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Sri Lanka

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

In 2023, WFP began the implementation of its newly approved Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2023-2027). The new CSP focuses on meeting food and nutrition needs during and after crises, improving nutrition and nutrition-sensitive programmes, improving the sustainability of resilience-building initiatives, and in-country capacity strengthening under four Strategic Outcomes. The CSP complements the national policy framework, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Sri Lanka (2023 - 2027) and the WFP strategic plan (2023 - 2025), warranting strategic alignment.

In the first half of 2023, the economy contracted by 7.9 percent [1]. The headline inflation decelerated to single digits - 4 percent - in August 2023 marginally easing the financial burden among the population and stemming the rise of food insecurity and nutrition. In March 2023, WFP and FAO's second Joint Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) estimated that 17 percent of the population was moderately food insecure, an improvement from May 2022 when this figure was 28 percent. However, the poorer and more vulnerable households such as those dependent on daily wage labour, female-headed households, and households living and working in tea estates still face considerable challenges. COVID-19 and the subsequent economic crisis unravelled years of development gains and steady reductions in poverty. According to the World Bank, poverty was expected to increase in 2023 before declining over the medium term, in line with the gradual recovery [2].

In response to the prolonged effects of COVID-19 and the 2022 economic crisis, 2023 saw a continuation of WFP's emergency response, reaching over 3 million people vulnerable to food insecurity with cash-based transfers, in-kind food, and support to national social protection systems such as the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) and the *Thripasha* [3] programme. Based on the findings of the 2023 CFSAM, in June 2023, WFP revised its beneficiary targets downwards from 3.4 million to 2.4 million people. Out of this revised target, WFP reached 1.2 million people with targeted food assistance in districts facing acute food insecurity; 592,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under five received nutrition support (*Thripasha*); and 1 million schoolchildren received fortified rice and red lentils as part of the continued support to the NSMP across all 25 districts.

Through WFP's advocacy initiatives, Sri Lanka became a signatory to the Global School Meals Coalition in 2022 and the Government committed to expanding the NSMP to reach an additional 1.8 million schoolchildren by 2030 (total of 2.9 million). The increase will have a direct impact on the government budget allocated to this policy, going from USD 64 million a year to USD 204 million by 2030. The Government also committed to significant programmatic changes, increasing the quality and supply of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools or dental care facilities for school-aged children. The different commitments will be followed through the creation of enhanced national monitoring mechanisms and a regular follow-up piloted by the Coalition.

In 2023, WFP also initiated its first effort to fortify rice. The locally blended fortified rice will be distributed through the national school meal programme to make the meals more nutritious and address micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP utilized e-vouchers through micro-retail businesses to benefit food-insecure households by leveraging national social protection mechanisms. Additionally, it empowered *Samurधि* micro-retail businesses, particularly those operated by women-headed households, and strengthened rural supply chains by fostering connections between smallholder farmers and micro retailers.

WFP worked together with the Department of Census and Statistics to provide technical support in incorporating the Washington Group Questions to Sri Lanka's upcoming Census on Population and Housing scheduled for 2024. WFP worked with Disability Organizations Joint Front (DOJF) to conduct an awareness-raising workshop for Organizations of Persons with Disabilities advocating for better disability data in the country, to coincide with the upcoming census. The 34 (25 male, 9 female) participants were persons with disabilities (PWD) representing the 25 districts which were equipped with knowledge to share among PWDs in their communities to ensure active participation in the census.

WFP continued to be an active member of inter-agency fora such as the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, Gender Task Force, UNSDCF Outcome Working Groups 1 (Strengthened, resilient and equitable social service systems), 2 (Economic recovery) 3 (Climate resilience) and 6 (Gender), Cash Working Group, United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD), Social Protection Working Group and the AAP working group. WFP co-leads the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) sector along with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Vision Lanka, and in 2023 formed a technical working group to enhance and develop sector-specific preparedness tools.

WFP's implementation of these activities was only made possible thanks to generous contributions and collaborations with the Government and its counterparts, other UN agencies, development partners and donors.

2,871,789

Total beneficiaries in 2023

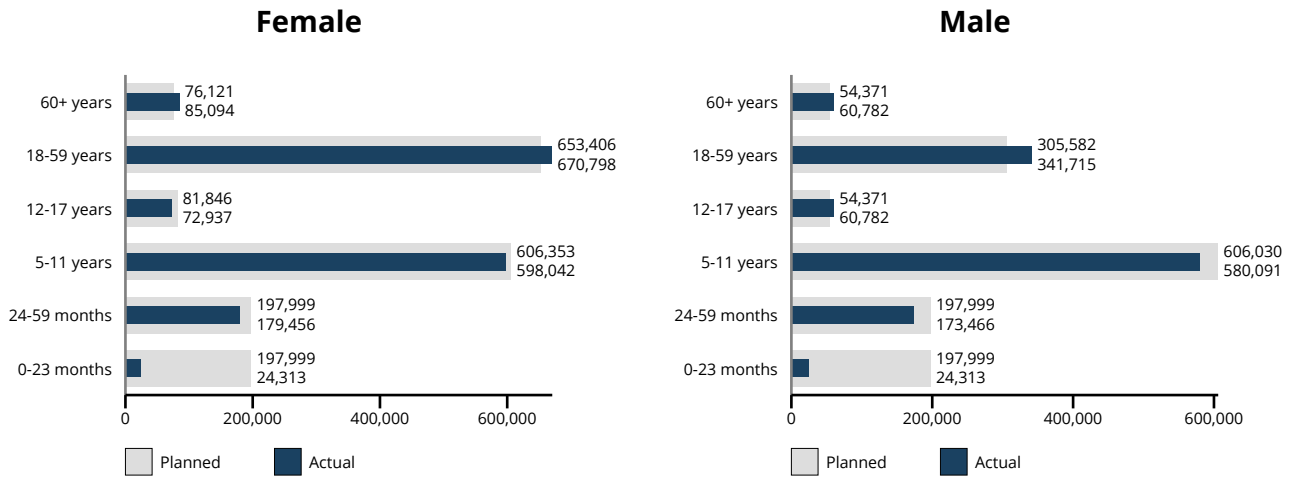


57% female



43% male

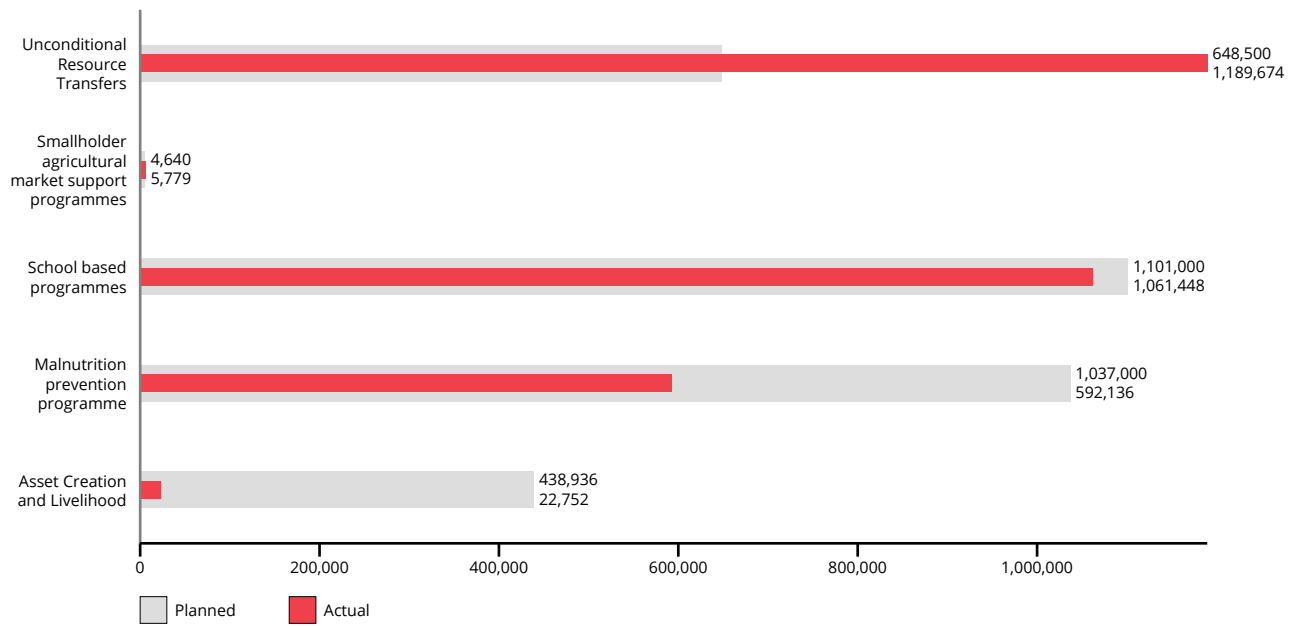
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



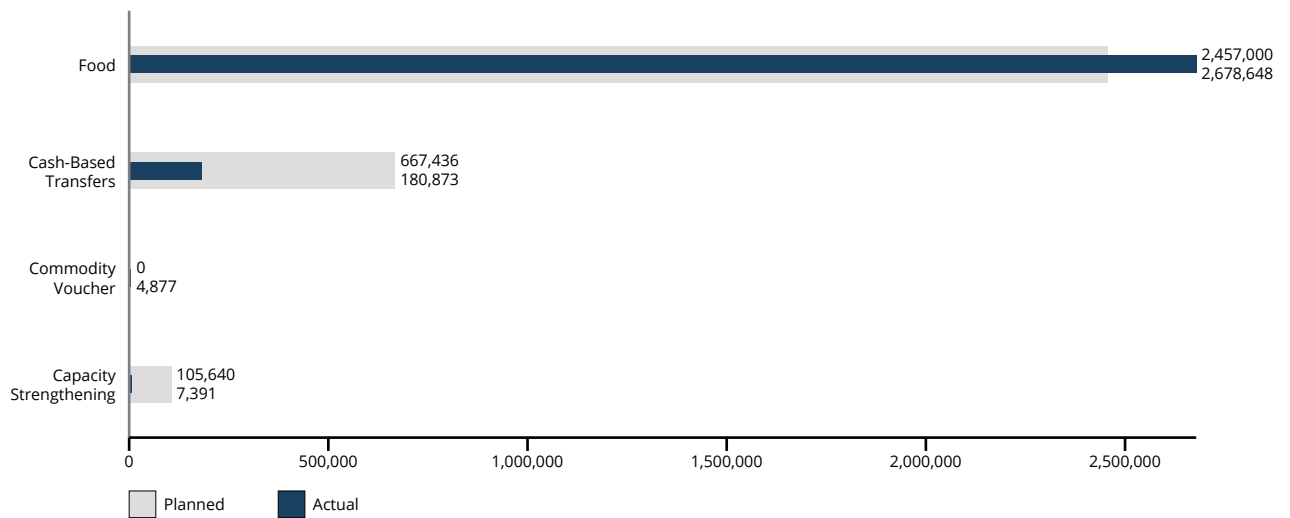
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



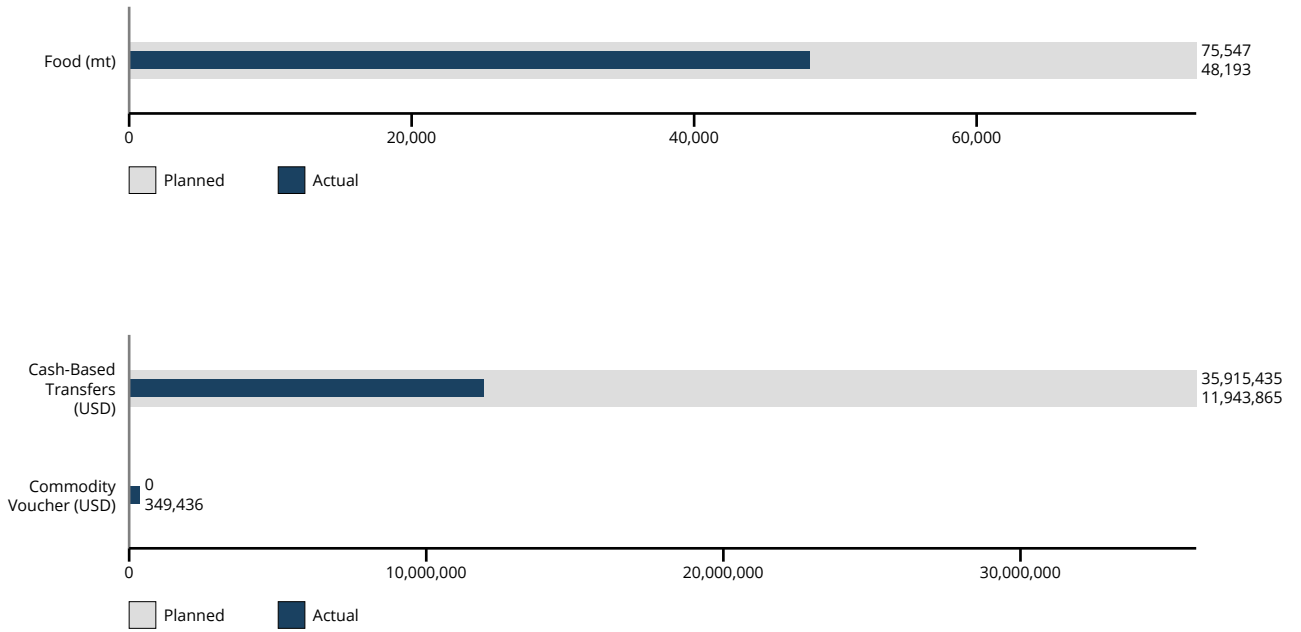
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



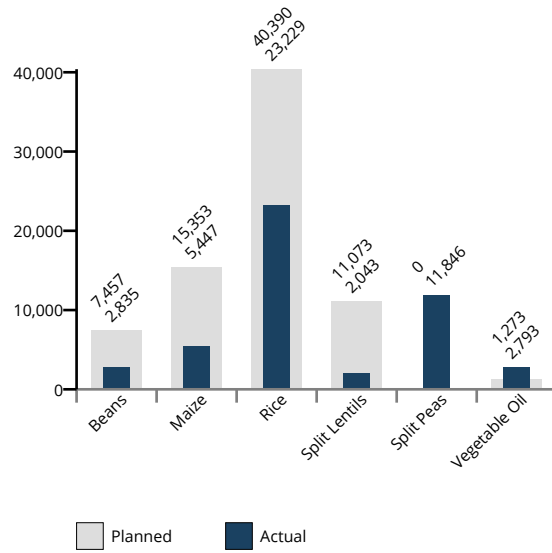
Beneficiaries by Modality



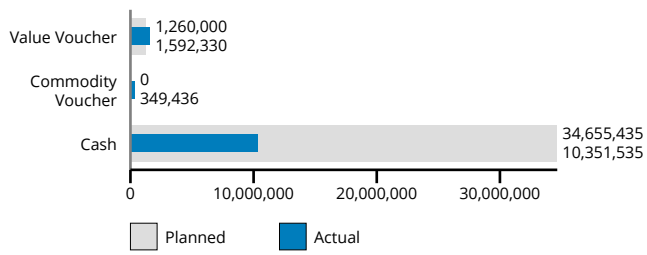
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The widespread effects of the unprecedented economic crisis that overtook Sri Lanka in 2022 was still heavily felt in 2023. In March, 17 percent of the population was estimated to be food insecure. Despite the improvement in food security, the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) (March 2023) results showed that a high proportion

of households resorted to negative coping strategies, especially livelihood-based, compromising their ability to deal with future shocks. However, subsequent food security assessments revealed a seasonal pattern in food insecurity numbers in Sri Lanka.

Despite the initial improvement, a follow-up study to the CFSAM conducted in November 2023 reported a deterioration in food security, especially in the estate sector, largely due to the lack of income in farming households during the lean period. While food insecurity in Sri Lanka fluctuates due to the harvesting seasons, it remains at concerning levels, with a significant percent of households (24 percent) struggling to put food on the table.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's emergency response was continued to 2023, where WFP supported crisis-affected people with emergency assistance supporting over 2.8 million people including schoolchildren, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under five. Vulnerable groups face challenges such as inadequate accessibility, elevated expenses for medications and essential items, and a significant impact from the absence of support. WFP's response efforts specifically focused on households meeting certain criteria, including those with individuals with disabilities, members with chronic illnesses, female-headed households or widows, and elderly living alone with no sources of income.

The nutrition situation in Sri Lanka took a hit due to the economic upheaval and subsequent food crisis as food production, distribution and access were severely affected. In 2023, 120,230 moderately acute malnourished (MAM) children under 5 years were reported. The prevalence of stunting was 10.3 percent in 2023 [1].

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP focused on the Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme and the National School Meals Programme (NSMP). WFP supported 1,517 schools through the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF), benefiting local smallholder farmers in seven districts and over 200,000 schoolchildren. WFP collaborated with provincial and district government offices and local bodies to strengthen the NSMP through HGSF activities.

Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to climate change, and the effects of rising temperatures, erratic rainfall and increasing sea levels are manifold [2]. The country is also prone to hazards such as droughts, monsoonal rains, subsequent floods, cyclones, and landslides, forming threats to the populations' lives and livelihoods. A significant proportion of Sri Lanka's population (30 percent) depends on the agricultural sector, which puts them in a vulnerable position, as it has a direct impact on their economic livelihoods.

Sri Lanka's extensive social protection system reaches 27 percent of the population, much higher than its neighbouring countries. However, the system faced critical challenges in the coordination and strategic oversight of activities [4] and low transfer values (not indexed to inflation) outside public sector pensions [5].

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided cash assistance to support smallholder farmers in resuming paddy cultivation. The support for agribusinesses resulted in a notable increase in production for Micro and Small agribusinesses, with a substantial portion being women-owned.

National-level actions play an important role in disaster risk reduction (DRR), emergency preparedness and response (EPR), and the overall food security and nutrition situation in the country. WFP works with the Government in making national-level programmes more effective by improving the staple food's nutritional value (rice fortification), training Government workers, and providing technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation to deliver on the Strategic Development Goal (SDG) 2 and associated targets.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP equipped national, provincial, and district levels of government with the knowledge on developing DRR and EPR mechanisms and plans to empower sustainable practices, and effective after-action responses and strengthen resilience for the future, through 40 capacity strengthening initiatives in 2023. WFP provided technical support to the Government to assess the institutional and financial capacity of the Government to better implement NSMP. The pilot assessments identified key areas for capacity strengthening and advocacy planning to further WFP's work with the Government.

WFP initiated a large-scale scale fortification programme in collaboration with the National Food Promotion Board and with other relevant stakeholders such as the ministries of health, education, and agriculture and technical institutions.

WFP piloted a District Food Security Network in four districts, by capacitating government counterparts and stakeholders to share and analyze food security data. The DFSN enables Divisional-secretariat level authorities to periodically monitor the food security and nutrition levels, and applicable interventions to improve the food security status.

Risk management

The Government of Sri Lanka continued to be the primary implementing partner while emergency assistance continued nationwide. WFP strengthened its risk mitigation strategy in 2023 by diversifying its partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations.

Inadequate capacity of the cooperating partners (CPs) remained an operational risk for implementation, therefore, WFP continued to proactively strengthen its partners' capacity to minimize operational risks.

The exposure to natural hazards continued to pose a high risk as highlighted in the 2023 WFP Risk Register. To help mitigate the risk associated with unpredictable natural hazards, WFP strengthened the capacities of national and sub-national level authorities and supported the development of Minimum Preparedness Actions.

The findings of the internal audit conducted in Sri Lanka (AR/23/20) in Q4 2023 highlighted the overall conclusion in the audit of "some improvements needed"; with two high-priority and four medium-priority observations outlined in the report. WFP will prioritize the internal audit's recommended activities such as performing a lessons learned exercise and financial sector intelligence assessment of cash-based transfers to streamline and limit existing transfer mechanisms.

As an added accountability measure, the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was strengthened and standardized with the adoption of SugarCRM as the primary feedback management platform. Periodic coordination with staff and CPs ensured timely case closures and internal escalations for sensitive complaints. Adopting SugarCRM improved assistance delivery while tracking and managing all feedback received through the CFM channels.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) visibility materials were available at every distribution point in local languages, forming an integral part of the package that CPs were expected to convey to beneficiaries during sensitization. Additionally, PSEA training sessions were conducted for CPs, and internal focal points for PSEA underwent revision, resulting in the establishment of three field-based focal points and two CO focal points.

Lessons learned

WFP conducted a pilot institutional capacity and coordination assessment, and public financing capacity assessment on NSMP. These assessments reiterated some of the already identified strengths and gaps in the NSMP but also surfaced new lessons. The Ministry of Education is officially responsible for managing the School Meals Programme (SMP), and the branch within the ministry that handles school health and nutrition has a clear role in overseeing SMP. The Government has been running SMP since 2006, and both the Ministry of Education and the School Health and Nutrition branch have established procedures for effectively managing SMP, as confirmed by the assessment.

The assessment also brought out the need for a clearly defined terms of reference for the committees at different levels and the need for an overarching multisectoral strategy. The need for planning resources over multiple years and exploring different funding sources was highlighted, for which WFP plans to work closely with the Ministry of Finance, the Department of National Budget, National Planning, and the Finance Commission. This approach could serve as a valuable example for other social protection programmes to follow.

Ensuring no one is left behind

Prioritizing persons with disabilities in times of crises



© WFP/Carol Taylor

Arul Gnanaseelan and his wife Dharshini in their home in North Sri Lanka

"Each night before I go to sleep, I worry about how I will face tomorrow. How will I manage my expenses? How will I feed my family?"

Arul Gnanaseelan, a former fisherman, lives with his wife Dharshini and teenage sons Aniththan and Dharshikan in the coastal town of Mullaitivu in North Sri Lanka. Arul's fishing boat - once an indispensable part of his life - lies idly on his sandy front yard, a constant reminder of his life before he lost his leg.

Arul was sheltering in a camp for internally displaced persons in Mullivaikkal, North Sri Lanka, when he was caught in an air raid during the last stages of the country's civil conflict in 2009. "When I lost my leg, I went into depression. If I were to explain the difficulties I faced, I will start to cry."

Arul's youngest son was only a baby at the time of the air strike, and his elder son, a toddler. Following the end of the civil conflict, Arul took up work to assist other fishermen. Unable to walk without the aid of his crutch, Arul was confined to gathering the day's catch into baskets, while the other workers carry and load the baskets of fish onto a vehicle, to be transported to the market. Despite working the same number of hours, he is paid only Rs. 300 (USD 1) as his day's wages - less than one-third of what the other workers are paid.

Having moved out of the camp and resettled into their home, Arul and his wife Dharshini faced fresh challenges. A scarcity of job opportunities meant that Arul was compelled to take whatever job was available, sometimes earning as little as Rs. 100 per day (USD 0.30).

"People with disabilities are at a disadvantage in earning an income. As a daily wage earner with a disability, I live in a permanent state of uncertainty."

When the country's economic crisis hit in 2022, Arul found himself out of work. As the country's foreign exchange dwindled, it lacked the money needed to import essential items. With little or no fuel available, fishermen could no longer head out to sea. Steep food price hikes, a direct consequence of the crisis, and no savings meant that Arul and his family struggled to get by.

"I was unable to pay for my household expenses and did not have money to feed my family regular meals. It was around this time that I learned I was eligible to receive assistance through WFP. I was excited and relieved."

The cash assistance from WFP was a lifeline to Arul and his family. With this cash, he was able to purchase food and other necessities. He also received two rounds of food rations, which helped tide him over until he was back at work. "Because of this assistance, we were able to have three meals a day. We will never forget how much this helped us."

When the country's economy took a nosedive, WFP was among the first to step in with emergency food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected communities. Targeting the vulnerable and marginalized people in food-insecure areas, the emergency operation placed women, children, and persons with disabilities at the heart of its response efforts. The programme supported people in multiple ways, including providing food, cash and vouchers and supplying raw materials to sustain critical national social protection programmes, such as school feeding and the *Thripasha* fortified food programme for pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children.

Arul's goal is to provide his children with a good education; he dreams of setting up his poultry farm one day. "If I get the right assistance to set up my own business, I can support myself and will no longer have to rely on others."

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises



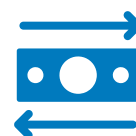
1 million schoolchildren supported with school meals through NSMP



1.2 million people assisted with cash-based transfers and food



12,817 mt of rice, maize and soya distributed to ensure continuation of school meals and Thripasha programmes



USD 11.7 million worth of cash and vouchers disbursed to crisis-affected people

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on ensuring the most vulnerable populations in Sri Lanka have access to food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises. Concerning levels of food insecurity were reported across Sri Lanka in 2023, with a significant proportion of households consuming inadequate diets, and resorting to food- and livelihood-based coping mechanisms to put food on the table.

WFP continued to assist crisis-affected people in 19 districts with cash-based transfers, value vouchers and food while also supporting national social protection programmes such as the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) and the *Thripasha* programme. This included fortified rice and red lentils for school meals, maize and soya for the production of *Thripasha*, and rice, oil, and lentils as part of its in-kind distribution. The provision of these commodities supported over 1 million schoolchildren, and more than 592,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 36-59 months to meet their food and nutrition needs. WFP provided cash, vouchers and food (rice, oil and lentils) to over 1.2 million individuals, which enabled them to purchase essential items while also boosting local markets.

The CFSAM analysis captured vulnerabilities faced by persons with disabilities (PWD) related to food security in the face of the economic crisis, which informed the targeting standard operating procedures. Additionally, to understand the benefits received by households with PWDs and the impact the crisis had on them, human interest stories including written case studies and videos were developed.

WFP supported 5,586 MAM children in Nuwara Eliya and Anuradhapura districts by providing food baskets with nutritious food. WFP collaborated with the Sri Lanka College of Paediatricians on a research study to determine the efficacy of specific interventions to improve growth parameters of MAM children in the context of economic and food crises.

In 2023, WFP continued to manage beneficiary identities through WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE). Data exchange between WFP and partners was carried out through secure folders (SharePoint).

Resources Overview

Strategic Outcome 1 was the largest component of the CSP with a needs-based plan of USD 55 million, or 81 percent of WFP's total needs-based plan-for 2023. While resources for humanitarian operations globally remained strained, with strong donor support carrying into 2023, WFP mitigated food pipeline disruptions by adopting hybrid distribution modalities such as providing beneficiaries with cash plus food.

The Strategic Outcome was funded at 68 percent against its needs-based plan, allowing WFP to achieve committed outreach and results. WFP's total expenditure under this outcome was 97 percent, with the rest carried over to 2024.

Outputs

WFP doubled its value voucher activities in 2023 and overachieved against what was planned in 2023 for value vouchers by more than two times, as WFP was able to quickly switch between modalities depending on the operational environment, ensuring timely assistance. Value vouchers provided recipients with flexibility in terms of usage, enabling them to prioritize immediate essential items.

WFP provided support to the national *Thripasha* programme in 2023, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. However, WFP reached fewer individuals than planned because of delays in production and distribution. Production and provision of *Thripasha* will continue throughout the first quarter of 2024, utilizing the raw materials (soya and maize) procured by WFP.

Outcomes

WFP adjusted its transfer values in 2023 based on the CFSAM findings, contributing to an overall improvement in the food security situation compared to 2022 (the proportion of food insecure people declined from 28 percent in 2022 to 17 percent). While headline inflation saw a steady decrease in 2023, prices of essential commodities remained higher than in pre-crisis times, impacting the purchasing power of households, especially female-headed ones.

WFP conducted monthly post-distribution monitoring for the emergency response to measure the results of assistance provided, across all modalities under this Strategic Outcome.

The data suggest an overall reduction in consumption-based coping strategies after cash-based transfer (CBT) interventions and general food distribution (GFD), indicating an overall improvement as a result of WFP interventions. A similar pattern is observed in livelihood-coping strategies, with fewer households using coping strategies over time, as the economic crisis saw an improvement. However, consumption in women-headed households saw a deterioration initially, largely due to heightened vulnerability attributed to caregiver responsibilities, lack of employment opportunities, reduced purchasing power and preconceived social norms dictating women and girls eat last and less. The results show that female-headed households (Group 3 GFD) have reduced the use of livelihood-based coping strategies, with 31 percent of households not using livelihood coping strategies compared to the baseline of 15 percent. WFP programming and targeting focuses on female-headed households to improve their food consumption and food security status.

Partnerships

WFP's main partner continues to be the Government, with a dedicated Partnership Secretariat within the Presidential Secretariat to manage this cooperation. WFP engages with technical line agencies through a Technical Steering Committee, coordinated by the Partnership Secretariat, to ensure the effective implementation of government-led programmes on nutrition, school feeding, resilience, and emergency preparedness and response. At ground-level, WFP implemented directly with the government at the provincial, district, divisional, and village levels, ensuring no efforts are duplicated, and no parallel systems are created. This is seen as WFP's strength among donors in-country.

Lessons Learned

WFP was able to switch between transfer modalities such as value vouchers, cash-based transfers through bank accounts, immediate cash (cash over the counter) and cash in envelope, ensuring assistance was received by those who needed it the most. Transfer values were adjusted based on findings such as the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, market monitoring assessments, food basket calculations, and in consultation with the cash working group. Amid varied processing times associated with the different modalities, WFP continuously monitored and assessed the modalities, to ensure they reached the targeted households in a timely manner. WFP had set up mobile shops and temporary outlets (as part of its voucher programme), partnering with the country's largest retail chain, which was accessible to people in remote locations, and saved travel costs.

WFP, in collaboration with the Regional Bureau, piloted financial and institutional capacity and coordination assessments which informed WFP's future technical assistance to the NSMP. This included advocacy on increasing SF public financing and institutional coordination improvements.

GAM-M

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 1 of Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected in the score of 4. WFP strategically directed its efforts towards the most vulnerable segments of the population, encompassing men, women, boys, and girls, considering their intersectional diversities such as disability, chronic illness, pregnancy, and breastfeeding. These factors were identified through the comprehensive Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission conducted during the emergency response phase. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse training sessions were conducted for partner staff to ensure accountability measures are followed. WFP also continued monitoring the best transfer modality based on vulnerabilities for women-headed households, persons with disabilities, and other

such vulnerabilities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: By 2027, targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8000 days of life



936,900 schoolchildren and adults reached through SBCC approaches



1,517 schools supported through home-grown school feeding



2,431 individuals strengthened with livelihood skills

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on improving the nutrition of targeted groups (pregnant and breastfeeding women, children and youth (up to 21 years of age)) and strengthening nutrition-sensitive and specific programmes focusing particularly on the first 8,000 days of life. Evidence highlights the pivotal role nutrition plays in human capital development, but many Sri Lankan children face undernutrition, emerging overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies, impeding their potential. Although human development continues over a lifetime, good health and nutrition are critical in the first 8,000 days, to reduce the likelihood of wasting, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies.

To address nutrition gaps, WFP provided support to the Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) to address nutrition gaps. This was primarily through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP provided technical and financial support by assisting in surveys such as the school caterer capacity assessment, provided inputs to the Ministry of Education for the development of guidelines such as the HGSF Implementing Guide and facilitated the National HGSF Technical Advisory Group. Through the HGSF, WFP promoted a nutrition-sensitive approach through the integration of nutrition-sensitive objectives and indicators in the HGSF implementation guidelines, alongside the inclusion of the promotion of increased production of nutritionally dense crops in the micro-farms and as well as protein-rich food such as eggs.

In 2023, WFP expanded its HGSF programme to three additional districts, bringing the total number of districts to seven. Through this programme, WFP supported;

1. The economic stability of the NSMP, benefiting local farmers who supply school meals by enhancing their economic well-being, reducing costs per meal and addressing gender disparities and;
2. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) interventions, which promoted healthy eating practices and food safety among schoolchildren, teachers and parents.

WFP conducted training sessions in agriculture, poultry rearing, Monitoring and Evaluation, cash management, food safety, women empowerment, provided utensils, improved poultry farming infrastructure, and raised awareness of the importance of nutrition and food safety. These trainings benefitted HGSF beneficiaries (SMP caterers and farmers), implementing partners, stakeholders (provincial, zonal divisional) and education, agriculture, livestock and health staff.

Resources Overview

The needs-based plan for Strategic Outcome 2 amounted to USD 3.2 million, 5 percent of the CSP's total needs-based plan. The strategic outcome was fully funded, with the majority of the funds coming from the multi-year contribution that runs up to the end of 2024. Implementation of SO2 activities was slightly slower than planned since the Government and other stakeholders including WFP itself, were primarily focused on emergency response and recovery activities. Balance resources will be transferred to 2024, to continue supporting the NSMP and HGSF programmes.

Outputs

Building on the achievements in 2022, WFP has expanded its HGSF programme to the districts of Kilinochchi, Matale, and Monaragala in 2023 and increased the number of students covered by the programme from 127,072 to 199,855. Out of the 7,917 schools supported in 2023, 1,517 schools were supported through HGSF, nearly twice the planned number, due to additional funding received. Nuwara Eliya, one of the new districts selected, hosted the stakeholder meetings to scale up HGSF.

In 2023, WFP assisted 2,431 school meal caterers (69 percent female) with farming tools, utensils (cooking pots and carrier containers), knowledge of poultry farming, low-cost technology and improved farming practices, just under the planned number of 2,640. To improve access to nutritious meals for schoolchildren, 148 female

suppliers supported the HGSF programme, lower than the planned 220, due to the delay in implementation. However, WFP built, restored and rehabilitated 300 water points for smallholder farmers, an overachievement compared to the planned 220.

As part of WFP's initiative to promote healthy behaviours and nutrition practices among school children, SBCC materials (videos of puppet shows, story books and teacher guidebooks) were prepared and distributed to schools, reaching nearly 200,000 schoolchildren.

Outcomes

The continuous supply of school meals to children through NSMP has led to a tangible rise in attendance rates and student retention rates. Students are more likely to participate in educational activities when their basic dietary requirements and nutritional needs are met. Planned NSMP activities were redirected to Strategic Outcome 1 (emergency response) [1].

The provision of comprehensive training programmes and essential tools for crop cultivation, along with assistance for poultry cages, has played a pivotal role in enhancing the capacities of school meal providers. Consequently, this holistic approach benefits not only the school children but also uplifts the livelihoods of caterers and producers, contributing to the overall development and sustainability of the NSMP and the local economy.

Partnerships

WFP worked with government partners in the area of nutrition improvement, coordinating at the national, provincial and zonal levels with the Ministry of Education on the implementation of the school meals programme. WFP, with leadership of the Partnerships Secretariat and support from government officers, implemented and expanded the HGSF programme, with valuable technical inputs from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Department and Ministry of Health.

Lessons Learned

The operational model of HGSF was re-consulted with relevant officials of the districts and provincial councils in 2023, where the orientation of the project to the new districts was also conducted. For sustainability, it was agreed that project activities should be carried out under the supervision of the Provincial Council Chief Secretary (whose purview NSMP implementation falls under) with support from the Divisional Secretary through the District Secretary.

To enhance HGSF and become more community-centric, opinions of external stakeholder ministries were obtained. Workshops and training on the selection of divisions and participants, identification of needs, and preparation of budgets were conducted in the relevant districts in collaboration with and guidance of government officials.

In 2024, as part of the HGSF programme, WFP aims to assist individuals who have previously been capacitated to agriculture and poultry farming activities by linking them to the NSMP. This linkage is two-pronged, wherein, nutritious meals will be provided to students while the caterers also have a financial gain.

WFP's support for the preparation of the NSMP guideline is a crucial endeavour aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of a comprehensive and nutritious meal plan for students across the nation.

GAM-M

Gender integration was fully implemented in Strategic Outcome 2, earning a GaM score of 4. WFP aimed to empower women caterers by providing technical training on improved home gardening and poultry, along with equipment like chicken coops and water storage tanks to enhance their entrepreneurial skills. An SBCC campaign targeted school children and adults to challenge negative gender stereotypes related to nutrition, as well as the time allocated to caregiving and other productive work done by women caterers. Children's school nutrition storybooks and puppet shows were designed to incorporate gender components, promoting the idea that both girls and boys require equal or equitable nutrition intake between the ages of 5 and 10 and beyond. The materials also featured characters breaking traditional stereotypes in activities such as sports.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and lactating women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: By 2027, communities in Sri Lanka have strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate change and other risks with improved sustainability of livelihoods



750 individuals benefited from assets and climate adaptation practices



50 workshops and meetings organized to facilitate market linkages



75 assets constructed and rehabilitated for diversified livelihoods

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable Sri Lankan communities to natural hazards, climate change and other risks, enabling them to build sustainable livelihoods and improve their food security and nutrition. This strategic outcome contributes to WFP's global goal of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 13 (Climate Action), particularly focused on climate change adaptation and achieving improved and sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers.

WFP achieved this through:

- Providing climate information and advisory services to help farmers make informed decisions and protect their crops.
- Supporting communities in diversifying their livelihoods, restoring natural resources, and accessing clean energy.
- Empowering smallholder farmers with better agricultural skills, market access, and financial services.
- Improving access to social protection mechanisms that help communities cope with shocks and adapt to climate change.
- Establishing partnerships with government agencies, private sector entities, and UN agencies. WFP's work was gender-responsive and inclusive, addressing the specific needs of marginalized groups.

Initiatives were undertaken by WFP, in collaboration with the Government, to aid micro and small agribusinesses, establish market connections, and provide training to students, young entrepreneurs, and farmers in agribusiness development. These endeavors collectively contributed to agricultural recovery, sustainability, and market expansion. According to WFP's end-line survey, the adoption of new technologies (milk storing facilities, food processing equipment, smoked fish units, etc) in targeted communities resulted in lower production costs and reduced post-harvest losses and increasing income.

Working in collaboration with the Department of Samurdhi Development (DSD), WFP provided financial assistance to households, who received electronic vouchers totalling LKR 52,500 spread over three months (monthly voucher value of LKR 17,500) to help them meet their essential needs. In addition, the initiative strengthened the capacity of 25 small retail businesses, through standardizing shops and providing training on retailer business management, digital devices and apps, reimbursement processes, and prefinancing. This voucher programme boosted local food systems by encouraging people to purchase local food and supported female-headed micro-retailers with business opportunities so they could earn an income. This can lead to increased demand for products from local farmers and producers, encouraging more farmers to use sustainable and eco-friendly farming practices. The project connected different groups involved in rural supply chains, such as Government cooperative societies, farmers, local retailers and social protection beneficiaries. The overarching goal was to enhance food and nutrition outcomes for the most vulnerable populations.

Resources Overview

The CSP allocated 2 percent of its budget to Strategic Outcome 3. Available funds (USD 6.4 million) surpassed the revised need-based plan (USD 1.5 million), representing a four-fold resource coverage. WFP has utilized 82 percent of these resources, demonstrating effective adaptation to evolving needs.

Outputs

To support agricultural recovery and sustainability, climate change adaptation and resilience-building initiatives were implemented, supporting 750 people against a planned 1,000. WFP conducted 50 training sessions in 2023, exceeding its target of 30, for Farmers' Organization leaders and technical extension officers, focusing on irrigation and water management. Over 400 participants attended WFP-facilitated vocational and livelihood skills programmes,

WFP constructed, restored and maintained 61 water ponds and 14 climate adaptation assets (agro wells, community water reservoirs and rainwater ponds) which enhanced water management skills, leading to increased irrigation and higher crop yields. These assets have had a positive impact on the ecosystem, as observed through AIMS satellite imagery.

WFP facilitated over 50 events to facilitate market linkages, which contributed to agricultural recovery, sustainability and market expansion. Out of a planned 1000, 962 memberships of 69 smallholder farmer aggregations were supported in 2023, mainly through asset transfers and technical support such as cold storage facilities, smoked fish units, ice plants and veterinary services for dairy farming.

Outcome

The communities targeted by these resilience-building initiatives have embraced new technologies and climate change adaptation strategies, leading to significant advantages. Firstly, this adoption has resulted in reduced production costs and a decrease in post-harvest losses. Consequently, the income of these communities has witnessed a substantial increase (20-50 percent), as evidenced by WFP's end-line surveys. This boost in income has granted them greater financial capacity, enabling them to secure their livelihoods. Compared to the baseline, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption has increased after WFP interventions, surpassing the 2023 target.

Furthermore, the technical support provided through these projects has played a pivotal role in bringing about positive change. In the dairy sector, milk producers have reported important gains, with an increase in the production of milk. This increased productivity has empowered producers to carry out essential upgrades to their cowsheds and production assets, further enhancing the sustainability of their operations. Additionally, the rehabilitation of reservoirs has had a transformative impact, effectively doubling agricultural production for smallholder farmers. Moreover, the beneficiaries of these initiatives have made significant strides in enhancing their water management skills, leading to increased irrigation practices and, consequently, higher crop yields.

The impact of these projects extends beyond immediate economic benefits. Satellite imagery has revealed that the project's assets have had a favourable influence on the local ecosystem, contributing to ecological well-being and environmental sustainability.

Partnerships

WFP continued its strong engagement with government partners, particularly through a dedicated partnerships secretariat within the Presidential Secretariat that coordinated engagement with relevant line agencies through a Technical Steering Committee. WFP also provided technical support to national and subnational institutions to build adaptation and resilience to climate change through the adoption of robust national policies like the National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan, and revised Nationally Determined Contributions. WFP continued to collaborate with FAO, IFAD, and other UN agencies to maximise resources for resilience programming and evidence generation. WFP also continued active dialogue with relevant donors, private sector, and civil society partners; as well as with the SUN Business Network and SUN Peoples' Forum.

WFP sustained funding for a fourth year through engagement with South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives to strengthen smallholder farmers' capacities to reduce post-harvest loss. WFP also works with the same communities with different funding streams, which contributes to building resilience.

Lessons Learned

Community feedback and end-line survey results indicate that families have adopted more climate-resilient livelihoods, improved food security and nutrition, and strengthened their capacity to withstand shocks. These lessons highlight the importance of a sustained, integrated approach to addressing food security and resilience in vulnerable communities. By tailoring training programmes for government extension officers and reaching out to farmers, along with providing specialized post-harvest management training to rice millers and off-farm enterprises, not only has WFP facilitated the transfer of knowledge and technology from China as part of South-South and Triangular Cooperation but has also demonstrated the potential for substantial income growth for up to 30 percent for the participants.

WFP will expand its targeting strategy to engage with aggregators, recognizing their integral role in the post-harvest management process. Furthermore, there is an opportunity to institute a sustainable business model that encourages collaboration and knowledge exchange.

GAM-M

Gender integration was fully implemented in Strategic Outcome 3, earning a GaM score of 4. This strategic outcome and activity encompassed programmes targeting the development of livelihood capacities for both women and men.

The country strategic plan acknowledges gender and intersectional analysis in terms of access to information, autonomy, and leadership, as well as limited opportunities for women due to negative social norms and practices hindering empowerment. The seasonal livelihood planning manages to include the voices of women, men, youth, and children in the planning process.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: By 2027, national and subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka have enhanced capacity to enable adaptive and resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition



3 national policies and strategies strengthened



1,575 government staff engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives



400 training sessions organized to enhance national stakeholder capacities

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on improving the capacity of Sri Lanka's institutions at both national and subnational levels towards enhancing adaptive and resilient food systems.

WFP initiated the rice fortification project linked with the school meals programme in Sri Lanka. This will help ensure the meals are more nutritious for the children while also addressing the micronutrient deficiency in the country. WFP facilitated technical forums and national programmes in collaboration with Government agencies to work towards improving the nutrition status.

WFP strengthened the capacities of the Government in developing risk-sensitive plans, eco-system based disaster risk reduction (DRR) pilot measures, and gender-responsive DRR strategies, and conducted a series of workshops to bolster local systems.

WFP actively engaged with the Government and technical agencies on including disability indicators in the national census and trained the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) on integrating disability disaggregated data in the national census in 2024. WFP, together with HQ, conducted a study to chart the user experience of people with disabilities, to gain deeper insight into their experience throughout the CBT process, spanning from redemption to expenditure. WFP organized workshops to authenticate the findings, with the participation of staff, cooperating partners, staff from partner banks, organizations of people with disabilities, and civil society organizations.

With WFP's advocacy efforts, during the GSMC high-level forum held in France, the Ministry of Education pledged to double the number of schoolchildren it will support (from 1.1 to 2.9 million children, including children aged from 10 to 16) and to triple its budget allocated to this public policy by 2030.

WFP kickstarted rice fortification interventions in 2023 together with the National Food Promotion Board. WFP conducted a landscape analysis for rice fortification in the country, cost-benefit analysis and feasibility of rice fortification to SMP and a study on the acceptability of fortified rice for SMP before the interventions.

WFP has been involved in a series of capacity-strengthening programmes targeting Ministry of Education officials. These programmes facilitated effective collaborations and provided technical inputs to ensure the smooth execution of the NSMP. The capacity-building programmes focused on food safety, monitoring and evaluation, implementation of new changes and circulars, and nutrition awareness.

In 2023, WFP contributed to national system strengthening by providing training to Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) to enhance their capacities in conducting market monitoring, which HARTI will assess periodically. DCS was capacitated to conduct advanced analyses on food security, including small-area estimation techniques and economic crisis impact assessments. WFP also advocated for the inclusion of food security indicators on regular assessments, including the national census scheduled for 2024.

Resources Overview

Strategic Outcome 4 represents 3 percent of the overall needs-based plan in 2023, amounting to USD 2.1 million. Available funds (USD 6.3 million) surpassed the needs-based plan. This SO had an expenditure of 44 percent against its needs-based plan.

Outputs

WFP capacitated 1,575 government and public sector staff through 400 training programmes and technical assistance initiatives on risk-sensitive planning, disaster risk reduction and climate change. WFP's support has served to strengthen ICT for DRM in the country, having successfully launched the Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM), a web-based climate risk monitoring system with data and information to support risk-informed

decision-making in Sri Lanka. These trainings, conducted in close collaboration with the Government and relevant Ministries, focused on disaster risk management, GIS and remote sensing techniques, risk-sensitive planning, disaster risk reduction and climate change. To address high-risk areas in the dry zone, WFP implemented ecosystem-based DRR measures in collaboration with relevant technical agencies and community-based organizations. These measures included renovating abandoned water reservoirs, removing invasive plants from reservoirs and land areas, demarcating water reservoirs, initiating reforestation projects, and establishing fire belts. In the context of climate information, training was provided on climate information analysis and decision-making for national and district Emergency Operation Center (EOC) staff. Awareness sessions on ECO-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) training for local Government technical officers were also conducted.

WFP assisted HARTI and the Department of Agriculture with technical modification of their price monitoring system (from manual to digital). WFP also piloted the District Food Security Network (DFSN) to enhance national food systems, achieving the planned number for 2023.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health to initiate rice fortification in the country, by finalizing the proposal with the National Food Promotion Board, initiating the renovation process at the Rice Blending facility in Anuradhapura. WFP also initiated discussions with the relevant stakeholders to plan the distribution of fortified rice.

Two symposia were conducted in collaboration with the College of Community Physicians and the Perinatal Society of Sri Lanka. The themes focused on emergency response and nutrition management throughout the life course. Additionally, a consultative workshop was organized for National Nutrition Month 2023, themed "Investing in Nutrition - The Wiser Way Forward." This event, in collaboration with UNICEF, SUN PF, and the Ministry of Health, involved around 60 Civil Society Organizations.

WFP provided technical support in the area of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) management, focusing on the continuation of *Thripasha* nutrition food supplementation and the development of an alternative rice-based product (considering the availability of raw materials) to address potential nutrition gaps and issues. These initiatives and technical support helped the Ministry of Health and Sri Lanka Thripasha Limited staff sustain the quality-of-service provision in addressing the MAM issue in the country.

Outcomes

In 2023, WFP continued to strengthen the institutional capacities of national actors. WFP in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre (DMC), undertook initiatives for the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). This involved sharing a midterm review on SFDRR implementation and monitoring with key stakeholders and conducting Disaster Risk Management (DRM) progress review meetings.

WFP finalized and established three national policies and systems, namely, the National Disaster Preparedness Plan for the period 2023-2030, revision of the National Emergency Operation Plan for the period 2023-2028 and DFSN incorporated into the national food security policy.

WFP in collaboration with the Department of Meteorology enabled near real-time monitoring of climate information through the PRISM system, contributing significantly to risk-informed decision-making across the sectors for managing climate risks more effectively. Regarding marine environmental protection, assistance was extended in a national-level review of spill contingency plans post-ship fire incident, incorporating Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) Response Operation Guidelines. Furthermore, support was provided for the conduct of a national-level tsunami early warning dissemination simulation, fostering coordination among key stakeholders.

A multi-hazard approach was adopted, leading to the development of a manual for Simulation-Based Training on Multi-Hazard Scenarios and Complex Emergencies. A Training of Trainers programme for health authorities ensued. Monsoon preparedness activities were undertaken in collaboration with disaster management agencies and local authorities for both southwest and northeast monsoons, based on monsoon forecasts.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Education in bringing the new changes to the circular on NSMP, by providing technical assistance on planning the menu for school meals.

Partnerships

WFP is actively collaborating with the Government of Sri Lanka, specifically focusing on supporting the implementation of national and local-level Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management programmes. The collaboration has resulted in the establishment of the SFDRR monitoring forum in December 2023. This forum is a testament to WFP's commitment to a comprehensive and inclusive approach to disaster management, bringing together various stakeholders such as government entities, civil society, UN agencies, academia, media, and private sector institutions. This collective effort emphasizes the importance of a multi-faceted approach to addressing disaster risks at both national and local levels.

WFP has played a pivotal role in facilitating coordination between disaster management and other key ministries and humanitarian actors involved in DRR. WFP is actively contributing to the development of the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) for the period 2023-2030. This strategic plan is anticipated to be instrumental in optimizing resources, integrating disaster management into broader development planning initiatives, and strengthening mechanisms for preparedness and response to disasters.

WFP continued its engagement with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN), spearheading advocacy initiatives with private sector companies. WFP made headway in raising awareness within various industries and sectors on the nexus between nutrition, education, and well-being.

WFP is a proactive member of the National Steering Committees, Maternal and Child Nutrition Subcommittee, and the Supplementary Feeding, and Fortification Technical Advisory Committee coordinated by the Ministry of Health.

Lessons Learned

Looking ahead to 2024, WFP aims to strengthen its engagement with the private sector towards enhancing their involvement in disaster management. WFP aims to guide and support the integration of gender and inclusion in disaster risk reduction (DRR) platforms and activities, including in policy and plan revision, sectoral coordination, and implementation. This emphasizes the importance of utilizing diverse perspectives and expertise in shaping effective disaster management strategies.

WFP is facilitating the collaboration of the National Food Promotion Board with private partners to strengthen the production capacity of fortified rice through a public-private partnership model. This is a new learning experience and an opportunity for the sustainability of the NSMP.

GAM-M

Strategic Outcome 4, covering emergency preparedness and school meals, achieved a GAM score of 4. Natural disasters like floods, cyclones, and landslides are significant events. Incorporating a gender and age perspective into disaster preparedness activities is crucial. The baseline study underwent a rigorous gender and inclusion analysis. Under Activity 4, WFP ensured active and inclusive participation in community-based disaster risk reduction for women, men, children, and the elderly at local and national levels. Government partners were trained on gender and intersectional analysis in five districts, guiding them to develop gender-inclusive DRR strategic plans. Consultations for emergency preparedness capacity indicators included engaging with women's ministry officials, government stakeholders, and civil society organizations focused on women's rights, gender equality, empowerment, and those working with persons with disabilities. The school feeding and nutrition programmes included gender and nutrition behaviour change interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

A robust educational foundation sets the stage for increased opportunities for women. Sri Lanka made commendable strides in women's health and education, achieving near-universal literacy rates with a female literacy rate of 92.4 percent as of 2020 [1]. However, disparities persist in economic participation, political representation, and societal norms.

According to the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index, Sri Lanka ranked 110 out of 146 countries, reflecting challenges in the political and economic participation of women. In the labour force, women's participation is only 31 percent, less than half compared with men at 69 percent [2]. The political landscape also exhibits gender imbalances, with only 5.4 percent of parliamentary seats held by women as of February 2021.

One in four women above the age of 15 has experienced sexual violence, according to the 2019 Women's Wellbeing Survey. Gender-based violence, unpaid care work, and the inadequate representation of women in power contribute to this decline in gender equality. Additionally, nutritional disparities among adolescent girls and women contribute to undernutrition, with iron deficiency rates three times higher in adolescent girls than boys. This nutritional challenge persists into adulthood, where one-third of pregnant and lactating women are anaemic, perpetuating an intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP's targeting included women-headed households and households with pregnant and breastfeeding women in its emergency response. Out of the people reached, 57 percent were women and girls. This included beneficiaries belonging to all age groups and was covered by general food distribution, cash base transfer programmes, food transfers to sustain the national school meal programme and the government-led *Thripasha* programme during the economic crisis through providing maize and soya for continued production this ensured that pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 5 who are nutritionally vulnerable received their nutrition supplement regularly.

Linking both Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3, WFP utilized e-vouchers to enhance local markets by empowering micro retailers (managed by women) who were already beneficiaries registered under the *Samurdhi* development programme. These vouchers were utilized to supply essential goods to communities facing food insecurity and it also reduced the time burden to reach the urban centres to access their benefits. Not only did this pilot benefit households, it also empowered women-led small businesses giving them additional financial, technical and technological support. Through the lessons learnt and best practices, the project seeks to expand in 2024.

WFP capacitated government staff in five districts to conduct gender assessments for Emergency Preparedness and Response, which resulted in them consulting women, men, girls and boys in the districts through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The tool was designed to assess gender-specific roles and responsibilities, access and control of resources specific to emergency preparedness, participation and power of the men, women, girls and boys in the response to engage in the emergency planning and/or response and capacities and vulnerabilities. The emergency preparedness capacity indicator workshops included two gender and inclusion capacity indicators.

In the area of Strategic Outcome 2 within the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) programme, WFP supported women to establish their home gardens, develop poultry sheds and provided essential technical training to sustain their catering enterprise beyond the school meals programme. This programme contributed to addressing several gender inequalities including discriminatory practices restricting women's employment opportunities, challenges experienced by women in accessing training, technologies, and productive inputs for agricultural and livestock production. WFP utilized education and entertainment materials such as story books and puppet show DVDs to reach schoolchildren with social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) messages that contained gender sensitization messages (promoting shared responsibility between adult men and women for nutrition, nutrition requirements and messages of equality).

WFP is including Sri Lanka in an operational study on gender-transformative approaches for WFP-supported school-based health and nutrition programmes in Asia and the Pacific. Findings from this study will inform WFP and the government on entry points to integrate a gender-transformative approach into the HGSP programme.

WFP also conducted training of trainers sessions for teachers on SBCC. The SBCC guidebook, recommends employing various interactive tools such as storybooks, drama and role play, designing nutrition corners, puppet shows, and creating food plate designs. These mechanisms are intended to serve as effective means for instigating behavioural changes among children. The objective is to enhance the nutritional intake of both boys and girls, recognizing the different vulnerabilities they may face during adolescence if proper nutrition is not prioritized between the ages of 5 to 10 years.

Notably, a larger proportion of women are making decisions on assistance received throughout all Phases, which may reflect that food preparation for the household is socially assigned to women, therefore allowing a higher autonomy in this space. However, it must be taken into account that women-headed households were among the target beneficiaries, which could reflect the higher percentages from the monitoring reports.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

In 2023, WFP's operating environment faced a complex protection landscape marked by civil unrest, evolving economic challenges, and environmental hazards. Affected populations continued to grapple with the ramifications of economic adjustments, including austerity measures and price hikes. Rain-triggered floods and landslides during monsoon seasons posed additional threats. Recent reports revealed states of acute food insecurity, particularly among chronically vulnerable households, notably in the estate sector and those reliant on the informal sector [1]. Populations such as children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with disabilities, women-headed households, and marginalized ethnic and religious groups, bore disproportionate impacts. Disruptions in sexual and reproductive health services, exacerbated by difficulties in accessing healthcare for pregnant and breastfeeding women in rural areas, were also observed. Alarming increases in domestic violence, gender-based violence, and serious child protection incidents were reported, exacerbated by the current crisis. The shortage of resources for protection service providers, overcrowded safe houses for women, and inadequate financial support for those at risk were among the other protection concerns.

WFP undertook measures to comply with the principles of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and minimize protection risks. A pivotal initiative involved the rapid and strategic scaling up of the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), which consisted of three channels: a helpline, postal mail and email. This was complemented with weekly coordination calls on the emergency response with cooperating partners (CPs), Sarvodaya and World Vision, for regular updates on the concerns of the affected populations. This proactive approach enabled the handling of 13,300 cases in 2023. The CFM played a vital role in reaching beneficiaries encountering challenges with not having received the necessary information to redeem their cash assistance due to outdated data or changes of SIMs. It also served as an essential channel for affected populations to rely on, for accurate and prompt answers for their questions and complaints.

Sri Lanka is leading the way globally in completing the standardization of its Community Feedback Mechanism using the SugarCRM software in March 2023. This technological integration facilitated the disaggregation of CFM data, enabling the generation of reports and automatic internal escalations to manage and track complaints and feedback. The standardization of the system resulted in faster case closures (98 percent of total cases closed in December 2023), demonstrating a commitment to continuous improvement in addressing complaints and feedback. The CFM was able to swiftly flag and address common issues reported during the emergency response by detecting trends in CFM data. For example, when a surge in misinformation and rumours regarding WFP assistance was observed, field staff and CPs were alerted and instructed to strengthen community sensitization efforts and prioritize clear, consistent, and accurate messaging.

The CFM demonstrated substantial success in aligning with protection and AAP indicators. Notably, 42 percent of the cases logged pertained to complaints by individuals not receiving the Money Tracking Control Number (MTCN) for Western Union cash-based transfers, attributed to frequent SIM changes and outdated beneficiary data. The CFM played a pivotal role in reaching and sensitizing these beneficiaries, addressing previous concerns over lower redemption rates.

Of the CFM users, 74 percent were female while 26 percent were male, which suggests a notable gender disparity. Given the comparatively higher vulnerability of women among affected populations, a higher number of females were targeted through the response innately increasing the increased CFM users being female. This could also signify challenges faced by women in the community in understanding or accessing their benefits that warrant their increased engagement with the CFM. Additionally, 61 percent of users reached the Sinhala helpline while 39 percent of users reached the Tamil helpline, ensuring linguistic inclusivity. The different CFM channels adopted were postal mail, helplines, email and operators to ensure accessibility and cater to the different needs of affected populations.

In line with WFP's people-centered approach, a rapid protection and gender assessment were conducted in four districts where PlugPAY (a digital payment solution without using third parties) was piloted. This assessment explored decision making habits of households through a gender lens and assessed potential protection risks associated with

making women the principal beneficiaries. Regular field visits were conducted to monitor compliance with AAP standards, and to ensure protection risks were promptly addressed.

Protection risks were further mitigated and inclusion was promoted through the application of targeting criteria in line with AAP and protection principles. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities, households with chronic illnesses, isolated elderly, and women-headed households were identified as particularly vulnerable groups and prioritized for targeting. Careful exclusion criteria were set and targeting criteria were accompanied by accurate and clear definitions and scope that were properly communicated to affected communities to ensure accountability and transparency. Further, in a noteworthy instance, two protection-related cases related to beneficiary and staff safety because of escalating community tensions due to scarcity of resources were promptly identified and successfully de-escalated through coordinated efforts with WFP field staff, CPs and government personnel.

To reinforce messaging on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), this information was highlighted in visibility materials, underscoring the commitment to ensure that affected populations are assured of safe and dignified treatment during the emergency response. WFP appointed three field-based PSEA focal points in addition to the Deputy Country Director and Gender and Protection Officer, all of whom underwent dedicated PSEA training. CPs were also instructed to comply with the Secretary General's Bulletin Special measures for PSEA as per the conditions stated in the Field Level Agreement and received PSEA awareness training by WFP.

WFP piloted the new corporate I-CARA tool in the fourth quarter of 2023, with an extensive desk review to inform context analysis. The second phase related to integrated risk assessment will be supported by primary data collection and is planned to be completed in the first quarter of 2024. It is noteworthy that the analytical efforts and participatory assessments conducted for the I-CARA are concurrently utilized to guide the formulation of a Community Engagement Action Plan, slated for finalization in 2024.

Notably, a partnership with UNFPA Sri Lanka, along with Western Union, facilitated the implementation of the Cash Plus Programme, providing an additional LKR 5,000 (USD 16) to vulnerable groups in WFP-assisted districts in the first quarter of 2023. This initiative aimed to support economic resilience and dignity, particularly for pregnant and breastfeeding women, aligning with the overarching goals of strengthening maternal health and increasing access to medical facilities.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data provided valuable insights into the realities faced by affected populations. Encouragingly, 100 percent expressed feeling safe and dignified throughout the process, emphasizing the success of protection measures in maintaining a secure environment. The Community Engagement Action Plan is planned to be drafted in early 2024 in consultation with programme teams, UN agencies and the AAP Working Group.

Over 592,189 children and adults had access to safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who assist affected populations, nearly 100,000 more than the baseline figure of 404,175.

In 2023, challenges related to appeals against inclusion and exclusion and a surge in complaints on selection criteria and targeting, were also reflected through PDM data and the CBT-DI user journey study. WFP hopes to take this as a significant lesson learned and engage in better and increased communication and information dissemination efforts with affected populations. This will be a key highlight in the Community Engagement for AAP (CE4AAP) Action Plan in 2024.

Additionally, in 2024, WFP plans to engage in more PSEA awareness-raising, including through inter-agency efforts in addition to re-doing PSEA IEC materials.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Sri Lanka is renowned for its biodiversity in the Asian region; however, environmental issues have escalated in recent years. Vulnerability to climate change, deforestation, soil and coastal degradation, and waste management pose challenges for this island nation. Livelihoods dependent on agriculture are highly sensitive to climate shocks, pushing communities into increased food insecurity and disrupting food systems. Erratic rainfall and rising temperatures further disrupt agricultural cycles, affecting crop yields and water availability, and intensifying risks to food security.

To address these challenges, WFP conducted periodic training for smallholder farmers, focusing on restoring and maintaining reservoir ecosystems. These trainings emphasized regular maintenance and efficient water management, resulting in increased yields and contributing to mitigating flood risks, cultivation damage, soil degradation, and water scarcity.

WFP also supported fish farming in inland reservoirs through inputs and training, including stocking fish seeds, providing fishing gear, offering technical training, developing business plans, and providing both training and kilns for fish processing. The goal was to achieve a sustainable increase in harvest, and improve fish processing for enhanced quality, market presence, and income growth while minimizing or eliminating negative impacts on the environment. Fish harvesting, being an environmentally friendly livelihood activity, doesn't involve artificial feed or fuel-powered boats. The introduction of improved kilns and practices, shifting from traditional methods, reduces the use of firewood, thereby decreasing the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

As part of the adoption of digital agriculture, WFP introduced the use of drones to apply agrochemicals and fertilizers to corn crops, educating smallholder farmers about minimizing the use of environmentally harmful chemicals.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP community consultations serve to identify, manage, and mitigate the adverse effects of projects on the environment and local communities. This process establishes a framework for planning, executing, and evaluating an organization's response to these impacts, fostering ongoing improvements in outcomes. Through these consultations, WFP ensures its activities enable organizations align with environmental protection objectives tailored to specific locations in accordance with WFP environmental policy guidelines.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Affirming WFP's commitment to SDG 2, Zero Hunger, WFP adopted a multi-faceted approach to enhance the nutritional well-being of people. WFP placed emphasis on nutrition-sensitive programming and continued its work on weaving nutrition considerations into all its activities under the CSP such as emergency response, agriculture, resilience building, national school meals programme (NSMP), social protection, and cash-based transfer activities. Nutrition integration into country activities was achieved through a systemic review of existing programmes, incorporation of nutrition into the CSP, and development of new initiatives designed to improve nutrition outcomes. By mainstreaming nutrition across these activities, WFP aims to create a more comprehensive and sustainable impact on the nutritional status of communities.

In the face of the economic crisis, WFP provided timely and targeted food assistance to prevent immediate malnutrition, in the form of cash-based transfers, value vouchers and general food distribution (fortified rice, lentils and oil). WFP ensured households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children aged 6-59 months had access to healthy and adequate diets. WFP integrated a social and behaviour change communication component in the emergency response activities by sharing gender-integrated, nutritional messages via text messages on infant and young child feeding, diet diversity, child care, home gardening, cash management and family care.

WFP supported the NSMP by providing fortified rice and lentils and assisted in the formulation of the NSMP guideline, incorporating nutritional aspects. These interventions improve the nutrition status of schoolchildren, which has a direct impact on school attendance, retention, and attentiveness. WFP supported moderate acutely malnourished children in Nuwara Eliya and Anuradhapura districts by providing food baskets with nutritious food. In addition, WFP raised awareness and knowledge of caregivers in caring for MAM children in Nuwara Eliya with the support of the Sri Lanka College of Paediatricians.

Sri Lanka was one of the first developing nations to recognize the importance of correcting malnutrition caused by poverty [1], as a result, the *Thripasha* programme was established in 1973. WFP complemented this crucial social protection programme by supporting the continuation and production of *Thripasha*, a fortified blended food product, by procuring raw materials, maize and soya. *Thripasha* was provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged three to five, nationwide.

Since 2019, WFP continued to convene Sri Lanka's Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN). SBN conducted several capacity strengthening and SBCC workshops for the private sector in 2023 around four focus areas: i) Workplace Nutrition & Well-being, ii) Producing Nutritious Food, iii) Promoting Nutritious Food, and iv) Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Development in the Food Sector. The SBN bi-annual gathering took place in March 2023 and brought together multi-sectoral stakeholders (government, development partners, UN agencies, private sector SBN Members, and CSO network) to discuss and share success stories and challenges towards ending malnutrition in all its forms. This year has been a milestone for SBN Sri Lanka as it facilitated its first-ever private sector representation for the draft of the Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN).

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, focused on facilitating rice fortification in the country. Rice fortification will contribute to addressing the micronutrient deficiency in Sri Lanka.

Gender disparities are tackled through initiatives that empower and target women in agriculture, ensuring they have equal access to resources, training programmes and knowledge. Addressing malnutrition requires a holistic approach with strong emphases on nutrition-sensitive programming, accordingly, WFP worked toward integrating nutrition elements into capacity-building initiatives, in collaboration with the Government.

In 2023, WFP addressed the determinants of malnutrition, directly and indirectly, in alignment with the UNICEF framework. Nutrition integration is a crucial aspect of resilience-building, and WFP focused on long-term solutions by supporting sustainable agriculture, promoting income-generating activities and empowering smallholder farmers to diversify their diets. Indirect interventions of nutrition integration involved resilience building programmes and supporting access to education by strengthening NSMP, while direct interventions focused on providing nutrient-rich food, and technical support to the Ministry of Health to augment nutrition promotion programmes and education on optimal feeding practices.

Despite the progress, challenges persist in coordination between sectors and the integration of nutrition into existing programmes. This highlights the need for effective collaboration among the stakeholders and Government to overcome systemic barriers and accept and encourage innovation.

WFP has implemented changes in three key areas to enhance programmes for substantial impact on reducing malnutrition:

- Added focus on evidence-based interventions and the development of targeted initiatives
- Strengthening data collection, monitoring and evaluation to inform nutrition-related decision making processes
- Capacity strengthening initiatives to ensure staff and partners are well-equipped to incorporate

WFP will continue to collaborate with the Government of Sri Lanka to improve the nutrition status of its populations by comprehensively addressing immediate and long-term nutrition challenges, actively promoting nutrition-sensitive programming and building on lessons learned to achieve sustainable and impactful outcomes.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP was able to maximize the impact of humanitarian partnerships and contributions through the successful phase-out of the emergency response, while transitioning to sustaining and identifying opportunities for early recovery and longer-term development programmes. The focus was on strengthening national systems around social protection, building resilient food systems, school feeding, and emergency preparedness and response, while building sustainability into programme design. WFP established new partnerships with donors, UN agencies, research institutions, and the private sector to mobilize support for social protection and resilience building programmes, contributing to effective implementation. Leveraging its strong relationship with the Government, WFP facilitated the initiation of a multi-stakeholder action plan for the national nutrition programme, with the Government leading its coordination. WFP also continued to design and implement activities jointly with government and non-government actors at local, district and national level, to ensure alignment with national systems, policies, and priorities.

Funding from all major donors was sustained, with new contributions confirmed from the Adaptation Fund, for a regional resilience programme with India, and an innovative pilot - implemented through flexible funding from DFAT - on using micro retailers, primarily women-headed households, to help distribute e-vouchers to beneficiaries. Major donors also allowed WFP the flexibility and time to make mid-term changes to implementation, resulting in maximized on-ground impact. Joint programmes with FAO were successfully concluded, with avenues for potential collaboration on working with smallholder farmers explored.

Host government

WFP worked closely with the Government to implement its activities and supported national efforts to promote food security, including the procurement and distribution of food. Upon the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP and FAO successfully conducted a follow-up assessment on national crop and food security, providing a base for the Government to build future data and analysis. WFP continued its support across ministries delivering safety net programmes, and providing direct technical and financial support to the Samurdhi programme, the largest cash transfer safety net programme in the country. Digital platforms were developed and piloted to maximize reach and minimize errors of inclusion and exclusion.

As the government's main UN partner for the national school meals programme, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to provide over a million children with school meals; and supported the provision of 1 million packets of *Thripasha*, a fortified food produced by the government for mothers and young children. WFP also supported the government with in-depth assessments of existing institutional and financial capacities to improve programme implementation. Leading efforts to support the national nutrition supplementation programme *Thripasha*, WFP developed a programme to work with smallholder farmers to enhance the local production of maize for the nutrition supplement, thus building resilient food systems for improved nutrition among children and mothers in Sri Lanka. Leveraging its strong relationship with the Government, WFP facilitated the initiation of a multi-stakeholder action plan for the national nutrition programme, with the government leading its coordination.

Private sector

WFP continued its engagement with the private sector throughout 2023 and by the end of the year, had made significant progress in accessing two promising private funding opportunities. WFP continued to engage with Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network and Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum (SUNPF) on awareness raising and social and behaviour change communication activities and drew on guidance from specific partners on how best to engage the private sector. WFP began exploring ways of engaging value chain actors for food supply market chains and packaging, by evaluating the feasibility of establishing a Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA).

WFP thanks its donors for their support of its operations in 2023.

Focus on localization

While WFP does not have local cooperating partners in-country, its programmes continue to be designed, assessed, and implemented closely with the government and impacted communities. WFP works with local government authorities at district and divisional levels, and strengthens the capacities of relevant community-based groups such as Disaster Management Committees, to ensure its programmes are not creating parallel systems and are in line with evolving national priorities. Notably, WFP trained the government's Department of Census and Statistics on including disability indicators in national census and surveys, to ensure the availability of disaggregated disability data in the national

census in 2024. Disability ambassadors are being trained within districts to raise awareness on the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in the national census. WFP conducted an accessibility audit in collaboration with the Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) network and recommended infrastructural adjustments were made to the ground floor of the office.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Humanitarian Partners

As chair of the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, WFP - through a full-time position dedicated to leading sector coordination - established some critical strategies to be operationalized in disaster preparedness and response. 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 and mode 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.

Financial Overview

WFP Sri Lanka started its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2023-2027), and in 2023, the annual needs-based plan (USD 68 million) represented 65 percent of the whole CSP. In July, WFP revised its CSP budget to increase from USD 74.8 million to USD 104.8 million to reflect the additional requirement to accommodate increased needs under Strategic Outcome 1 and 2 and to support the phase-out of the emergency response.

In 2023, the CSP portfolio budget was 91 percent funded. Among the contributions received, 80 percent were direct multilateral contributions, and the rest were carried over multilateral contributions from the previous CSP. Multi-year funding enabled WFP to effectively plan and implement its long-term programmes under Strategic Outcomes 2,3 and 4 beyond 2024.




























Strategic Outcome 1 had an expenditure of USD 36.1 million, 65 percent of its need-based plan of USD 54.9 million. Following the completion of the second round of the CFSAM, WFP conducted a comprehensive retargeting exercise to realign efforts with the updated analysis and the evolving needs of the situation. As a part of the strategic approach, WFP implemented a gradual phase-down of its economic crisis response over 2023. This approach has facilitated a smoother transition for the handover of responsibilities to the government.

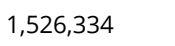

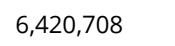
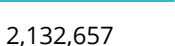
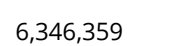
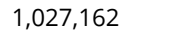
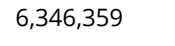


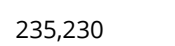




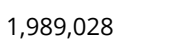
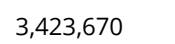
Strategic Outcome 2 had an expenditure of USD 921,000 (29 percent) of its need-based plan of USD 3.1 million. During the transition from the Project Management Unit of the Government to the Partnerships Secretariat, all programme plans developed at the district level had to be redone, leading to a larger workload, a process that took approximately eight months to complete in 2023. Some resources from 2022 were carried forward to 2023 because the school meals programme was non-functional for most of 2022, preventing the implementation of the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, which constituted all the confirmed resources under Strategic Outcome 2. Additionally, as the Government was recovering from a crisis situation, external agency programmes were not prioritized causing delays in implementation.













Strategic Outcome 3 had an expenditure of USD 1.3 million (82 percent) of its need-based plan of USD 1.5 million during the year.

Strategic Outcome 4 had an expenditure of USD 947,000 (44 percent) of its need-based plan of USD 2.1 million during the year, as a majority of the interventions were delayed due to the focus on phasing out of the emergency response.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 54,971,943	 24,774,700	 37,301,592	 36,134,456
SO01: Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises	 54,971,943	 24,774,700	 37,301,592	 36,134,456
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government	 54,971,943	 24,774,700	 37,301,592	 36,134,456
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 3,165,107	 3,941,703	 4,875,091	 920,538
SO02: By 2027, targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8000 days of life	 3,165,107	 3,941,703	 4,875,091	 920,538
Activity 02: Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes	 3,165,107	 3,941,703	 4,875,091	 920,538
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	 1,526,334	 975,822	 6,420,708	 1,257,892

SO03: By 2027, communities in Sri Lanka have strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate change and other risks with improved sustainability of livelihoods	 1,526,334	 975,822	 6,420,708	 1,257,892
Activity 03: Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks	 1,526,334	 975,822	 6,420,708	 1,257,892
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,132,657	 1,027,162	 6,346,359	 946,669
SO04: By 2027, national and subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka have enhanced capacity to enable adaptive and resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition	 2,132,657	 1,027,162	 6,346,359	 946,669
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	 2,132,657	 1,027,162	 6,346,359	 946,669
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 235,230	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 61,796,043	 30,719,387	 55,178,981	 39,259,556
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,989,028	 1,741,160	 3,423,670	 1,720,991

Total Direct Costs	 63,785,071	 32,460,547	 58,602,652	 40,980,547
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,146,029	 2,109,935	 2,836,039	 2,836,039
Grand Total	 67,931,101	 34,570,483	 61,438,691	 43,816,587

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Sri Lanka Development Update, World Bank, October 2023
- [2] Sri Lanka Development Update, World Bank, October 2023
- [3] Nutritious fortified blended foods

Operational context

- [1] Nutrition Month Report, Family Health Bureau, Sri Lanka, 2023
- [2] National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts, Sri Lanka
- [3] Ministry of Agriculture and Plantation Industries, 2022
- [4] Scoping Study on Enhancing National Food Security and Nutrition in Sri Lanka, WFP, 2022
- [5] Scoping Study on Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition and Managing Risks and Shocks in Asia and the Pacific Through Support to Social Protection Systems, Feb 2023

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The 7,917 schools supported through emergency response in 2023 are reported under Strategic Outcome 2.
- [2] In 2023, no food was provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities (output indicator A.2.5) and food assistance for training (output indicator A.8) was not implemented.
- [3] Activities under output indicators A.1.4 and A.4.2 were not initially planned in 2023, however, at the request of the Ministry of Health, were carried out in collaboration with the Sri Lanka College of Paediatricians.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] In 2023, the School Meal Programme was carried out under Strategic Outcome 1, as part of WFP's economic crisis response, therefore, the outcomes were reported under SO1.

Strategic outcome 03

1. WFP in partnership with the Government authority (Ministry of Agriculture), conducted research to assess post-harvest losses in Maize. Unfortunately, the research has faced delays attributed to climatic conditions and administrative challenges. The findings are still pending finalization and acceptance by stakeholders. (Outcome Indicator 3.3.30)
2. Climate-related outcome indicators (Climate resilience capacity score/ Climate service score/ percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base) not reported in 2023 since the major Adaptation project was not implemented in 2023. (Output indicators A 1.1, A 3.1 and F 1)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, 2023
- [2] Indicator CC.2.1. (Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA) was slightly modified in 2023.

Environmental sustainability

In 2023, WFP's Adaptation Fund activities were delayed, and as a result, no FLAs, MOUs, or CCs were screened for environmental and social risks.

Nutrition integration

- [1] Medical Research Institute, Sri Lanka

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,416,352	1,241,149	88%
	female	1,813,724	1,630,640	90%
	total	3,230,076	2,871,789	89%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	197,999	24,313	12%
	female	197,999	24,313	12%
	total	395,998	48,626	12%
24-59 months	male	197,999	173,466	88%
	female	197,999	179,456	91%
	total	395,998	352,922	89%
5-11 years	male	606,030	580,091	96%
	female	606,353	598,042	99%
	total	1,212,383	1,178,133	97%
12-17 years	male	54,371	60,782	112%
	female	81,846	72,937	89%
	total	136,217	133,719	98%
18-59 years	male	305,582	341,715	112%
	female	653,406	670,798	103%
	total	958,988	1,012,513	106%
60+ years	male	54,371	60,782	112%
	female	76,121	85,094	112%
	total	130,492	145,876	112%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,230,076	2,871,789	89%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	438,936	22,752	5%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,037,000	592,136	57%
School based programmes	1,101,000	1,061,448	96%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	4,640	5,779	124%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	648,500	1,189,674	183%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	7,457	2,835	38%
Maize	15,353	5,447	35%
Rice	40,390	23,229	58%
Split Lentils	11,073	2,043	18%
Split Peas	0	11,846	-
Vegetable Oil	1,273	2,793	219%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	34,390,440	9,782,396	28%
Commodity Voucher	0	349,436	-
Value Voucher	1,260,000	1,592,330	126%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	264,995	569,139	215%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises	Crisis Response
Output Results	
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government	
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs	

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Households and communities affected by crises receive assistance that meets their food, nutrition and other essential needs (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for training; General Distribution	Female	549,900	618,630
			Male	507,600	571,044
			Total	1,057,500	1,189,674
A.2.5 Quantity of food provided to people and communities through livelihood skills training activities			MT	1,852	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	7,541	15,106.68
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	17,195,220	9,782,396
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	630,000	1,592,330
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for training	Number Number	24,600,000 24,600,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number Number	57,600,000 57,600,000	70,309,258 70,309,258

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: (1.2) Crisis-affected children under 5, school-aged children and pregnant and breastfeeding women benefit from nutritious food that enables them to meet their immediate nutritional needs (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	352,500	152,704
			Male	352,500	146,715
			Total	705,000	299,419
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	332,000	292,717
			Male		
			Total	332,000	292,717
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female		2,439
			Male		2,438
			Total		4,877
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	510,000	549,417
			Male	490,000	507,154
			Total	1,000,000	1,056,571

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	11,405	4,141.2
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	16,975	4,848.58
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		349,436
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	13,875	3,827.18

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Group_1_CBT - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.23	≤6.23	≤6.23	8.02	WFP
	Male	5.4	≤5.4	≤5.4	5.41	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.72	≤5.72	≤5.72	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24.4	>24.4	>24.4	54.1	WFP
	Male	37.3	>37.3	>37.3	62	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.8	>37.3	>35.8	59.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.9	≥48.9	≤48.9	18.7	WFP
	Male	33.9	≥33.9	≤33.9	18.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.6	≥33.9	≤35.6	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26.7	>26.7	<26.7	27.2	WFP
	Male	28.8	>28.8	<28.8	19.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.6	>28.8	<28.6	21.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	<20	<20	81	WFP
	Male	24.6	<24.6	<24.6	11.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.1	<24.1	<24.1	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	28.9	<28.9	<28.9	19.1	WFP
	Male	26.3	<26.3	<26.3	21.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.6	<26.6	<26.6	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20	≤20	≤20	19.1	WFP
	Male	19.2	≤19.3	≤19.2	22.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.3	≤19.3	≤19.3	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	31.1	>31.1	>31.1	53.7	WFP
	Male	29.9	>29.9	>29.9	44.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.1	>30.1	>30.1	47.7	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	22.08	>22.08	>22.08	38.64	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Group_1_GFD - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.01	≤8.01	≤8.01	8.01	WFP
	Male	6.29	≤6.29	≤6.29	6.29	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.88	≤6.88	≤6.88	6.88	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.1	>32.1	>32.1	47.3	WFP
	Male	42.8	>48.2	>42.8	54.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.1	>39.1	>39.1	51.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.3	≤31.3	≤31.3	17.2	WFP
	Male	35.8	≤35.8	≤35.8	17.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.3	≤34.3	≤34.3	17.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	36.6	<36.6	<36.6	35.6	WFP
	Male	21.4	<21.4	<21.4	28.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.6	<26.6	<26.6	31.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17.9	<17.9	<17.9	7.5	WFP
	Male	16	<16	<16	2.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.6	<16.6	<16.6	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	41.8	WFP
	Male	23	<23	<23	39.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.8	<22.8	<22.8	40.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.4	≤16.4	≤16.4	21.3	WFP
	Male	17.5	≤17.5	≤17.5	25.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.1	≤17.1	≤17.1	23.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	43.3	>43.3	>43.3	29.3	WFP
	Male	43.6	>43.6	>43.6	33.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.5	>43.5	>43.5	31.6	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	38.01	>38.01	>38.01	42.33	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Group_2_CBT - **Location:** Sri Lanka - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.41	≤8.41	≤8.41	5.76	WFP
	Male	7.28	≤7.28	≤7.28	6.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.76	≤7.76	≤7.76	6.38	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.1	>37.1	>18.82	73.2	WFP
	Male	46.2	>46.2	>29.52	71.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.3	>42.3	>48.34	72.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.7	≤33.7	≤14.36	24.6	WFP
	Male	31.8	≤31.8	≤18.25	27.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.6	≤32.6	≤32.6	26.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	29.1	<29.1	<10.41	2.2	WFP
	Male	22	<22	<8.65	1.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.1	<25.1	<19.06	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26.3	<26.3	<26.3	5	WFP
	Male	30.5	<30.5	<30.5	4.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.6	<4.6	<4.6	2.5	WFP
	Male	4.2	<4.2	<4.2	1.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.4	<4.4	<4.4	2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35.4	≤35.4	≤35.4	16.5	WFP
	Male	31.8	≤31.8	≤31.8	10.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.3	≤33.3	≤33.3	12.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	33.7	>33.7	>33.7	76	WFP
	Male	33.5	>33.5	>33.5	83.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.5	>33.6	>33.6	81	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	10.04	>10.04	>10.04	43.48	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Group_2_GFD - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.09	≤7.09	≤7.09	7.02	WFP
	Male	5.98	≤5.98	≤5.98	6.23	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.31	≤6.31	≤6.31	6.41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.7	>12.36	>37.7	52.9	WFP
	Male	58.5	>37.7	>58.5	65.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.3	>52.3	>52.3	61.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	56.6	≤17.06	≤56.6	34.1	WFP
	Male	36.6	≤56.6	≤36.6	24.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.6	≤42.6	≤42.6	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.7	<0.7	<5.7	13	WFP
	Male	4.9	<5.7	<4.9	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.1	<5.1	<5.1	10.8	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	8.2	WFP
	Male	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	8.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	<9.1	<9.1	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11.3	<11.3	<11.3	8.5	WFP
	Male	5.7	<5.7	<5.7	12	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	11	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	7.5	≤7.5	≤7.5	12.3	WFP
	Male	13.8	≤13.8	≤13.8	17	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.9	≤11.9	≤11.9	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	77.4	>77.4	>77.4	71	WFP
	Male	69.1	>69.1	>69.1	63	programme monitoring
	Overall	71.6	>71.6	>71.6	65.3	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	29.81	>29.81	>29.81	36.02	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Group_3_GFD - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	5.03	≤5.03	≤5.03	2.07	WFP
	Male	4.48	≤4.48	≤4.48	2.64	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.71	≤4.71	≤4.71	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.1	>55.1	>55.1	66.4	WFP
	Male	63	>63	>63	75.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	59.6	>59.6	>59.6	72	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	40.8	≤40.8	≥40.8	32.3	WFP
	Male	34.4	≤34.4	≥34.4	23.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.1	≤37.1	≥37.1	26.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	41	<4.1	<4.1	1.3	WFP
	Male	2.6	<2.6	<2.6	1.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	1.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	18	<18	<18	9.5	WFP
	Male	19.2	<19.2	<19.2	15.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.7	<18.7	<18.7	13.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11	<11	<11	2.7	WFP
	Male	13.8	<13.8	<13.8	3.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.6	<12.6	<12.6	3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34.8	≤34.8	≤34.8	37	WFP
	Male	36.3	≤36.3	≤36.3	36.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.7	≤35.7	≤35.7	36.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36.2	>36.2	≥36.2	50.7	WFP
	Male	30.7	>30.7	≥30.7	45.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	33	>33	≥33	47.3	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	33.39	≥33.39	≥33.39	18.52	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Thripasha raw materials provision - **Location:** Sri Lanka - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	>80	>50	100	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 02: By 2027, targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8000 days of life **Root Causes**

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Food-insecure groups including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5 and school age children (5-10 years of age) have access to nutritious food as part of national social protection programmes to improve nutrition outcomes (Tier 1).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: (2.2) Targeted school-age children, pregnant women, breastfeeding women and their communities improve their knowledge and shift their attitudes and practices with regard to equitable gender division of household labour, decision making, cash management and consumption of a healthy, safe and nutritious diet for better nutrition outcomes (Tier 1, 2).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	51,510	
			Male	49,490	
			Total	101,000	

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: (2.3) Women who are involved in the supply chain for school meals, particularly local smallholders, have enhanced economic well-being from reliable, predictable home-grown food sales to school-feeding initiatives and ensure that safe, nutritious and healthy diets are provided to schoolchildren (Tier 1, 2).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,346	1,238
			Male	1,294	1,341
			Total	2,640	2,579

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: (2.1) Food-insecure groups including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5 and school age children (5-10 years of age) have access to nutritious food as part of national social protection programmes to improve nutrition outcomes (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	0	7,917

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: (2.2) Targeted school-age children, pregnant women, breastfeeding women and their communities improve their knowledge and shift their attitudes and practices with regard to equitable gender division of household labour, decision making, cash management and consumption of a healthy, safe and nutritious diet for better nutrition outcomes (Tier 1, 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,000,000	935,000
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,500	1,900

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 05: (2.3) Women who are involved in the supply chain for school meals, particularly local smallholders, have enhanced economic well-being from reliable, predictable home-grown food sales to school-feeding initiatives and ensure that safe, nutritious and healthy diets are provided to schoolchildren (Tier 1, 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	School feeding (on-site)	Number	991	300
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	School feeding (on-site)	Number	2,400	2,431
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	864	1,517
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	220	148

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2027, communities in Sri Lanka have strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate change and other risks with improved sustainability of livelihoods					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 07: (3.2) Communities have improved access to productive assets, diversified livelihoods and clean energy while restoring and protecting natural resources through nature-based solutions that enhance ecosystems, further nutrition outcomes and provide better market opportunities for women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups to support sustained development and their early recovery in the aftermath of crises (Tier 1, 2).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	14,944	838	
			Male	13,792	774	
			Total	28,736	1,612	
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 09: (3.4) Food-insecure communities that face climate change and other risks have improved knowledge and access to national adaptive and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms and complementary actions on nutrition, gender equality and women's empowerment (Tier 1, 2).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	520		
			Male	480		
			Total	1,000		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	117,497		
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 08: (3.3) Smallholder farmers have increased capacity in agricultural production, post-harvest management and value addition and are linked to markets and financial services, leading to a reduction in post-harvest losses and improvement of their incomes (Tier 1).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	104	10,993	
			Male	96	10,147	
			Total	200	21,140	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	15,000	569,140	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	900	1,664	
			Male	1,100	1,536	
			Total	2,000	3,200	

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: (3.2) Communities have improved access to productive assets, diversified livelihoods and clean energy while restoring and protecting natural resources through nature-based solutions that enhance ecosystems, further nutrition outcomes and provide better market opportunities for women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups to support sustained development and their early recovery in the aftermath of crises (Tier 1, 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	75	61
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	10	14
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	600	403
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Food assistance for asset	Number	30	50

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 06: (3.1) Food-insecure and climate-risk vulnerable communities have improved access to climate information and advisory services that enable them to improve their livelihoods and protect production, particularly of nutritious and healthy food (Tier 1, 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	1,000	750

CSP Output 07: (3.2) Communities have improved access to productive assets, diversified livelihoods and clean energy while restoring and protecting natural resources through nature-based solutions that enhance ecosystems, further nutrition outcomes and provide better market opportunities for women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups to support sustained development and their early recovery in the aftermath of crises (Tier 1, 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Food assistance for asset	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 08: (3.3) Smallholder farmers have increased capacity in agricultural production, post-harvest management and value addition and are linked to markets and financial services, leading to a reduction in post-harvest losses and improvement of their incomes (Tier 1).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	8	5
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,000	1,237
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,000	962
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	75	69
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	50
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	50

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SDC beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: SC/Other Services						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.1	<8.1	<8.1	7.83	Joint survey
	Male	6.3	<6.3	<6.3	7.64	Joint survey
	Overall	6.66	<6.66	<6.66	7.72	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	>37.1	>28	63.6	WFP survey
	Male	23.2	>46.1	>23.2	72.1	WFP survey
	Overall	24.1	>44.5	>24.1	71.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.1	≥62.9	≥59.1	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	69.4	≥52.9	≥69.4	24.4	WFP survey
	Overall	67.6	≥54.7	≥67.6	25.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.9	<0	≤12.9	0	WFP survey
	Male	7.4	<1	≤7.4	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	8.4	<0.9	≤8.4	3.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.3	>32.3	>32.3	63.6	WFP survey
	Male	40.4	>40.4	>40.4	62.8	WFP survey
	Overall	39	>39	>39	62.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.2	≥67.2	≥67.2	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	58.4	≥58.4	≥58.4	37.2	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	37.1	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.5	<0.5	≤0.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.2	<1.2	≤1.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	<1	≤1	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.1	>28	>37.1	63.6	WFP survey
	Male	46.1	>23.2	>46.1	70.4	WFP survey
	Overall	44.5	>21.4	>44.5	62.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.9	≥59.1	≥62.9	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥69.4	≥52.9	29.1	WFP survey
	Overall	54.7	≥67.6	≥54.7	37.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<12.9	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.1	<7.4	≤1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	<8.4	≤0.9	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	29.6	<29.6	<29.6	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	<31.4	<31.4	17.4	WFP survey
	Overall	31	<31.1	<31.1	16.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	<2	<2	0	WFP survey
	Male	2	<2	<2	1.2	WFP survey
	Overall	2	<2	<2	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	≤41	≤41	54.5	WFP survey
	Male	35.6	≤35.6	≤35.6	58.1	WFP survey
	Overall	36.6	≤38.6	≤38.6	57.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27.4	>27.4	>27.4	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	30.9	>30.9	>30.9	23.3	WFP survey
	Overall	30.3	>30.3	>30.3	24.7	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	40.07	≥40.07	≥40.07	40.41	WFP survey
Target Group: SDC beneficiaries_crops - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: SC/Other Services						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥1,500,000	>1,500,000	2,055,000	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall				2,055,000	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥1,600,000	≥1,600,000	1,974,394	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall				1,974,394	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SDC beneficiaries_dairy - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Other Services						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥1,500,000	≥1,500,000	3,069,650	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥1,600,000	≥1,600,000	7,266,460	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall				7,266,460	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SDC - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Other Services						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.2	>31.2	>31.2	63.6	WFP survey
	Male	43.6	>43.6	>43.6	69.8	WFP survey
	Overall	41.4	>41.4	>41.4	69.1	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.3	≤32.3	≤32.3	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	37.6	≤37.6	≤37.6	30.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.7	≤36.7	≤36.7	30.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	36.6	<36.6	<36.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	<21.9	<21.9	0	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: By 2027, national and subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka have enhanced capacity to enable adaptive and resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 12: (4.3) National institutions, including civil society organizations and the private sector, benefit from enhanced capacity for data generation and analysis, including the use of co-created innovative tools and approaches and digital technologies that promote evidence-based decision making and align with data privacy and protection standards (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 10: (4.1) National and subnational disaster management and social protection institutions have enhanced gender, diversity and disability-sensitive capacity enabling them to better anticipate, prepare for, and respond to emergencies and crises in a coordinated manner (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	2	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	5	2	
C.18: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	C.18.1: Country office works on advising the government on the use of new technologies and innovation to achieve the SDGs (QCPR)	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2,000	1,575	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	430	400	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	88,304	88,304.69	

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CBOs, Government officials - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0		>70	80	WFP survey
Target Group: Community - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=4	=2	3	Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=3	=1	1	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 02: Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All ECR beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	36.5	≥36.5	≥15	90.05	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	≥37	≥10	86.19	
	Overall	36.8	≥36.8	≥12	88.5	
Target Group: ECR beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	36.5	>36.5	>36.5	90.05	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	>37	>37	86.19	
	Overall	36.8	>36.8	>36.8	88.5	

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=80	>10	0	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	25	≥50	≥25	25	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All ECR beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	53.8	>53.8	>53.8	57.6	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	6.3	<6.3	<6.3	6.7	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	39.9	<39.9	<39.9	35.7	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	>30	>30	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	>30	>30	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>30	>30	0	WFP survey

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All ECR beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.8	≥99.8	≥99.8	100	WFP survey
	Male	99.6	≥99.6	≥99.6	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99.7	≥99.7	≥99.7	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	≥50	≥50	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	0	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Missing	Missing	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female		>100000	>100,000		Secondary data
	Male		>100000	>100,000		
	Overall	404,175	>100000	>100,000	592,189	

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All ECR beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	29.7	≥29.7	≥29.7	39.27	WFP survey
	Male	23.2	≥23.2	≥23.2	37.38	WFP survey
	Overall	27.4	≥27.4	≥27.4	38.86	WFP survey

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Anusha, 42 years old, a paddy farmer from Monaragala district supported by WFP's resilience and livelihood activities.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

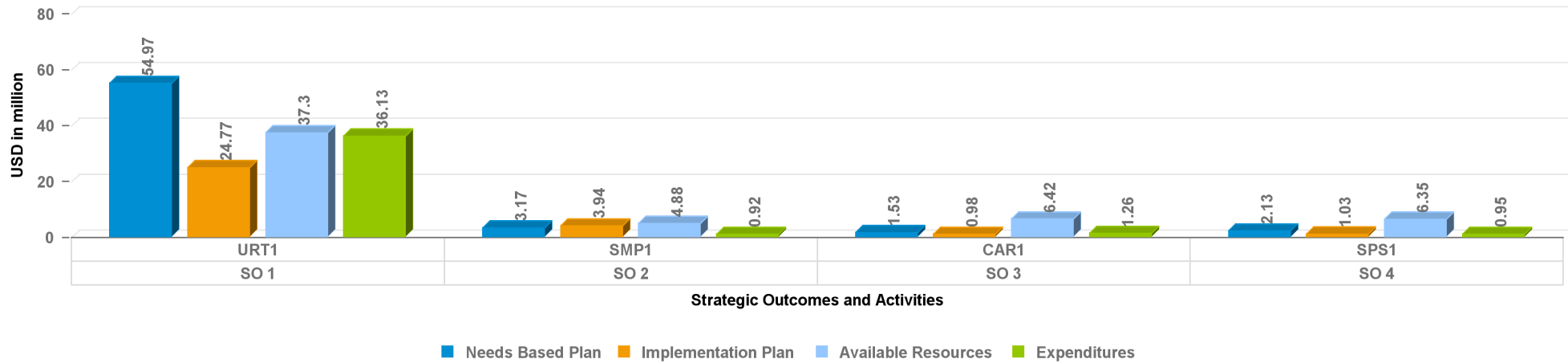
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises
SO 2		By 2027, targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8000 days of life
SO 3		By 2027, communities in Sri Lanka have strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate change and other risks with improved sustainability of livelihoods
SO 4		By 2027, national and subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka have enhanced capacity to enable adaptive and resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government
SO 2	SMP1	Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes
SO 3	CAR1	Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	235,230	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	235,230	0
2.1	Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government	54,971,943	24,774,700	37,301,592	36,134,457
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			54,971,943	24,774,700	37,301,592	36,134,457
2.2	By 2027, targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8000 days of life	Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes	3,165,107	3,941,703	4,875,091	920,538
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,165,107	3,941,703	4,875,091	920,538
2.3	By 2027, communities in Sri Lanka have strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate change and other risks with improved sustainability of livelihoods	Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks	1,526,335	975,822	6,420,709	1,257,892
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			1,526,335	975,822	6,420,709	1,257,892

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2027, national and subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka have enhanced capacity to enable adaptive and resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition	Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	2,132,658	1,027,162	6,346,359	946,669
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,132,658	1,027,162	6,346,359	946,669
Total Direct Operational Cost			61,796,043	30,719,388	55,178,982	39,259,557
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,989,029	1,741,160	3,423,670	1,720,991
Total Direct Costs			63,785,072	32,460,548	58,602,652	40,980,548
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,146,030	2,109,936	2,836,040	2,836,040
Grand Total			67,931,101	34,570,483	61,438,692	43,816,587



Wannee Piyabongkarn

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

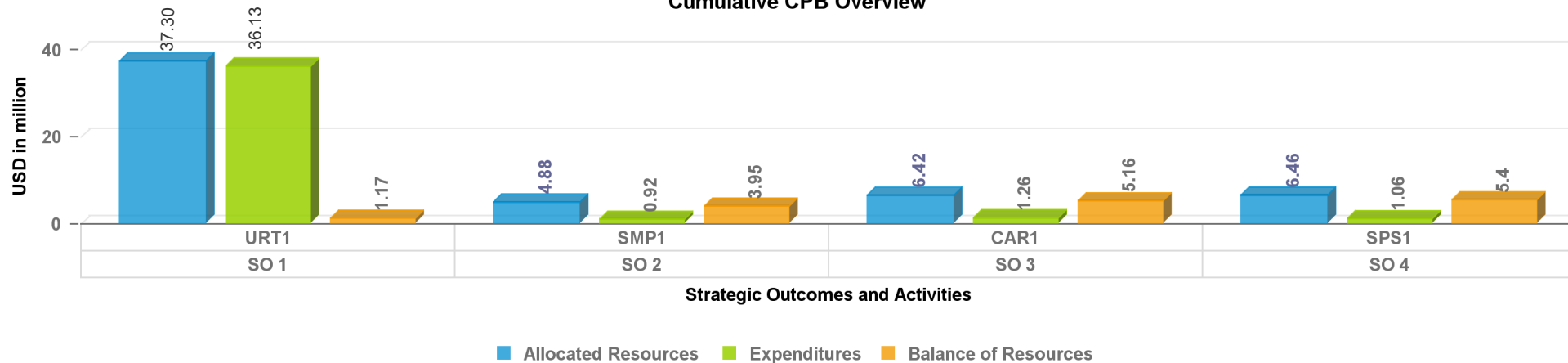
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises
SO 2	By 2027, targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8000 days of life
SO 3	By 2027, communities in Sri Lanka have strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate change and other risks with improved sustainability of livelihoods
SO 4	By 2027, national and subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka have enhanced capacity to enable adaptive and resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government
SO 2	SMP1	Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes
SO 3	CAR1	Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises	Provide food and nutrition assistance and essential livelihood support to targeted populations, and raw materials for locally produced fortified blended foods to the Government	54,971,943	37,301,592	0	37,301,592	36,134,457	1,167,135
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			54,971,943	37,301,592	0	37,301,592	36,134,457	1,167,135
2.2	By 2027, targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8000 days of life	Provide assistance to targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5, smallholders and communities vulnerable to food insecurity, unhealthy diets and malnutrition through asset transfers, food and cash assistance, home-grown school feeding, training and social and behaviour change communication to improve nutritional outcomes	3,165,107	4,875,091	0	4,875,091	920,538	3,954,553
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,165,107	4,875,091	0	4,875,091	920,538	3,954,553

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Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	By 2027, communities in Sri Lanka have strengthened resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate change and other risks with improved sustainability of livelihoods	Provide assistance to at-risk and vulnerable communities to develop nutrition-sensitive and inclusive livelihood diversification opportunities that improve resilience to climate change and other risks	1,526,335	6,420,709	0	6,420,709	1,257,892	5,162,817
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			1,526,335	6,420,709	0	6,420,709	1,257,892	5,162,817
17.9	By 2027, national and subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka have enhanced capacity to enable adaptive and resilient food systems to improve food security and nutrition	Provide technical assistance, including the co-creation, piloting and use of digital technologies among government and other food security, nutrition and social protection actors at the national and subnational levels	2,132,658	6,459,970	0	6,459,970	1,060,280	5,399,690
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,132,658	6,459,970	0	6,459,970	1,060,280	5,399,690
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	235,230	0	235,230	0	235,230
Subtotal SDG Target			0	235,230	0	235,230	0	235,230
Total Direct Operational Cost			61,796,043	55,292,593	0	55,292,593	39,373,168	15,919,425
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,989,029	3,423,670	0	3,423,670	1,720,991	1,702,679
Total Direct Costs			63,785,072	58,716,263	0	58,716,263	41,094,159	17,622,104
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,146,030	3,077,674		3,077,674	3,077,674	0
Grand Total			67,931,101	61,793,937	0	61,793,937	44,171,833	17,622,104

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