



World Food
Programme

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Sri Lanka

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

Sri Lanka is a lower-middle income country with a population of 21 million and an average economic growth of 5.3 percent per year since 2009 [1]. However, pre-existing macro-economic challenges such as increased public debt, elevated inflation and decline in foreign reserves have posed significant challenges to development. Loss of livelihoods due to COVID-19 related economic setbacks have particularly affected low-income households who face the risk of food insecurity in the short and long term.

Against this background, WFP continued its operations while adapting to emerging COVID-19 needs by re-programming resources to start new activities. In 2021, through eight activities under four Strategic Outcomes, **WFP provided food and cash assistance to 183,683 beneficiaries, including school children and people** with pre-existing vulnerabilities and those economically impacted by COVID-19. WFP contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 through nutrition and food access, as well as SDG 17 through developing new and existing partnerships.

As part of its emergency response, WFP supported pregnant and nursing mothers in flood prone area of Kalutara district with cash-based transfers. WFP used SCOPE, its corporate system, to manage its assistance from beneficiary distribution lists to cash distributions. This helped strengthen the national Samurdhi system to be more agile and shock-responsive. To ensure the right assistance went to the intended beneficiaries, cash was collected upon fingerprint authentication. WFP also provided assistance to vulnerable fisheries households impacted by the MV Xpress Pearl marine disaster through cash-based transfers in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. WFP undertook a food security and livelihood assessment to understand the impact of the incident on their livelihoods.

Supporting the National School Meals Programme (NSMP), WFP distributed 148 mt of canned fish to 174,055 primary school children in 1,600 schools. During COVID-19 related school closures, WFP also provided a cash grant to the Ministry of Education to distribute a one-time Take Home Ration (THR) to 39,345 children. WFP continued with technical assistance to the NSMP to shift towards a sustainable model where caterers, particularly women, supply fresh produce from their home gardens. Although the use of fortified rice in school meals was not implemented due to funding shortfalls, WFP performed an in-depth cost analysis of rice fortification in the NSMP to propose cost optimization and efficient implementation models. WFP also started the development of a strategy for a social behaviour change campaign for school children in 2021.

WFP's nutrition advocacy support included nutrition awareness training with the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) for small and medium enterprises on market access, product promotion and supply chain development. WFP also conducted training on the Cost of Diet for policymakers to strengthen understanding on the cost of a nutritious family meal.

WFP's "R5n" (Resilience, Risk Reduction, Recovery, Reconstruction and Nutrition) project a flagship venture for resilience building through complementary and nutrition sensitive programming **supported vulnerable farmers** with cash-based transfers for productive assets and livelihood diversification. Under the last mile climate services pilot, WFP undertook the dissemination of climate information among farming communities vulnerable to climate change. Through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation project with China, post-harvest management and rice and maize production continued. WFP also distributed fruit plants through the **national home gardening initiative** Saubagya. Similarly, the Ministry of Health was assisted with USD 600,000 to procure imported maize for "Thripasha" (supplementary food) production for pregnant and nursing mothers and children.

WFP adapted its programmes to the evolving situation throughout the year. WFP had planned food and cash assistance to respond to a major emergency response; as no major disaster happened only 60 percent of beneficiaries planned for cash and food transfers were reached. Further, due to COVID-19 related school closures, WFP could only distribute a one-time THR, although food assistance was planned for 6 months. However, by shifting from food to a cash grant for THR, WFP reached a majority of the planned beneficiaries. Recurrent COVID-19 restrictions however, hindered the participation of some beneficiaries in capacity strengthening activities.

The results of the 2020 evaluation of the project "Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin", was validated in collaboration with the Government in 2021 and recommendations will inform the next 5-year project cycle.

183,683

Total beneficiaries in 2021



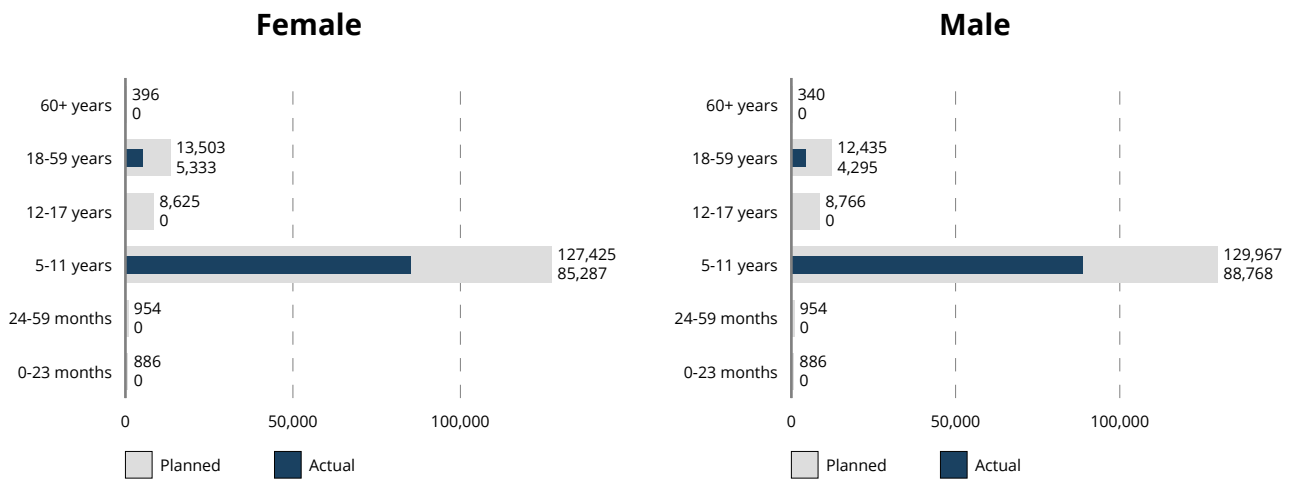
49% female



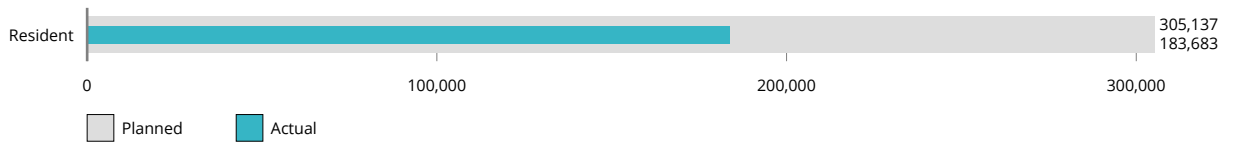
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,254 (49% Female, 51% Male)

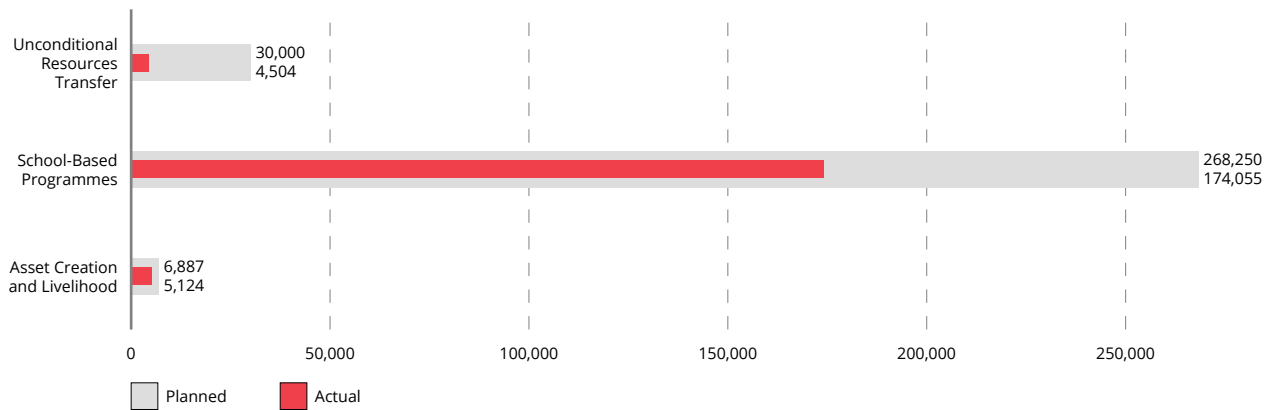
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



174,055

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 236,250 total planned
(85,287 Female, 88,768 Male)



48,153

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 67,662 total planned
(24,123 Female, 24,030 Male)



820

total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021

of 1,225 total planned
(503 Female, 317 Male)

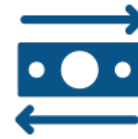
Total Food and CBT



148 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 189 mt total planned

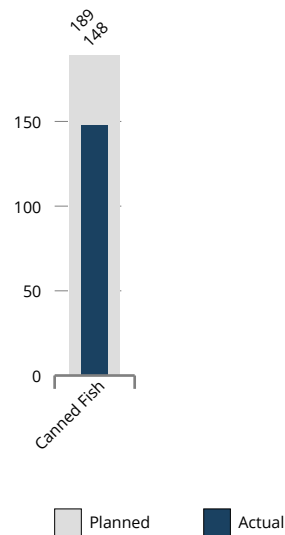


US\$ 603,563

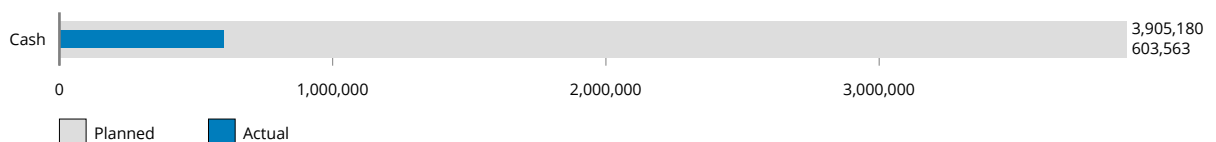
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 3,905,180 total planned

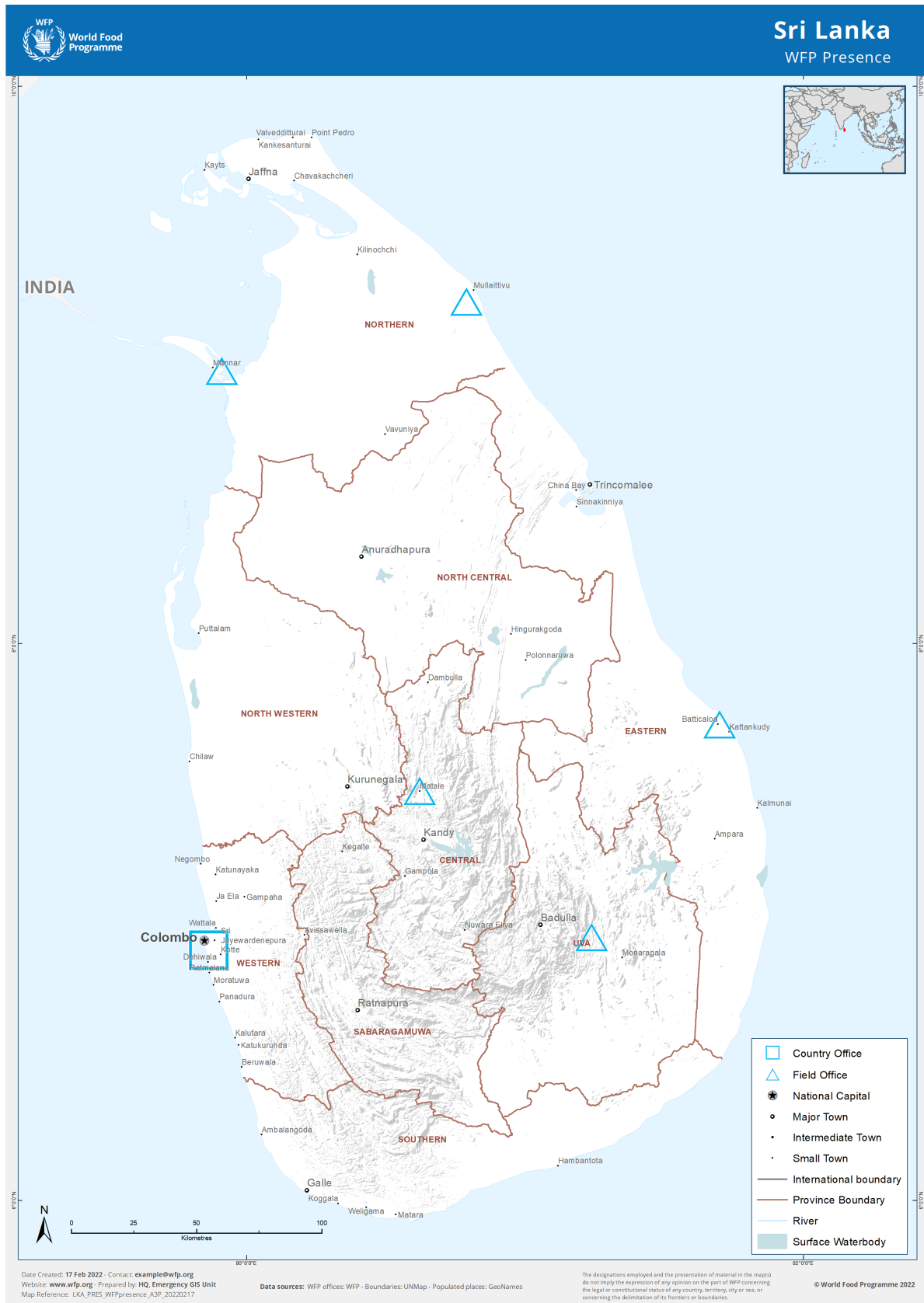
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Sri Lanka is ranked 72 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index [2]. The country ranks 23rd globally on the Climate Risk Index [4], highlighting its vulnerability to climate change. Following a 3.6 percent economic contraction in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19, the economy was predicted to recover with GDP growth projected at 3.3 percent in 2021 [3].

In 2021, 586,746 people tested positive for COVID-19 and 14,962 died while 560,494 people recovered. By the end of 2021, 63 percent of the population was fully vaccinated [5]. The Government imposed lockdowns only in high-risk areas to reduce exposure and economic impact. By mid-year, price controls of essential commodities were instituted due to inflation, and an emergency was declared to rectify price inflation and distribution irregularities [6]. Food price inflation increased by nearly 17 percent [7] in November 2021, against the same period in 2020. Against this background, WFP improved its community feedback mechanism (CFM) to gather better information and disseminate awareness, using mobile-phone based short message service and access to hotlines.

Considering the depleting national foreign reserves, and planning to shift to organic agriculture, the Government banned imports of chemical fertilizer, which increased fertilizer prices. However, later in the year the private sector was allowed to resume fertiliser imports.

WFP monitored markets to understand the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on their functionality. Collaborating with Johns Hopkins University, WFP also surveyed household food security of vulnerable urban, rural and estate populations affected by COVID-19. Results of three rounds of data collection showed a gradual improvement in household food security by end of 2021. Similarly, 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 to support them to report achievements on indicators of Sustainable Development Goal 2. WFP also supported a government-led country-wide comprehensive food security assessment to plan strategic interventions. Most of these assessments highlighted the COVID-19 impact on income and access to food.

Given the impact of COVID-19, improving the population's nutritional status remained a challenge. In Sri Lanka, 15 percent of children are wasted while 17 percent are stunted. Of the adult population, 34.6 percent of women in child-bearing age have anemia, 9.1 percent have low body mass index, and 45.3 are overweight or obese [8]. There is widespread prevalence of diet related non-communicable diseases (NCD) [9].

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP assisted 2,987 fisheries households affected by the marine disaster of merchant vessel MV X-Press Pearl which caught fire and spilled chemicals into the western shoreline. Fisheries-based livelihoods in the peripheral areas were significantly affected. A cash grant of LKR 5,000 (USD 25) per household was provided in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. Additionally, WFP assisted 1,517 pregnant and nursing mothers in six flood and drought prone districts with a cash grant of LKR 10,000 (USD 50) each. The Disaster Management Centre benefitted from WFP's technical assistance in risk analysis, disaster mapping, and contingency planning.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2** aiming to support the National School Meals Programme (NSMP), WFP supported 174,055 primary school children in 1,600 schools. WFP adapted its support to distribute take-home rations (THR) in response to lengthy school closures, and continued capacity strengthening activities. WFP's canned fish distribution provided in schools, was also affected, hence, canned fish was included in the THR - a pack of dry rations sufficient for 20 days per child.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3** which aims to improve nutrition, WFP, partnering with the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN), trained 450 participants of small and medium enterprises on market access, product promotion and supply chain development. WFP's technical assistance to pilot a rice fortification into the NSMP was not implemented as resource mobilisation efforts did not materialise.

Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP continued the project "R5n" diversifying agricultural livelihoods, improving productivity and market opportunities for 1,076 smallholder farmers. In response to COVID-19, WFP supported the Government's home gardening programme, distributing fruit saplings, and also supported to procure maize for the production of Thriposha a fortified food provided free of charge through the national nutritional programme to mothers and children at risk of malnutrition. Under a South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative with China, WFP supported rice- and maize-growing smallholder farmers to reduce post-harvest losses, secure better prices and expand access to markets. The provision of timely climate information services was piloted in two districts for smallholder farmers impacted by climate change.

WFP supported Sri Lanka's largest social protection mechanism Samurdhi to strengthen the system to be more shock-responsive. WFP registered 6,500 Samurdhi beneficiaries (low-income households) in the SCOPE beneficiary registration and transfer management system, which enabled biometric authentication to ensure that correct cash amounts were provided to the intended beneficiaries. Based on this successful intervention, the Department of Samurdhi Development aims to scale up emergency cash-based transfers through the improved system.

WFP continued to adhere to COVID-19 induced movement restrictions and health guidelines when implementing programme activities. While virtual working modalities were adopted, WFP could not continue beneficiary meetings, which affected project implementation. Outcome monitoring was done using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) model during the last quarter of 2021. To reduce interview time, questionnaires were shortened, however, key food security and other programme monitoring indicators were included.

The final evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 (CSP) was conducted in 2021 and its findings will guide WFP operations in Sri Lanka for the next five years. The recommendations of the mid-term review of the CSP done in 2020 suggested joint annual work planning with the Government, improved focus on sustainability of activities and strategizing on more efficient mechanisms for resource transfers and implementation.

Risk Management

In Sri Lanka, WFP implements activities through the Government using its institutions, logistical arrangements and channels. WFP and the Government jointly established a National Project Monitoring Committee to review the progress of activities carried out through government agencies. Operating within the COVID-19 crisis, ministries and local authorities sometimes faced challenges in prioritising WFP activities over government response programmes, resulting in slow implementation. However, with WFP's continued follow up and additional support, the majority of planned activities were completed within the year. A small part of the consignment of canned fish in the school meals programme was not accepted by the Government as it did not meet required national standards; WFP will work closely with the authorities on meeting standards in future consignments, for example through strengthened testing protocols before departure from exporting country.

COVID-19 continued to be a compounding factor for existing risks and emerging ones. Disruptions to WFP's work included movement restrictions and heightened risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. As a mitigation measure, WFP continued to implement its activities using COVID-19 protocols designed in 2020 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 assessments of risks faced, embedding risk mitigation measures across its activities and incorporating them in the annual performance plan. One such activity was the revamp of the community feedback mechanism which improved WFP's communication and accountability by having direct access to beneficiaries' feedback.

An independent evaluation of the Sri Lanka Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) was initiated in 2021 focusing on implementation processes and institutional arrangements. 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 2021.

Partnerships

The Basic Agreement signed between the Government and WFP on 10 November 1968, and the Letter of Understanding signed in 2018, continued to guide WFP's activities in the country. The Ministry of Finance was WFP's main counterpart to coordinate, monitor and facilitate execution of WFP's programmes aligned with the CSP. Government Ministries, Provincial & District authorities, Departments and other statutory institutions were the main implementors of the activities.

The Ministry of Finance, through the National Planning Department, 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 funds through the national budget for implementing WFP's programmes, contributing LKR 69 million (USD 345,000) as direct support. This was in addition to providing human resources, office space, warehousing for food commodities, monitoring and coordination services, among others, while operational costs, local transport, handling fees, cargo clearance, commodity testing and staff benefits were also included.

The Ministry of Finance maintained the Partnership Management Secretariat (PMS) and the District Management Units as dedicated implementing agencies. WFP's assistance to beneficiaries was transferred by the Government at no cost to WFP. During 2021, 8 formal progress reviews, a National Partnership Steering Committee and 12 ad-hoc progress and project review committee meetings were conducted. With the leadership of the PMS, WFP benefitted from the Government's assessments and recommendations to strengthen project concepts and increase resource mobilisation efforts.

Leveraging local and international academia and research institutes' expertise, WFP continued working with Johns Hopkins University on a third round of data analysis to further understand the impact of COVID-19 on household food security. WFP teamed with Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) to conduct a Deep Dive into the Role of Action on Gender Inclusivity in preventing conflict and improving the prospects for peace. The final report is expected in 2022 and will further inform the next CSP. Furthermore, WFP worked with Oxford Policy Management on the regional study 'Impact of COVID-19 on School Feeding Programmes'. The Market Functionality Index study continued in partnership with the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI).

WFP partnered with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support the Department of Census and Statistics to introduce the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) module into the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The module helped the Department to estimate the population facing difficulties in obtaining food in sufficient quantity and quality due to financial and other economic barriers. The FIES also contributes to assisting the Government to report on the national achievements of SDG 2 indicators.

Engaging with the private sector through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network and SUN Peoples' Forum was a key partnership for WFP, through which, training on market opportunities for small and medium enterprises and for social and behaviour change communications activities were done. This engagement helped to leverage the private sector's skillsets and capacities and bring forward their important role in addressing nutrition issues. The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs' women development officers were linked to this capacity enhancement and it ensured the sustainability of the knowledge transfer.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the CSP. WFP worked together with Government of the Republic of Korea in resilience building projects aiming to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. Through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative, WFP received financial and technical support from Government of China through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and Jiangsu Academy of Agriculture Sciences (JAAS), from which the Government's agriculture extension officers and farmer leaders were trained on mechanisation, quality assurance and market opportunities development. The Government of Canada and Government of Japan extended support for nutrition and school meal activities. The US Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and the Government of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) continued their support to WFP to strengthen the resilience of government agencies and communities to natural hazards during the monsoons, as well as for supporting communities affected by the MV Xpress Pearl marine disaster. The Government of Switzerland provided technical expertise to WFP to support the engagement on social protection with the Department of Samurdhi Development.

CSP Financial Overview

The Sri-Lanka Country Strategic Plan started in January 2018 with an end date of December 2022. In 2021, supporting the Government for emerging COVID-19 needs, WFP carried out a budget revision to adjust the requirements of Strategic Outcome 2 (Activity 2) and Strategic Outcome 4 (Activity 6 and Activity 7), increasing the overall country portfolio budget (CPB) from USD 46.6 million to 53.9 million (2018-2022) in 2021. The overall funding level of the Country Portfolio Budget increased to 69 percent, up from 56 percent in 2020, with steady donor support. Directed multilateral contributions continued to be the preferred option of donors and comprised 83 percent of all contributions. WFP Sri Lanka secured USD 5.4 million multi-year contributions for school feeding in December 2021, to be carried forward to future years.

For 2021, the total annual needs based plan of the CSP was USD 11.6 million. The total expenditure for the same year was USD 5.3 million which represents 129 percent of the implementation plan and 46 percent of the needs based plan. WFP spent approximately USD 1 million for COVID-19 related investments which was not included in the implementation plan for 2021. Activities started in the latter part of 2021 will be carried forward to 2022.

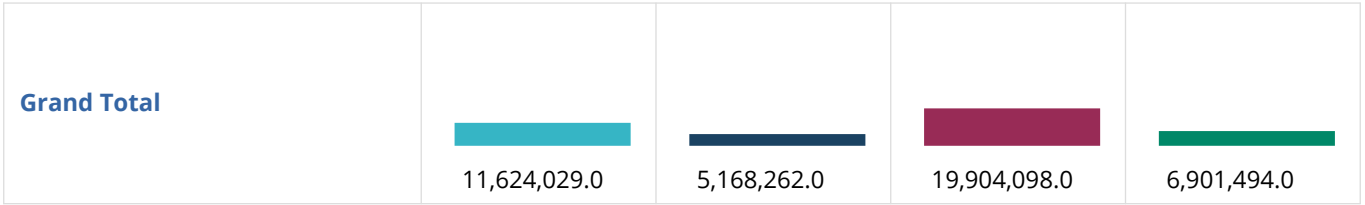
Strategic Outcome 1 WFP budgeted USD 1.9 million as the contingency budget plan for emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1. However, in 2021, WFP carried-out only two small scale interventions for COVID-19 affected pregnant and nursing mothers, and the fisheries communities affected by the marine disaster off the west coast. Thus, the expenditure level against its annual needs-based plan was lower than planned. The interventions were funded from internal WFP multilateral allocation.

Most of the resources received were directed to Strategic Outcome 2 and Strategic Outcome 4. Under Strategic Outcome 2 which included support to the National School Meals Programme and capacity strengthening activities, WFP received an in-kind canned fish contribution of USD 2.7 million. The contribution could not be fully utilized as the consignment did not meet national standards. As a result, the expenditure level was only 43 percent of the annual CPB needs-based plan. Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded by multi-year contributions which contributed immensely to successful implementation. Out of total available resources in 2021, 79 percent was expended (including for cash-based transfers) against the annual needs-based plan. Some of the fund balances committed in December 2021 will be carried-forward to be implemented in the first two quarters of 2022.

Strategic Outcome 3 continued to be underfunded. WFP was able to secure only 23 percent of the funding required for the annual needs-based plan in 2021. Due to the funding situation, WFP implemented some activities related to school meals from the resources available under Strategic Outcome 2.

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 | 1,910,038.0 | 406,839.0 | 368,356.0 | 325,181.0 |
| 02: School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round | 2,294,118.0 | 1,513,666.0 | 3,882,916.0 | 975,894.0 |
| 03: Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025 | 563,532.0 | 80,164.0 | 127,976.0 | 127,976.0 |
| 04: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round | 4,974,625.0 | 2,101,159.0 | 6,941,146.0 | 3,919,452.0 |
| Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6,025,422.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | 9,742,313.0 | 4,101,828.0 | 17,345,816.0 | 5,348,503.0 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | 1,172,268.0 | 751,000.0 | 1,961,551.0 | 956,261.0 |
| Total Direct Costs | 10,914,581.0 | 4,852,828.0 | 19,307,367.0 | 6,304,764.0 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | 709,448.0 | 315,434.0 | 596,729.0 | 596,729.0 |

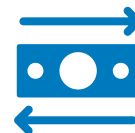


Programme performance

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



4,504 crisis-affected people from vulnerable families received cash assistance, including pregnant and nursing mothers.



USD 151,451 cash assistance transferred to support crisis-affected people meet their immediate food needs.

The aim of Strategic Outcome 1 is to improve access to food in times of crisis. In line with WFP corporate policies and targeting approach, the selection of affected people for assistance include vulnerable children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities and low-income families. WFP focuses on supporting the Government to respond to large-scale natural disasters, in particular floods and droughts (Activity 1). WFP's emergency preparedness activities, while implemented under Strategic Outcome 4, supports a more effective government disaster response, with a reduced need for WFP interventions.

In 2021, WFP supported the national disaster management units in 10 divisional secretariat divisions in two districts impacted by the South-Western and North-Eastern monsoon with equipment for planning the emergency response.

Following the marine disaster of the cargo vessel MV Xpress Pearl in May 2021, WFP implemented an emergency cash assistance project for affected low-income fishing communities in Negombo district, which included households with elderly, the disabled and young children. They received cash-based transfers through WFP's collaboration with Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and via WFP's Financial Service Provider. The response design was informed by a rapid food security and livelihoods assessment among the fisheries community. The assessment showed that 82 percent of households had lost their livelihoods due to fishing restrictions after the stricken vessel spilled chemicals into the sea. No significant issues were observed in food coping strategies, suggesting fishing communities were mostly affected in the short term.

Moreover, to overcome socio-economic vulnerabilities compounded by COVID-19, pregnant and nursing mothers in six districts were provided with unconditional cash-based transfers. They also benefitted from the registration in the SCOPE corporate platform that WFP conducted in Activity 8 under Strategic Outcome 4. Awareness sessions on nutrition with a gender lens was integrated to help mothers informed decisions on nutritious diets for the family.

Resources to Results

In 2021, Strategic Outcome 1 had a needs-based plan of USD 1.9 million for emergency response. Despite very limited funding received under this outcome (19 percent of the needs-based plan), WFP was able to use flexible funding to support 4,504 people affected by the COVID-19 socio-economic impacts, as well as by the marine disaster on the western coast, to ensure they could meet their food needs.

Outputs and Outcomes

In 2021, WFP implemented two emergency responses to support a total of 4,504 people with one-time cash-based transfers to meet their emergency food needs. This represented only 15 percent of WFP's initial plan, as no major disaster requiring a larger scale response happened in 2021. WFP's interventions included cash assistance to vulnerable pregnant and nursing mothers triggered by COVID-19 socio-economic impacts, as well as assistance for fisheries communities triggered by the effects of the marine disaster on the western coast.

Using the Samurdhi national social protection system, WFP assisted 1,517 pregnant and nursing mothers economically impacted by COVID-19 to meet their nutritional food requirements. For this, the Department of Samurdhi Development benefitted from a cash grant of Sri Lanka Rupees 15,000,000 (approximately USD 75,000) which was then distributed to beneficiaries through the Samurdhi Banks. WFP's post-distribution monitoring conducted after the pregnant and nursing mothers received their cash-based transfers showed contrasting results. Based on the findings, over 90 percent of beneficiaries had used the cash for food purchases, which contributed to alleviating their immediate vulnerabilities, reducing the need to resort to coping strategies previously adopted, and maintaining their food security

status. However, monitoring results also indicated that women’s minimum dietary diversity was reduced. This can be the consequence of inflation and unaffordability which impacted households’ dietary diversity, particularly for female-headed households already facing increased vulnerabilities due to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

Similarly, a standard operating procedure adopted with the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources helped WFP to implement cash-based transfers to 2,987 fishing families who were directly impacted by the marine disaster off the west coast. Families received LKR 5,000 each (USD 25) to help cope with short-term food insecurity.

WFP’s provision of computers and personal protective equipment helped the Disaster Management Centre's emergency response by ensuring the safety of implementing personnel and beneficiaries. WFP assisted 10 institutions in two disaster prone districts for preparedness measures and was prepared to assist up to 200 sites should crises occur or expand.

Partnerships

The Disaster Management Centre, National Disaster Relief Services Centre, the Department of Meteorology, The Marine Environmental Protection Authority, as well as the National Building Research Organization were the key government partners that WFP supported in coordinating stakeholders for disaster response. The Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources was a new partner for WFP, while the Department of Samurdhi Development joined WFP in implementing cash assistance projects to support most vulnerable families around the country.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP built upon its 2020 emergency planning for the COVID-19 outbreak to the support the Government in data analysis, scenario building, contingency planning and developing guidelines. This formed the foundation to plan for the next monsoon response.

Better preparedness options and measures were enhanced through the social-media campaign for risk communication during monsoon preparedness in a COVID-19 context, reaching a wider community. The Western Union cash transfer mechanism opened a more convenient way to reach beneficiaries. However, as this was a new way of cash management WFP will improve future communication with beneficiaries. Cash transfers are preferred for social and economic assistance, as they can help transform gender roles and inequalities, especially when combined with communication to change behaviours on nutrition and cash management. The deployment of digital financial services was a key factor in allowing timely access to cash to purchase basic items. One of the key lessons learned under the cash assistance provision during the marine disaster, was the need to measure vulnerabilities beyond food security for future responses - such as the impact on livelihoods, protection and environment using strategic partnerships with the government lead agency and development partners.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

WFP took gender and protection considerations into account to identify specific vulnerabilities during the rapid food security and livelihood analysis of fishing communities. For assistance to pregnant and nursing mothers, a gender analysis was conducted through stakeholder discussions in five districts and gender equality measures were inserted in post distribution monitoring, communications and awareness. Such measures resulted in achieving a GaM monitoring score of 3 for assistance for pregnant and nursing mothers. It was complemented by awareness creation on gender and nutrition.

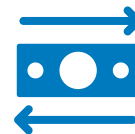
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people | 3 |

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



174,055 primary schoolchildren received WFP's canned fish distribution through support to school meals and through take-home rations (THR).



USD 200,000 provided to the Government to distribute **take-home rations** (THR) to primary school children during COVID-19 school closures.

Strategic outcome 2 aims to provide school-age children in food-insecure areas with access to food all year round, focusing on root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition among school-aged children. Two main activities consisted of the provision of take-home rations (THR) to school-age children (Activity 2), and the provision of technical and policy support for the delivery of nutrition-sensitive Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model (Activity 3). Work on the HGSF pilot has been continuing since 2020, when a road map towards the HGSF model was prepared and a Technical Advisory Group was formed.

Resources to Results

Under Strategic Outcome 2, only Activity 2 had resources while Activity 3 continued to be underfunded. However, WFP managed to help the Ministry of Education to obtain a national budget allocation for the distribution, which was a timely support for households facing food insecurity from economic impacts of COVID-19.

Outputs and Outcomes

Under Activity 2, WFP planned to assist 236,250 primary school children in 1,300 schools with on-site school feeding through a cash grant to the Ministry of Education to implement the National School Meals Programme (NSMP). As schools remained closed due to COVID-19, WFP could only reach 174,055 students. All students received a canned fish distribution. As school closures continued, WFP provided a cash grant of USD 200,000 to the Ministry of Education to implement Take-Home Rations (THR) for 39,345 children. This helped WFP to reach more schools than planned. In terms of food distribution, 148 mt of canned fish out of 189 mt planned was distributed.

In 2021 WFP planned to provide school meals for an average of 12 days per month over three months. However, with school closures, a single distribution of THR was provided, the equivalent of 20 school days. As the planned rice fortification programme was not implemented due to resource constraints, production and distribution of fortified rice did not take place, but WFP did a multi-scenario costing analyses to inform advocacy efforts. The study revealed that fortifying rice in the NSMP could further reduce the cost of a school diet. A food safety risk assessment helped to evaluate potential food safety hazards of the models implemented. With this, a food safety and hygiene toolkit for HGSF school caterers was also developed. Furthermore, WFP participated in a regional study 'Impact of COVID-19 on School Feeding Programmes' conducted by Oxford Policy Management. The study systematically drew lessons from school closures in relation to school feeding, providing policy suggestions towards improving school meals.

With lengthy school closures, the rates of enrolment, attendance and retention were not available from the Ministry of Education. The disruption of education delayed WFP's plan to conduct a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise in 2021 to re-assess capacities. Only an initial discussion with stakeholders was done in 2020. In the HGSF pilot project, the national programme was enhanced through linkages between the Ministry of Women and Child Development and private sector organizations for capacity building in economic wellbeing for caterers. This helped promote longer term sustainability of the HGSF.

Under Activity 3, WFP was able to reach more participants than planned in district meetings, technical training sessions and partner awareness programmes through the involvement of the SUN Peoples' Forum in the HGSF programme. The HGSF pilot implemented during 2021 activated a model of school meals where school caterers, particularly women, supply fresh produce from their own home gardens and farms. The pilot helped WFP to support 42 schools and provide technical training to 600 school caterers and poultry farmers in agriculture and poultry keeping despite delayed implementation due to long-term school closures. With these training sessions, WFP was able to conduct six more training sessions than planned. With the success of the pilot, the Government agreed to expand the HGSF programme into new geographical areas and WFP developed a standard operating procedure and took initial steps for the expansion.

In addition, WFP worked on building the analytical basis for its vision in school health and nutrition (country profiling, policy analysis, lessons learnt from evaluations) that also contributed to the design of the regional school feeding strategy.

In terms of enhancing national food security policies and programmes, WFP introduced a women's empowerment programme with the collaboration of Women and Children's Bureau to enhance the livelihood capacities of women school caterers in the HGFS programme. The monitoring and evaluation system of the NSMP was assessed, mapping out the present system, identifying potential gaps against a set of international standards, and recommending improvements to the monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems for the national programme. Discussions with national counterparts over the findings and future action planning will continue into the next year and contribute to the longer term capacity strengthening process. The planned visit to Cambodia for Ministry of Education officials working on HGFS did not materialize, due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions.

WFP facilitated the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health to participate in South-South Cooperation initiatives of the Nutrition for Growth Summit and a webinar on School Feeding amidst the COVID-19 pandemic in Asia and the Pacific. At the Working Group on Joint Action for Healthy and Sustainable School Nutrition WFP made a poster presentation on its formative research on food choices and attitudes among primary school children in the Research for Nutrition (R4NUT) conference during 2021.

Partnerships

The Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, department of Animal Production and Health and Ministry of Women and Child Affairs were WFP's main partners in implementing activities under Strategic Objective 2. National level steering committees were formed for strategic guidance towards the HGFS.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The Importance of having contingency plans for continuing school meals during school closures was the key learning in 2021. Proper planning is needed to avoid inevitable gaps in the intervention. Learning from this year's efforts, WFP will consider including emergency preparedness components in school meals programmes in the next programme cycle and consider the expansion of the HGFS model to assist up to 7,000 farming families and feed 170,000 schoolchildren across several districts in Sri Lanka.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

Activities 2 and 3 resulted in a GaM monitoring code of 1 as the assistance provided to the Ministry of Education to deliver THR was in the form of a cash grant, hence was not informed by a specific gender and age analysis. Additionally, planned gender and age training sessions could not be implemented due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, WFP's technical and policy support, resulted in a GaM monitoring code of 4. A women's empowerment strategy was developed for the Ministry of Women and Child Development where linkages with primary education officials and private sector organizations were established for capacity building in economic wellbeing for caterers and women development officers.

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. | 4 |

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



500 people from small and medium enterprises trained in market access, product promotion and value chain development to overcome the loss of income.



576,480 viewers reached through mass media with messages on healthy eating habits, in the SBCC campaign.

In response to the high prevalence of wasting and micronutrient deficiencies and the increasing trends of over-nutrition, improving nutrition outcomes for specific target groups in urban and rural areas is the aim of this Strategic Outcome. The overall population also benefits through WFP's technical assistance and advocacy for evidence-based nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions to contribute towards the 2025 targets of the World Health Assembly (Activity 4). Through Activity 5, WFP provides evidence-based advice, advocacy and technical assistance to the Government and implementing partners to address the high prevalence of wasting and micronutrient deficiencies. This includes advocating for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods.

Resources to Results

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded by 23 percent against the annual needs-based plan. With contributions received, WFP partnered with the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) and trained 450 participants of small and medium enterprises on market access, product promotion and supply chain development. WFP also continued advocacy work related to social behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives reaching over 500,000 viewers. Due to funding shortfalls, limited progress could be made under the scaling up of the fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods.

Outputs and Outcomes

Under Activity 4, WFP continued advocacy work related to social behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives such as promoting messages on healthy eating habits. A key achievement in 2021 was the development of a SBCC campaign strategy for school children. The SBCC campaigns conducted during the Nutrition Month 2021 (December) reached a viewership of 946,992 through SBCC messages via mass and social media. This included pregnant and nursing mothers who had received cash-based transfers from WFP under Strategic Outcome 1. The SUN People's Forum supported WFP in this campaign, to disseminate credible technical information about food, nutrition and healthy dietary habits through television and radio messages. Unfortunately, due to school closures it was not possible to reach all 1.2 million children with this campaign in 2021; the campaign roll out was delayed to 2022.

Good progress was made during the year in strengthening the partnership with SUN Business Network (SBN) by partnering with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FCCISL) to provide nine workshops for small and medium enterprises on market access, product promotion and supply chain development, under WFP's nutrition advocacy support.

WFP also conducted a Cost of Diet analysis workshop to strengthen policy-making officials' capacity to advocate for policy decisions on food pricing. This was a timely intervention, considering the rising cost of essential food commodities which have impacted many households across the country.

Considering the above activities, WFP achieved 10 technical assistance activities and provided technical assistance and training to 462 national partners, well above the planned number (50).

In 2021, WFP aimed to contribute to national food security and nutrition policies by completing the cost analysis of fortified rice in school meals. The analysis was conducted in 2021 and the report is being finalized in 2022. WFP's continued advocacy resulted in the Government's Technical Advisory Group for rice fortification considering the cost analysis and the strategy for integrating fortified rice in school meals. The Ministry of Education and the National Food Promotion Board will use the report in 2022 to advocate for national funding from the Ministry of Finance to include fortified rice in school meals, thereby paving the path to its sustainability. This is expected to garner future government allocations, thereby ensuring its continuity.

Under Activity 5, WFP planned to continue the rice fortification programme in 2021, however no funding was yet received. Due to this, WFP could not conduct the five planned technical training sessions, nor reach any of the 250 government national partner staff as planned.

Achievement of planned outcome in terms of the three percent increment in production of high-quality nutrition dense food in 2021, was not within WFP’s reach, due to the resource constraints.

WFP was also not able to achieve the planned exposure visits under the South-South cooperation initiatives due to resources not being available for the rice fortification in 2021. The achievement indicated is that of the exposure visit done in 2019.

Partnerships

Apart from the Ministry of Health, the SUN People’s Forum and SUN Business Network were WFP’s key partners during 2021. Towards the end of the year, WFP engaged private sector agency Hirdaramanai Apparels in an effort to introduce women’s economic empowerment capacity building to the Government. This initiative will be rolled out in 2022.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

With COVID-19 impact continuing into 2021, programme adaptation towards contextual needs was a key lesson for WFP. Many of the postponed activities will be carried forward to 2022, in addition to WFP’s planned activities. WFP will need further resources to successfully continue SBCC activities. Similarly, WFP will explore the possibilities of scaling up rice fortification to support school meals across the country.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

Both activities under this Strategic Outcome included institutional training and awareness raising. With both men and women participants in the training sessions, gender and age was partially integrated into activities as evidenced by the GaM monitoring code of 1. The social behaviour change campaign was integrated into the pregnant and nursing mothers programme with nutrition and gender fully integrated into the awareness material. The rice fortification programme (although not implemented in 2021) was designed considering gender and age analysis.

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. | 1 |

Strategic outcome 04: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round



4,304 people supported with cash-based transfers for asset creation activities.



6,500 Samurधि households in Kalutara district, pre-registered to foster a more inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.

Strategic Outcome 4 aims to enhance the resilience of individuals, communities, and systems, by reducing risks and tackling the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity. To reach this outcome, WFP implements food assistance for assets and livelihood diversification activities; emergency preparedness and capacity development of social protection systems to be more shock-responsive.

WFP's R5n programme (Resilience, Risk Reduction, Recovery, Reconstruction and Nutrition) assisted smallholder farmers to rehabilitate household and community assets while diversifying their livelihoods. R5n is a four-year flagship venture for building resilience through complementary and nutrition sensitive programming. It aims to promote self-reliance by improving incomes among smallholder farmers who are affected by recurring climatic shocks, especially drought, which threaten to destroy land, livestock, crops and food supplies. The South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiative assisted smallholder rice and maize farmers, to draw best practices from China to minimize post-harvest losses. Furthermore, the Government was supported to strengthen capacities to deliver simplified and localized agro-meteorological information to farmers for informed decision making. In addition, WFP helped disaster management authorities to better prepare and respond to hazards like the monsoon seasons. Further technical assistance helped to improve the shock-responsiveness of the national social protection system.

Resources to Results

In 2021, Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded, and the expenditure was 79 percent against the annual needs-based plan of USD 4.97 million. WFP continued the project "R5n", diversifying agricultural livelihoods, improving productivity and market opportunities for 1,076 smallholder farmers. Thanks to available resources, WFP was able to adapt its activities to emerging COVID-19 needs, which included supporting the Government's home gardening programme through distributing fruit saplings, as well as supporting the procurement of maize by the Government for the production of Thriposha a fortified food provided free of charge through the national nutritional programme to mothers and children at risk of malnutrition.

Outputs and Outcomes

Under Activity 6, despite the significant delays created by COVID-19 that hindered getting to the field, WFP managed to support 4,304 men and women with cash-based transfers for asset creation to help strengthen livelihoods (out of 5,662 planned). Similarly, WFP supported 729 beneficiaries with livestock development activities, against 1,135 planned.

Working with communities, the Department of Livestock Development and Divisional Secretariats, WFP constructed 108 elevated goat sheds, 325 poultry sheds and 60 cattle shelters out of 643 planned units (76 percent), due to COVID-19 restrictions. The rehabilitation of agro-wells, farm ponds and minor irrigation systems was almost fully achieved except for a few units, due to unusually heavy rain during implementation. As a complementary activity, over 2 million fingerlings were stocked in 24 water reservoirs benefitting 494 households engaged in inland fisheries. Fisheries societies benefitted from a donation of fishing gear. WFP distributed personal protective equipment to project participants which is included as non-food items under agricultural tools, hence an overachievement is reflected.

In addition, WFP supported the construction of three Vocational Training Centres to conduct livelihood training for youth. However, COVID-19 restrictions slowed down construction as building materials were in short supply. Under the SSTC project with China, three Farmer Organisations were assisted with three post harvesting machines, six moisture meters, two mobile grain dryers and one maize combine harvester to increase crop quality and improve productivity. However, operation and maintenance training of the machinery provided for 30 farmers was held in virtual mode. Training supported the farmers to understand correct methods of operating the equipment while learning mechanical and electrical maintenance. As such, WFP could only assist 8 out of 10 planned institutional sites.

Supporting the COVID-19 response, WFP procured 28,500 mango and cashew plants, for a one-time distribution through the national home gardening initiative Saubagya. Furthermore, WFP assisted the Ministry of Health with a cash

grant of USD 600,000 to procure imported maize for consistent supply of "Thripasha" (supplementary food) production for pregnant and nursing mothers and children.

WFP's outcome monitoring revealed that more people than planned had benefitted from the improved assets such as community infrastructure in 2021. However, there was a slight decrease in the reported environmental benefits of these improved assets. Despite this, the result was still over WFP's target for 2021. The increment of 79 percentage points in the production of nutritious crops by WFP supported farmers was likely due to more water available for cultivation with improved irrigation facilities.

In terms of household food consumption, there was an increase in the acceptable category by 4.6 percentage points over the past year with households dropping out of borderline food consumption from 24.5 to 18.9 percent, while the deterioration of households experiencing poor food consumption has increased only by 1 percentage point. There was a reduction in the minimum dietary diversity of women households which could be attributed to significant price hikes in vegetables and meat items during end of 2022, resulting in a lesser frequency of consumption. However, further evidence is needed to ascertain whether differences in intrahousehold allocation of resources were experienced within the targeted households. Despite these changes, under WFP's interventions among rural farming households, overall food consumption score on nutrients was at least maintained, indicating households' resilience capacity against short term food insecurity and COVID-19 related economic recession. This is further reflected in very slight changes in food consumption of hem iron, protein, and vitamin A-rich food. However, in terms of livelihood coping strategies, households using emergency and crisis strategies increased compared to 2020. This is likely due to the impact on farmers from government policies that banned inorganic fertilisers without a planned transition, which was eased later. Improved infrastructure and training sessions resulted in increased production and income from many livelihood activities.

Under Activity 7, in support of disaster risk management, WFP donated an unmanned aerial vehicle, helping to set up a spatial mapping unit in the National Emergency Operations Centre. Continuing from last year, along with national technical agencies, WFP helped to finalize the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP) that was adopted by the Government. The NEOP adoption improved coordination between government agencies in the monsoon response. Based on the NEOP, WFP further supported district authorities in contingency planning for the monsoon response and establishment of district and divisional emergency operations centres. Only seven training sessions could be delivered out of eight planned, due to COVID-19 gathering restrictions. These included two sessions on civil military coordination, two on numerical weather systems and three sessions on disaster risk management. WFP could not reach the planned 200 government partner staff for these training sessions as some officials were engaged in competing priorities with the COVID-19 response. WFP continued with technical expertise to develop the National Disaster Management Plan for 2022-2026 to adopt risk management strategies and did a national communication campaign on COVID-19 prevention measures during monsoon season.

Under Activity 8, the Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD) benefitted from WFP's technical assistance in beneficiary information management to pre-register 6,500 flood-prone low-income households in Kalutara district in the SCOPE beneficiary management platform. WFP supported training participants and technical assistance activities well over the expected target, reaching 207 government officers and 196 participants from five districts with technical training on nutrition awareness, cash management and social behaviour change communication. Disability inclusion indicators and Washington Group questionnaires were also used during the SCOPE registrations, which ensured that persons with disabilities were well captured into the system, thereby enhancing inclusivity and access. Using SCOPE jointly with the Government contributed to build an improved, unified social protection system and increase emergency preparedness and response. As demonstrated during the pilot project, the use of SCOPE contributed to a faster and more effective beneficiary identification and verification process, helping the Government to reduce exclusion and inclusion errors, improve beneficiary identification, and overall reconciliation.

Partnerships

The key government partners were: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Labour, Commissioner General of Cooperatives, Department of Meteorology, Disaster Management Centre, National Building Research Organisation, Marine Environment Protection Authority, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and Department of Samurdhi Development. A successful partnership with Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES) helped WFP to implement the training of trainers programme and the feedback loop mechanism in the Last Mile Climate Services pilot project.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Within the national home gardening program, WFP was able to reach more beneficiaries than originally anticipated by reorienting available funds. Switching to online training was also a way to ensure that scheduled Training of Trainers (ToT) with experts from China were conducted. While training and awareness on asset creation activities help farmers to improve their production of nutritious crops despite COVID-19 restrictions and the recent ban on inorganic fertiliser, there is further need to connect them with market improve incomes, and also enhance social behaviour change

communications in promoting consumption of nutritious foods for consideration in future project cycles.

In 2022, WFP plans to build on the constructive collaboration with the Government to generate additional analysis and evidence on social protection to inform the adaptation of the social protection policy. WFP is planning to undertake a Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) Capacity Assessment which aims to reduce disaster impacts and enhance resilience through Forecast-based Financing/Early Warning Early Action (FbF/EWEA) and SRSP. This assessment will enhance the Government's capacity to use social protection programmes to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

Gender and Age Marker (GaM)

The institutional capacity strengthening considered gender, age and disabilities, as evidenced by the GaM monitoring code of 4. In emergency preparedness and response, WFP included a gender component into community-based landslide risk reduction handbook. As evidenced by the GaM code 3, WFP has fully integrated gender into activity done by partnering with the SUN People's Forum to conduct gender and nutrition analysis, awareness and monitoring in the cash-based transfer for pregnant and nursing mothers.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|----------------------------|
| Support nutrition-sensitive and gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience-building activities | 4 |
| Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to the Government | 1 |
| Provide technical assistance to government and related agencies in the building of improved, unified, shock-responsive safety-net systems | 3 |

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The negative impact of COVID-19 continued in 2021, with women and girls facing economic and social pressures. Research conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund emphasized that it was essential to ensure health services for pregnant women, adolescent and young infants [10], as 33 percent of pregnant mothers were anaemic [11].

Even through the challenges of COVID-19, WFP ensured that gender equality was mainstreamed as per the corporate Gender Policy. In the resilience activities, gender assessments in four districts contributed to developing an action plan. WFP's regional and headquarters teams supported the Resilience Building Blocks Gender training session for 28 staff. Field teams benefitted from refresher training sessions on assessments.

Together with the United National Development Programme (UNDP) and Men Engage Alliance, WFP participated in the Equal Partners Campaign for sharing of care work and giving equal respect and opportunity to women. Case studies showed how women and men's access to water, cash-based transfers and livelihood training had supported them during COVID-19.

In the Home-Grown School Feeding programme's gender assessment, economic vulnerabilities for women school caterers were highlighted. WFP's partnership with SUN Business Network, Hirdaramanai Apparels and the Ministry of Women and Child Development helped develop a women empowerment strategy, under which two training sessions were conducted in 2021. For vulnerable pregnant and nursing mothers, WFP created SBCC material to enhance wider awareness on gender and nutrition. Partnership with the SUN People's Forum helped to increase the outreach through mass media messages. In the Emergency Preparedness activities, WFP added a gender section to community-based landslide risk reduction guidelines.

WFP also teamed with Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) to conduct in-country research on gender to build WFP's understanding of conflict- and gender-related analysis. Results of the study revealed that providing improved access to assets and income generating opportunities contributed to empowering both women and men, reducing financial stress and resulting in more positive household interactions. The value of participatory processes to select qualifying male and female beneficiaries was also highlighted for improving social cohesion.

WFP's monitoring results in 2021 revealed that joint decision making in households increased from 60.7 percent in 2020 to 73.1 percent in 2021. This represented an overachievement against the CSP target set at 70 percent. This can be attributed to women re-joining men in contributing to family income generation as families became more accustomed to COVID-19, asserting their roles as joint breadwinners and enabling them to be more empowered. WFP targeting both men and women equally for resilience building activities likely also contributed to increasing their roles in joint decision making, as well as knowledge transfers on nutrition, cash management, and product development for men and women under different activities.

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 2021, the pandemic continued to increase protection concerns in the country as the socioeconomic constraints compounded inequalities. Women, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and nursing mothers, informal sector workers and other population groups who were already vulnerable, faced additional pressures as their access to adequate resources and safety nets were hindered. Hikes in food prices throughout the year had a significant impact on low-income groups. As reported in the media, explosions of domestic liquid petroleum gas cylinders throughout the country, put people at risk of injury while using stoves. The Government initiated inquiries and re-called the affected batch of cylinders from the market.

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, pregnant and nursing mothers, elderly persons, and people with disabilities as project beneficiaries.

From lessons learnt in 2020, WFP was able to improve the outcome monitoring of activities through utilizing computer assisted telephone surveys in 2021. More awareness among beneficiaries about the programmes especially, knowledge on community feedback mechanism (CFM) was improved through distribution of beneficiary cards, posters and banners placed at divisional secretariat offices. The CFM hotline numbers were also shared by beneficiaries through short messaging (SMS) in the cash-based transfer programme done among fishing communities. More than 80 calls were received through the hotline since the reactivation of the system. The majority of calls received through the CFM was to acknowledge receipt of SMS, while programmatic issues such as delays of payments, inclusion, and exclusion issues were also communicated. WFP ensured that all beneficiary feedback received was documented, analysed, integrated into project design and that corrective actions were taken when needed. Field staff spent extra time with communities to do one-to-one checks with participants of asset creation activities and to allow them to provide more detailed feedback.

Despite the feedback received, continuous awareness raising is mandated in 2022, as monitoring results show a decrease in awareness about WFP's overall support and access for beneficiaries. This is likely due to the fact that in 2019, household visits were done in a context without the restrictions of the pandemic as reflected in 2020 results. However, in 2020, WFP was compelled to downscale household visits as COVID-19 spread across the country and also supported a lesser number of beneficiaries than 2019. In 2021, with the pandemic situation continuing, WFP could not mobilise household visits as planned, conducting visits only during short time windows when COVID-19 restrictions were lifted, hence the awareness creation was lower in 2021.

WFP conducted several assessments during the year, related to ensuring accountability to affected population, including a Language Capacity Assessment and Gender Deep Dive through a social cohesion lens. The gender deep dive also identified potential protection issues such as increased abuse of illicit liquor, domestic abuse and also risk of gang robberies making female headed households or other vulnerable groups more vulnerable. The recommendation of the report will be taken into designing WFP's Sri Lanka Country Strategy 2022-2026, as well as new projects.

Training on language sensitivity in data collection as well as language sensitivity in interpretation was conducted for the country office staff. As a pilot country for the Disability Inclusion Road Map, "Washington Group questionnaires" [12] were translated and adapted in the baselines and disability inclusion training was conducted for the country office management by Trinity College Dublin and WFP's regional team. Refresher sessions on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for all staff were done during the year. Disability inclusion indicators and Washington Group questionnaires were also used during the SCOPE registrations in the Samurdhi social protection system which ensured that persons with disabilities were well captured into the system, thereby enhancing inclusivity and access

In terms of beneficiaries gaining dignified access to WFP's services, although women headed households showed a slight decline compared to 2020, this was still above the corporate target of 90 percent. Despite this, the majority of beneficiaries received WFP's services in a safe and secure environment, arranged according to corporate requirements.

Environment

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

Sri Lanka has a rich biodiversity due to varied climatic and topographical conditions [13]. The Central Highlands the watershed for the country's main rivers and several feeder streams is increasingly vulnerable to land degradation and reduced forest cover. The Government's major infrastructure development activities has helped the population, however, urban locations experience declining air quality and poor waste management.

The agriculture sector in Sri Lanka contributes 7 percent to the Gross Domestic Product and employs 25 percent of the labour force [14] who heavily depend on weather and natural resources. A sustainable environment policy is therefore reflected as a key priority in the national policy framework [15].

WFP has always sought environmental co-benefits of its programmes, with a do-no-harm approach, using community consultations to identify, manage and reduce the impact on the environment.

The last mile climate services (LMCS) pilot implemented in two districts garnered strong interest from farmers. WFP conducted training of trainers sessions for field based agricultural officials. Agromet advisories were customised to location-specific climate and farming conditions that helped farmers make informed decisions in advance.

Community and household asset creation activities under WFP's flagship R5n project, assisted rural farmers to maximise the efficiency in agricultural water usage. Catchment areas, bunds and community water reservoirs, rainwater harvesting farm ponds, and agro-wells were developed while safeguarding the environment. WFP's awareness creation among farmers to reduce the soil erosion and improve soil fertility was a key intervention with dual benefits for adaptation and mitigation.

Over 3,500 trees were planted in the catchment areas of community water reservoirs aiding to restore eco-systems. Efficient water collection infrastructure also lowered flood risk, cultivation damage and soil degradation. WFP further supported culture-based fisheries in 24 inland water reservoirs, replenishing natural stocks that decrease due to over-fishing or reduced water due to changing rainfall patterns.

Semi-intensive farming systems for small-scale poultry, goat and cattle farmers, helped to reduce overgrazing and protected arable land. Animal and bird excretions were used for cultivating fodder and food crops, thereby supporting a balance between environment and production.

Apart from the Letter of Understanding with government implementing agencies which was signed in 2018, WFP did not enter into new field level agreements for implementation including in 2021, hence no screening for environmental and social risks took place. However, in the LMCS pilot, the agromet advisory's recommendations to farmers emphasised on environmental safeguard actions in the adaptation techniques suggested according to seasonal climate forecasts.

Extra Section

Ruwani was no stranger to hardship. Working as a school meal caterer at the Handungamuwa primary school in her hometown Handungamuwa in Monaragala district, Ruwani endured years of abuse from her alcoholic husband. Determined to build a better future for her children, Ruwani finally gathered her daughter Nirosha, aged 11 years and son Pasan, aged 6 years and left her husband. It was a relief to be free from the relentless abuse, said Ruwani, But the money I was making as a school meal caterer was not enough to support myself and my children. A year later Ruwani was still struggling to make ends meet.

Ruwani is among thousands of women who have enrolled to cook meals for over one million children benefiting from the national school meal programme. The caterers - mostly mothers of schoolchildren from some of the poorest rural communities - are enlisted through a system which links them with the school meal programme. The benefits of this are many - it ensures children receive the nourishment needed to learn, while providing caterers like Ruwani with a steady source of income. But this model, like many other food system models, can only become resilient if it is made sustainable.

The school meal programme has pre-determined nutritional requirements which stipulate that the children be provided with eggs twice a week. I didn't have a home garden and had to purchase food items from the shop nearby to cook meals for 36 students, explained Ruwani. On days that I had to provide eggs in the meals I was unable to make any profit at all. Ruwani was stuck in a vicious cycle of debt and had to resort to purchasing food items on credit to cook meals for the students and for her own children. I had no choice but to start searching for a second job to supplement my income.

It was then that Ruwani learnt she was eligible to participate in WFP's Home Grown School Feeding programme. In March 2021, she received support from WFP to set up a poultry farm in her backyard. I received 40 chickens, a chicken shed, chicken feed and other utensils needed to rear poultry, said Ruwani.

WFP's Home Grown School Feeding Programme provides initial assistance to smallholder farmers and school meal caterers like Ruwani so they can self-produce nutritious food to earn an income. The project aims to augment the impact and sustainability of the National School Feeding Programme.

In just a few months, Ruwani started to reap the benefits of this assistance. Each morning, I was greeted with around 20 eggs from the hens, stated Ruwani. These eggs are so precious to me; not only do they give me an income, they also allow me to feed my children healthy meals.

Ruwani established her poultry farm during COVID-19-induced school closures. Unable to use the eggs in the school meals, Ruwani sold the eggs to families of the schoolchildren at subsidized rates. This allowed her to earn an income while families received eggs at affordable prices.

Through WFP's Home Grown School Feeding Programme, I received chicken feed for five consecutive months, said Ruwani. My dream is to give my children a better life than mine. With support from WFP, I want to expand my poultry farm so I can save for my children's education and give them the opportunity of building a better future.

In the coming years, WFP will expand its Home Grown School Feeding programme to assist up to 7,000 farming families and feed 170,000 schoolchildren across several districts in Sri Lanka. The programme will boost local economies to help lift communities out of the cycle of poverty and malnutrition.

Data Notes

Overview

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Context and Operations

[2] United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/LKA>

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[6] Government of Sri Lanka, Gazette no.2243/2 30th August 2021, http://documents.gov.lk/files/egz/2021/8/2243-01_E.pdf

[7] Department of Census and Statistics, Sri Lanka, National Consumer Price Index, November 2021, http://www.statistics.gov.lk/WebReleases/NCPI_November_2021

[8] Global Nutrition Report, Country Nutrition Profiles-Sri Lanka, <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/asia/southern-asia/sri-lanka/>

[9] Ministry of Health Sri Lanka, Nutrition Division, Nutrient Profile Model for Sri Lanka, 2018,

<https://nutrition.health.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Nutrient-Profile-Model-for-Sri-Lanka.pdf>

Partnerships

Donors to WFP in 2021 : Australia, Canada, Japan, Private Donors, Republic Of Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, UN Other Funds And Agencies, UN Peacebuilding Fund, United States of America.

Strategic outcome 01

In relation to the cash-based transfers provided to fisheries communities affected by the MV Xpress Pearl disaster, WFP conducted only process monitoring as it was only a one-time cash distribution. However, a vulnerability analysis was conducted for the general population affected by the marine disaster, at the request of the Department of Fisheries Aquatic Resources. Hence the results cannot be attributed to the specific beneficiary population.

Strategic outcome 04

The R5n project is named: Building Resilience Against Recurrent Natural Shocks through Diversification of Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities in Sri Lanka.

"Washington Group Questionnaires" refer to questionnaires on disability surveys, evaluations and monitoring by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). These questionnaires have been included into WFP's monitoring and evaluation work as a pilot initiative.

With reference to 2019, 2020 and 2021 baseline and follow-up values in the Data Tables, it must be noted that the target groups and areas change every year hence direct comparison is not feasible.

Progress towards gender equality

[10] United Nations Children's Fund, Direct and Indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and response in South Asia, 2021,

<https://www.unicef.org/rosa/media/13066/file/Main%20Report.pdf>

[11] World Health Organization. World Health Data Platform: Prevalence of Anaemia in Pregnant Women (%),

[https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-anaemia-in-pregnant-women\(-\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/prevalence-of-anaemia-in-pregnant-women(-))

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[12] Questionnaires on disability surveys, evaluations and monitoring by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG). These questionnaires have been included into WFP's monitoring and evaluation work as a pilot initiative.

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Environment

[13] Convention on Biological Diversity, National Report of the Implementation of Article 6 of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Sri Lanka,

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/lk/lk-nr-01-en.pdf>

[14] Central Bank Sri Lanka, Annual Report, 2020, https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/sites/default/files/cbslweb_documents/publications/annual_report/2020/en/6_Chapter_02.pdf

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Extra Section

Names have been changed to protect identities.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | % | | | 9.1 | 2019 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 2,490 | 2,014 | 4,504 | 2031 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 90,553 | 93,173 | 183,726 | 1623719 | |
| Prevalence of undernourishment | % | | | 7.6 | 2018 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 2,490 | 2,014 | 4,504 | 2031 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 90,553 | 93,173 | 183,726 | 1623719 | |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | | | 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 | 2,490 | 2,014 | 4,504 | 1597510 | |
| | | | | | | 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 | 2,490 | 2,014 | 4,504 | 1597510 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|------|------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | % | | | 17.3 | 2016 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes | Number | 2,490 | 2,014 | 4,504 | 1597510 |
|--|---|--|--|------|------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 153,348 | 93,063 | 61% |
| | female | 151,789 | 90,620 | 60% |
| | total | 305,137 | 183,683 | 60% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 886 | 0 | - |
| | female | 886 | 0 | - |
| | total | 1,772 | 0 | - |
| 24-59 months | male | 954 | 0 | - |
| | female | 954 | 0 | - |
| | total | 1,908 | 0 | - |
| 5-11 years | male | 129,967 | 88,768 | 68% |
| | female | 127,425 | 85,287 | 67% |
| | total | 257,392 | 174,055 | 68% |
| 12-17 years | male | 8,766 | 0 | - |
| | female | 8,625 | 0 | - |
| | total | 17,391 | 0 | - |
| 18-59 years | male | 12,435 | 4,295 | 35% |
| | female | 13,503 | 5,333 | 39% |
| | total | 25,938 | 9,628 | 37% |
| 60+ years | male | 340 | 0 | - |
| | female | 396 | 0 | - |
| | total | 736 | 0 | - |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 305,137 | 183,683 | 60% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 6,887 | 5,124 | 74% |
| School-Based Programmes | 268,250 | 174,055 | 64% |

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Unconditional Resources Transfer | 30,000 | 4,504 | 15% |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Canned Fish | 189 | 148 | 78% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Cash | 1,642,500 | 151,451 | 9% |
| Cash | 910,504 | 195,850 | 22% |
| Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |
| Cash | 1,352,176 | 256,262 | 19% |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round | | | | Crisis Response | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 15,300 | 2,477 |
| | | | Male | 14,700 | 2,027 |
| | | | Total | 30,000 | 4,504 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 1,642,500 | 151,451 |

| Output Results | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A: 1.1 Crisis-affected people have immediate access to food enabling them to meet basic food and nutrition needs | | | | |
| General Distribution | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 200 | 10 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Pregnant and Nursing Mother - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 6.74 | ≤6.74 | ≤6.74 | 5 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8.17 | ≤8.17 | ≤8.17 | 6.51 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.04 | ≤8.04 | ≤8.04 | 6.4 | | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Pregnant and Nursing Mothers - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥5 | ≥0 | 0 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5 | ≥5 | ≥5 | 19.1 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5 | ≥5 | ≥5 | 18 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 78.9 | ≥78.9 | ≥78.9 | 72.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 81.5 | ≥81.5 | ≥81.5 | 76 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 81 | ≥81 | ≥81 | 76 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 68.4 | ≥68.4 | ≥68.4 | 72.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 81 | ≥81 | ≥81 | 75.4 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 80 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 75 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 29.4 | ≤29.4 | ≤29.4 | 0 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13.4 | ≤13.4 | ≤13.4 | 6.7 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 15 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 6 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | 0 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0.5 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | 0 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | 0 | | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 5.3 | ≤5.3 | ≤5.3 | 0 | | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0.5 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | 1 | | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1 | ≤1 | ≤1 | 1 | | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-------|-------|------|------------|------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 70.6 | ≥70.6 | ≥70.6 | 100 | WFP survey | |
| | Male | 81.7 | ≥81.7 | ≥81.7 | 74.2 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 81 | ≥81 | ≥81 | 76 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 31.6 | ≥31.6 | ≥31.6 | 27.3 | WFP survey | |
| | Male | 18.5 | ≥18.5 | ≥18.5 | 24.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20 | ≥20 | ≥20 | 25 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 15.8 | ≥15.8 | ≥15.8 | 27.3 | WFP survey | |
| | Male | 18 | ≥18 | ≥18 | 23 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 18 | ≥18 | ≥18 | 23 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 73.7 | ≥73.7 | ≥73.7 | 81.8 | WFP survey | |
| | Male | 77.7 | ≥77.7 | ≥77.7 | 84.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 77.4 | ≥77.4 | ≥77.4 | 84.5 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 26.3 | ≥26.3 | ≥26.3 | 0 | WFP survey | |
| | Male | 19.4 | ≥19.4 | ≥19.4 | 14.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20 | ≥20 | ≥20 | 13.9 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | 18.2 | WFP survey | |
| | Male | 2.8 | ≤2.8 | ≤2.8 | 0.5 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.6 | ≤2.6 | ≤2.6 | 1.5 | | WFP survey |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 49.5 | ≥49.5 | ≥49.5 | 36.2 | WFP survey | |

| 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 | | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 85 | 87 | |
| | | | Male | 5 | 4 | |
| | | | Total | 90 | 91 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (alternative take-home rations) | Female | 0 | 19,279 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 20,066 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 39,345 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 8,870 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 9,050 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 17,920 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (secondary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 6,970 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 7,110 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 14,080 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (alternative take-home rations) | Female | 0 | 85,287 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 88,768 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 174,055 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 116,944 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 119,306 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 236,250 | 0 | |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 189 | 148 | |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 910,504 | 195,850 | |

| Output Results | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---------|--------|
| Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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 | | | | |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP | school | 1,300 | 1,600 |
| 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 | | | | |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided | B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided | Mt | 184 | 0 |
| B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified | B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified | % | 100 | 0 |
| 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 | | | | |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| 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: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | Days | 12 | 20 |
| Activity 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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 | | | | |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| 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: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 500 | 975 |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 4 | 10 |
| 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 | | | | |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 3 | 5 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Activity 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Government counterpart - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | =2 | =2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Secondary data |
| Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new) | Overall | 0 | =2 | =2 | 0 | 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

| | | | | |
|--|---|------------|----|-----|
| 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: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 50 | 462 |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 3 | 10 |
| 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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed | unit | 1 | 1 |

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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

| | | | | |
|--|--|------------|-----------|---------|
| E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media | E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook) | individual | 1,261,000 | 946,992 |
|--|--|------------|-----------|---------|

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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

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

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

| | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|-----|---|
| 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: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 250 | 0 |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 5 | 0 |

Outcome Results

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Government counterpart - **Location:** Sri Lanka - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----------------|
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | =2 | =2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Secondary data |
|--|---------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----------------|

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Government counterpart - **Location:** Sri Lanka - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----------------|
| Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new) | Overall | 0 | =5 | =3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Secondary data |
|--|---------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----------------|

Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round **Resilience Building**

Output Results

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

| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 568 | 416 |
| | | | Male | 567 | 313 |
| | | | Total | 1,135 | 729 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 3,001 | 2,367 |
| | | | Male | 2,661 | 1,937 |
| | | | Total | 5,662 | 4,304 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 1,352,176 | 256,262 |

| Output Results | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------|--------|
| Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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 | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.28: Number of project participants (male) | individual | 172 | 1,246 |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.29: Number of project participants (female) | individual | 68 | 1,484 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed | non-food item | 2,000 | 3,192 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 10 | 8 |
| 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 | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.129: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt) | Number | 643 | 493 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt) | Number | 299 | 285 |
| Activity 07: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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 | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| 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: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 200 | 109 |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 8 | 7 |
| Activity 08: Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| C: 8.1 Populations frequently affected by shocks and stresses benefit from strengthened national shock-responsive safety net systems thereby increasing their resilience | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| 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: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 50 | 403 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|------|---|----|
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 3 | 17 |
|--|--|------|---|----|

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Community of the project area - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits | Overall | 0 | >70 | >60 | 82.9 | 83.93 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Small holder farmers - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer | Female | 0 | >30 | ≥10 | 91.7 | 11.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 0 | >30 | ≥10 | 80.4 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0 | >30 | ≥10 | 81.1 | 1.8 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: WFP Beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 6.7 | <6.7 | ≤6.11 | 3.9 | 6.11 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.95 | <4.95 | ≤4.86 | 9.14 | 4.86 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.22 | <5.22 | ≤5 | 8.8 | 5 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 14.29 | >14.29 | ≥14.29 | 48.3 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 13.58 | >13.58 | ≥13.58 | 10.1 | 4.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 13.69 | >13.69 | ≥13.69 | 10 | 4.2 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 53.06 | >53.06 | ≥77.1 | 69.2 | 77.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 56.98 | >56.98 | ≥69.8 | 58.9 | 69.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 56.37 | >56.37 | ≥70.7 | 59.5 | 70.7 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 46.94 | >46.94 | ≥82.4 | 69.2 | 82.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 57.74 | >57.74 | ≥63.6 | 67.3 | 63.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 56.05 | >56.05 | ≥65.7 | 67.4 | 65.7 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 10.2 | <10.2 | <10.2 | 16.7 | 29 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 7.92 | <7.92 | <7.92 | 4 | 13.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.28 | <8.28 | <8.28 | 4.7 | 15.6 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≤0 | <0 | 0 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.13 | ≤1.13 | <0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 0.96 | ≤0.96 | <0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 8.16 | =8.16 | <0 | 7.7 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.15 | =4.15 | <0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.78 | =4.78 | <0.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 75.51 | >75.51 | ≥71 | 75 | 71 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 78.49 | >78.49 | ≥81.4 | 85.9 | 81.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 78.03 | >78.03 | ≥80.2 | 85.3 | 80.2 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 53.06 | >53.06 | ≥17.6 | 30.8 | 17.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 41.13 | >41.13 | ≥35.7 | 31.8 | 35.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 42.99 | >42.99 | ≥33.6 | 31.7 | 33.6 | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|--------|--------|------|------|--|------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 38.78 | >38.78 | ≥22.9 | 23.1 | 22.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 38.87 | >38.87 | ≥29.4 | 40.2 | 29.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 38.85 | >38.85 | ≥28.7 | 39.2 | 28.7 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 51.02 | >51.02 | ≥82.9 | 76.9 | 82.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 57.36 | >57.36 | ≥71.1 | 77.1 | 71.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 56.37 | >56.37 | ≥72.5 | 77.1 | 72.5 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 38.78 | <38.78 | ≤14.3 | 23.1 | 14.3 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 34.34 | <34.34 | ≤25.9 | 18.7 | 25.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 35.03 | <35.03 | ≤24.5 | 18.9 | 24.5 | | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 10.2 | <10.2 | ≤2.9 | 0 | 2.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8.3 | <8.3 | ≤3 | 4.2 | 3 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 8.6 | <8.6 | ≤3 | 4 | 3 | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 26.53 | >26.53 | ≥26.53 | 38.5 | 40 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 33.58 | >33.58 | ≥33.58 | 15 | 46.7 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 32.48 | >32.48 | ≥32.48 | 16.3 | 45.9 | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 34.69 | ≤26.53 | ≤34.69 | 23.1 | 8.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 23.4 | ≤23.4 | ≤23.4 | 20.1 | 7.8 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 25.16 | ≤25.16 | ≤25.16 | 20.3 | 7.9 | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 2.04 | ≤2.04 | ≤2.04 | 15.4 | 8.6 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2.64 | ≤2.64 | ≤2.64 | 13.1 | 4.4 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.55 | ≤2.55 | ≤2.55 | 13.2 | 4.9 | | WFP survey |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 36.73 | ≤36.73 | ≤36.73 | 23.1 | 42.9 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | 40.38 | ≤40.38 | ≤40.38 | 51.9 | 41.1 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 39.81 | ≤39.81 | ≤39.81 | 50.2 | 41.3 | | WFP survey |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 45.4 | >45.4 | >59.5 | 30.1 | 59.5 | | WFP survey |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | Overall | 0 | >75 | >70 | 84.4 | 79.1 | | WFP survey |

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: Government counterpart - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | =5 | =5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Secondary data |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 65.8 | >70 | ≥65.8 | 73.1 | 60.7 | | Joint survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 16.4 | <10 | ≤16.4 | 13.2 | 30.8 | | Joint survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 17.8 | <20 | ≥17.8 | 13.7 | 8.5 | | Joint survey |
| Target Group: WFP beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 50 | =50 | =50 | 50 | 50 | | Secondary data |

Protection indicators

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

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Target Group: WFP beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 95.92 | >90 | >90 | 92.3 | 100 | | Joint survey |
| | Male | 95.85 | >90 | >90 | 96.3 | 98.1 | | Joint survey |
| | Overall | 95.86 | >90 | >90 | 96 | 98.4 | | Joint survey |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 98 | >90 | >90 | 92.3 | 97.1 | | Joint survey |
| | Male | 97.5 | >90 | >90 | 96.7 | 96.7 | | Joint survey |
| | Overall | 97.8 | >90 | >90 | 96.5 | 96.7 | | Joint survey |

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

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: Beneficiary - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: beneficiary - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 79.1 | >80 | >80 | 23.1 | 54.3 | | - |
| | Male | 76.3 | >80 | >80 | 12.6 | 52.2 | | - |
| | Overall | 78 | >80 | >80 | 13.2 | 52.5 | | - |

Environment indicators

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: WFP partners - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥0 | | | | Secondary data |
| Activity 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: WFP Partnership - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥0 | | | | Secondary data |
| Activity 04: Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: WFP partners - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥0 | | | | Secondary data |
| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: WFP Partners - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥0 | | | | Secondary data |
| Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: WFP Partners - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥0 | | | | Secondary data |
| Activity 07: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: WFP partners - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥0 | | | | Secondary data |
| Activity 08: Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: WFP partners - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|------|----|--|--|--|----------------|
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =100 | ≥0 | | | | Secondary data |
|---|---------|---|------|----|--|--|--|----------------|

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S.Thangeshwary participated in WFP's R5n project, which helped households in Batticaloa district to develop backyard poultry and improve livelihoods.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

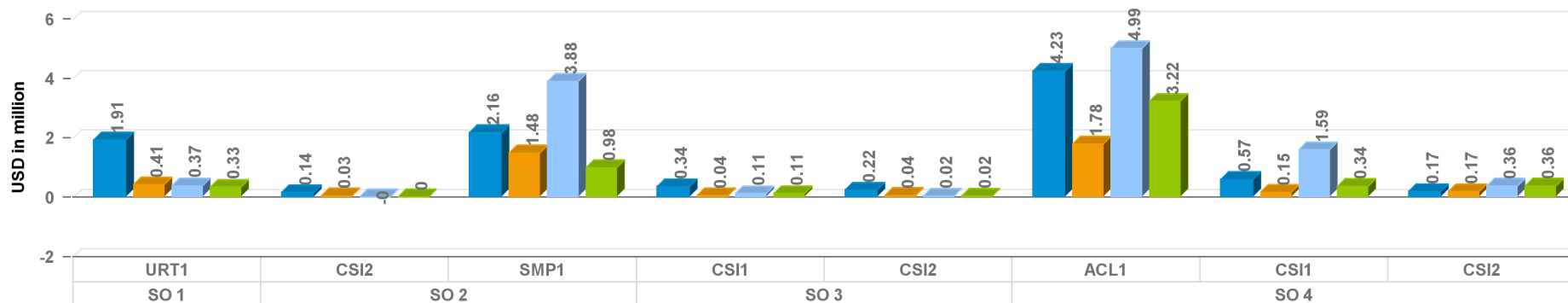
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round | Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people | 1,910,038 | 406,839 | 368,356 | 325,181 |
| | 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 | 138,239 | 34,287 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children | 2,155,879 | 1,479,379 | 3,882,916 | 975,894 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 4,204,156 | 1,920,505 | 4,251,272 | 1,301,075 |
| 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 | 339,853 | 37,524 | 107,271 | 107,271 |
| | | Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector | 223,679 | 42,640 | 20,706 | 20,706 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 563,532 | 80,164 | 127,976 | 127,976 |

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 | 4,225,721 | 1,775,947 | 4,991,945 | 3,215,043 |
| | | Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government | 574,871 | 151,180 | 1,588,091 | 343,353 |
| | | Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies | 174,032 | 174,032 | 361,074 | 361,056 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 4,974,625 | 2,101,159 | 6,941,146 | 3,919,452 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 6,025,422 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 6,025,422 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 9,742,313 | 4,101,828 | 17,345,817 | 5,348,503 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,172,268 | 751,000 | 1,961,551 | 956,261 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 10,914,582 | 4,852,828 | 19,307,368 | 6,304,764 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 709,448 | 315,434 | 596,729 | 596,729 |
| Grand Total | | | 11,624,029 | 5,168,262 | 19,904,098 | 6,901,494 |

Wanee Piyabongkam
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

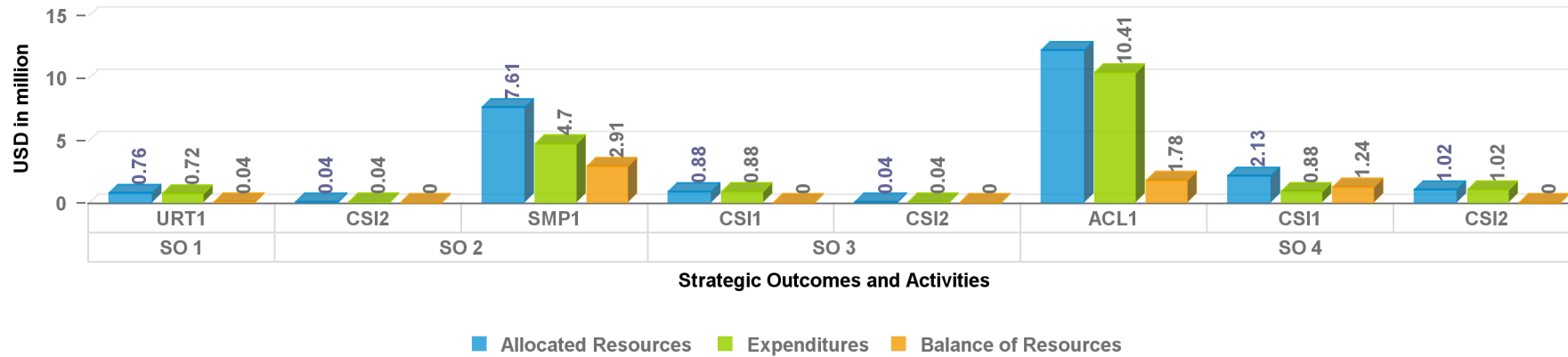
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round | Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people | 10,400,698 | 760,136 | 0 | 760,136 | 716,961 | 43,175 |
| | School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children | 10,786,182 | 7,608,644 | 0 | 7,608,644 | 4,701,622 | 2,907,022 |
| | | Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government | 820,719 | 40,370 | 0 | 40,370 | 40,370 | 0 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 22,007,598 | 8,409,151 | 0 | 8,409,151 | 5,458,954 | 2,950,197 |

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | 1,757,258 | 882,213 | 0 | 882,213 | 882,213 | 0 |
| | | Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector | 924,033 | 38,200 | 0 | 38,200 | 38,200 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 2,681,290 | 920,413 | 0 | 920,413 | 920,413 | 0 |

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies | 1,303,737 | 1,022,934 | 0 | 1,022,934 | 1,022,916 | 18 |
| | | Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government | 1,683,281 | 2,127,991 | 0 | 2,127,991 | 883,252 | 1,244,739 |
| | | Support nutrition-sensitive/ gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities | 9,557,062 | 12,182,819 | 0 | 12,182,819 | 10,405,917 | 1,776,902 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 36 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 12,544,080 | 15,333,780 | 0 | 15,333,780 | 12,312,085 | 3,021,694 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 6,025,422 | 0 | 6,025,422 | 0 | 6,025,422 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 6,025,422 | 0 | 6,025,422 | 0 | 6,025,422 |

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | Total Direct Operational Cost | 37,232,968 | 30,688,766 | 0 | 30,688,766 | 18,691,452 | 11,997,313 |
| | | Direct Support Cost (DSC) | 4,274,768 | 4,334,957 | 0 | 4,334,957 | 3,329,666 | 1,005,291 |
| | | Total Direct Costs | 41,507,736 | 35,023,723 | 0 | 35,023,723 | 22,021,119 | 13,002,604 |
| | | Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | 2,698,003 | 1,826,617 | | 1,826,617 | 1,826,617 | 0 |
| | | Grand Total | 44,205,739 | 36,850,340 | 0 | 36,850,340 | 23,847,736 | 13,002,604 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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