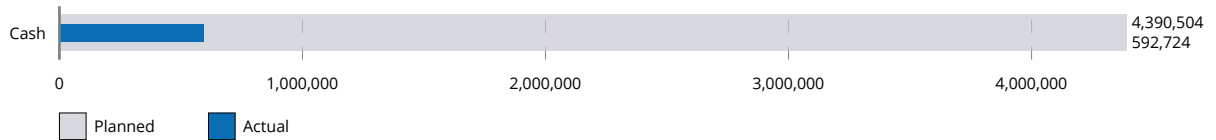
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 788 mt total planned



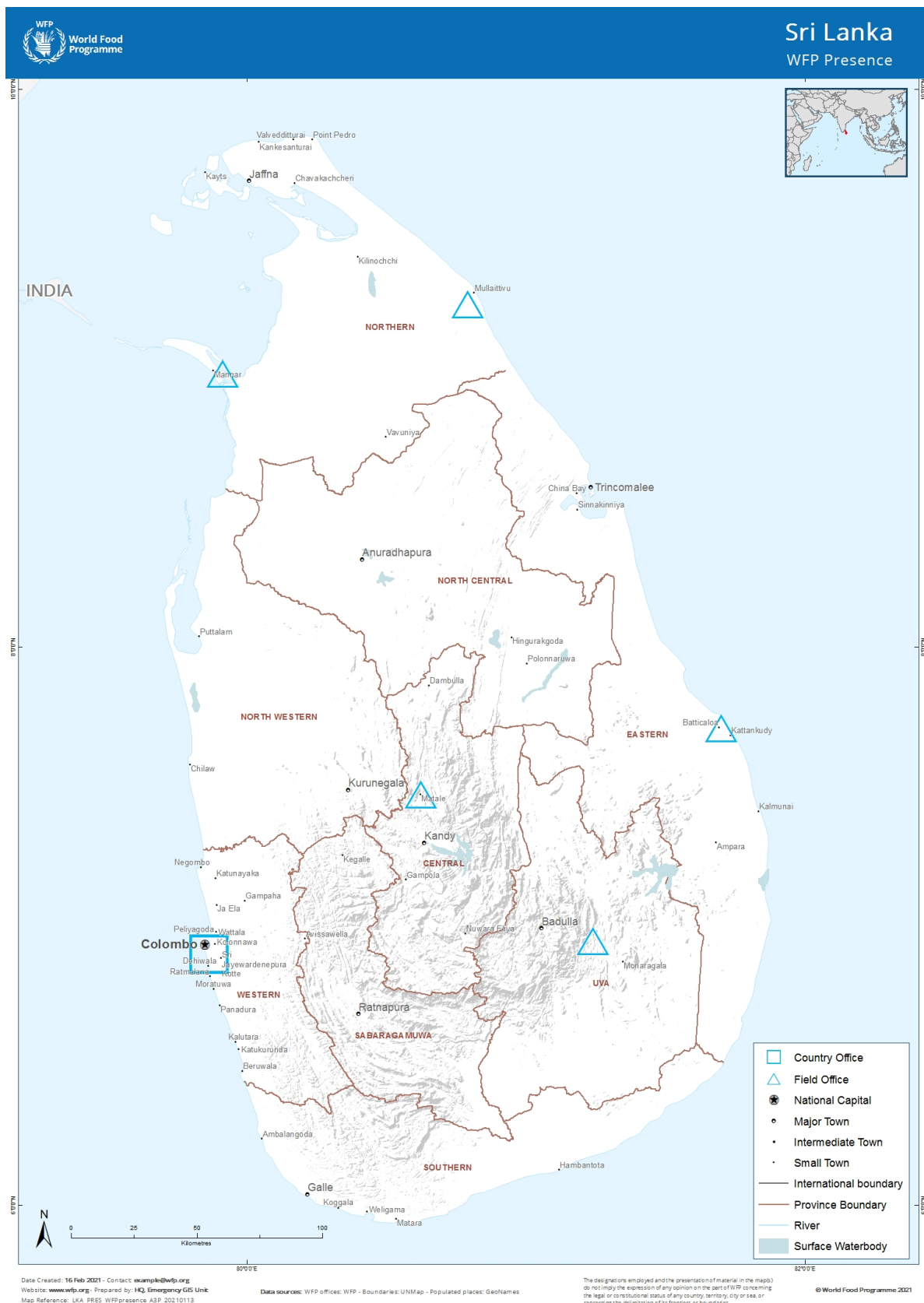
US\$ 592,724

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 4,390,504 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Sri Lanka has been transitioning from a rural to a more urbanized economy, with significant growth in the service sector. However, terrorist attacks in April 2019 brought about an economic slowdown resulting in an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent [1] in that year. Although extreme poverty is rare, a relatively large population still lives slightly above the poverty line [2]. Sri Lanka's nutrition status also remains challenging, with a 15 percent prevalence of child wasting, 9.1 percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) having low Body Mass Index and 45.3 percent being overweight or obese [3].



COVID-19 affected Sri Lanka in March 2020, and the country was locked down entirely with curfews for the next three months. Comprehensive health care measures and other preventive actions allowed the Government to control the spread of the virus. The Government provided cash grants and essential food to vulnerable households, and relief measures to small and medium enterprises. In September, COVID-19 rapidly spread in major export-oriented apparel factories. Small and medium enterprises also faced severe financial difficulties. Due to the strain on the economy, the Government followed a targeted prevention approach. Schools were closed for over six months to reduce children's exposure to COVID-19. In November, secondary classes resumed adhering to health guidelines and government examinations were held, however, primary schools remained closed.

WFP monitored market functionality throughout the year and surveyed household food security with a focus on the urban poor, rural smallholder farmers, and the estate population affected by COVID-19 induced income losses. An analysis of the cost of diet showed only a minor increase in food prices compared with results from 2017/2018, however, it was also noted that the greater impact would likely be on food affordability due to loss of income. WFP's support to the Medical Research Institute to continue the Urban Food Security, Nutrition and Health Survey helped to analyse health outcomes of urban low-income groups in Colombo City. The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) was assisted to introduce the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) indicator into the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. WFP also supported a government-led country-wide comprehensive food security assessment to plan strategic interventions. Most of these assessments highlighted COVID-19 impact on the urban and rural poor and the loss of income and limited access to food in the short term. This situation may likely have an impact on the nutrition status as well. In the Food Security and Livelihood Working Group under the Humanitarian Country Team, WFP brought together government and other stakeholders including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to coordinate potential responses.

COVID-19 movement restrictions caused several hardships to WFP and government partners in implementing planned activities. While virtual working modalities were put in place, most government offices faced disruptions in their operations. WFP could not continue beneficiary meetings due to health and safety concerns, hence outcome monitoring was done using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) model during the last quarter of 2020. To reduce interview time, WFP shortened the questionnaires to only collect key food security indicators, WFP plans to report on all indicators in 2021.

In December 2020, the cyclonic storm BUREVI crossed the country's northern region. A few districts were affected by minor flooding and the Government implemented the National Emergency Operation Plan (developed with WFP's support) to respond effectively with early warning, evacuation of people to safe centres and support through social protection systems. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported emergency preparedness and response efforts in the affected districts considering the COVID-19 challenges and donated hand sanitizers and cooking utensils for use in the safe centres. WFP also supported the Government to provide take-home rations (THR) to primary school children during school closures in the national school meals programme (NSMP). This activity was conducted under both Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP conducted initial training sessions for government officials, caterers and poultry farmers in the pilot home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. Closure of schools for COVID-19 temporarily suspended the NSMP and delayed the collection of data on enrolment, attendance and drop-out.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported the Government with technical assistance to pilot a rice fortification project which would include fortified rice in school meals. Initial discussions with stakeholders towards a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise were also held.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued the project "R5n" diversifying agricultural livelihoods, enhancing knowledge and practices, improving productivity and market opportunities, thereby helping smallholder farmers to stabilize their income throughout the year. In doing so, the project aimed to include the more impoverished districts into national development programmes. As part of COVID-19 response, this project also supported the Government to distribute seed packages to encourage home gardening. WFP conducted the evaluation of two projects ("EMPOWER" and the Adaptation Fund supported "climate smart agricultural interventions"), compiling best practices and lessons learned which highlighted the positive impact of adopting unique and specific adaptation strategies for each project location. Under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative, WFP supported rice- and maize-growing small-holder farmers to increase their income by reducing post-harvest losses, securing better prices and expanding their access to markets. A potential scale up of the project in the longer term may offer a viable supply chain opportunity for the government Thriposha programme.

To streamline the "Samurdhi" social protection scheme, WFP supported the Government to digitise beneficiary registration using the WFP corporate beneficiary management platform "SCOPE". Technical support to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) in risk analysis, disaster mapping, and contingency planning also continued through the year.



[1] Annual Report, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, 2019
(https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2019/en/3_KEI.pdf)

[2] Sri Lanka Country Programme Overview, International Federation of Red Cross Societies, 2019
(<https://reliefweb.int/report/sri-lanka/ifrc-sri-lanka-country-program-overview-2019>) ; Sri Lanka Overview, World Bank
(<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/srilanka/overview>)

[3] Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey, Government of Sri Lanka, 2016.

Risk Management

WFP carried out its activities through the Government using its existing logistical arrangements and channels. WFP faced challenges in prioritising its activities over government regular programmes which resulted in a slow implementation of WFP activities in the field. COVID-19 became a compounding factor for existing risks as well as emerging ones. There were significant disruptions to WFP work because of movement restrictions and heightened risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. As a mitigation measure, WFP redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions, undertook remote monitoring, and supported the Government for COVID-19 response within the existing framework and funding.

To manage key risks, WFP conducted regular reviews and assessments of risks faced, clearly embedding risk mitigation measures across its activities and incorporating them in the annual performance plan. Implementation progress was monitored regularly. The Sri Lanka Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) reached its mid-point in 2020 and a mid-term review focusing on implementation processes and institutional arrangements is being conducted. Internal learning on adopting a theory of change, helped WFP to re-visit assumptions and risks.

There were no external or internal audits conducted during 2020. However, WFP conducted its own functional control assessment and took actions to strengthen internal controls, such as by digitising the national staff payroll and invoice tracking system.

Partnerships

Consequent to supporting the Government's COVID-19 response in 2020, WFP received additional opportunities to initiate new partnerships and strengthen existing engagements with key stakeholders, within the scope of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022.

The Ministry of Finance, through the National Planning Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health were WFP's main partners in implementing activities to address COVID-19 vulnerabilities. The Government also allocated approximately USD 320,000 through the national budget for implementing WFP's CSP activities.

The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and the Department of Meteorology were key partners in emergency preparedness during the monsoon period. WFP also worked with the Department of Samurdhi Development on beneficiary registration in social safety nets while the Climate Change Secretariat was the main government agency in implementing adaptation strategies.

WFP initiated a study with Wayamba University, collaborating with Johns Hopkins University, to understand the impact of COVID-19 on household food security. Similarly, with the Medical Research Institute, WFP conducted a food security assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on poor households. A Market Functionality Index study is continuing in partnership with the Institute for Participatory Interaction in Development, while a Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) is being done with the University of Peradeniya. All these studies, to be finalized in 2021, aim to assist policy makers to design vital interventions to address emerging food insecurity.

In the lead up to the Food Security Summit in 2021, WFP partnered with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to organize a dialogue on resilience of food systems in the age of pandemics, facilitated by the Institute of Policy Studies. Over 200 participants provided inputs. To advocate for implementing the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan of Action, WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and, together with FAO, conducted joint communications and advocacy on World Food Day and during the National Nutrition Month. The International Labour Organization (ILO) was a key partner in the EMPOWER project that supported former conflict-affected women to improve livelihoods. Similarly, the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) joined WFP to implement the Climate Change Adaptation project, supported by the Adaptation Fund. WFP collaborated with United Nations agencies to develop an advisory paper to support a national COVID-19 socio-economic response, which was released in June 2020.

WFP co-led the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) which aimed to increase engagement of the private sector in managing nutrition related issues. The forum included 32 small, medium and major enterprises engaged across diverse trades such as apparel manufacturing, agriculture, retail sales and insurance. With the support of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FCCISL), this forum planned to support small and medium enterprises at the sub-national level who were hit by COVID-19; interventions will commence in 2021.

Through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative, WFP aimed to build resilience of rice- and maize-growing small-holder farmers to increase their income by reducing post-harvest losses, securing better prices and expanding their access to markets. With the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and Jiangsu Academy of Agriculture Sciences (JAAS), the Government's agriculture extension officers and farmer leaders were trained on mechanisation, quality assurance and developing market opportunities. WFP received the support of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Government of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) to strengthen the resilience of government agencies and communities to natural hazards during the monsoons. Additionally, this support resulted in the DMC developing a national strategy for COVID-19 emergency preparedness. WFP hopes to receive further support for scaling up rice fortification, through a South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) regional initiative approved by the SAARC Development Fund (SADF).

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP: Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Government of Japan, United Nations Peace-building Fund, The Earth Group, WFP Italia, Government of Australia, the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Government of Denmark, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, FEED and Swiss Development Cooperation.



CSP Financial Overview

As of December 2020, WFP Sri Lanka Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, valued at USD 47 million, was funded by around 56 percent, of which 14 percent was marked for implementing activities in future years. The available resources included the carry-over of resource transfers from the previous development projects and the Climate Adaptation Trust Fund received in the year. Over 60 percent of received contributions was earmarked at activity level with a majority under Strategic Outcome 2 and 4, while 10 percent was available as flexible funds, allowing WFP to fully cover the needs of emergency response, and partly to continue resilience activities.

WFP's participation in a United Nations pooled Multi Party Trust Fund (Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund) enabled it to secure multi-year funds of USD 500,000 for emergency preparedness activities. Furthermore, during 2020, two financial contributions from the private sector were mainly allocated to the home-grown school meals programme (HGSF) and other nutrition interventions. Additionally, the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) approved a multi-year donation of USD 3.5 million for rice fortification. Funds are expected after ongoing discussions with the SAARC Development Fund (SADF) are concluded. The Government of Sri Lanka funds the staff, infrastructure, transport, warehousing, distribution and structural costs for implementing WFP activities.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, the total needs-based plan was USD 12.4 million for five years, but WFP was able to secure only USD 650,000 by the end of 2020. In the absence of large-scale emergencies in 2020, WFP's emergency intervention was not required. However, WFP supported the Government to provide take-home rations (THR) for school children affected by COVID-19 induced school closures.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, there were two activities with a total needs-based plan of USD 11 million for five years. This included USD 10.1 million for the National School Meal Programme (NSMP), however, as expected funding for full in-kind support was not available in 2018, WFP implemented a complementary canned fish donation received in 2019 and 2020 in the NSMP. Furthermore, the available resources helped WFP to provide technical assistance to the Government to pilot the HGSF and also include fortified rice in school meals in 2020. Strategic Outcome 2 was funded by 62 percent against the total CSP needs-based plan, while the expenditure against the annual available resources was 54 percent.




Strategic Outcome 3, improving nutrition for children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, continued to be underfunded. As of December 2020, the entire CSP needs-based plan for this outcome (USD 3.2 million) was resourced by 26 percent. This prompted WFP to adjust the implementation plan; however, beneficiaries did not experience interruptions due to complementarities between the activities of Strategic Outcomes 3 and 2 (for example, rice fortification was implemented through the NSMP). Nevertheless, funding gaps affected interventions such as the Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) campaign, hence funding raising efforts were prioritised.

All activities under Strategic Outcome 4 were well funded. As of December 2020, the total cumulative needs-based plan of the Strategic Outcome was funded by over 100 percent. However, half of the available resources in 2020 included funds allocated for implementing activities in multiple years. Almost 67 percent of the annual available resources were spent in 2020.

The expenditure against the needs-based plan (USD 7.9 million) for 2020 was 39 percent. This was mainly due to the reduced pace of project implementation because of lengthy movement and gathering restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the country.



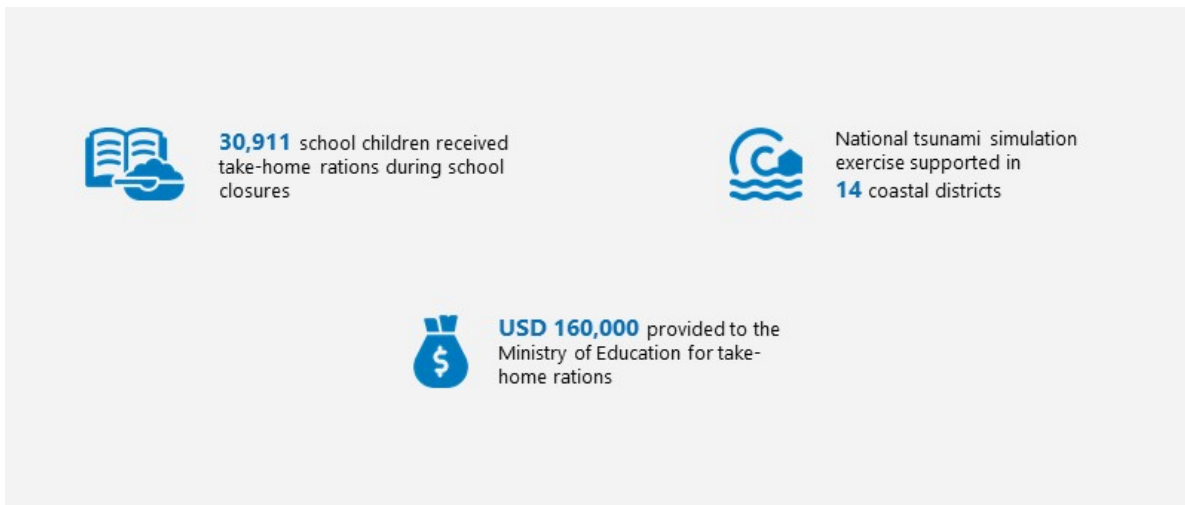
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	 2,455,107	 339,453	 363,251	 104,953
02: School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round	 2,238,613	 1,554,043	 4,263,966	 1,203,244
03: Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025	 751,410	 437,250	 210,840	 152,300
04: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round	 2,412,072	 2,082,734	 5,227,067	 1,608,089
Total:	 7,857,202	 4,413,480	 10,065,124	 3,068,586

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round



The aim of Strategic Outcome 1 is 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. Sri Lanka is ranked sixth on the Global Climate Risk Index, as the frequency and severity of natural disasters have been increasing over the years. Therefore, under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focuses on supporting the Government to respond to large-scale natural disasters, in particular floods and droughts. WFP's emergency preparedness activities, while implemented under Strategic Outcome 4, sets the foundation for a stronger government disaster response, minimising the need for WFP interventions. Hence, Strategic Outcome 1 is closely linked with the emergency preparedness activities under Strategic Outcome 4, that help develop skills in the longer term and strengthen the capacity of government agencies mandated for disaster response.

As a contingency, WFP was ready to provide cash transfers to 50,000 people to access food and other immediate needs in case of an emergency, along with capacity strengthening on nutrition messaging. In 2020, WFP didn't activate this contingency plan as the monsoons rains didn't result in large scale calamities, and the Government didn't request WFP's emergency assistance. In December, the cyclonic storm BUREVI affected several parts of Sri Lanka, but WFP didn't intervene as the Government effectively managed the response. Given COVID-19 necessities, WFP helped the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) with essential items such as hand sanitizers and cooking utensils to be used in evacuation centres. Creating community awareness on COVID-19 prevention guidelines was also vital in this context.

When schools were closed during the COVID-19 crisis, WFP adjusted the implementation plan of school meals by releasing emergency funds to the Ministry of Education to provide take-home rations (THR).

Due to movement restrictions and strict social distancing regulations, the implementation of several planned preparedness actions were delayed. As a result, partners capacity mapping and the logistic capacity assessments remain to be completed. In districts with high risk of floods and landslides, WFP continued to map out the market functions to understand suitable response strategies.

When a stricken oil tanker located off Sri Lanka's eastern coastal waters posed a significant threat of crude oil leakage into the Indian Ocean, WFP provided technical assistance to the DMC and Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) to operationalize the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCOP) using the incident command system approach. WFP also participated with the DMC in the annual National Tsunami Simulation Exercise "IOWave-20" in 14 coastal districts, where stakeholders tested their tsunami preparedness plans and standard operating procedures to respond to a potential event.

Resources to Results

By the end of 2020, WFP was only able to secure USD 650,000 for Strategic Outcome 1, although the total needs-based plan is USD 12.4 million for five years. As there was no large-scale emergency in the country during the year, there was

no requirement for WFP’s emergency response; although WFP supported the Government to provide THR for school children affected by COVID-19 induced school closures. This is reflected in the cumulative expenditure against the needs-based plan being just 2 percent (which includes the THR).

Outputs and Outcomes

With COVID-19 related school closures from April to September, the Government requested WFP’s support to provide THR to primary school children in the national school meals programme (NSMP) that was temporarily suspended. Considering the severity of the socio-economic impact, WFP released USD 160,000 emergency funds under Strategic Outcome 1 to the Ministry of Education, assisting 30,911 of primary school children in 500 schools with a food pack sufficient for two weeks [4]. This grant was part of the THR assistance to the NSMP under Strategic Outcome 2, under which 46,678 additional children were reached – details on the implementation and results of the THR distribution are available in the Strategic Outcome 2 section. Apart from the special THR provision, none of the planned institutional sites were assisted for emergency response during the year, as the Government did not request WFP’s emergency support.

The COVID-19 outbreak severely affected many households, with food insecurity being a deep concern for informal workers, pregnant women, elders, people with disabilities and people living with chronic diseases. In response, the Government supported with the implementation of an extensive social protection system.

Adopting a cost-effective approach, WFP did post-distribution outcome monitoring for the THR provided in the NSMP together with THR distributed under Strategic Outcome 2. Given the constraints posed by COVID-19, other outcome indicators of Strategic Outcome 1 were not measured.

Partnerships

The DMC, the National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC), the Department of Meteorology, and the National Building Research Organization (NBRO) were the key government partners that WFP supported in coordinating stakeholders for disaster response, working on contingency planning processes and supporting with geographical information systems (GIS) mapping of the extent and impact of floods, landslides and droughts.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Lessons from previous emergency responses (such as the 2017-2018 floods) have highlighted the positive impact of supporting simulation exercises to test field level emergency response plans. Emergency planning amidst the COVID-19 outbreak was an opportunity for WFP to think and plan differently, in a more complex situation. The DMC and the health authorities made extraordinary efforts to set guidelines and take adequate preparedness measures to manage a potential population displacement during the monsoon seasons. WFP was in the forefront to support the Government in data analysis, scenario building, contingency planning and developing guidelines, which helped the Government in planning the next steps of the monsoon response. As a further step, WFP and the Government need to identify more effective mechanisms to enable a swift government response during emergencies.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

As no emergency response was activated in 2020, except for the COVID-19 related THR provision, this activity remained dormant and a gender analysis was not done. However, gender has still been integrated in both individual and institutional capacity strengthening activities and in the proposals developed for further response. Households headed by women, those with young children, elderly, and male and female disabled family members were prioritized for emergency food and cash assistance in these project proposals.

[4] A total of USD 400,000 was given to the Ministry of Education to provide THR to a total of 77,589 children in 1,100 primary school in the NSMP. The funds for this grant was taken from two budget lines: USD 160,000 from Strategic Outcome 1 as emergency funds (assisting 31,911 children) and USD 240,000 from Strategic Outcome 2 as regular support to the national school meals programme (assisting 46,678 children).

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



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 and technical and policy support under Strategic Outcome 2. The activities are based on the national school meals programme (NSMP) of the Ministry of Education that uses a cash-based model with caterers, and a school milk programme in selected schools.

WFP had been directly providing in-kind school meals until 2017. With increased government budgets to the NSMP, WFP became a technical service provider for a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. Preparations in 2019 (a road map towards a HGSF model and the establishment of a Technical Advisory Group) helped to start the HGSF pilot in 2020. WFP started the capacity strengthening activities for government staff and suppliers, despite over six months of school closures due to COVID-19. Starting from mid-2020, WFP had planned to carry out a one-off distribution of 157 mt of canned fish among 245,918 children in 1,873 schools located in six districts of the NSMP, however it was not possible due to school closures. Instead, WFP responded to government requests to support the provision of take-home rations (THR) through a cash grant to the Ministry of Education.

The rice fortification pilot programme implemented since 2019 in Anuradhapura district ended successfully in March 2020. The planned distribution of fortified rice was fully completed and delivered through school meals. The operational feasibility study conducted on introducing fortified rice in the NSMP helped raise awareness on needed policy recommendations to scale up rice fortification efforts. In addition, WFP conducted the initial analysis for its future strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030 – to be taken forward into 2021.

Resources to Results

In 2020, WFP was fully resourced for implementing the two activities with USD 4.2 million available, against a needs-based plan of USD 2.2 million. Resources were mainly sourced through private sector donations to cover the costs of the planned canned fish distribution. Considering WFP's technical and advocacy role, WFP prioritized the two pilot projects with the available funding, as well as the THR in the national school meal programme to minimize the negative nutritional impact on school children. Other funds available under Strategic Outcome 2 were used to support the Ministry of Education to establish hand washing facilities in schools to prepare for the re-opening of schools, accordingly spending 54 percent against the available resources.

Outputs and Outcomes

WFP's plan for 2020 included the provision of 788 mt of food commodities to the NSMP. However, rice, lentils and vegetable oil were not distributed due to resource constraints. Although WFP tried to provide 157 mt of canned fish as a one-time distribution, this was not possible due to school closures. Instead, to meet emerging COVID-19 needs, WFP re-programmed USD 400,000 to the Ministry of Education to deliver THR to 77,589 primary school children in 1,100 schools. Of this, USD 161,905 was provided from emergency funds under Strategic Outcome 1 serving 30,911 children, and USD 244,483 was provided under Strategic Outcome 2 to assist 46,678 children.

The Ministry of Education selected the food items in the THR, which covered the key food groups [5]. Canned fish was not included as WFP considered that a targeted distribution at schools would be more impactful. Together with THR provided under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP reached more schools than planned for 2020. WFP also achieved the planned average number of school days per month through the distribution of fortified rice in school meals. Nevertheless, WFP assisted less schools than in 2019, as COVID-19 restrictions impeded the planned canned fish distribution.

Similar to 2019, because the only staple commodity delivered under Strategic Outcome 2 was fortified rice, WFP achieved the target of having all staple food items distributed as fortified commodities. WFP provided 7 percent more fortified rice in 2020 than in 2019, mainly because the rice fortification pilot was implemented before the onset of COVID-19 restrictions, and the remaining fortified rice stocks were included in THR in a movement-restricted district.

WFP further supported the Ministry of Education with USD 121,621 for school infrastructure (dining halls and water facilities) in 10 selected schools. This also included support to infrastructure, equipment, seeds and plants for home-based agriculture and poultry farming to 63 school meal providers (local farmers who cater the school meals) in 42 schools in two districts. As part of the COVID-19 related “back to school” initiative, WFP provided USD 12,185 to the Ministry of Education (although not pre-planned) to establish hand washing facilities in 100 schools.

To connect WFP-supported schools with the national school nutrition database, WFP provided the Ministry of Education with 52 desktop computers and tablets for HGSF monitoring. WFP had to plan additional training sessions for government officers, school staff, caterers and poultry farmers, as each session could not accommodate the initial planned number of participants due to COVID-19 restrictions, and the Training-of-Trainer (ToT) sessions could not be held in the field.

Although WFP achieved the planned training sessions and supported the desired partners, COVID-19 restrictions prevented many participants from attending the sessions, hence all intended individuals were not reached during 2020. The workplan was revised to re-schedule postponed activities in early 2021.

At the end of 2020, the year’s school data on enrolment, attendance and drop-out collected in the National Education Information Management System had not yet been released by the Ministry of Education. Due to lengthy school closures, these may not be made available. Similarly, some of the planned technical and policy support initiatives in the HGSF (namely exposure visits to Cambodia through South-South and Triangular Cooperation) were not completed; these will be implemented in 2021. To re-assess programme management capacities, WFP is planning a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise in 2021 with the Government and an initial discussion with stakeholders was done in 2020.

Partnerships

WFP’s main partners included: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture (including the National Food Promotion Board), Department of National Planning, Divisional Secretariats and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). With them, WFP concluded the rice fortification pilot project and continued all HGSF activities possible under COVID-19 restrictions and adapted school feeding to the COVID-19 context (THR, hand-washing facilities in a back-to-school initiative).

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP’s support to the THR distribution was a first-time indirect cash-based transfer. To develop a more robust monitoring system, WFP will consider the possibility to utilise digital beneficiary management platforms such as SCOPE, WFP’s beneficiary information system. This lesson is expected to inform activities more broadly across the CSP.

WFP also took part in the study 'Impact of COVID-19 on School Feeding Programmes' conducted by Oxford Policy Management and WFP which will systematically draw on lessons learned from school closures and reopening in relation to school feeding and provide policy suggestions.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

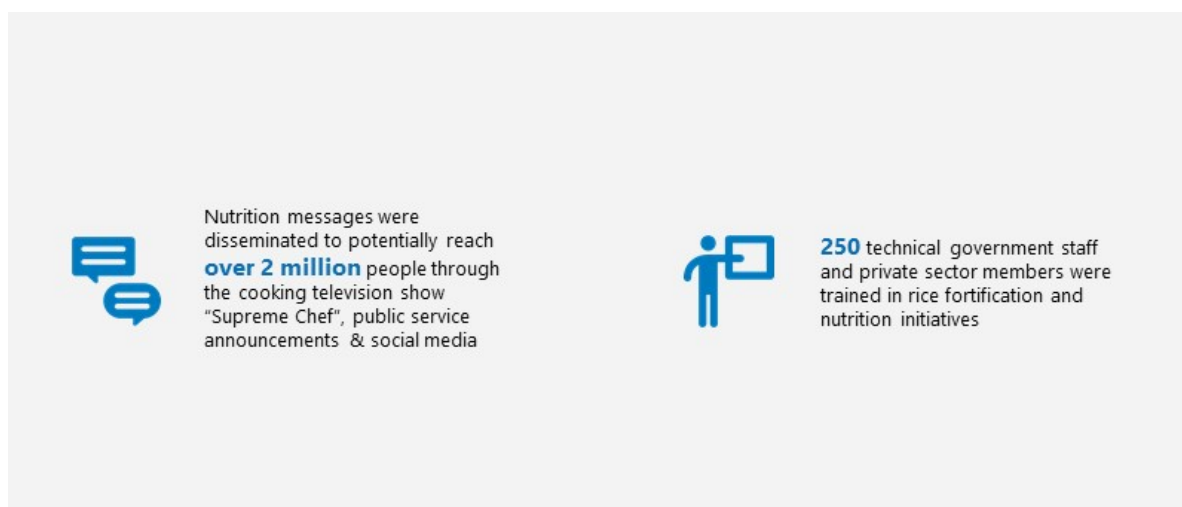
Gender was not fully integrated into the implementation of WFP’s support to the NSMP under this Strategic Outcome, as evidenced by the GaM monitoring code of 1. This is a result from the assistance being provided as a cash grant to the Ministry of Education to deliver THR which was not informed by a specific gender and age analysis. Additionally, planned gender and age training sessions could not be implemented due to the COVID-19 restrictions. However, under WFP’s technical and policy support, gender and age were integrated as evidenced by the GAM Code of 3.

[5] Due to the shift from hot meals to THR, the data is taken based on an average number of days (8) the THR lasted in the family. Therefore, it is difficult to certify that the food intended for the school children was indeed consumed solely by them.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with the Government, to school-age children	1
Provide technical and policy support for the delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes to the Government.	3

Strategic outcome 03: Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025



Improving nutrition is the aim of this Strategic Outcome, for children under 5, adolescent girls and women of reproductive age in urban and rural areas, and the overall population. WFP provided technical assistance and advocacy to the Government for evidence-based nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Working with the Ministry of Health to improve the accessibility of health services and changing dietary behaviour to promote nutrition well-being, WFP designed a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy with activities and tools which included social media campaigns. Similarly, WFP continued with advocacy efforts together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), for the activation of the Multi Sector Action Plan for Nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 3 also included WFP's support to strengthen government capacity in rice fortification, through a pilot project involving 267 schools under the national school meals programme (NSMP) in Anuradhapura district. The aim was to reduce micronutrient deficiencies found across the population, particularly iron deficiency. A National Rice Fortification Workshop is planned to disseminate results of an operational feasibility study. WFP continued with a multi-scenario cost analysis of rice fortification aimed for advocacy, for which a dialogue with various stakeholders was held.

WFP also planned a training course on Nutrition in Emergencies to equip participants of the Ministry of Health and other central and district level stakeholders with basic skills to assess the food security and nutrition status during an emergency, and design and implement a response.

Resources to Results

WFP's available resources under this Strategic Outcome in 2020 amounted to USD 210,000, against a needs-based plan budgeted at USD 751,000. Fund-raising efforts have already been initiated and strategies are adopted to include SBCC initiatives as sub-components of larger projects (i.e. HGFSF, Rice Fortification) and in most of WFP's school feeding and nutrition proposals. Despite a shortfall in available resources, WFP successfully carried out its planned activities with the exception of those delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions. For instance, through strong partnerships, and with a small additional budget, WFP implemented an SBCC programme by partnering with the "Supreme Chef" television show. For the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), WFP was able to secure new funding to continue activities initiated in 2019. The SBN was therefore able to expand membership to small and medium enterprises (SME).

Outputs and Outcomes

In 2020, WFP planned to hold a workshop on Nutrition in Emergencies, however, due to COVID-19 restrictions, it was postponed. WFP was also unable to meet the target of conducting a workshop to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities. Consequently, WFP was unable to reach the planned numbers of technical staff who received technical assistance and training. Despite these constraints, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health to develop and adopt the National SBCC Strategy. It will serve to further achieve successful nutrition outcomes. The strategy was presented for inclusion in the 2021 national budget.

The national reality cookery television show “Supreme Chef” which included a WFP-supported nutrition-specific episode and healthy recipes, was aimed towards advocating for healthy eating. Similarly, public service announcements, social media and interpersonal activities on promoting healthy diets collectively reached a significant audience across the country [6]. To address the gaps in national maternal and child nutrition services due to COVID restrictions, WFP helped to re-design and print national Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) guidelines and distribution through public health service channels.

In terms of technical support to rice fortification, WFP merged the planned training sessions to compensate for delays caused during COVID-19 lockdown, and 60 percent of them were held. These included food safety workshops on rice fortification and a workshop under the SBN, which were held as in-person meetings, by taking advantage of a short window when the COVID-19 risk was lower. These sessions gathered 250 technical government staff and private sector members, allowing WFP to meet its individual level coverage. WFP has now revised the workplan together with the Government to ensure that the three capacity strengthening initiatives – Nutrition in Emergencies workshop, Rice fortification National Workshop and the Costing analysis stakeholder dialogue – which were postponed due to the COVID-19, will be rescheduled in early 2021.

WFP carried out some key activities to support national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components. This included financially supporting the review of the national nutrition policy, which is expected to capture national nutrition sector priorities. To support the nationally-led development of a nutrition surveillance system, WFP organised a South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchange visit to Thailand in 2020, for a 10-member government team to gain exposure to global experiences and expertise, and continued to provide technical input towards this process.

In terms of fortified rice production, the pilot project was completed in the first three months of 2020, hence in comparison to 2019 (when it continued for 12 months), the increase in production in 2020 was minimal (7 percent).

Related to the R5n project under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to carry out extensive operational research in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to evaluate the nutritional impact of resilience-building activities. The baseline has faced many delays mainly due to COVID-19. Findings from this research will contribute towards internal and national evidence-based policy decision making. Similarly, preparatory work on SBCC was carried out such as staff training and developing methodology and materials, however, the implementation was postponed due to COVID-19 and was rescheduled to the first quarter of 2021.

Partnerships

The main partners for WFP were the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Planning Department, as well as IFPRI and Skills for Inclusive Growth [7]. WFP also built new partnerships with the College of Consultant Community Physicians (Co/CCP) to create awareness on food safety and quality sector – an important engagement, helping to ensure health and hygiene awareness in the COVID-19 context.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

With the onset of COVID-19, programme adaptation towards contextual needs was a key lesson for WFP in 2020. Many of the postponed activities will be carried forward to 2021, in addition to WFP’s planned activities, hence this reality has informed staffing strategies and unit workplans. WFP will need further resources to successfully continue SBCC activities, hence fundraising efforts are already underway. Working to secure additional funding in 2021, WFP will explore the possibilities of scaling up the rice fortification project.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

Both activities in this Strategic Outcome (provision of evidence-based advocacy and technical assistance and technical support for rice fortification) included institutional training. Although there were both men and women participants in the training sessions, gender and age were not systematically integrated into activities in 2020 as there was no gender analysis done for this activity.

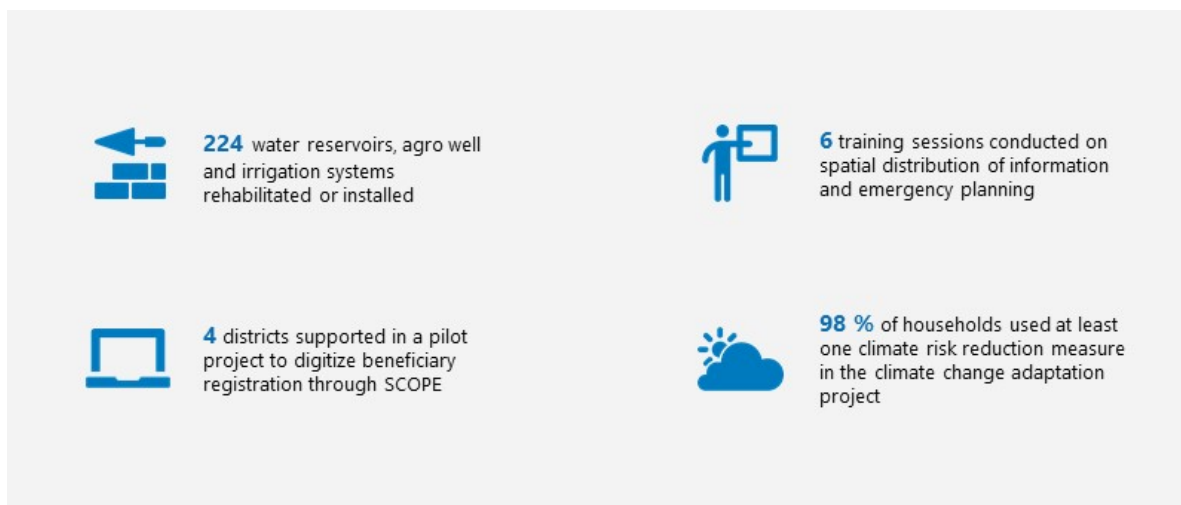
[6] The audience of the Supreme Chef television programme was identified to be approximately 6 million, however, WFP cannot verify whether all viewers were exposed to the nutrition messaging conveyed through the programme. The 2.6 million viewers reported were reached mainly through WFP and the Supreme Chef social media channels.

[7] Skills for Inclusive Growth is an initiative of the Government of Australia in partnership with the Ministry of Skills Development, Employment and Labour Relations. The programme supports job creation and business growth across the tourism sector in Eastern and North Central Provinces.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide evidence-based advice, advocacy and technical assistance to government and implementing partners	1
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



Strategic Outcome 4 captures the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) core area of intervention: building the resilience of vulnerable communities to natural and socio-economic shocks and stresses all year round; strengthening livelihoods to be nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative; empowering vulnerable communities for income generation, technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response; and improved, unified, shock-responsive safety-net systems.

Despite COVID-19 restrictions, the key project “Building Resilience Against Recurrent Natural Shocks through Diversification of Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities in Sri Lanka (R5n)” continued to strengthen smallholder farmers, improving agricultural assets and diversification of livelihoods in five drought-prone districts, using a cash-transfer modality. The Climate Change Adaptation project (CCAP) [8] on climate smart agriculture was concluded and the project EMPOWER which ended in 2019, was evaluated in 2020. To promote reconciliation, the ‘Peace-Bridge Knowledge Exchange Initiative’ helped smallholder farmers from the south and central provinces to visit farmer communities in the north. Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), WFP supported rice- and maize-growing small-holder farmers in two drought-prone districts to secure better income. WFP also planned a pilot project for last mile climate advisory services (LMCS), to improve access to climate and weather information for farmers, which was not implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Resources to Results

In 2020, Strategic Outcome 4 had a needs-based plan of USD 2.4 million for three activities and the available resources amounted to USD 5.2 million. The four-year R5n flagship programme entered into its second year, and the SSTC project entered into its no-cost extension phase. The expenditure for Strategic Outcome 4 was USD 1.6 million (around 67 percent) against the available resources. Considering COVID-19 risks, WFP prioritised the most needed projects in 2020 while completing all outstanding projects of 2019.

Outputs and Outcomes

In 2020, although WFP planned to implement asset creation activities during the lean season, the COVID-19 lockdown continued until May with few government partners active in the field. WFP recommenced activities in August, but as the rainy season was due a month later, only accessible project sites were prioritised. Similarly, the planned livelihood diversification activities could not be implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions. An underachievement is therefore indicated against the planned cash transfers for 2020. In project sites, WFP provided handwashing facilities, face masks and contactless thermometers and initiated sensitization campaigns on COVID-19. Projects carried forward from 2019 were completed in 2020, hence, a total of 1,375 people (which included 1,023 beneficiaries from R5n, and 352 from SSTC projects) were supported altogether, with 43 percent of women participants. WFP rehabilitated water reservoirs, irrigation schemes and installed micro irrigation systems to ensure efficient use of water. Farm ponds and micro-irrigation schemes carried forward from 2019 included in rehabilitation of agro-wells, resulted in an over-achievement. Similarly, more agricultural inputs and equipment were distributed – a carry-over from 2019.

Although not pre-planned, based on government requests, WFP provided an advance of USD 117,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture to support 55,000 rural farming families with seed packages. Similarly, when the non-availability of imported maize affected the government "Thripasha" (supplementary food) production, WFP supported the Ministry of Health with an advance of USD 600,000 to procure locally grown maize.

Four farmer leaders and six government officials (including one woman) participated in a study tour to China under the SSTC initiative and shared learnings on China's policy framework for small-holder farming, systems and technologies for harvest/post-harvest management and market access.

WFP further supported the DMC to develop a National Strategy for COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness, and technical training for Disaster Management Centre (DMC) staff. However, most training sessions were postponed, and some officials could not participate due to COVID-19 priorities, resulting in an underachievement of the targets. WFP also helped the DMC to launch a national communication campaign on COVID-19 prevention measures during monsoon season. The delayed Logistic Capacity Assessment and Partner Capacity Mapping will be carried forward to 2021. The Market Functionality Index study to understand market functions in potential monsoon impact areas is also in progress. These key preparedness activities undertaken with the DMC in developing contingency planning strategies through risk analysis and scenario mapping, laid the foundation for augmenting the knowledge of government officials to provide a timely, well planned disaster response in the COVID-19 context.

In the pilot project to digitise beneficiary registration in four districts through SCOPE, WFP reached the full planned number of government officials – including 144 women – in the awareness, sensitisation, enumerator and data collection training provided to the Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD). This was done by increasing the number of training sessions per day.

WFP's outcome monitoring showed households reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base of created projects well over the planned CSP target. Although women farmers reported a significant increase in the production of nutritious crops, this was not the case for male farmers who may have engaged in alternative employment.

The Climate Change Adaptation project's results indicated an increase to 98 percent of households practicing at least one climate risk reduction measure against a 10 percent baseline. Households with borderline food consumption dropped from 16 to 1 percent in early 2020. Five value chains that engaged 71 percent of women helped to increase their income by over 50 percent. Since this project was evaluated separately, the results are not included in regular outcome monitoring findings in this report data tables.

Due to COVID-19 market disruptions, farmers could not earn an income but used their food stocks for household consumption. Together with WFP's projects, this likely contributed to increasing acceptable household food consumption over the 2020 target, complemented by a decline in borderline food consumption and a marginal proportion with poor food consumption. Similarly, the minimum dietary diversity of women households increased, as did the percentage of households who consumed protein- and vitamin-A rich food. Fish consumption (a more popular hem-iron rich food) decreased due to a COVID-19 cluster in fish markets, which could be a likely reason for reducing consumption of hem-iron rich food. Results also indicated that emergency and stress coping strategies were used to overcome the loss of livelihoods. However, the overall increase in households not adopting any livelihood coping strategy indicates improved resilience to external shocks.

Partnerships

The key government partners were: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Labour, Commissioner General of Cooperatives, Department of Meteorology, Disaster Management Centre and Department of Samurdhi Development. WFP also partnered with the United Nations Development Programme in CCAP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in SSTC project, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the EMPOWER project. Bridging farming communities in the north and south was a major achievement of the partnership with ILO. The Institute for Participatory Interaction in Development was a new partner for the Market Functionality Index in 14 districts with a high potential to face rapid onset disasters.

Lessons Learned

Re-programming available resources allowed WFP to reach more beneficiaries than planned, working with the national home gardening programme. Moreover, strong technical support in emergency preparedness allowed WFP to promote real time information in disaster management.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

Gender and Age aspects were fully integrated into WFP's resilience activities. The institutional capacity strengthening considered gender, age and disabilities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) Code of 4. In emergency preparedness and response, WFP did not conduct the gender and age analysis or provide gender responsive training for government staff as COVID-19 response was the key focus during the year. In the pilot project for digitising social



protection beneficiaries, the GaM code resulted in 1 as it was difficult to identify gender impact during the initial stages of implementation.

[8] In 2020, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (MMDE) was renamed Ministry of Environment. Since the contractual agreement states MMDE, the document will refer to the former name of the Ministry.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to the Government	0
Provide technical assistance to government and related agencies in the building of improved, unified, shock-responsive safety-net systems	1
Support nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience-building activities	4

Cross-cutting Results

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

The World Gender Gap report indicates that Sri Lanka has shifted from being amongst the 20 countries with the lowest gender gap in 2006, to being ranked 102 out of 153 countries in 2020. Women represent 35 percent of the labour force [9] but represent less than 6 percent of the Parliament's members. Thirty six percent of adolescent girls (aged 10 to 18 years) are iron deficient – three times higher than boys of the same age – while 45 percent of women of reproductive age are overweight or obese and 33 percent of pregnant and lactating women are anaemic [10].

COVID-19 lockdown measures exacerbated the risks of violence against women and girls and economic stress of losing employment, particularly in the apparel sector. As reported in government helplines, domestic violence against women and child abuse increased during the lockdown, and access to legal support was also limited. Creating linkages with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) referral mapping ensured that women engaged in WFP's livelihood programmes had access to support for such exacerbated risks.

Assessments and indicators in baseline studies ensured that gender was mainstreamed in WFP's full project cycle, as per the corporate Gender Policy. The Climate Change Adaptation project economically empowered women in selected five value chains – with 71 percent of women participants – also involving them in community activities to climate-proof infrastructure. Cash-based transfers had designs such as flexible work hours and equal pay for women and men. For a new project to be funded by the Government of Canada, WFP conducted a rapid gender analysis of women caterers in the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model in the Northern province.

WFP recruited a national Gender Officer in 2020, which allowed to increase awareness on gender specific nutrition issues, focus on women's stories of resilience, and disseminate gender sensitive messages through social media. WFP worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners for the "16 days of Activism" campaign to specifically highlight relationships between food security and gender-based violence. In addition, through the Gender Results Network, a Father's Day was celebrated to highlight men's important role in child care and nutrition.

In 2020, due to the limitations in the computer assisted telephone interview monitoring system, some of the indicators could not be measured. In the COVID-19 crisis and with the country's context, the norm of men taking the lead to reduce family vulnerabilities would be a likely reason to reflect an increase in decision making by men, and a reduction in joint family decision making. In addition to the prevalence of such cultural norms, COVID-19 restrictions prevented WFP from continuing its community mobilization and gender training, which can probably be attributed to the decrease in decision making by women. Women's participation in project committees and boards was also curtailed due to the limited functioning of these committees during COVID-19 restrictions.

[9] Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Labour, 2017.

[10] Demographic and Health Survey, Department of Census and Statistics, 2016.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020, COVID-19 increased protection concerns in the country. Women, the elderly, people with disabilities, informal sector workers and other population groups who were already vulnerable, faced additional pressures as socio-economic inequalities hindered their access to adequate resources and safety nets to protect them against COVID-19 impacts. Vulnerable people faced a higher risk of contracting the virus, loss of employment and reduction in household income. School closures had an added downstream effect on vulnerable families that could not afford childcare and, as a result, had to compromise on working hours. Government helplines reported an increase in domestic violence and child abuse during the lockdown period. Apparel factory workers in free trade zones were stigmatized following major COVID-19 outbreaks in these workplaces.

To ensure safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys and respect their rights, WFP incorporated protection into all its activities, in line with the corporate Protection Policy. A community-targeting approach helped WFP to include women-headed households, widows, elderly persons and people with disabilities as project beneficiaries.

Due to limitations in outcome monitoring through telephone interviews, some protection indicators were not measured in 2020, such as the proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes. However, even with limited outcome monitoring and the challenges posed by COVID-19 an increased number of beneficiaries reported that they received WFP assistance feeling safe and dignified. WFP and the Government's efforts to ensure an environment free from health risks could be among the reasons for this. Although awareness materials were developed and distributed to ensure health guidelines, due to mobility restrictions during the year, interactions with beneficiaries were very limited. Because of these new impediments, the target to ensure that all persons were informed about the programme was only partially achieved.

Further, in 2020, WFP initiated the standardization of the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). In the process, communication materials were revised considering ethnic diversity, disabilities and education levels of communities. WFP ensured standard operating procedures were in place through the CFM to receive and address situations of sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse. In the R5n project, beneficiary feedback (three calls received) was mainly about delays in payments of cash based transfers, which were fully documented, analysed and followed by programme improvements. WFP also conducted a Privacy Impact Assessment for the project on digitising social protection beneficiaries through SCOPE which will inform data protection analysis and recommendations for programme activities.

The EMPOWER project implemented in partnership with the International Labour Organization, helped to connect communities from the north and south through planned knowledge sharing visits on agriculture and resilience practices, thereby bringing together divided communities. The evaluation provided insights on private sector led growth in agricultural sector to create economic spaces for women. In terms of economic resilience, WFP's interventions translated to economic empowerment and building better and stronger communities in the agrarian space of a post-conflict environment. These activities have been highly appreciated by government partners with more requests for similar concepts.

WFP also commenced an internal review of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022), to identify good practices and gaps in adhering to "do no harm" principles, in line with the new WFP Policy on Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations, for which capacity strengthening initiatives were conducted by WFP Headquarters in early 2020. This will enrich the protection aspect of WFP's projects providing a better opportunity to address protection concerns.

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

Currently ranked sixth on the Global Climate Risk Index [11], Sri Lanka faces many natural hazards, including recurrent cyclones, floods and landslides, with intermittent drought. The trend is set to continue in the future [12], particularly with changes in rainfall patterns. The Central Highlands, which is the watershed for the country's main rivers and several feeder streams, is increasingly vulnerable to land degradation with steadily reducing forest cover. Landslides have been increasing with each rainy season. Various academic studies have also identified environmental pollution, degradation of biodiversity and problems in waste disposal as main environmental challenges in the country.

The national policy document clearly indicates the Government's recognition of the increasing environmental issues and proposes measures to address environmental degradation and climate change impacts. Within this context, WFP applied the corporate Environmental Policy with a do-no-harm approach in its work.

Asset creation activities, particularly in the north-central dry zone districts, helped communities to use water more efficiently for agriculture. WFP's flagship R5n project and the Climate Change Adaptation project were key interventions that helped towards efficient use of natural resources while protecting the environment. Planting of 1,400 trees at five community water reservoirs' catchment areas helped to restore degraded eco-systems. WFP implemented these two activities outside of the R5n project plan, recognising the needs on the ground. Government and community contributions supported to achieve these results. Restoring ecosystems by building or rehabilitating efficient water harvesting structures also mitigated the risk of flooding. Through the Climate Change Adaptation project, WFP and partners designed 23 climate smart input models to use in rain fed upland farming, minor tank-based farming, and in the major irrigation areas. Over 7,600 plants were cultivated in the stream bunds as a catchment protection measure.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, WFP could monitor outcomes only through telephone interviews with beneficiaries. WFP could not measure the proportion of documentation on project activities that was screened for environmental risks. However, as a good project practice, WFP ensured that joint community consultations and government discussions included the screening of all asset creation activities for environmental and social risks, in line with national policies and regulations and WFP's Environmental Policy. WFP plans to measure and report on all indicators in 2021. During 2020, WFP planned to renovate the country office in Colombo, selecting qualified architects who designed an environmentally friendly layout that includes open spaces, the use of natural light and spacious green areas.

[11] Global Climate Risk Index 2020, Germanwatch e.V.

[12] Sri Lanka Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR), WFP, 2014.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

The data on Cash Based Transfers from October to December 2020 is based on the best estimation, as reconciliation reports from the cooperating partners are yet to be received. An NFR has been issued to justify the current discrepancies between WINGS – COMET, while explaining the next step action on COMET – ACR discrepancies after the report is received.

Data provided in SDG indicators are based on available reports of the Department of Census and Statistics, who is the custodian of national SDG data.

Strategic outcome 01

Actual value for indicator A.1 for General Distribution is not available as WFP did not activate an emergency response in 2020.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (primary and secondary) - this refers to the provision of support for infrastructure, equipment, seeds and plants for home-based agriculture and poultry farming to school meal providers (local farmers who cater the school meals) under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) programme. The system has recorded this planned assistance as "cash based transfers" (CBT) provided to "primary school children" and "secondary school children" due to its connection to the School Meals Programme. The allocation of funds for this component is included as a part of USD 121,621 provided to the Ministry of Education to facilitate the above.


A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers - the actuals under these indicators are not available because WFP could not provide the planned food transfers to school children due to resource constraints; neither was the planned canned fish distributed due to lengthy school closures.

Environment

The 2020 Follow-up result for the outcome indicator is not available as WFP was compelled to do outcome monitoring only through telephone interviews with beneficiaries and key informants, which essentially limited WFP's ability to collect data for several indicators across the CSP. This method had to be used due to the enforcement of COVID-19 related movement and gathering restrictions in the country as health risks increased throughout the year.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			20.3	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,333,660	1,281,359	2,615,019	352,113
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	15,765	15,146	30,911	
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	2,417	2,323	4,740	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	16.6	17.9	17.3	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	518,670	498,330	1,017,000	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	14.7	15.4	15.1	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	518,670	498,330	1,017,000	
						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	518,670	498,330	1,017,000	

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	2,417	2,323	4,740
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	488	468	956



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		1
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		84,455

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	56,548	40,262	71%
	female	57,452	41,111	72%
	total	114,000	81,373	71%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,250	76	6%
	female	1,250	76	6%
	total	2,500	152	6%
24-59 months	male	1,250	114	9%
	female	1,250	114	9%
	total	2,500	228	9%
5-11 years	male	20,277	38,653	191%
	female	20,063	39,275	196%
	total	40,340	77,928	193%



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	16,471	170	1%
	female	16,189	170	1%
	total	32,660	340	1%
18-59 years	male	17,300	1,060	6%
	female	18,700	1,287	7%
	total	36,000	2,347	7%
60+ years	male	0	189	-
	female	0	189	-
	total	0	378	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	114,000	81,373	71%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	10,000	3,784	37%
School Meal	64,000	77,589	121%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	40,000	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	473	0	0%
Canned Fish	69	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	95	0	0%
Split Lentils	152	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
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,130,000	161,905	8%
Cash	910,504	244,483	27%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	1,350,000	186,336	14%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round						
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	20,400 19,600 40,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	15,301 15,610 30,911
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,130,000	161,905

Strategic Outcome 02 : School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round - Root Causes

Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	23,806 22,872 46,678
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	8,870 9,050 17,920	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,970 7,110 14,080	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	8,943 8,977 17,920	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	6,970 7,110 14,080	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	788	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	910,504	244,483
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: 2.1 Targeted school-aged children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to improve basic food and nutrition needs	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	1,300	1,437
	B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided					
B: 2.1 Targeted school-aged children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to improve basic food and nutrition needs	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	184	214
	B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified					
B: 2.1 Targeted school-aged children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to improve basic food and nutrition needs	B.3*.1: 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)					

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	N*.2.1: 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	8
Activity 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	2,000	350
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	4	9
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: 3.1 Targeted school-aged children benefit from enhanced national school meal programme that enables them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		School feeding (on-site)	partner	3	3

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	1		Secondary data
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=2	=1	0	0		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03 : Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025 - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 4.1 Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement nutrition programmes in order to improve nutritional status	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	0
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 4.1 Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement nutrition programmes in order to improve nutritional status	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	0
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: 4.1 Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement nutrition programmes in order to improve nutritional status	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					
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	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,261,000	2,615,019

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

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual		250		250	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session		5		3	

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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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)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=2	=1	1	1		Secondary data
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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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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All; Sri Lanka; Capacity Strengthening

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>5	>2	7	0	0	Secondary data
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Government counterpart; Sri Lanka; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=5	=2	1	1		Secondary data
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Output Results

Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	5,300 4,700 10,000	2,005 1,779 3,784
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,350,000	186,336
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: 6.1 Communities benefit from strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, and other disasters in order to mitigate impact of shocks and stresses	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	172	773
A: 6.1 Communities benefit from strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, and other disasters in order to mitigate impact of shocks and stresses	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	68	602
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: 6.1 Communities benefit from strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, and other disasters in order to mitigate impact of shocks and stresses	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	2,000	3,864
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: 6.1 Communities benefit from strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, and other disasters in order to mitigate impact of shocks and stresses	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for asset	site	10	2
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
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	D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	100	25

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	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	100	224
Activity 07: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	103
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	8	6
Activity 08: Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.1: 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)					

C: 8.1 Populations frequently affected by shocks and stresses benefit from strengthened national shock-responsive safety net systems thereby increasing their resilience	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		3	3
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Outcome Results

Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Community of the project area; Sri Lanka; Cash									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>70	>40	83.93			WFP survey
Small holder farmers; Sri Lanka; Cash									
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	>30	>5	11.8			WFP survey
		Male	0	>30	>10	0			
		Overall	0	>30	>10	1.8			
WFP Beneficiaries; Sri Lanka; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	6.7	<6.7	≤6.7	6.11			WFP survey
		Male	4.95	<4.95	≤4.95	4.86			
		Overall	5.22	<5.22	≤5.22	5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	14.29	>14.29	≥14.29	0			WFP survey
		Male	13.58	>13.58	≥13.58	4.8			
		Overall	13.69	>13.69	≥13.69	4.2			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	53.06	>53.06	≥53.06	77.1			WFP survey
		Male	56.98	>56.98	≥56.98	69.8			
		Overall	56.37	>56.37	≥56.37	70.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	46.94	>46.94	≥46.94	82.4			WFP survey
		Male	57.74	>57.74	≥57.74	63.6			
		Overall	56.05	>56.05	≥56.06	65.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.2	<10.2	<10.2	29			WFP survey
		Male	7.92	<7.92	<7.92	13.9			
		Overall	8.28	<8.28	<8.28	15.6			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0			WFP survey
		Male	1.13	≤1.13	≤1.13	0.7			
		Overall	0.96	≤0.96	≤0.96	0.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	8.16	=8.16	<8.16	0			WFP survey
		Male	4.15	=4.15	<4.15	0.8			
		Overall	4.78	=4.78	<4.78	0.7			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	75.51	>75.51	≥75.51	71			WFP survey
		Male	78.49	>78.49	≥78	81.4			
		Overall	78.03	>78.03	≥78.03	80.2			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	53.06 41.13 42.99	>53.06 >41.13 >42.99	≥53.06 ≥41.13 ≥42.99	17.6 35.7 33.6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	38.78 38.87 38.85	>38.78 >38.87 >38.85	≥38.78 ≥38.87 ≥38.85	22.9 29.4 28.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	51.02 57.36 56.37	>51.02 >57.36 >56.37	≥51.02 ≥57.36 ≥56.37	82.9 71.1 72.5			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	38.78 34.34 35.03	<38.78 <34.34 <35.03	≤38.78 ≤34.34 ≤35.03	14.3 25.9 24.5			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.2 8.3 8.6	<10.2 <8.3 <8.6	≤10.2 ≤8.3 ≤8.6	2.9 3 3			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	26.53 33.58 32.48	>26.53 >33.58 >32.48	≥26.53 ≥33.58 ≥32.48	40 46.7 45.9			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	34.69 23.4 25.16	≤26.53 ≤23.4 ≤25.16	≤34.69 ≤23.4 ≤25.16	8.6 7.8 7.9			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2.04 2.64 2.55	≤2.04 ≤2.64 ≤2.55	≤2.04 ≤2.64 ≤2.55	8.6 4.4 4.9			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	36.73 40.38 39.81	≤36.73 ≤40.38 ≤39.81	≤36.73 ≤40.38 ≤39.81	42.9 41.1 41.3			WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Food assistance for asset	Overall	45.4	>45.4	>45.4	59.5			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	>75	>60	79.1			WFP survey

Activity 07: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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)	Emergency preparedness activities	Overall	0	=5	=4	0	0		Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	=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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	<17.80	8.50	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	16.40	<10	<16.40	30.80	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	65.80	>70	>65.80	60.70	

Protection 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 receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	95.92	>90	>90	100	
			Male	95.85	>90	>90	98.10	
			Overall	95.86	>90	>90	98.40	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	98	>90	>90	97.10	
			Male	97.50	>90	>90	96.70	
			Overall	97.80	>90	>90	96.70	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	54.30	
			Male	76.30	>80	>80	52.20	
			Overall	78	>80	>80	52.50	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Beneficiary; Sri Lanka; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
WFP Partners; Sri Lanka	Act 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100			

World Food Programme

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WFP's resilience building activities help small-holder farmers to grow nutritious crops for their own consumption and also to earn an extra income.

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

Financial Section

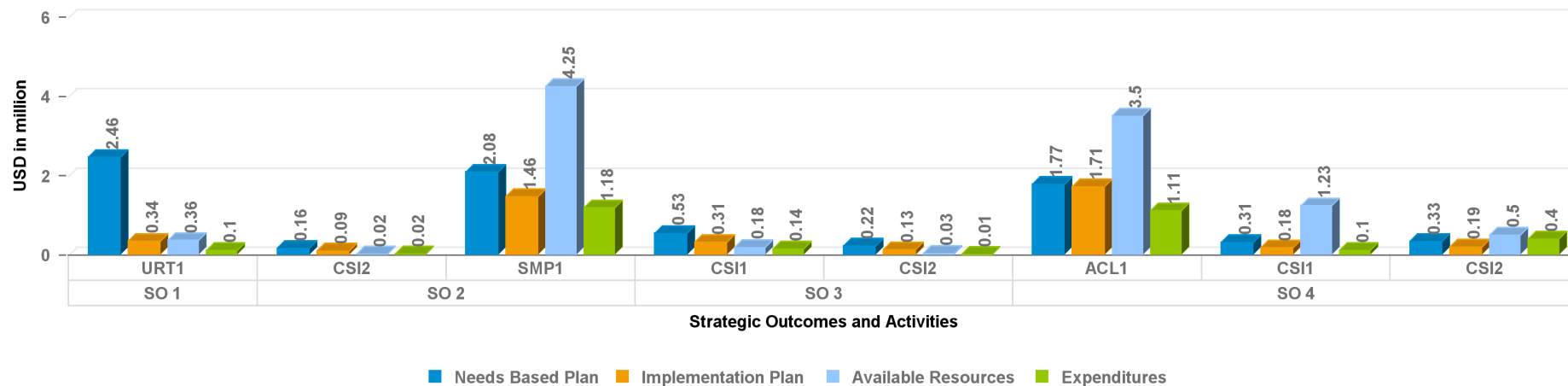
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual 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 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)


Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	158,186	92,049	18,265	18,265
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	2,080,427	1,461,994	4,245,702	1,184,980
	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	2,455,107	339,454	363,252	104,954
	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,693,721	1,893,497	4,627,218	1,308,199
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	534,204	310,856	180,840	143,006
		Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector	217,207	126,394	30,000	9,294
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			751,411	437,250	210,840	152,301

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	1,772,590	1,710,616	3,499,119	1,108,982
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	305,176	177,584	1,232,181	103,558
		Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	334,306	194,535	495,731	395,550
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	37	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,412,073	2,082,735	5,227,068	1,608,090
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,122,505	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,122,505	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,857,204	4,413,482	11,187,632	3,068,589
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			897,329	897,329	1,828,297	770,236
Total Direct Costs			8,754,533	5,310,811	13,015,928	3,838,825
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			569,045	345,203	421,217	421,217
Grand Total			9,323,578	5,656,014	13,437,146	4,260,042


 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

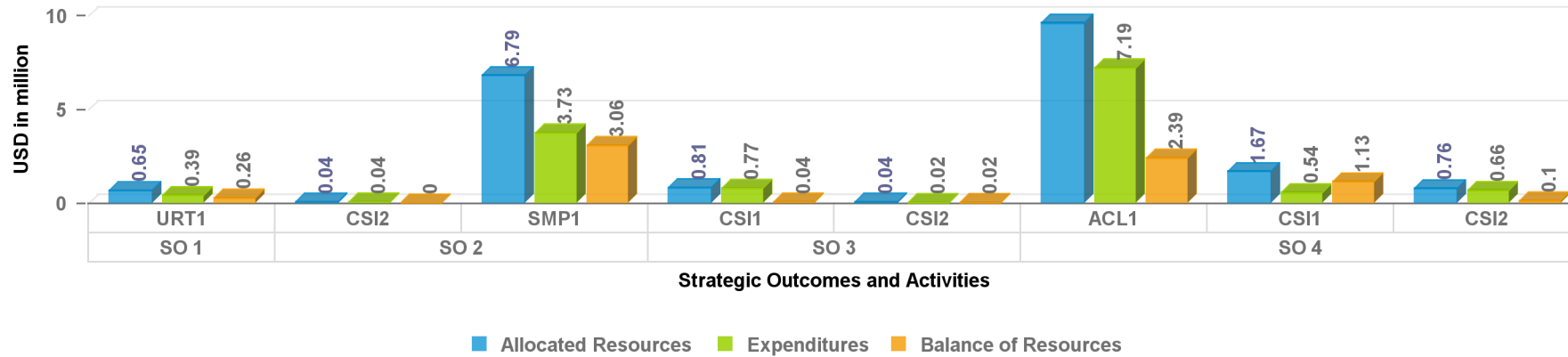
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	682,479	40,370	0	40,370	40,370	0
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	8,630,303	6,786,450	0	6,786,450	3,725,728	3,060,722
	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	8,490,660	650,078	0	650,078	391,780	258,298
	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			17,803,442	7,476,898	0	7,476,898	4,157,879	3,319,020

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,417,405	812,776	0	812,776	774,942	37,834
		Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector	700,354	38,200	0	38,200	17,494	20,706
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,117,758	850,977	0	850,977	792,437	58,540

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	5,331,341	9,581,021	0	9,581,021	7,190,884	2,390,137
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	1,108,409	1,668,522	0	1,668,522	539,900	1,128,623
		Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	1,129,704	762,041	0	762,041	661,860	100,181
		Non Activity Specific	0	37	0	37	0	37
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			7,569,455	12,011,622	0	12,011,622	8,392,644	3,618,978
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,122,505	0	1,122,505	0	1,122,505
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,122,505	0	1,122,505	0	1,122,505
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,490,655	21,462,001	0	21,462,001	13,342,959	8,119,042

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

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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)	3,102,499	3,431,457	0	3,431,457	2,373,396	1,058,061
		Total Direct Costs	30,593,154	24,893,458	0	24,893,458	15,716,355	9,177,104
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,988,555	1,229,887		1,229,887	1,229,887	0
		Grand Total	32,581,709	26,123,346	0	26,123,346	16,946,242	9,177,104



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