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Sri Lanka

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

2022 saw Sri Lanka's worst economic crisis since its independence, with depleted foreign reserves, reduced agricultural production, political turbulence, high inflation, and increased public debt. The economic crisis, compounded by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, posed multiple challenges to development and triggered the need for immediate humanitarian assistance across the country. Nearly 6.3 million people were estimated to be food insecure in June, according to WFP and FAO's Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission [1]. In the face of job losses, high food inflation, and limited supplies of fertilizer and fuel, poverty has increased and is projected to remain over 25 percent in the coming years [2]. Children were especially hard-hit, due to severe disruptions of services in education, health, protection, nutrition, and social protection. According to the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF), over 50,000 children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition required immediate treatment.

The Government of Sri Lanka requested UN-backed multisectoral support in response to the deteriorating crisis, and the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) was developed for the period of June to September and extended to December 2022, with the aim to assist 3.4 million people in all 25 districts [3]. The revised HNP guided the emergency operations carried out by the UN and humanitarian partners, with three strategic objectives in place: (1) provision of food assistance and essential medicines; (2) agricultural support; and (3) protection from violence.

Recognizing the deteriorating food security situation in Sri Lanka, WFP revised its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and scaled up its operations under Strategic Outcome 1, to accommodate the increased humanitarian needs. The CSP covers four strategic outcomes: (1) emergency response; (2) supporting the National School Meals Programme; (3) improved nutrition; and (4) resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers. By rapidly scaling up its emergency response, WFP reached over 1.4 million beneficiaries through unconditional cash and in-kind assistance, school meals prepared with rice provided by WFP, and nutrition support by providing raw materials to the Government's *Thripasha* (nutritious fortified blended food) factory. In addition, pregnant and lactating women were assisted with e-vouchers. WFP also piloted mobile shops on trucks in Galle district, reaching 21,000 people in remote areas to access food by redeeming their value vouchers provided by WFP, where functional stores were unavailable. Within the emergency context, mobile shops reduced the distance to be travelled and cost for beneficiaries.

To better understand the prevailing food security situation, WFP rolled out high-frequency Remote Household Food Security Surveys and Market Functionality Index reports. The findings from the reports provided insights and helped formulate well-informed recommendations to improve emergency response.

WFP's flagship R5n project (Resilience, Risk Reduction, Recovery, Reconstruction and Nutrition) continued in 2022, the final year of the project. Sri Lanka is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of extreme weather, which threatens food security by destroying food supplies, harvests, and sources of income. In 2022, WFP supported smallholder farmers with livestock development activities, agricultural machinery and equipment, and capacity strengthening for inland fishing. The Last Mile Climate Services project drew to a close, with systems in place for generating timely and accurate climate advisories and dissemination channels. Under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation with China, smallholder farmers were trained to transform their farms into profitable agribusinesses and improved their knowledge of technology.

Partnerships enabled WFP to implement its planned activities and worked towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 by developing new and existing partnerships. In 2022, WFP strengthened its relationship with the Government, civil society, other UN agencies, and the local community, working together towards achieving the SDGs, capacity strengthening and advancing policies. This included working with the Department of Samurdhi Development on the social protection scheme, and coordinating closely with cooperating partners for timely support in the emergency response.

1,414,637

Total beneficiaries in 2022



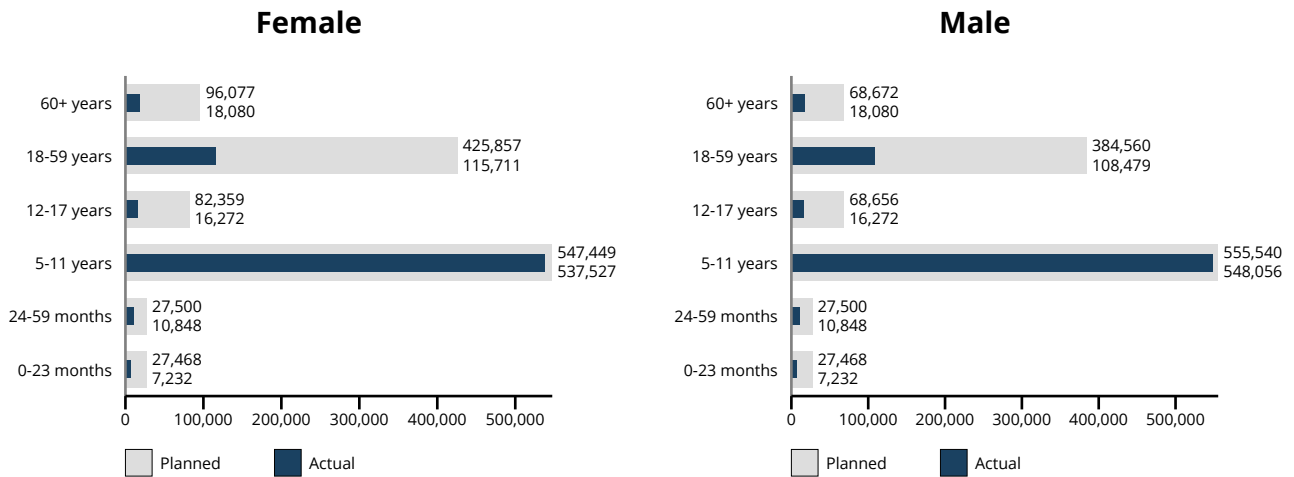
50% female



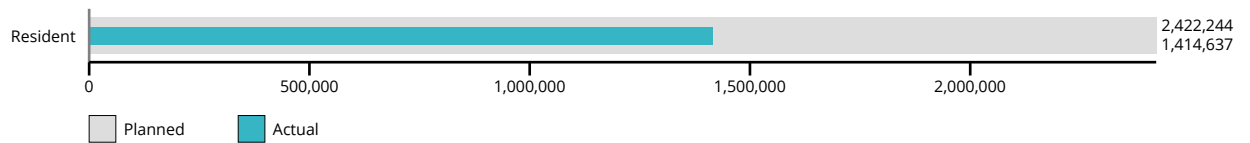
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 72,753 (49% Female, 51% Male)

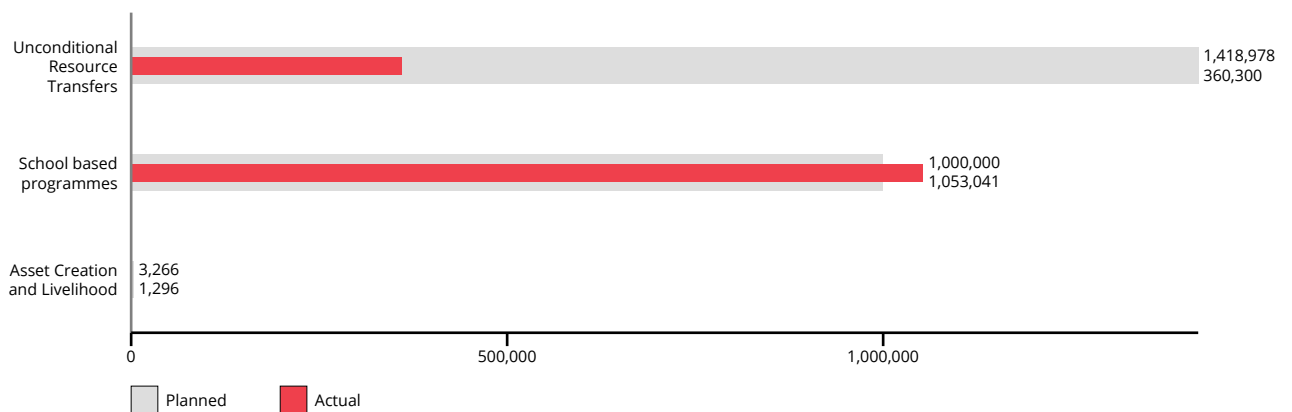
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



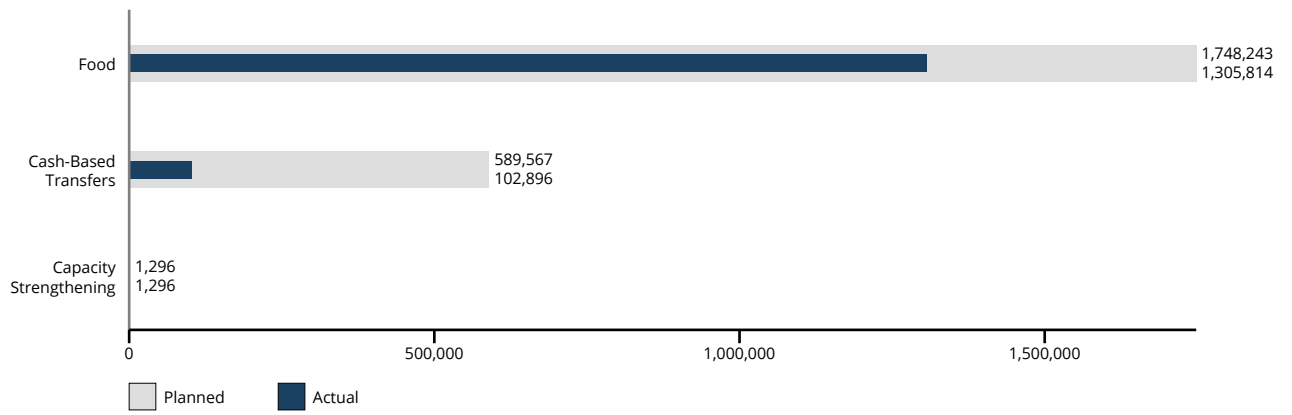
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



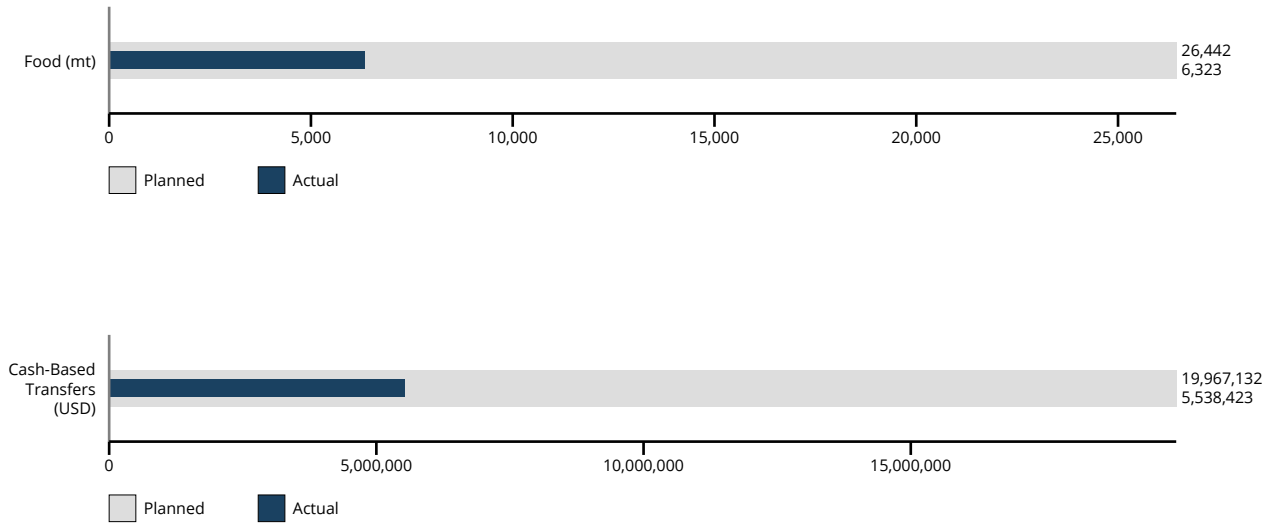
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



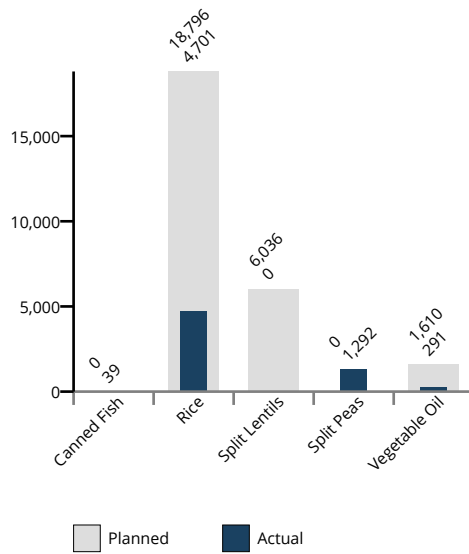
Beneficiaries by Modality



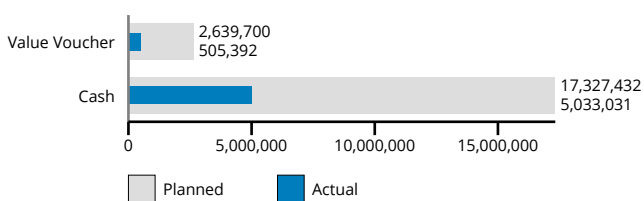
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



economy. Severe shortages of essential items such as food, medicines, fuel, cooking gas, and much more were attributed to the plummeting rupee and depleted foreign reserves. The shortage of fuel forced the Government to impose daily electricity cuts, ration fuel, and implement a work-from-home policy for all government workers.

The security situation remained largely volatile due to political instability. Following months of mass public protests, a new President was appointed in July.

The ban on chemical fertilizers in 2021 contributed to an annual drop in the nation's paddy production, driving food prices even higher [1]. Low-income households suffered the brunt of the crisis, especially the estate sector and female-headed households, according to the joint WFP-FAO Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM). The economy contracted in the first half of 2022 by 9.2 percent and is expected to further contract by 4.2 percent in 2023, depending on the country's progress on debt restructuring. Poverty is expected to have increased in 2022 and is projected to remain above 25 percent in the coming years [2]. High inflation rates persisted throughout the year. Food inflation remained alarmingly high, with year-on-year food inflation peaking in September at 85.8 percent (NCPI), driven by the increasing prices of commodities since late 2021.

The impact on food security was evident, and by June, one-third of the population was estimated to be food insecure, according to the CFSAM. Food insecurity levels remained a primary concern throughout 2022 as shown by WFP's monthly Household Food Security Surveys, aggravated by limited purchasing power, lack of market access, and high prices. Markets also reported price increases and instability in commodities, while issues with the availability of items were also noted (MFI). Food insecurity levels were highest in July, at 49 percent, when the country was riddled with widespread protests, political instability, high food inflation, and severe fuel shortages. Levels of food insecurity remained concerning, plateauing in the 30 percent range, throughout the final months of 2022. Due to the fast-deteriorating economic crisis, a large proportion of the population found themselves struggling to put food on the table, compounded further by the persisting poor harvests.

Following a call for international assistance from the Government of Sri Lanka, the United Nations Country Team launched a Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) response plan in June 2022, with the aim of supporting 7 million people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance. Over 2 million children were in need of humanitarian assistance and 56,000 children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition required urgent treatment [3].

The Government responded to the alarming impacts on food security and nutrition by launching a multi-sectoral programme in September, focusing on empowering rural economic revitalization. Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's application for an International Monetary Fund (IMF) bailout package did not materialize in 2022 as debt restructuring talks with creditors remain underway.

Operations

In 2022, WFP took steps to mitigate the effects of the deteriorating economic crisis by scaling up Strategic Outcome 1, which aims to ensure crisis-affected people have access to food all year round.

WFP conducted multiple food and nutrition security assessments, including one with the Department of National Planning. These found higher levels of food insecurity among landless labourers and poor urban households. In its efforts to enhance national policies on food security and nutrition, WFP completed an exercise to determine the cost of the major reductions in harvests compounded by insufficient seeds, fertilizer, and fuel. The high cost of nutritious foods prompted WFP to significantly increase its response through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022.

WFP revised its CSP and immediately scaled up its emergency response operations to support food-insecure people across the country.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP aimed to reach 3.4 million people through unconditional food assistance through cash or in-kind, school meals, and nutrition support. Targeting was informed by results of food security, market, and other needs assessments wherein WFP provided assistance to the most vulnerable people in districts with a high prevalence of food insecurity. As the economic crisis continued to impact all segments of society, WFP's response met the immediate food and nutrition needs of those it has reached.

WFP continued its Home-Grown School Feeding initiative, under Strategic Outcome 2, piloted in 2021. Throughout 2022, school caterers supplied fresh produce from their own home gardens for school meals.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to work with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders to address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition. As the crisis in Sri Lanka effectively increased the nutritional needs of children and women, WFP worked towards the continuation of Thripasha supply.

WFP supported the Government in transforming food systems. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP assisted vulnerable communities via an integrated approach, focusing on improving food and nutrition security, diversifying livelihoods, and building resilience against climate shocks through its R5n project. Working closely with the Government's Department of Samurdhi Development, WFP provided digital solutions, through SCOPE, and advisory services,

enhancing the social protection system and fostering shock-responsiveness.

WFP ramped up its monitoring efforts on the impact of the economic crisis through monthly household food security surveys and market functionality assessments. These high-frequency assessments surveyed households across all nine provinces across Sri Lanka, including rural, urban, and estate households.

Through strong partnerships with the Government, cooperating partners, and beneficiaries, WFP's efforts to minimize the effects of the economic crisis on food security were achieved.

Risk Management

In 2022, the risks addressed by WFP were predominantly related to the economic crisis. The significant increase in humanitarian needs following the economic crisis across the country represented a risk to Sri Lanka's political, economic and internal security. WFP deployed surge capacity to support the large-scale emergency response. WFP has periodically updated its organizational structure aligned with the emergency scale-up.

WFP mainly implemented its activities through government institutions and national logistical channels. Local authorities and ministries faced challenges in scaling up WFP's emergency operations due to budget constraints and movement restrictions during the height of the crisis. WFP mitigated the challenges through close coordination with counterpart ministries, district authorities and diversification of cooperating partners, reaching over 1.4 million people with timely food assistance, school meal programmes, and nutrition support

Following a Privacy Impact Assessment conducted in 2021, WFP carried out interventions to improve beneficiary data management in 2022. As WFP works closely with the Government and partners, handling personal data, the recommendations from the assessment ensured cohesion of data protection practices throughout the country office.

The Government reduced the number of in-person working days to conserve fuel use during the fuel crisis, as a result, WFP had to assume greater implementation responsibilities to ensure projects were able to continue. WFP scaled up human resources, called upon surge support, boosted its field presence and enhanced coordination outreach to meet project objectives. The next-generation CSP will benefit from the lessons learned from the economic crisis of 2022 regarding reliance on government capacity.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP launched an emergency response to address the multidimensional crisis compounded by food insecurity, threatened livelihoods, shortages of vital and essential medicines, and rising nutrition and protection concerns. The needs-based budget increased six-fold from 2021, while resources for humanitarian operations globally were significantly strained.

WFP deepened its existing partnerships with development, humanitarian, and government partners at the country level, receiving significant emergency funding from existing and first-time donors, as well as contributions from donors who had previously supported the 2004 tsunami response. These donors provided resources beyond the immediate emergency response, supporting early recovery, school feeding, resilience, and longer-term development programmes.

Host Government

WFP worked closely with the Government and three local cooperating partners to implement its activities, and supported national efforts to promote food security, including the procurement and distribution of food. For the emergency response, WFP supported the existing government safety nets in refining its targeting and avoiding duplication of data. Beneficiaries were then targeted based on a joint WFP-FAO food security assessment endorsed by the Government.

The Ministry of Agriculture requested WFP and FAO to carry out a follow-up assessment on national crop and food security to understand the performance of the next major harvest season (*Maha*) in March 2023.

WFP has a long history of strong collaboration across ministries delivering safety net programmes and provides direct technical and financial support to the Samurdhi programme, the largest cash transfer safety net programme in the country. Digital platforms are recognized as entry points for development and humanitarian partners like WFP to support in addressing inclusion and exclusion challenges across social protection mechanisms.

WFP also supported national nutrition programmes, including the school meal programme for 1 million children. In 2022, WFP supported the national nutrition assistance programme *Thripasha* through the international procurement of maize and soya beans, to help the Ministry of Health reach 1.1 million children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and pregnant and nursing women. Building on lessons learned from the home-grown school feeding model, WFP aims to continue to transform the production, storage, and delivery of *Thripasha*, a locally-fortified blended food supplement, with the aim of making the country self-sufficient in producing the specialized nutritious foods used in MAM treatment for children and women.

Cooperating Partners and other Humanitarian Partners

As chair of the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, WFP enables humanitarian partners to coordinate information and approaches. WFP, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies co-led the Asia-Pacific Cash Working Group to bring together experts at the regional and national levels for coordinated decisions on aid, advocacy, and technical support, including the value of cash assistance. WFP engaged significantly with the Accountability to Affected Populations working group and provided insight using community feedback data to inform the development of the HRP.

WFP also participated in the UN Social Protection Working Group (SPWG), led by UNICEF. Through the UN SPWG, the one UN Social Protection response paper was finalized and shared with partners.

WFP signed agreements with World Vision Lanka and Sarvodaya (Lanka Jathika Sarvodaya Shramadhana Sangamaya Inc.) in 2022, as part of its emergency response. The cooperating partners were an extension of WFP on the field, working together closely on Activity 1, providing assistance as part of the cash-based transfer programme and in-kind food distribution.

The cooperating partners, with support from WFP, conducted initial discussions with the Government on planned programme details and household targeting, carried out community sensitization, on-site facilitation and distribution, post-distribution monitoring, community targeting process, and reporting. These collaborations have proven to be worthwhile, given the large operational presence of the cooperating partners, allowing WFP assistance to reach the most food-insecure areas in the country.

To strengthen government capacity on disability inclusion in its upcoming national census in 2023, WFP partnered with Trinity College Dublin and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities. This engagement will support the Government on the quality of data collection, analysis and use ensuring all persons, including those with disabilities, are food-secure.

WFP also implemented a programme jointly with UNFPA, where UNFPA provides cash top-ups for sanitary kits and menstrual health to vulnerable women (of female-headed households, and women with little or no income) receiving cash assistance through WFP.

Private Sector

WFP continued its engagement with the private sector throughout 2022. WFP engaged with Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network and Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum (SUNPF) to conduct awareness-raising sessions and social and behaviour change communication activities. WFP's engagement with Hirdaramani Apparels in 2022 played a pivotal role in ensuring female caterers garnered financial literacy knowledge through its "Wonders of Wellbeing" employee well-being programme. WFP's supplier, Cargills (Ceylon) PLC, a retail chain, played a key role in the scale-up of its economic crisis response, with the provision of commodity value vouchers.

A campaign through ShareTheMeal, a crowdfunding app developed by WFP, was launched in Sri Lanka in June 2022. The app enabled people to contribute and "share meals" with those in need simply with just a few taps on their smartphones. WFP aimed to raise funds equivalent to 500,000 meals and, with thanks to generous donors, managed to surpass this goal in September 2022.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to its operations in 2022. [1]

CSP Financial Overview

WFP completed the final year of its five-year Country Strategic Plan in 2022. In July, WFP undertook a budget revision in light of the rapidly deteriorating food security situation, which aimed to address new requirements triggered by an economic crisis. The revised budget increased the needs-based plan requirements by USD 63.4 million, bringing the total budget from USD 53.9 million to USD 117.3 million. The revision also accommodated for the scale-up of humanitarian activities under Strategic Outcome 1, with the creation of two additional activities, Activities 9 and 10. Activity 9 is focused on providing nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance to schoolchildren, while Activity 10 is for the provision of on-demand services for government and humanitarian actors to facilitate emergency response services and continuity in the production of nutritious foods.

In 2022, WFP's Country Portfolio Budget was 87 percent funded, with USD 63.7 million in available resources against an annual needs-based plan of USD 73.1 million. The majority of contributions, accounting for 85 percent, were direct multilateral contributions, with the remaining 15 percent as multilateral contributions. WFP also received a multi-year contribution towards the school feeding programme until 2024.

USD 7.9 million in funding was received from WFP's Immediate Response Account to purchase 7,284 mt of rice internationally to jumpstart distributions during the onset of the emergency.

































The total expenditure was USD 25.6 million, representing 35 percent of the needs-based plan. Strategic Outcome 1 had an expenditure of 29 percent, which was relatively low due to funding for the emergency response being received at different points throughout the year, mostly in the last quarter of 2022.

Strategic Outcome 2 had an expenditure of USD 1.8 million (767 percent), due to some flexible funding being redirected towards the emergency response under Strategic Outcome 1. Since there was no emergency-based school meals programme in the CSP during the onset of the emergency response, Strategic Outcome 2 was the only component that could temporarily accommodate the funding and begin procurement for the emergency school meals programme. A reallocation of funds was eventually processed later in 2022 and implemented under Strategic Outcome 1, through Activity 9.

Meanwhile, Strategic Outcome 3 did not have any expenditure as it did not receive any funding. However, it was able to implement activities using a portion of the funding received from Strategic Outcome 2, which was intended for nutrition-related activities, such as social and behaviour change communication activities. [1]

Strategic Outcome 4 had an expenditure of 68 percent. This was largely due to a shift in donor interest in the crisis response.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 61,797,769	 502,037	 48,890,856	 19,538,806
SO01: Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round	 61,557,164	 90,770	 46,111,254	 17,691,484
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	 51,717,284	 90,770	 42,831,152	 16,300,945
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance to school-aged children	 1,832,165	 0	 895,026	 323,152
Activity 10: Provide on-demand services, including commodity procurement, for government and humanitarian actors to facilitate emergency response and continual production of complementary nutritious foods	 8,007,715	 0	 2,385,075	 1,067,386
SO02: School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round	 240,605	 411,267	 2,779,602	 1,847,322
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	 170,745	 411,267	 2,779,602	 1,847,322
Activity 03: Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government	 69,860	 0	 0	 0

Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	549,788	70,422	0	0
SO03: Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025	549,788	70,422	0	0
Activity 04: Provide evidence-based advice and advocacy, and technical assistance, to government and their implementing partners	388,918	70,422	0	0
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector	160,870	0	0	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	3,453,737	3,407,380	3,796,894	2,338,245
SO04: Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round	3,453,737	3,407,380	3,796,894	2,338,245
Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	2,575,798	2,533,484	2,527,634	1,805,068
Activity 07: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	759,570	780,000	1,200,430	464,384

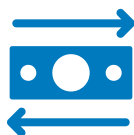
Activity 08: Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	 118,368	 93,896	 68,793	 68,793
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 35	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 5,005,784	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 65,801,295	 3,979,839	 52,687,750	 21,877,051
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,382,166	 400,000	 3,668,896	 1,414,918
Total Direct Costs	 69,183,462	 4,379,839	 56,356,647	 23,291,970
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,949,669	 284,689	 2,338,410	 2,338,410
Grand Total	 73,133,132	 4,664,528	 63,700,842	 25,630,380

Programme performance

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



1.05 million schoolchildren were supported with school meals



USD 5.46 million disbursed to crisis-affected people



6,284 mt of food commodities were distributed

Strategic Outcome 1 aims to assist crisis-affected people with food all year round. Economic, social, environmental, climatic, and other crises put communities vulnerable to food insecurity at risk by pushing food and nutrition out of reach. WFP's emergency interventions focus on improving access to food during times of crisis and transitioning to early recovery.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP scaled up its food assistance to crisis-affected people in 2022 through Activities 1, 9, and 10 to help them meet their food and nutrition needs. Activities 9 and 10 were added to the Country Strategic Plan through a budget revision to align with the pressing needs arising from the economic crisis. WFP aimed to reach a total of 3.4 million people [1] across three main activities: Activity 1 - unconditional food assistance through cash or in-kind; Activity 9 - school meals; and Activity 10 - nutrition support, with a special focus on young children and women.

In 2022, WFP mobilized USD 46.1 million (75 percent) of resources against the needs-based plan of USD 61.6 million for Strategic Outcome 1. No pipeline breaks were experienced throughout the second half of the year.

Outputs

WFP reached 1.4 million food-insecure people across the country through its emergency response. This included 101,600 people with unconditional cash assistance, 252,700 people with in-kind assistance, and over 1 million schoolchildren through school feeding. Operational delays, such as the late arrival of commodities due to the global food crisis affecting supply chains in and out of the country, presented challenges to WFP in reaching its targets. Additionally, WFP experienced a few bottlenecks with the finalization of the master beneficiary list for cash transfers.

In 2022, WFP exceeded its target of assisting 200 institutional sites by a large majority, supporting up to 8,170 sites largely due to the scale-up of the emergency response. This comprised 7,912 schools across the country through the school meals programme and 258 other primary food distribution sites in six districts.

Activity 1

Cash Based Transfers

In collaboration with the Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD), WFP provided cash assistance to 171,892 people in seven districts, helping them to meet their food and nutrition needs and mitigate the impacts of the economic crisis. WFP contracted a supermarket chain to provide value vouchers to 62,800 people, including 2,490 pregnant women and persons with disabilities. WFP also piloted mobile shops in Galle District to support more than 21,000 beneficiaries in remote and estate areas to redeem their value vouchers. The lower than the planned number of individuals reached with vouchers and cash-based transfers is due to the slight delays in verifying beneficiary lists. In addition, funds were received at different stages later in the year, hence distribution will have continued in 2023.

WFP's cash assistance was provided through its beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE, and distributed through Western Union, PlugPay, and Samurdhi Bank (for households registered with the Government's social safety net that have four or more members). WFP piloted PlugPay, a digital payment solution without using third parties, and plans to implement PlugPay on a larger scale in 2023.

WFP supported the vertical expansion of a shock-responsive cash assistance programme funded by the United Nations Children's Fund to provide an additional safety net to over 2,500 people, including pregnant and lactating mothers and families with children under 5 to help them reduce negative coping mechanisms.

In-Kind Food Assistance

WFP began its in-kind food distribution of rice, pulses, and oil in November, assisting 252,700 people with in-kind food in seven districts, representing 30 percent of the planned figure. The delays in the finalization of beneficiary lists caused some challenges in reaching targets. WFP will continue with the distribution of in-kind assistance in 2023.

WFP prioritized the needs of different age groups, genders and diversities in the planning and implementation stages, by communicating the eligibility criteria through accessible posters in targeted areas. If a household included a person with disabilities, a proxy collector was allowed to receive the assistance on their behalf, ensuring that these individuals were included in receiving the support they needed.

Activity 9: School Feeding Programme

WFP achieved its target of reaching 1 million schoolchildren through the Government's national school meals programme. It distributed 1,470 mt of rice to schoolchildren in 7,912 schools nationwide during 21 school days.

Activity 10: Nutrition Support

WFP supported the continuation of *Thripasha* production and aimed to reach 1 million pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. WFP locally procured 386 mt of soya beans and 1,362 mt of maize, of which, 267 mt of maize and 33 mt of soya beans were delivered to the Government's *Thripasha* factory by the end of 2022. Accordingly, 172,800 packets of *Thripasha* (750g) have been produced. Delivery of these packets will begin in early 2023.

Outcomes

Under Activity 1, WFP-assisted households reported improvements in the diversity and frequency of food consumed, compared with the baseline according to the food consumption score [2]. Outcome monitoring revealed households saw an improvement in overall acceptable food consumption in 2022 at 63 percent a 23 percentage points increase from the baseline value (39.7 percent). Households with borderline and poor food consumption scores decreased compared with the baseline. Fewer households resorted to food-based coping strategies.

Based on WFP's post-distribution monitoring, 93 percent of beneficiaries used their cash and vouchers to purchase food items. According to the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) and subsequent food security surveys, female-headed households were more food-insecure than male-headed households, which prompted WFP's response to further prioritize women and children.

Partnerships

During the emergency crisis, WFP strengthened its collaboration with the Government by supporting and leveraging existing government-led social protection programmes. WFP worked closely with DSD and channelled cash assistance through the Government's biggest safety net system in the country.

2022 was the first year that WFP engaged with cooperating partners for emergencies. WFP collaborated with Sarvodaya and World Vision Lanka to optimize its emergency response. WFP leveraged the support of a cooperating partner officer, with a dedicated focus on capacity strengthening with cooperating partners, budgeting, and daily administration.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

During the economic crisis response, WFP identified areas for improvement in the quality of data and took steps to address them. These included automating information collection and entry to reduce errors and ensuring its cooperating partners were equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills in data processing. In some instances, there were slight misalignments among the eight target districts due to unclear eligibility criteria for cash-based transfers to the communities and cooperating partners. WFP addressed this challenge by reiterating the standard operating procedures in all three local languages and conducting detailed discussions to ensure clarity and understanding moving forward. The process of community targeting provided useful lessons that will further inform WFP's implementation towards a more thorough and accurate data processing while also maintaining a people-centered approach.

In terms of the composition of the food basket, yellow split peas were identified to be the most suitable commodity due to their availability and acceptability, and a staple part of the Sri Lankan diet. However, in 2023, WFP will aim to include the widely preferred red lentils in the food basket.

Due to logistical constraints, WFP provided beneficiaries with two rations at a time. In 2023, WFP plans to distribute single rations to make it easier for beneficiaries to take them home.

The lack of data availability during the planning stages of emergency school meals distribution was a major challenge. In response, WFP introduced an online data collection methodology using Mobile Operational Data Acquisition

(MODA). This allowed for more efficient and accurate data collection, enabling WFP to better understand the needs of the communities and plan its response accordingly.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM-M)

Gender and age were fully integrated into this Strategic Outcome, with a GAM-M score of 4. WFP incorporated gender and protection considerations such as disability and pregnancy in the CFSAM, which informed the development of the response. The analysis enabled WFP to target the most vulnerable communities including female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities more effectively. Gender and protection aspects were integrated into post-distribution monitoring, communications, and awareness efforts.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	4

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



2,000 government and national partner staff participated and received technical assistance and training



18 capacity strengthening initiatives conducted to enhance national food security

The year 2022 was particularly challenging for the National School Meals Programme (NSMP), due to soaring food prices and reduced government budget allocations. Recognizing the importance of the NSMP as a national safety net, WFP supported the Government in ensuring that schoolchildren in food-insecure areas have access to food. This is in line with national policies and strategies to end short-term hunger, increase school retention, and improve the food security and nutrition of schoolchildren. WFP strengthened its technical assistance and scaled up food assistance (under crisis response) to ensure schoolchildren continue to receive meals, and the Government budget allocation is increased.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided nutrition-sensitive food assistance to schoolchildren in partnership with the Government (Activity 2); and provided technical and policy support for the delivery of school meals programmes to the Government (Activity 3).

In response to the economic crisis, food assistance to the national school meals programme was moved to Strategic Outcome 1 (as Activity 9) as part of the emergency response.

Activity 2 spent USD 1.8 million in 2022. While Activity 3 did not receive new funding in 2022, it was able to achieve targets by utilizing some funding carried over from 2021 and Activity 2.

Outputs

Activity 2

Although the school meals programme was moved to Activity 1, some food (184 mt) was distributed to 904 schools under this Activity in 2022, which was the last batch of canned fish carried over from 2021. The planned distribution of 184 mt of fortified rice was delayed due to export restrictions imposed by the country of origin and lack of availability in country. Due to school closures throughout the year, fortified staple food commodities were not distributed.

Activity 3

WFP provided technical assistance through policy support to the Government, reaching over three times the planned number of training sessions, and action plan development/review workshops, due to the scale-up of the emergency response.

WFP could not implement interventions related to the South-South and Triangular Cooperation, since government staff could not travel overseas for capacity strengthening programmes due to the prioritization of the economic crisis response in terms of utilizing government funding.

In 2022, WFP was able to reach more participants than planned through several partner awareness programmes. Around 2,000 exclusive individuals from eight partner entities were trained through 18 capacity development events, including Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) orientations and beneficiary needs assessments, Food Safety Risk Assessment and its findings dissemination workshops in all nine provinces.

Outcomes

Activity 2

In 2022, the school meal menu was reviewed at a national-level workshop using SMP PLUS, a platform that allows for the menu creation of affordable, nutritious, and local meals. The school meal menu recommended by the Ministry of Health (MoH) in 2017 was costed for the first time based on food prices in February, and was adjusted accordingly. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the MoH on increasing the budget allocation for NSMP based on real-time prices revealed in the SMP PLUS exercise. WFP undertook a number of stakeholder and advocacy initiatives, which contributed to the Government allocating more resources including the donation of rice and doubling the budget for the school meal programme. In 2023, the NSMP budget will triple its value.

Upon the invitation of WFP, the Government of Sri Lanka signed the declaration to join the Global School Meals Coalition, becoming a part of a growing body of members who have pledged commitment towards providing nutritious and healthy school meals.

Activity 3

WFP piloted HGSF in 2021, where school caterers supplied fresh produce from their own home gardens and farms. The final activities of the pilot were completed in the Thanamalvila and Wilgamuwa divisional secretariats, covering 42 schools. This was further expanded to cover 766 schools. WFP supported the Divisional Secretariat in developing an action plan for the Government to take ownership, which is expected to take place in 2023. To highlight women’s contribution to NSMP and HGSF, WFP and the Ministry of Child Development and Women’s Affairs conducted a women’s day campaign featuring a 30-minute prime-time documentary and 15-minute interview on national television.

Hirdaramani Apparels provided technical support to the gender transformative cash management approach under HGSF and held a training of trainers session in two districts.

Partnerships

The non-financial collaboration established with Hirdaramani Apparels is particularly noteworthy, as Women Development Officers based in areas where HGSF is implemented, were trained on financial management through Hirdaramani-provided resource persons.

Lessons Learned

In the current economic scenario, poorer segments of society are not financially stable to undertake cultivation and poultry farming to meet the needs of NSMP. Based on WFP’s findings, the Government indicated the need to review the selection criteria of caterers. WFP will work together with the MoE to define appropriate selection criteria for the caterers.

According to the draft pilot project review report, the HGSF model empowered women involved in school meal provision, as well as an improvement in children discussing healthy eating with friends and seeking advice from parents. This report provided critical learnings in 2022, which included the burden on women caterers in preparing meals, particularly reduced sleeping time, lack of time for social interaction, exposure to indoor air pollution, and extra time required for cultivation/poultry farming more effectively.

Currently, there is no programme to involve children in monitoring the school meal programme. Some principals are in favour of this idea, however, their concern is the time it could take away from children’s education.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM-M)

For Activity 2, the GAM marker has a score of 1 due to the difficulty in engaging the schoolchildren in monitoring or implementing activities. Meanwhile, Activity 3 scored 4 on the GAM, as gender was integrated into assessments, planning, strategies and monitoring and age was fully integrated. For example, the SBCC addressed negative and gendered socio-cultural attitudes on roles and responsibilities within households. The HGSF project also supported women’s soft-skills training on cash management and decision making.

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



1.3 million viewers reached through mass media with messages on healthy diets and nutritious foods



370 government staff received technical assistance and training

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP aims to improve nutrition outcomes for children under 5, and adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, given the high prevalence of wasting and micronutrient deficiencies and increasing trends of overnutrition. WFP implemented Strategic Outcome 3 by providing evidence-based advice, advocacy, and technical assistance to government and implementing partners (Activity 4); and by providing technical assistance and advocating the scaling up of the fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders (Activity 5). These activities contribute to the achievement of the 2025 World Health Assembly targets.

WFP continued its work with relevant government agencies and stakeholders to provide technical assistance, address policy gaps, implement activities, monitor targets, and facilitate knowledge-sharing between countries and regions, integrating gender mainstreaming throughout. WFP supported the Ministry of Health and other government, non-government and private sector organizations to develop an Emergency Nutrition Plan to address emerging concerns during the economic and food crises.

While Strategic Outcome 3 did not receive any new funding in 2022, WFP was able to implement some activities and achieve targets. The partnerships and integration with other WFP activities were leveraged to implement crucial action on nutrition and food security in the country.

Outputs

Activity 4

WFP contributed to national food security, nutrition policies, and decision making by completing the Cost of the Diet analysis in April and November. In December, the National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey of the School Children was completed, the first of such surveys done in Sri Lanka after nearly 12 years. Preliminary results were shared with the Survey Steering Committee and based on this, the Ministry of Health began data triangulation with the Family Health Bureau Nutrition Month data and action planning.

WFP leveraged the celebration of National Nutrition Month in October by organizing campaigns over mainstream media and social media with the Ministry of Health (MoH), through the development of visibility materials to raise public awareness of the importance of nutrition. WFP reached over 1.3 million people through TV programmes (over Sri Lanka National Television), SMS campaigns, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) material, social media and a radio programme (Sri Lanka National Radio-SLBC) on healthy diets and nutritious foods in line with the theme of the National Nutrition Month. This is an overachievement, with WFP reaching 72,000 more individuals than originally planned.

The SBCC campaign on healthy dietary practices targeting schoolchildren and their parents was completed by the end of August 2022. Due to school closures in 2021, the campaign rollout was held in 2022 and WFP reached over 1.3 million people. Activities were implemented through very cost-effective or free-of-cost avenues to ensure that lack of funding will not be a constraint.

With support from WFP, the National Nutrition Policy was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in September 2022 and dissemination workshops will follow in 2023 at multiple levels for the policymakers, practitioners and the public.

WFP engaged 120 government and national partner staff (70 female and 50 male) through capacity strengthening activities including training, development of action plans, and review of standards on fortification and emergency nutrition.

Activity 5

WFP facilitated meetings in pursuit of the rice fortification agenda, and as a result, standards of rice fortification were agreed upon with all stakeholders. In 2023, WFP will continue to provide fortified rice for emergency school feeding, as the Government plans to increase the capacity of the national food promotion board. WFP also facilitated meetings

between the National Food Promotion Board and Hirdaramani Apparels, which expressed interest in piloting fortified rice in employee meals.

WFP reached 100 percent of its planned number of individuals (250) who received technical assistance and training. Additionally, WFP conducted six training sessions/workshops in 2022 to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities.

Outcomes

Under Activity 4, WFP enhanced one national food security and nutrition policy, by developing an emergency nutrition action plan and making more updated malnutrition data available through supporting the National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey, reaching the end CSP target. No capacity strengthening programmes were carried out as part of WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation support due to pandemic- and economic crisis-related travel restrictions. As a result, WFP could not reach its end CSP target.

Under Activity 5, compared with 2021, there was an increase in the percentage of children under 5 years with any form of undernutrition, whereas a slight reduction was observed in overweight and obesity [1], a trend seen in all age categories and sectors. Significant deterioration in the dietary diversity and the quality of the diets is expected beyond 2022. The cost of a nutritious diet was over four times higher than the energy-only diet, which made a nutritious diet non-affordable for around 45 percent of the population.

Partnerships

To implement activities under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health, SUN People’s Forum, SUN Business Network (SBN) and SUN Civil Society Network. Contributions by the private sector to the development of the Emergency Nutrition Plan were facilitated through SBN. WFP also partnered with the University of Ruhuna, the Medical Nutritionists Association, the Sri Lanka Medical Association and Sri Lanka College of Paediatricians.

The Multi-Sector Combined Mechanism for Food Security and Nutrition was established by the Cabinet of Ministers, which WFP continued to advocate for, to oversee nutrition action plans. WFP is represented in the Nutrition Council, National Combined Mechanism for Food Security and Nutrition Committee, Technical Advisory Committee on Food Security and Nutrition and the Food Policy Committee. In addition, WFP is represented in the national Maternal and Child Nutrition Sub-committee. WFP co-chairs the Nutrition and Food Security Sector working group, technical advisory group on food fortification and technical advisory group on supplementary food.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

At the onset of the economic crisis, WFP was able to swiftly adapt, respond to, and engage with the Government at multiple levels and lay a strong foundation of partnership.

While WFP ensured the integration of nutrition in all activities, in mitigating the effects of lack of resources, the overwhelming and unprecedented nature of the crisis made the nutrition situation worsen to a certain extent. WFP will take necessary steps in 2023 to ensure all efforts will continue to include nutrition components.

Gender and Age Marker GAM-M

Activities under this Strategic Outcome included institutional training and awareness raising, with both men and women participants in the training sessions, gender and age were fully integrated into activities as evidenced by the GaM monitoring code of 4. 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 was designed considering gender and age analysis using secondary data targeting pregnant and lactating mothers and malnourished children under the age of 5.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide evidence-based advice, advocacy and technical assistance to government and implementing partners	4
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.	4

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



654 agricultural tools distributed



1,274 government and national partner staff received training



708 assets built and rehabilitated for irrigation and livestock use

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP assists vulnerable communities in diversifying their livelihoods, improve food and nutrition security, and develop climate change resilience. This result includes: 1) building resilience; 2) emergency preparedness and response; 3) social protection. The integrated approach ensures coordination across all WFP activities and programmes for improved food security, nutrition, and resilience outcomes.

WFP continues to transform food systems to make them more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable to withstand future crises through Activities 6, 7, and 8. WFP supports smallholder farmers and helps create market linkages so that people have access to safe and nutritious food and rural farmer communities continue to earn a living through WFP-supported assets, inputs, and training.

In 2022, Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded, and the expenditure was 68 percent against the annual needs-based plan of USD 3.5 million.

Outputs

Activity 6

WFP supported 1,296 women, men, boys, and girls with cash and non-food items to strengthen their capacity for adaptation against climate change, against a planned 240. Similarly, WFP also supported 15 institutional sites, going above and beyond its initial target of ten for 2022. WFP distributed 654 agricultural tools this year, which is significantly lower than the target of 2,000. Since the R5n is in its final year of implementation, fewer resources were available for project implementation. The planned outputs for Activity 6 were set in 2019 at the very start of the project, by 2022 a much larger number of women, men, boys and girls were receiving assistance under Activity 6.

WFP and FAO initiated a joint food security programme in two R5n districts. Some 4,250 households and 1,054 smallholder farmers received WFP's cash-based transfers to support them in their food security and nutrition needs.

To assist smallholder farmers and communities to increase cultivation area and seasons, WFP helped rehabilitate 94 agro-wells and 12 community reservoir systems, the construction of 30 rainwater harvesting farm ponds, and 321 micro-irrigation systems. WFP also supported 334 beneficiaries with livestock development activities, including small-scale dairy farming, goat farming, and backyard poultry. Twenty-seven micro- and small businesses received machinery and equipment to enhance agricultural operations.

The Last Mile Climate Services project concluded with systems put in place for generating and adapting agrometeorological advisories and disseminating them to farming communities. Twenty automated rain gauge stations were installed, weaving both WFP resilience building projects for a holistic approach.

Under the South-South Triangular Cooperation-China funded project, smallholder farmers were trained on transforming their farms into profitable agribusinesses. In 2022, WFP helped one of the farmer's organizations to acquire a paddy transplanter and two weeders to expand their service provision. Industrial Services Bureau conducted business improvement training for 30 key members, in the ongoing effort to bolster the field offices as service providers and aggregators. WFP assisted 565 farmers in establishing their rice, corn, and mung bean crops in support of the early recovery of smallholder farming following the crisis.

Activity 7

WFP provided technical assistance for emergency preparedness response and operations to the Government:

- supported the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) in the development of a National Disaster Management Plan (2022-2026); reviewed the local level disaster risk management planning guideline with DMC, which will be followed by a national consultation;

- WFP facilitated technical training for the Department of Meteorology on blended data generation and data assimilation;
- supported the Marine Environment Protection Authority in conducting a national-level review on Ship-fire response in 2021 commemorating World Ocean Day in June 2022; the review of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan under the national emergency management framework;
- WFP initiated local-level DRR projects to support divisional risk management planning in five targeted districts, to support the Government implementation of the national disaster management plan;
- provided technical assistance to Galle, Ratnapura and Kalutara district emergency coordination units for risk assessment during the South-West monsoon period; and
- provided IT equipment to DoM for the use of data processing of Numerical Weather Prediction.

Activity 8

WFP continued its collaboration with the Department of Samurdhi Development to foster a shock-responsive approach in delivering cash-based transfers through its flagship social safety net programme, Samurdhi, to provide cash assistance with the aim of building people's resilience to shocks. WFP also provided digital solutions, such as the use of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and information management platform to generate unified evidence and advisory services. This engagement was scaled up during the emergency response, using this transfer mechanism to provide cash assistance to households in highly vulnerable situations. WFP is engaged in the discussion of introducing a long-term unified information management system.

WFP enhanced its collaboration with the Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum and conducted awareness raising sessions on nutrition, gender, domestic cash management and Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) with the aim of sensitizing beneficiaries on standard nutrition practices.

WFP continued collaboration with other UN agencies to generate evidence and increase knowledge management and learning. As part of the regional research project, a "Scoping Study on Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition and Managing Risks and Shocks in Asia and the Pacific through support to social protection systems" was conducted to foster engagement in social protection as part of the CSP formulation and finetune programmatic and partnership engagement. In addition, an operational study case on the relevance of voucher programme in Sri Lanka was conducted to identify scale-up opportunities, inform modality of choice, identify beneficiary preferences, and contribute to evidence generation. Finally, through the UN Country Team Social Protection Working Group, WFP advocated for the key role the UN could play in supporting the Government as well other development partners.

Outcomes

In 2022, 91.4 percent of the population in targeted communities reported environmental benefits through integrated resilience-building activities, an improvement of 8.5 percentage points from the previous year. However, the percentage of farmers reporting an increase in the production of nutritious crops dropped by 60 percentage points in 2022, compared to the previous year. This significant drop could be attributed to the 2021 blanket ban on fertilizers, which resulted in much lower harvests in 2022.

There was a considerable decrease in the frequency and diversity of meals consumed in 2022, as denoted by the food consumption score (FCS) [1]. The significant drop is attributed to the economic, food and fuel crisis, forcing households to turn towards coping strategies. Monitoring data showed severe deterioration levels in female-headed households, especially for nutrition-sensitive indicators. Data showed a decline in the daily consumption of all key nutrients (hem iron, protein, and vitamin A) indicating an overall deterioration in the quality of diet across assisted households. This deterioration is worse in female-headed households. While the minimum diet quality of women did not show a deterioration, it fell short of the CSP targets.

There was a deterioration in the overall use of long-term coping strategies. This is reflected by the sharp increase in the percentage of households employing crisis coping strategies, by 23.1 percentage points compared to 2021.

Under Activity 7, WFP provided technical assistance on emergency preparedness and capacity strengthening to the Government throughout 2022. The National Disaster Management plan was developed and approved in 2022, to adopt risk management strategies. However, WFP could not achieve its end CSP target of 5 in 2022, due to COVID-19 and civil unrest during the economic crisis in 2022 which affected implementation.

Partnerships

WFP engaged with several partners, including government ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Environment, Labour and Defence, the Department of Meteorology, the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the Marine Environment Protection Authority, the Department of Samurdhi Development and Ratnapura District Secretariat. WFP also enhanced collaboration with FAO, UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Asian Development Bank

(ADB). Moreover, WFP initiated partnerships with two leading maize processing firms to improve value chain performance and coordination.

WFP established partnerships with the Asia Pacific Center for ICT South Korea and the International Union for Conservation of Nature Sri Lanka. WFP continued the collaboration with other UN agencies to generate evidence and increase knowledge management and learning. WFP also enhanced its collaboration with SUN Business Network and SUN Peoples’ Forum in 2022, through various SBCC and capacity building activities.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Due to the crisis-related factors, the resilience building programme implementation was hampered and intended goals were not fully achieved. The ongoing economic crisis has prompted the Government to prioritize life-saving responses to the population, thus could not allocate resources towards WFP-supported programmes. Additionally, WFP recognizes the need to work out a direct fund transfer mechanism under the government financial framework for effective fund mobilization.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM-M)

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-responsive DRR to the proposal stage based on secondary analysis showing the need to increase inclusive participation, the gender marker of 4 was achieved by integrating gender and protection awareness and training and looking into integrating gender and protection in the programme cycle. As evidenced by the GaM code 4, WFP has fully integrated gender into activities by partnering with the SUN People’s Forum who had conducted previous gender and nutrition analysis, and based on the same conducted awareness and monitoring in the cash-based transfer under the UNICEF partnership targeting HH with children under 5.

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	4
Provide technical assistance to government and related agencies in the building of improved, unified, shock-responsive safety-net systems	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Sri Lanka ranked 92nd out of 191 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (GII), which is higher than most of its neighbours; however, like its neighbours, there are fewer women in the labour force and in leadership [1]. Sri Lanka has achieved parity in education, however, the index shows that in 2021, women's labour force participation rate was 30.9 percent compared to 68.5 percent for men. Additionally, only 5.4 percent of parliamentary seats were held by women.

Women have been disproportionately impacted by the health and economic crisis, with an increase in the care burden, increases in violence against women and girls, further reduction of opportunities to earn an income and additional disruptions of the social protection mechanisms.

WFP's commitment to advancing gender equality and women empowerment is evident in its rigorous efforts in gender integration and prioritization in most of its activities, such as the Building Resilience Against Recurrent Natural Shocks through Diversification of Livelihoods for Vulnerable Communities in Sri Lanka (R5n) project. WFP conducted gender-sensitive financial inclusion and well-being capacity strengthening for women development officers, in partnership with the Ministry of Women and Child affairs and Hirdaramani Apparels. The activity aimed at providing training and mainstreaming awareness among women caterers in the HGSF programme. Nutrition and gender-informed messaging were catered to via the Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum on crisis response activities in social protection.

The Standard Operating Procedures for targeting beneficiaries were developed based on assessments which found higher levels of food insecurity among women-headed households and the estate sector, where there is a high proportion of women labourers. As a result, women were prioritized in emergency response interventions. WFP strategically partnered with UNFPA to increase the benefits for female-headed households and pregnant and lactating women, enabling them to address their sexual and reproductive health services, and cover medical expenses and educational needs for their children on top of food security needs.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring for Activity 1 revealed that decision making on utilizing WFP's assistance was mostly either decided jointly by men and women (46 percent), by women (47 percent), and some (7 percent) by men. The results showed a higher percentage of women have increased decision making power or as joint decision maker in households, specifically related to cash and food assistance programme.

Under Activity 6, the proportion of men and women jointly making decisions increased from 73 percent in 2021 to 82 percent, exceeding the CSP target of 70 percent. The improvement can be attributed to women's increased participation in income-generating activities for the household, as WFP's resilience-building interventions such as R5n prioritized women as part of the programme.

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

WFP continued its commitment to Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), especially in the backdrop of COVID-19 and the economic crisis. Increased domestic violence was reported since 2020, during lockdowns and due to the loss of income in 2022, with a higher number of robberies reported in which women and children were most at risk. Compounding factors such as soaring food prices, diminished incomes and food supply disruptions further impacted vulnerable households, and the highest levels of insecurity were found in the estate sector and households such as female-headed and head of household with no education [1].

In 2022, WFP incorporated protection into all its activities, in line with the corporate Protection Policy. With the implementation of the economic crisis response and in support of developing the response, WFP ensured assessments such as the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM), captured protection/AAP risks and measures. The findings of the CFSAM and the rapid protection assessment informed the implementation and design of the response. During the development of the standard operating procedures on targeting, it has been identified that there may be risks in sharing beneficiary data during the appeal process among those not initially included in the beneficiary list seeking reconsideration. The rapid protection assessment was conducted to better understand this risk, and findings concluded that there were no risks identified by the beneficiaries nor the Government.

Key messages were developed in English, Sinhala, and Tamil and shared with WFP staff, cooperating partner staff, and government staff. WFP partnered with UNFPA in conducting training sessions on the protection of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for staff and partner staff to mitigate exposure to SEA risks for affected communities and ensure respect for WFP's Zero Tolerance policy. In 2022, WFP engaged actively in the AAP, Protection and PSEA working groups and initiated perceptions surveys, supported translation, developed PSEA material for the UNCT and partners, and continued working with the wider group to identify and establish referral pathways for protection and accountability. WFP shared significant findings from the initial CFM high-level frequent feedback and complaints with the working group, which contributed to informing the HRP. Throughout the year, WFP continued to improve the sensitization and awareness of the people in need with the support of the partners. Cooperating partners also supported and trained on establishing community feedback and response mechanisms on the ground.

WFP improved its accountability mechanism by recruiting an AAP and Inclusion officer. One of the biggest successes was the establishment of the community feedback and response mechanism, with the recruitment of six staff to manage the hotline, integrated voice response, and reverse billing systems to ensure that callers can reach WFP helplines. The SugarCRM platform was revised and used for data collection to improve automated referrals within the Country Office, which also links the tracking of issues. This enabled WFP to be continuously informed through weekly and monthly CFM reports to address AAP and/or protection-related concerns. The enhanced functionality of the CFM in terms of case handling processes and information and knowledge management enabled regular identification and escalation of important issues raised by affected communities, including non-receipt of beneficiary codes to access their cash, accessibility issues, concerns about not understanding the eligibility criteria, and inclusion and exclusion errors. Issues identified through the CFM were regularly analysed and reported to senior management to inform operational decision-making. WFP is committed to understanding the needs of the people it supports by listening to their responses through monitoring activities and assessments to better shape its programming to be more responsive to their unique needs.

WFP made first-case assistance, changed modalities to address the concerns, and supported partners to ensure that they collect quality data within the second phase through lessons learnt from the CFM. The call centre was scaled up and fully operational in October 2022, to cater to the large influx of calls. The hotline received 5,442 calls between October and December, of which 4,828 were women and 614 were men. The large proportion of women callers may be attributed to the higher number of women in the initial target groups. Irrespective of their gender, callers were able to reach the hotline without difficulties and were addressed accordingly. In 2023, WFP will work towards the development of an action plan for community engagement, which will follow the latest guidelines on the same.

The Privacy Impact Assessment, conducted in 2021, aided WFP to establish coherent and stringent data protection standards within its programmes in 2022, and support partners to follow the same standards. The exercise played a

vital role in raising awareness of privacy risks, informed consent, data collection and data sharing among WFP staff, the Government and other stakeholders.

WFP supported the Government to build capacity in integrating disability inclusion into the national census under the pilot programme on the Disability Inclusion roadmap. WFP and Trinity College Dublin provided technical training in data collection and analysis, with support from Organizations of Persons with Disabilities. WFP will train census workers and enumerators on the integration of the Washington Group Questions and its integration in the upcoming national census in 2023.

Under Activity 1, 100 percent of targeted people gained dignified access to assistance. While WFP is committed to pursuing widespread information about its programmes, it fell short of its targeted number of people informed due to a sudden scale-up of operations. Under Activity 6, the proportion of people informed about the assistance increased from 23.1 in 2021 to 48.4 in 2022. However, it fell short of reaching the end-CSP target due to the shift to the prioritization of emergency response. Almost all (98.8 percent) reported that WFP's programmes are dignified.

Environment

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

Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to climate change. It ranked as the fourth most climate change affected country in 2016 according to the Global Climate Risk Index. Ninety-six percent of disasters in Sri Lanka are caused by climate, such as flooding, landslides, extreme winds, and drought. With an average temperature of around 27C-28C, Sri Lanka is one of the hottest countries in the world. The annual cycle of floods and drought is causing severe household economic and social stress. This cyclical pattern increases negative coping strategies of families and hamper the possibility to return to normalcy in the long run. The Government's major infrastructure development activities have 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 nearly 30 percent of the labour force [1] who heavily depend on weather and natural resources.

WFP community consultations are used to identify, manage and reduce projects' negative impact on the environment and local communities. It provides a system for planning, implementing and reviewing an organization's response to those impacts, and achieving continuous improvement in results. The activities help organizations to meet environmental protection goals appropriate to each location and WFP environmental policy guidelines. Considering environmental actions while planning and carrying out resilience-building activities delivers better environmental protection. The household water harvesting facility establishment and community water reservoir rehabilitation were the two main interventions that were screened for environmental risks.

The potential negative impacts on the environment were identified during the activity planning stage, thereafter, during implementation, necessary actions were taken by WFP to mitigate and manage risks. Importantly, awareness was created among smallholder farmers towards environmental improvements, prior to and after the activities. Community consultations and spot analyses were undertaken with the aim of mitigating possible unintended negative impacts on the environment when resilience-building activities were implemented.[2]

Farmer community and smallholder farmer household asset creation activities (under FFA) were conducted most notably under the WFP's flagship R5n project in the five dry zone districts. WFP assisted rural farmer communities in the dry zone districts in maximizing agricultural rain water harvesting and water use efficiency which limited the extraction of groundwater. The enhancement of the catchment area, the related ecosystem of community water reservoirs, rainwater harvesting farm ponds, and agro-wells were major interventions that contributed to the efficient use of natural resources while safeguarding the environment. The rainwater harvesting farm ponds help improve the groundwater level in the surroundings.

WFP's support through the installation of micro irrigation systems led to the farm pond beneficiaries and smallholder farmers effectively using harvested rainwater and groundwater (with available water resources such as dug-well).

Restoring and maintaining already improved reservoir ecosystems in past years, through the construction or rehabilitation of efficient water collection infrastructure, contributed to mitigating flood risks, cultivation damage, and soil degradation.

An Inspirational Story



Water for life: Empowering communities by building their resilience to climate change

"We often had to skip meals to feed our two children. Some days, all of us had to cut back on meals. The worst was when we could only afford to eat only one meal a day".

Nisoka Udayakumar and her husband Wasantha Kumara are smallholder farmers, living in Kotawehera Mankada, a village nestled in the Moneragala District, southeast Sri Lanka. The couple has two children, a 13-year-old boy, Kavithra Usmika and a 6-year-old girl, Bupathini Chamathkara.

Life has not been easy in the past decade since Nisoka and Wasantha first took up farming. Living in the dry zone of Sri Lanka, they had to endure recurring periods during which water - a precious resource in agriculture - is scarce. This forced the couple to cultivate only a small portion of their three-acre land, limited to a few crops, severely restricting their potential to generate income.

Nisoka describes the difficulties she faced, "The well we had was small and insufficient to irrigate our farmland. It would fill up with mud after the rains and the water would turn murky, making it unsafe for consumption. We had to clean it out every year to farm and for our domestic use. This was extremely costly."

During the prolonged period of lockdown at the onset of COVID-19, Nisoka and Wasantha saw their problems grow. With disruptions to the food supply chain, the couple had trouble finding buyers for their produce. When they found a few buyers, they were only able to sell their crops at prices far lower than the market rate. "We had to borrow money to cultivate our land," Nisoka explains. "But because we weren't earning enough from the sales, we found ourselves getting deeper into debt and couldn't repay what we owed." Nisoka and Wasantha struggled to afford essentials and were often forced to cut back on meals.

In October 2020, Nisoka learnt that she was eligible to participate in "R5n", a project conducted by WFP to enhance smallholder farmers' resilience against climate shocks, such as drought. The R5n project provided funding, equipment, and knowledge to help boost resilience and improve the incomes among smallholder farmers like Nisoka, who are vulnerable to extreme weather events.

Through R5n, Nisoka - alongside other smallholder farmers in the Moneragala District - received financial support to construct an agro-well. They also received water pipes, pesticide sprayers, and other essential agriculture equipment required for cultivation. She also acquired knowledge on how best to utilize her land to produce a diverse variety of nutritious crops and improve her income.

"Before, we cultivated less than an acre of our land. That too was limited to green gram and cowpea," says Nisoka. "But now, with the water from our agro-well, and the advice we received on diversifying our crops, we have expanded our cultivation to more than two acres where we grow cashew nuts, bananas, pomegranates, finger millet, country potato, and snake gourd."

With time, Nisoka and Wasantha saw a steady increase in their income. "In the past, we used to earn between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000," explained Nisoka. "But now we earn over Rs. 200,000. That's a four-fold increase in our income!" The couple is now able to start repaying their loans, helping ease them out of the cycle of debt.

With a bountiful yield, Nisoka and Wasantha no longer need to buy most vegetables from the market and are able to save money because of it. The family now has regular, healthy meals using fresh produce from their own farmland.

But the road ahead is not easy for Nisoka and Wasantha. The couple is grappling with the effects of the country's ongoing economic crisis, where skyrocketing fuel and fertilizer prices are severely impacting the agriculture sector. But Nisoka says they are shielded from the full effects of the crisis because of the support they've received so far. "This assistance feels like we have constructed a roof over our heads. It has given us a sense of security, helping us expand our cultivation and grow our income."

WFP's "R5n" project addresses the underlying causes of food insecurity to build food systems that are more resilient to climate shocks. The project empowered smallholder farming communities, helping lift them out of the cycle of poverty and malnutrition between 2019 and 2022.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka - September 2022

[2] Sri Lanka Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank

[3] Sri Lanka Multi-Dimensional Crisis - Humanitarian Needs and Priorities, June - Dec 2022 (Revised 31 October 2022) [EN/SI/TA] - Sri Lanka | ReliefWeb

Context and Operations

[1] CFSAM, September 2022

[2] World Bank Sri Lanka Development Update (Sri Lanka Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank)

[3] Sri-Lanka-SitRep-(Economic-Crisis)No.2-30-October-2022..pdf (unicef.org) UNICEF

Partnerships

[1] Australia, France, Italy, Japan, Japan Association for the World Food Programme, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, UN CERF, UN Funds and Agencies, and United States of America

CSP Financial Overview

1. The US\$ figures in this paragraph for each Strategic Outcome do not include direct support costs and indirect support costs.

Strategic outcome 01

1. Of the 3.4 million targeted people are 1 million pregnant and lactating women and children age 6 to 24 months whom the Government will directly reach through WFP's provision of raw materials (soya and maize) to the Government's Thripasha manufacturing facility.

2. The FCS is a proxy indicator for food security that measures the diversity of household diets, and how frequently food is consumed. The FCS is calculated using the frequency of consumption of eight food groups by a household during the 7 days before the survey using standardized weights for each of the food groups reflecting its respective nutrient density, and then classifies households as having 'poor', 'borderline' or 'acceptable' food consumption.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Nutrition Month 2022, Summary Report, Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka, October 2022

Strategic outcome 04

1. The FCS is a proxy indicator for food security that measures the diversity of household diets, and how frequently food is consumed. The FCS is calculated using the frequency of consumption of eight food groups by a household during the 7 days before the survey using standardized weights for each of the food groups reflecting its respective nutrient density, and then classifies households as having 'poor', 'borderline' or 'acceptable' food consumption.

Progress towards gender equality

1. The GII compares women and men, and girls and boys in three domains: reproductive health, empowerment (political participation and education), and labour market participation.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, FAO/WFP, 2022

Environment

1. Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey Annual Report, 2021 by the Department of Census and Statistics

2. Resilience activities that were closing did not adopt environmental and social risk screening as many activities were closing in 2022 with agreements already signed, while newer activities were largely related to the emergency food assistance distributions in the last year of this CSP.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			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	753,231	660,110	1,413,341	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	754,009	660,628	1,414,637	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,132,396	708,967	63%
	female	1,206,710	705,670	58%
	total	2,339,106	1,414,637	60%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	27,468	7,232	26%
	female	27,468	7,232	26%
	total	54,936	14,464	26%
24-59 months	male	27,500	10,848	39%
	female	27,500	10,848	39%
	total	55,000	21,696	39%
5-11 years	male	555,540	548,056	99%
	female	547,449	537,527	98%
	total	1,102,989	1,085,583	98%
12-17 years	male	68,656	16,272	24%
	female	82,359	16,272	20%
	total	151,015	32,544	22%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	384,560	108,479	28%
	female	425,857	115,711	27%
	total	810,417	224,190	28%
60+ years	male	68,672	18,080	26%
	female	96,077	18,080	19%
	total	164,749	36,160	22%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,422,244	1,414,637	58%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	3,266	1,296	39%
School based programmes	1,000,000	1,053,041	105%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,418,978	360,300	25%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	18,796	4,701	25%
Split Lentils	6,036	0	0%
Split Peas	0	1,292	-
Vegetable Oil	1,610	291	18%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Canned Fish	0	39	-
Rice	0	0	0%
Split Lentils	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	17,189,424	4,950,791	29%
Value Voucher	2,639,700	505,392	19%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 02			
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	138,008	82,240	60%

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	305,550	51,816
			Male	282,047	49,784
			Total	587,597	101,600
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	432,317	128,914
			Male	399,064	123,859
			Total	831,381	252,773
A.2: Food transfers			MT	23,742	4,814
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	19,829,124	5,456,183
Activity 09: Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance to school-aged children					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	510,000	521,255
			Male	490,000	531,786
			Total	1,000,000	1,053,041
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,700	1,470

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	8,170

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Emergency_assistance_2022 - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.03	≤14.03	≤14.03	5.51			WFP survey
	Male	10.35	≤10.35	≤10.35	5.58			WFP survey
	Overall	11.24	≤11.24	≤11.24	5.45			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≥1.1	≥1.1	3			WFP survey
	Male	1.7	≥1.7	≥1.7	5.7			WFP survey
	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	≥1.6	3.6			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.6	≥37.6	≥37.6	63.1			WFP survey
	Male	37.8	≥37.8	≥37.8	48			WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	≥37.7	≥37.7	59.7			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.5	≥27.5	≥27.5	65.6			WFP survey
	Male	34.9	≥34.9	≥34.9	56.1			WFP survey
	Overall	33.2	≥33.2	≥33.2	63.5			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.9	≤44.9	≤44.9	11.9		WFP survey
	Male	28.2	≤28.2	≤28.2	9		WFP survey
	Overall	32.1	≤32.1	≤32.1	11.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.6	0.2		WFP survey
	Male	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	0.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.4	≤3.4	≤3.4	1		WFP survey
	Male	1.5	≤1.5	≤1.5	0.7		WFP survey
	Overall	2	≤2	≤2	0.9		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.9	≥53.9	≥53.9	85		WFP survey
	Male	70.1	≥70.1	≥70.1	85.2		WFP survey
	Overall	66.3	≥66.3	≥66.3	85.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71.9	≥71.9	≥71.9	34.2		WFP survey
	Male	64.5	≥64.5	≥64.5	43.9		WFP survey
	Overall	66.2	≥66.2	≥66.2	36.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59	≥59	≥59	35.9		WFP survey
	Male	60.7	≥60.7	≥60.7	51.4		WFP survey
	Overall	60.3	≥60.3	≥60.3	39.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	≥32.7	≥32.7	65.8		WFP survey
	Male	41.9	≥41.9	≥41.9	53.4		WFP survey
	Overall	39.7	≥39.7	≥39.7	63		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.6	≤34.6	≤34.6	22.5		WFP survey
	Male	33.4	≤33.4	≤33.4	27.7		WFP survey
	Overall	33.7	≤33.7	≤33.7	23.7		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	32.7	≤32.7	≤32.7	11.7		WFP survey
	Male	24.7	≤24.7	≤24.7	18.9		WFP survey
	Overall	26.6	≤26.6	≤26.6	13.3		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	30.7	≥30.7	≥30.7	36.4		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 food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	20,650
			Male	0	21,068
			Total	0	41,718
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	39

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	904
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	0
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	2,000
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	3	18
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	8

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2	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	WFP survey

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
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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	120
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	4
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	1,333,733
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Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and advocate for scaling up fortification of staple food and specialized nutritious foods to government and other stakeholders, including private sector

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	250
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	6

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	2	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	>5	>5	0		7	Secondary data
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	=5	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	687	661	
			Male	609	635	
			Total	1,296	1,296	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,043	661	
			Male	927	635	
			Total	1,970	1,296	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	138,008	82,240	

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	769
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	527
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	2,000	654
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	10	15
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	70	452
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	70	256
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	647
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	15
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	627

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	15
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>70	91.41	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	>30	8.6	91.7	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	>30	>30	23.8	80.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>30	>30	21.1	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	<6.7	7.88	3.9	6.11	WFP survey
	Male	4.95	<4.95	<4.95	8.09	9.14	4.86	WFP survey
	Overall	5.22	<5.22	<5.22	8.06	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	0	48.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	13.58	>13.58	>13.58	4.1	10.1	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	13.69	>13.69	>13.69	3.5	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	>53.06	15.4	69.2	77.1	WFP survey
	Male	56.98	>56.98	>56.98	45.4	58.9	69.8	WFP survey
	Overall	56.37	>56.37	>56.37	41.3	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	>46.94	23.1	69.2	82.4	WFP survey
	Male	57.74	>57.74	>57.74	37.4	67.3	63.6	WFP survey
	Overall	56.05	>56.05	>56.05	35.4	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	23.8	16.7	29	WFP survey
	Male	7.92	<7.92	<7.92	7.3	4	13.9	WFP survey
	Overall	8.28	<8.28	<8.28	9.7	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	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.13	≤1.13	≤1.13	0.6	0.9	0.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0.96	≤0.96	≤0.96	0.5	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	=8.16	0	7.7	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.15	=4.15	=4.15	1.2	0.9	0.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.78	=4.78	=4.78	1.1	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	>75.51	76.2	75	71	WFP survey
	Male	78.49	>78.49	>78.49	88.6	85.9	81.4	WFP survey
	Overall	78.03	>78.03	>78.03	86.8	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	>53.06	76.9	30.8	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	41.13	>41.13	>41.13	62	31.8	35.7	WFP survey
	Overall	42.99	>42.99	>42.99	64	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	>38.78	84.6	23.1	22.9	WFP survey
	Male	38.87	>38.87	>38.87	53.4	40.2	29.4	WFP survey
	Overall	38.85	>38.85	>38.85	57.7	39.2	28.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51.02	>51.02	>51.02	26.9	76.9	82.9	WFP survey
	Male	57.36	>57.36	>57.36	44.2	77.1	71.1	WFP survey
	Overall	56.37	>56.37	>56.37	41.8	77.1	72.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.78	<38.78	<38.78	50	23.1	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	34.34	<34.34	<34.34	44.2	18.7	25.9	WFP survey
	Overall	35.03	<35.03	<35.03	45	18.9	24.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	<10.2	<10.2	23.1	0	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	11.7	4.2	3	WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	13.2	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	30.8	38.5	40	WFP survey
	Male	33.58	>33.58	>33.58	17.2	15	46.7	WFP survey
	Overall	32.48	>32.48	>32.48	19	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	≤26.53	34.6	23.1	8.6	WFP survey
	Male	23.4	≤23.4	≤23.4	44.8	20.1	7.8	WFP survey
	Overall	25.16	≤25.16	≤25.16	43.4	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	0	15.4	8.6	WFP survey
	Male	2.64	≤2.64	≤2.64	0	13.1	4.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2.55	≤2.55	≤2.55	0	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	34	23.1	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	40.38	≤40.38	≤40.38	38	51.9	41.1	WFP survey
	Overall	39.81	≤39.81	≤39.81	37.6	50.2	41.3	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45.4	>45.4	>45.4	34.3	30.1	59.5	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>75	>75		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2	1	0	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Emergency_assistance_2022 - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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		≥46	≥46	46			WFP 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		≤7	≤7	7			-
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		≤47	≤47	47			WFP survey
Activity 06: Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>70	82	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	<10	7.7	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	<20	10.3	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	50	Secondary data
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Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Emergency_assistance_2022 - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		≥90	≥90	99.5			-
	Male		≥90	≥90	100			-
	Overall		≥90	≥90	100			-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female		≥90	≥90	100			WFP survey
	Male		≥90	≥90	100			WFP survey
	Overall		≥90	≥90	100			-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	52.2	92.3	100	Joint survey
	Male	95.85	>90	>90	72.2	96.3	98.1	Joint survey
	Overall	95.86	>90	>90	68.8	96	98.4	Joint survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	>90	>90	99.5	92.3	97.1	Joint survey
	Male	97.5	>90	>90	98.8	96.7	96.7	Joint survey
	Overall	97.8	>90	>90	98.8	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 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Emergency_assistance_2022 - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female		≥80	≥80	71.5			-
	Male		≥80	≥80	60.5			WFP survey
	Overall		≥80	≥80	61.39			-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	48.4	23.1	54.3	-
	Male	76.3	>80	>80	35.4	12.6	52.2	-
	Overall	78	>80	>80	37.7	13.2	52.5	-

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: WFP Partners - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0			Secondary data
Activity 07: Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	0			Secondary data

Cover page photo © Ruvín De Silva

Sriyani Kusumalatha is a food hero and school meal caterer who takes pride in feeding children enrolled in the national school meal programme.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

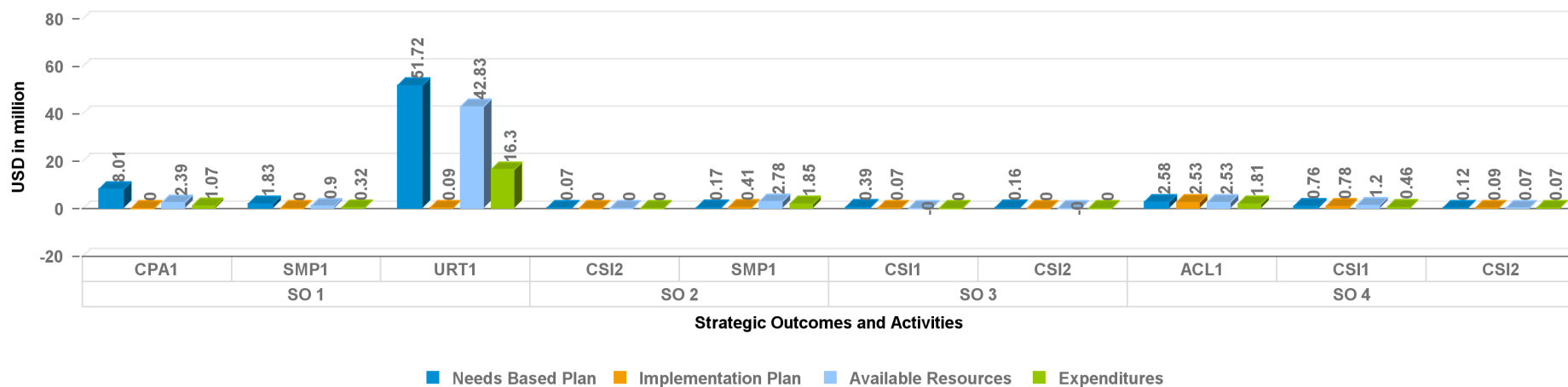
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected people in Sri Lanka have access to food all year round
SO 2	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round
SO 3	Children under 5, adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition by 2025
SO 4	Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka have strengthened livelihoods and resilience to shocks and stresses all year round
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support nutrition-sensitive/gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities
CPA1	Provide on-demand services, including commodity procurement, for government and humanitarian actors to facilitate emergency response and continual production of complementary nutritious foods
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 emergency food assistance to school-aged children
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children
URT1	Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 on-demand services, including commodity procurement, for government and humanitarian actors to facilitate emergency response and continual production of complementary nutritious foods	8,007,715	0	2,385,075	1,067,386
		Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance to school-aged children	1,832,165	0	895,027	323,153
		Provide food assistance to crisis-affected people	51,717,284	90,770	42,831,152	16,300,945
	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	69,860	0	0	0
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance, in partnership with government, to school-aged children	170,745	411,267	2,779,602	1,847,323
		Non Activity Specific			0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			61,797,769	502,037	48,890,857

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	388,918	70,422	0	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	160,870	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			549,788	70,422	0	0

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	2,575,798	2,533,484	2,527,635	1,805,068
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	759,571	780,000	1,200,431	464,384
		Provide technical assistance for building improved, unified, shock-responsive safety net systems to government and related agencies	118,368	93,896	68,793	68,793
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	35	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,453,738	3,407,380	3,796,894	2,338,245
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,005,784	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,005,784	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			65,801,296	3,979,839	57,693,535	21,877,052
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,382,167	400,000	3,668,897	1,414,918
Total Direct Costs			69,183,463	4,379,839	61,362,432	23,291,970
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,949,670	284,690	2,338,410	2,338,410
Grand Total			73,133,132	4,664,529	63,700,843	25,630,380

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

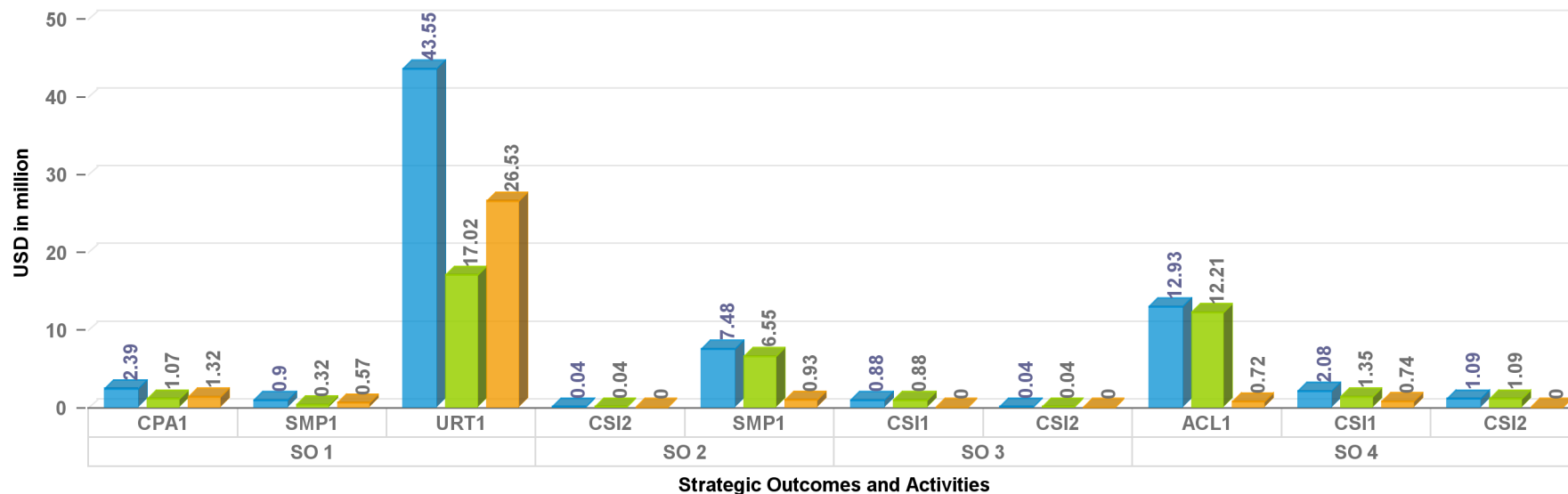
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
CPA1	Provide on-demand services, including commodity procurement, for government and humanitarian actors to facilitate emergency response and continual production of complementary nutritious foods
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 emergency food assistance to school-aged children

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	62,117,982	36,070,401	7,477,712	43,548,113	17,017,906	26,530,207
		Provide nutrition-sensitive emergency food assistance to school-aged children	1,832,165	895,027	0	895,027	323,153	571,874
		Provide on-demand services, including commodity procurement, for government and humanitarian actors to facilitate emergency response and continual production of complementary nutritious foods	8,007,715	2,385,075	0	2,385,075	1,067,386	1,317,689
	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	10,956,927	7,481,225	0	7,481,225	6,548,945	932,280
		Provide technical and policy support on delivery of nutrition-sensitive school meals programme to government	890,579	40,370	0	40,370	40,370	0

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

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	School-aged children in food insecure areas have access to food all year round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			83,805,367	46,872,098	7,477,712	54,349,811	24,997,761	29,352,050
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	2,146,176	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	1,084,903	38,200	0	38,200	38,200	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,231,079	920,413	0	920,413	920,413	0

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	1,422,105	1,091,709	0	1,091,709	1,091,709	0
		Provide technical assistance for emergency preparedness and response operations to government	2,442,852	2,083,683	0	2,083,683	1,347,636	736,047
		Support nutrition-sensitive/ gender-transformative livelihood diversification and income generation through integrated resilience building activities	12,132,861	12,933,552	0	12,933,552	12,210,985	722,567
		Non Activity Specific	0	35	0	35	0	35
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			15,997,817	16,108,980	0	16,108,980	14,650,331	1,458,649
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,005,784	0	5,005,784	0	5,005,784
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,005,784	0	5,005,784	0	5,005,784

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	103,034,264	68,907,275	7,477,712	76,384,988	40,568,504	35,816,483
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	7,656,935	6,614,186	384,378	6,998,563	4,744,585	2,253,979
		Total Direct Costs	110,691,198	75,521,461	7,862,090	83,383,551	45,313,089	38,070,462
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,647,673	4,165,027		4,165,027	4,165,027	0
		Grand Total	117,338,871	79,686,488	7,862,090	87,548,578	49,478,116	38,070,462

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