Sri Lanka Country Strategic Plan (2023 – 2027)
Towards a food-secure nation

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been operating in Sri Lanka since 1968, supporting the Government to improve food security, address malnutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) for the period 2023 – 2027 charts the organization's path for the next five years. The plan outlines the ways that WFP, together with its partners, supports the Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, particularly Goal 2 which seeks to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. WFP's CSP is aligned with the national policy framework, the UN sustainable development cooperation framework for Sri Lanka (2023 – 2027) and WFP's global strategic plan (2022 – 2025). Achievement of the strategic outcomes is supported by the Government of Sri Lanka as the primary implementing partner, in close coordination with UN partners, and continued engagement of civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research partners, and the private sector.

WFP's CSP is underpinned by the 2030 vision, so that:

2 ZERO HUNGER — The world has eradicated food insecurity and malnutrition

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS — National and global actors have achieved the SDGs

OUTCOMES

WFP's country strategic plan aims to address immediate food and nutrition needs while building medium to long-term solutions through four strategic outcomes. Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 are relevant to SDG 2: Zero Hunger while outcome 4 is relevant to SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1

Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after crises.

Households and communities affected by crises receive assistance that meets their food, nutrition, and other essential needs.

Crisis-affected children under 5, school-age children, and pregnant and nursing women receive nutritious food that helps them meet their immediate nutrition needs.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME 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 8,000 days of life.

Food-insecure groups including pregnant and nursing women, children under 5, and school-age children (5–10 years of age) receive nutritious food through national social protection programmes.

Enhance nutrition outcomes through social behaviour change campaigns which promote healthy diets and break harmful gender stereotypes that undermine the consumption of nutritious meals.

Women engaged in supplying school meals have enhanced economic wellbeing through a predictable source of income, while children receive safe, nutritious and healthy meals in school.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME

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.

Strengthen climate services to improve farmers' access to tailored weather and climate information for informed decision-making to manage shocks and stressors.

Improve smallholder farmers' access to productive assets and diversified livelihoods through nature-based solutions which promote better ecosystems, nutrition outcomes, and market opportunities for marginalised groups including women and persons with disabilities.

Increase smallholders' income and production capacities while strengthening post-harvest management and links to agricultural input suppliers, markets, and financial services.

Enhance knowledge and access to adaptive social protection mechanisms among climate-vulnerable communities.

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.

Strengthen capacities of national and subnational disaster management and social protection institutions to better anticipate, prepare for, and respond to emergencies in a coordinated manner.

Improve the shock-responsiveness of national systems enabling anticipatory and early action to mitigate the impact of shocks.

Enhance national institutions' capacities to collect and analyse data using digital technology to support evidence-based decision-making towards food security.

Facilitate multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination for cohesive efforts to address malnutrition among food-insecure groups particularly pregnant and nursing women, children under 5, and school-age children (age 5–19).

WFP

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