



World Food
Programme

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Sri Lanka

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

In 2024, Sri Lanka was on the road to stability and recovery, despite continuing to experience the residual effects of economic crisis and climate shocks. With the introduction of structural and policy reforms, Sri Lanka's economy grew by five percent in the first quarter of 2024 [1]. Despite the economy showing signs of healing, widespread poverty, vulnerability and food insecurity persisted, with 31 percent of the nation's population living below the poverty line [2]. According to forecasts by World Bank, poverty is projected to remain above 25 percent in the next few years. In regards to childhood malnutrition, the percentage of children under 5 who are suffering from wasting (low weight-for-age) and stunting (low height-for-age) over the last five years increased, revealing nutritional shortcomings.

WFP supported over 1.5 million people through its four strategic outcomes in 2024, of which 61 percent were female. Over the year, WFP distributed 3,900 metric tons of food through its emergency food response, food assistance for assets activities and national social protection programmes. Additionally, WFP disbursed over USD 260,000 in cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers, falling short of the planned value due to administrative delays in the implementation of certain activities such as the Adaptation for Resilience project.

The nutritional situation in Sri Lanka reveals persistent and concerning malnutrition trends, highlighting systemic gaps in access to adequate nutrition. WFP aimed to address nutritional vulnerabilities by continuing its support of national social protection systems, such as the Government of Sri Lanka's national school meals programme and *Thriposha* programme [3].

WFP supported the government's national school meals programme with in-kind rations and technical expertise towards the development of national school meals guidelines, focusing on areas that specifically discuss nutrition and food safety. Furthermore, WFP's home grown school feeding initiative has been central to empowering school meals suppliers to contribute to a nutritious and diverse school meals provision, enhancing household-level nutrition, and stimulating local economic development. In early 2024, WFP launched a locally blended fortified rice product for the government's national school meals programme, enhancing the nutrition of schoolchildren and helping combat nutritional deficiencies. WFP also supported schools to be environmentally friendly by installing solar panels and introducing electric pressure cookers in ten schools in the Northern province to promote renewable energy. These initiatives enhance sustainability and contribute to more efficient, safe, and environmentally friendly meal preparation processes.

WFP also supported the development of a rice-based *Thriposha* formula, a vital nutritional aid, to address disruptions to the *Thriposha* programme. Children under three years of age were previously excluded from the programme due to the detection of elevated aflatoxin levels in *Thriposha*; however, WFP supported the development of the formula to ensure the safety of *Thriposha* for all beneficiaries. This age group, critical for early development, was previously left vulnerable to malnutrition, as *Thriposha* was not suitable for them. WFP provided technical assistance from international experts to help the government transition to this enhanced formulation, especially to enhance nutritional outcomes for children below three years of age. This approach utilized locally sourced raw materials, effectively addressing critical nutritional gaps.

In 2024, WFP continued to support smallholder farmers across the island to enhance their resilience to climate shocks and stressors, while addressing challenges such as increased production costs due to the economic crisis and substantial post-harvest losses. Through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities, smallholder farmers improved post-harvest management, utilized digital agriculture technologies (such as smart warehousing, artificially intelligent drones, and sensors to track pests and diseases) in service of sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing the economic viability of rice and maize grain value chains in Sri Lanka.

Throughout 2024, WFP supported boosting the capacities of national disaster management agencies and strengthening collaboration among the stakeholders. These efforts support national resilience and disaster preparedness. For example, WFP reconvened the National Disaster Management Coordination Committee, in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka's Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Defence and the Disaster Management Centre. The committee serves as a key national platform that coordinates disaster risk reduction actions and strengthens collaboration among disaster management stakeholders, including government institutions, UN agencies, I/NGOs, academia, the private sector, and the media. This initiative represents a significant step forward in strengthening Sri Lanka's national disaster management systems. By bringing together diverse stakeholders, the committee seeks to enhance resilience and preparedness against disasters through a comprehensive and coordinated approach.

The Sri Lanka and the South Asia regional dialogue platforms on anticipatory action took place in Colombo in 2024, hosted by the Sri Lankan Government and the Sri Lanka anticipatory action technical working group, of which WFP is a co-group member. It was the first South Asian dialogue platform to take place, where participants from across the

region came together to discuss the theme 'Starting a new chapter: the first national anticipatory framework', and the first in-country dialogue platform focusing on meaningful partnerships for sustainable anticipatory action.

In 2024, WFP supported the Government of Sri Lanka's Department of Census and Statistics in integrating the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) into the Household Income and Expenditure Survey - the largest national household survey instrument. This integration enhances the government's ability to generate periodic food security statistics, providing stakeholders with reliable evidence to inform policy and decision-making on food security.

WFP expanded its District Food Security Network (DFSN) system to an additional five districts, totalling eight districts, by the end of 2024. DFSN is a system for monitoring food security and nutrition situations at the district and sub-district levels, which provides a platform for government agencies to collect, share and analyse food security and nutrition information periodically. With the availability of such analyses and evidence, the government can identify emerging risks, monitor food security and nutrition trends and inform decisions at the sub-district level.

The implementation of these activities by WFP was made possible through generous contributions and close partnerships with the Government of Sri Lanka, its counterparts, other UN agencies, development partners, and donors.

1,537,415

Total beneficiaries in 2024



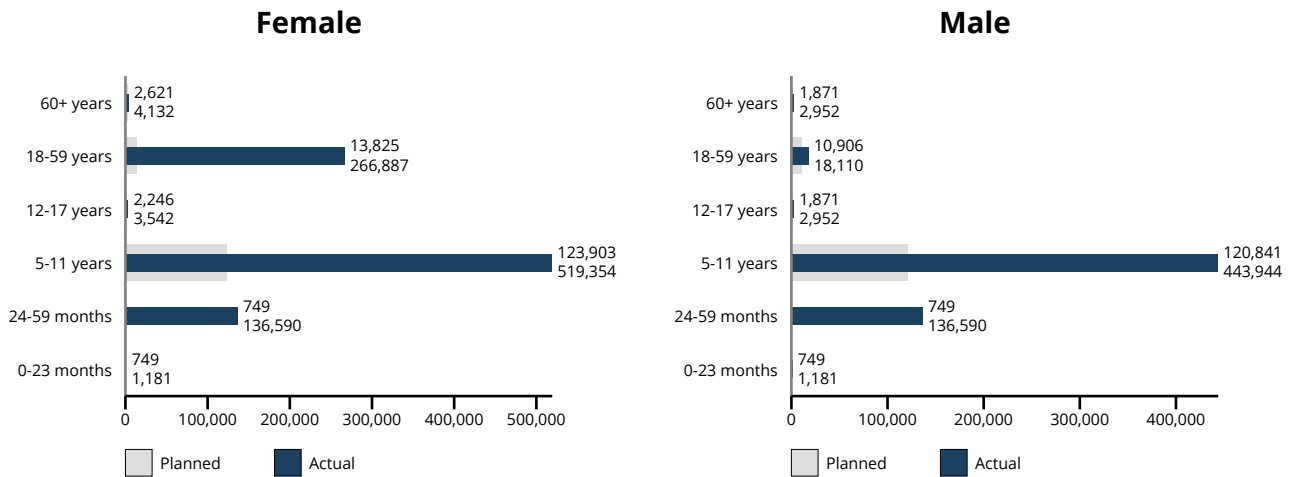
61% female



39% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 57,558 (50% Female, 50% Male)

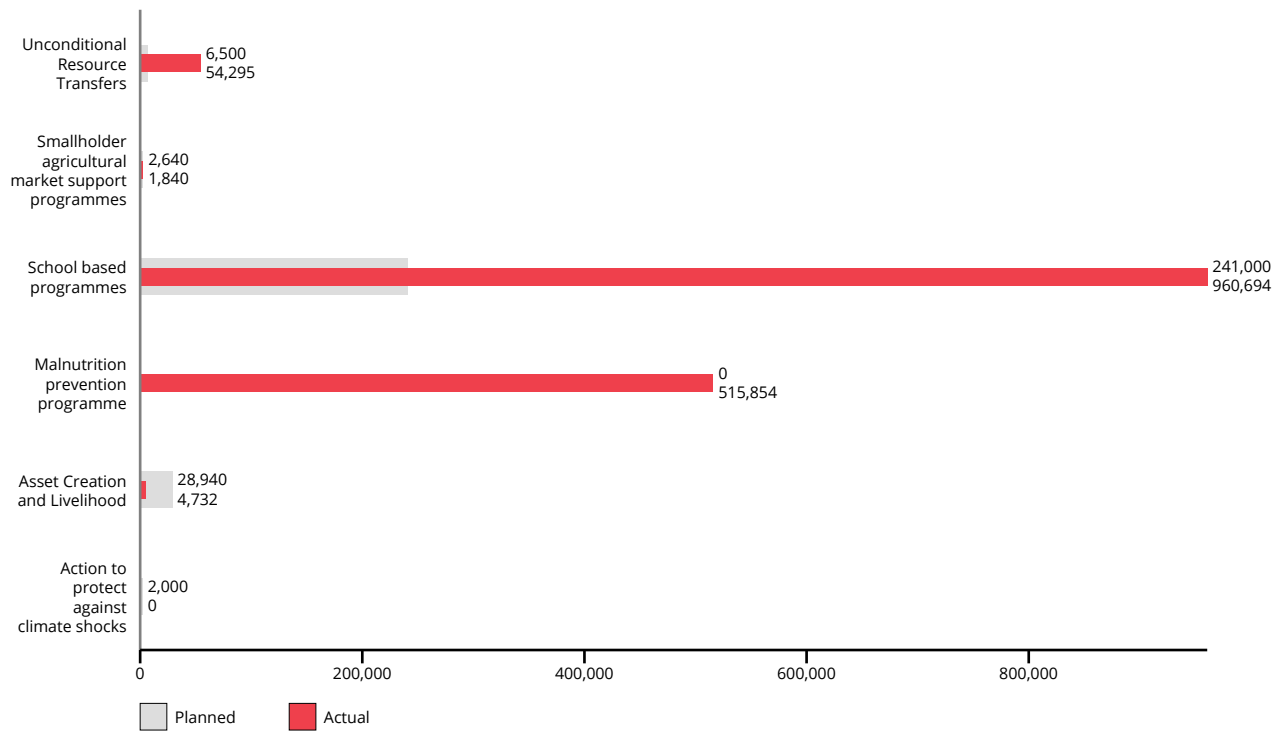
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



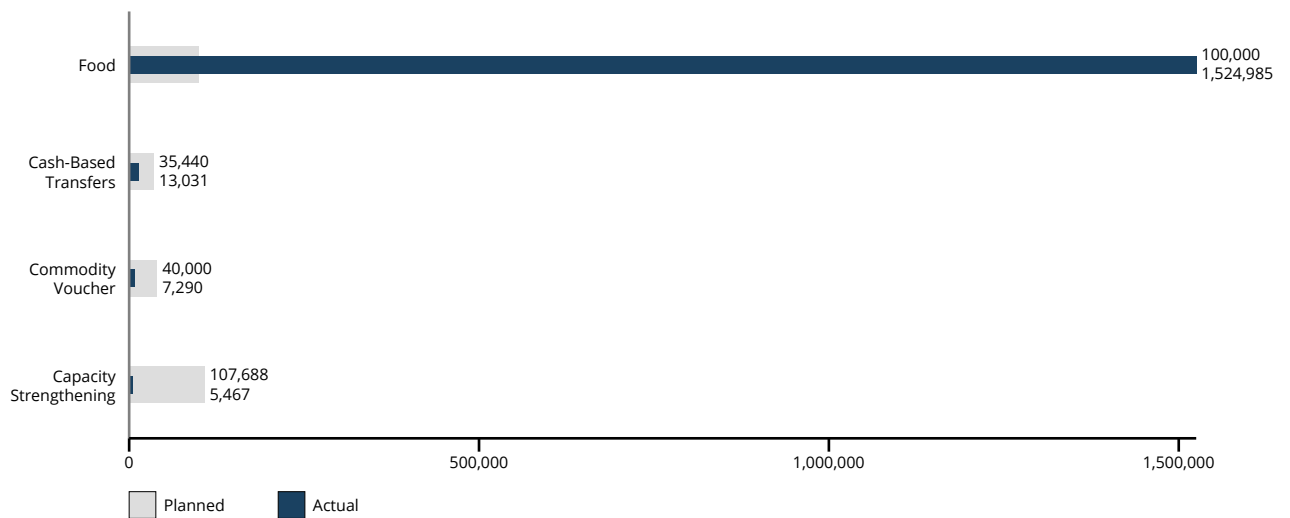
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



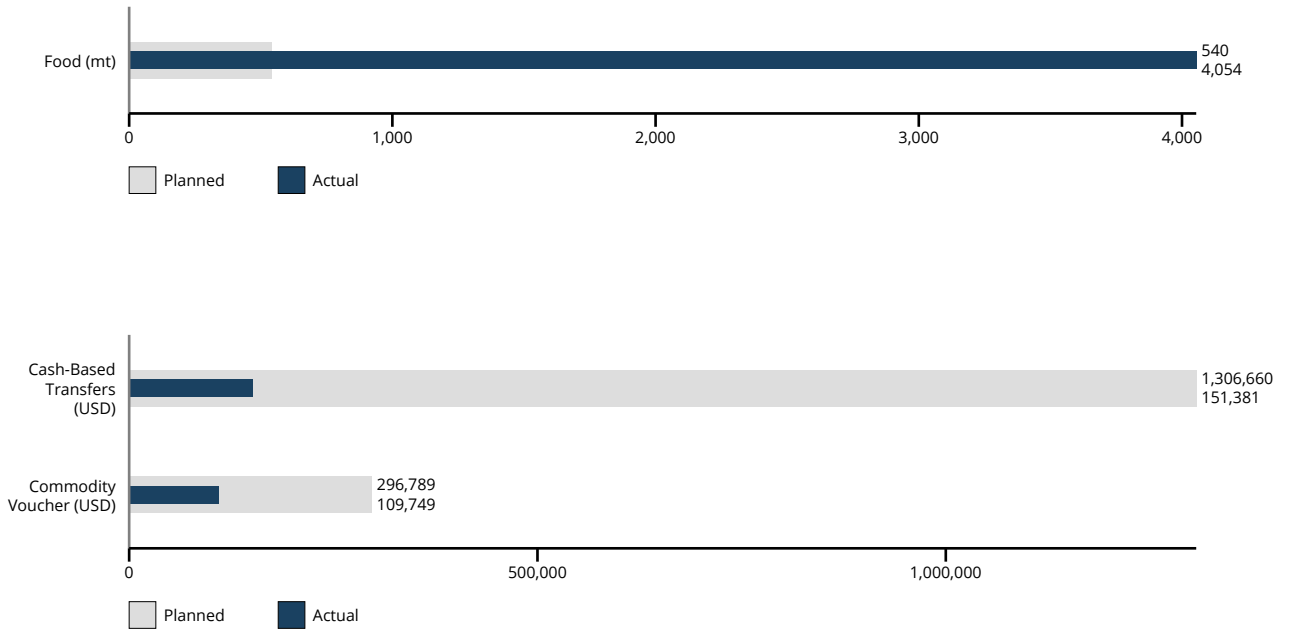
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



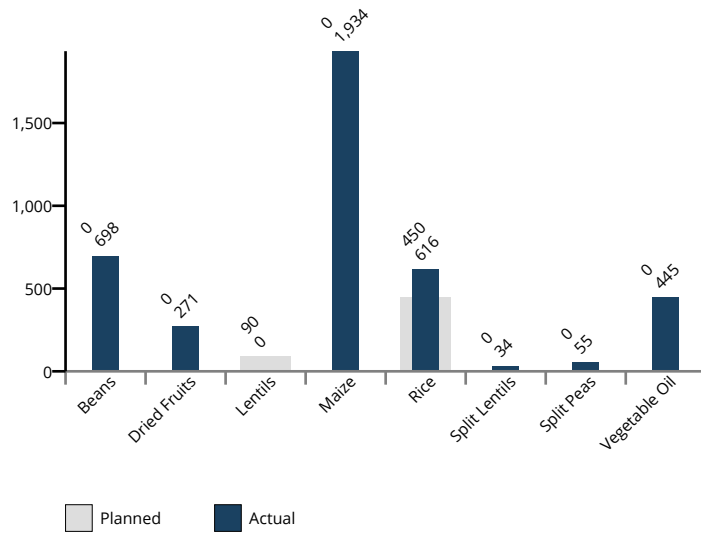
Beneficiaries by Modality



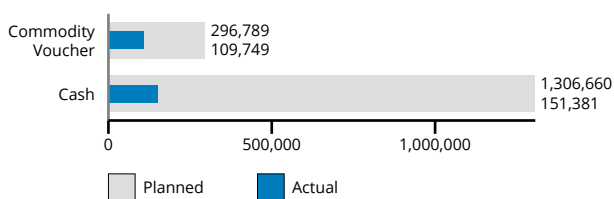
Total Transfers by Modality



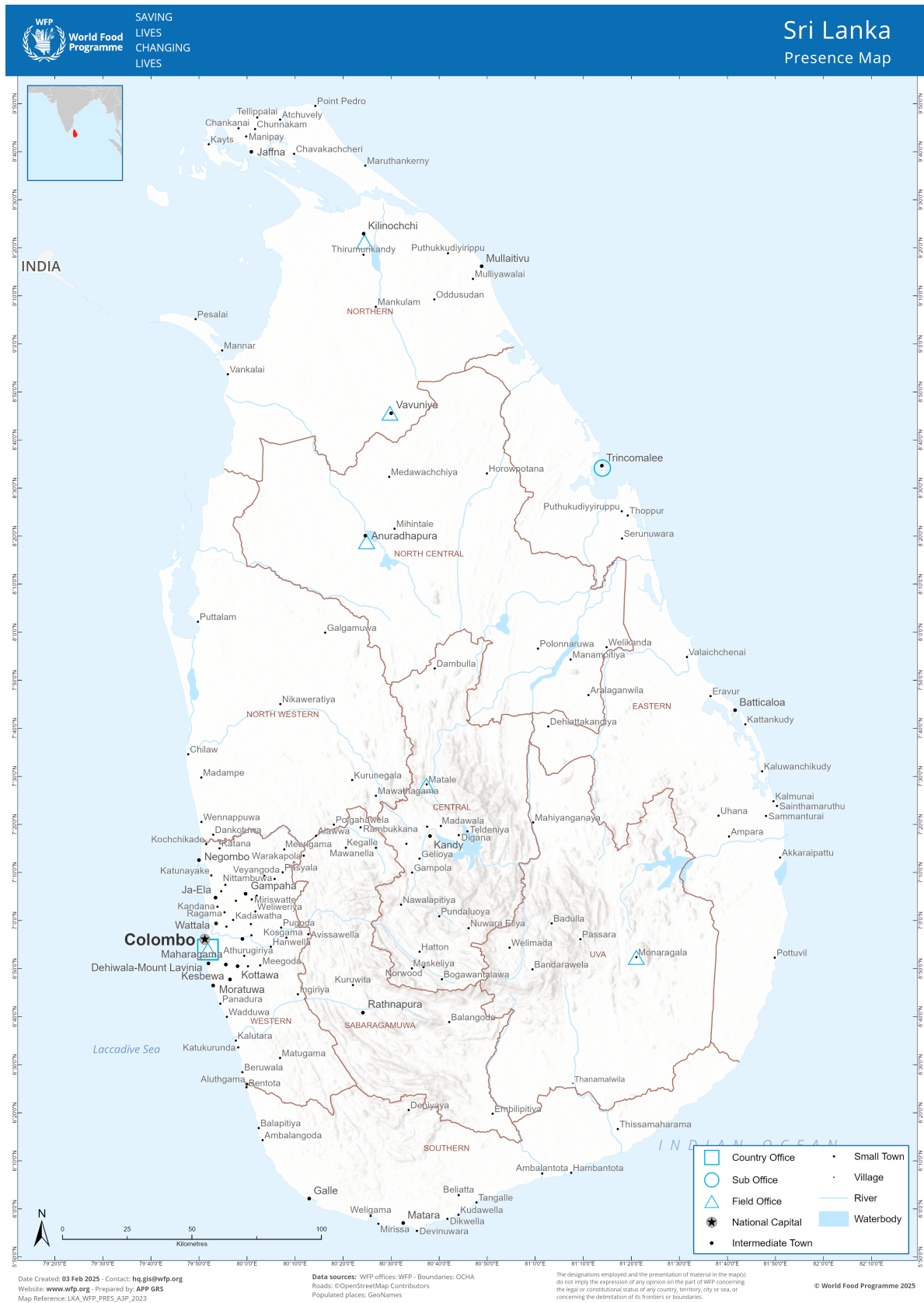
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Sri Lanka's operating environment saw a shift in 2024, especially after the compounding effects of the economic downturn, pandemic and the global food crisis faced in 2022 and 2023. The nation made progress in recovering from its financial crisis, as evidenced by an upgrade on its credit rating in late 2024 [1]. However, Sri Lanka ranked 93rd out of

166 nations in 2024 in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Index [2], signifying major challenges to achieving target milestones under SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals and the erosion of previously realized development gains.

In 2024, Sri Lanka experienced a notable decline in inflation, transitioning into deflation by the year's end. The National Consumer Price Index recorded a year-on-year inflation rate of negative 2.0 percent in December 2024, indicating a decrease in consumer prices compared to the same month in the previous year. The decline in inflation is attributed to several factors, including reductions in power tariffs, lower fuel prices, and an appreciating rupee. These elements contributed to the lowest inflation rate in nine years.

Wasting (low weight-for-height) remained a significant issue, particularly for certain regions of Sri Lanka. The percentage of wasting among children under 5 years old was reported as 9.3 percent in 2024. The prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age showed a slight improvement from 2023 to 2024 (from 8.9 percent to 8.5 percent), reflecting progress in addressing child nutrition [3]. However, significant regional and sectoral disparities persisted. Stunting (low height-for-height) rates among urban and rural sectors showed an increasing trend, indicating systemic gaps in access to adequate nutrition and the need for interventions tailored especially for children in the most at-risk communities. In addition, iron deficiency remained a leading cause of anaemia in Sri Lanka, driven largely by insufficient dietary intake of iron-rich foods. This challenge was particularly evident among children, with 7 percent affected by anaemia, underscoring the critical need for interventions that enhance access to nutrient-rich diets in vulnerable populations, especially through schools.

WFP's Household Food Security Overview for 2023 [4] revealed seasonal effects on food security, especially for agricultural communities. By September 2023, the findings indicated that 24 percent of households experienced food insecurity, a 7 percentage point increase from March 2023, primarily due to seasonal reductions in food consumption. The survey revealed that sustainable livelihoods are crucial in influencing food security, enabling households to be more resilient to external shocks stemming from climate variability, natural disasters, or economic downturns. In 2024, WFP began data collection for another round of Household Food Security Surveys, the results of which will be made available in early 2025.

Sri Lanka is largely vulnerable to climate shocks, due to its geographic location, reliance on climate-sensitive sectors, and socio-economic factors. The island nation ranked 110 out of 187 countries in the ND-GAIN index [5], revealing its vulnerability and readiness to adapt to climate variability. Adverse weather conditions during 2024 resulted in flooding across numerous districts, and the worst affected were communities relied on the agricultural sector. Over 900,000 people were affected by the adverse weather [6], which impacted infrastructure and livelihoods.

In 2024, the Government launched its first national social protection policy [7], a milestone for the country in introducing a regulatory legal framework to guide the development of its social protection system. The policy is designed to establish a unified approach to social protection, integrating various programmes and services that target vulnerable populations, including the poor, elderly, persons with disabilities, children, and women. The policy focuses on equity, sustainability and increasing people's resilience to economic crises and poverty.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP addressed immediate food and nutrition needs during emergencies, in partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP worked with the Government of Sri Lanka to address nutritional deficiencies by providing technical and in-kind assistance and integrating social and behaviour change.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP worked to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, using an integrated approach that incorporates programmes that promote better nutrition outcomes while enhancing people's resilience to the impacts of climate shocks. This is supported by emergency preparedness, response and social protection, whilst addressing barriers to WFP interventions.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP strengthened the Government of Sri Lanka's capacities to enhance food security and nutrition. By facilitating training and awareness programmes, WFP engaged stakeholders across various sectors such as nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness, disaster reduction, evaluation and monitoring.

Risk management

The risk landscape for Sri Lanka remained complex in 2024, shaped by anticipated political changes linked to the planned elections, and the threat of natural disasters. The emergency assistance scaled down rapidly during the year,

yet the Government of Sri Lanka consistently acted as the primary implementing partner. However, election dynamics slowed implementation efforts due to changes in government and administrative staff turnover.

The risk register identified political instability linked to the upcoming elections as the highest-ranked risk. In response, WFP implemented numerous mitigation strategies such as regular information-sharing sessions with the management team and area specialists ensuring all staff remained informed and aligned.

By the end of the year, WFP completed 12 sub-actions recommended in the Internal Audit Report, leaving two actions outstanding—one pending approval and one requiring an extension. These efforts strengthened internal processes and effectively reduced overall risk exposure.

Delays in implementing the ADAPT4R programme emerged as a key risk early in the year. However, the agreement was eventually signed, ensuring progress.

WFP maintained its zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), applying it to all employees, partners, and external service providers. WFP conducted trainings for government staff on PSEA and worked with the PSEA working group to support joint awareness engagements.

Lessons learned

Towards the latter part of the year, Presidential and general elections were held, pausing WFP's operations—especially at the field level. Taking into account staff safety, WFP limited movement across districts until after the election results were released and regularly kept staff updated.

Subsequent government structural changes resulted in further slowed implementation, especially as the Partnerships Secretariat for the World Food Programme Cooperation (PSWFPC), the coordinating body supervised by the presidential secretariat, transferred responsibilities to the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Development. To ensure a swift and well-informed transfer, WFP conducted orientation and information sessions with the new Ministry and will continue in 2025.

Hatching a sustainable future

How one woman transformed her life and her community



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Indra Kumari, a school meal caterer supported by WFP's HGSF project in Anuradhapura district, Sri Lanka.

The loud clucking of hens fills the air as Indra Kumari walks gingerly across the chicken coop, careful not to step on any of the freshly laid eggs. Guided by a single light in the pre-dawn darkness, she carefully fills a bowl with smooth, brown eggs. She emerges five minutes later from the coop in her front yard and walks quickly to her kitchen, where she starts preparing the day's food. For the past seven years, Kumari has been providing hot, nutritious meals to primary school children in Anuradhapura, North Central Sri Lanka. Her journey stands as a testament to the impact of WFP's interventions in creating lasting change.

Life has not been easy for Kumari. Seven years ago, Kumari's husband abandoned her and their four daughters, leaving her struggling to make ends meet. "My youngest was just four years old," she recalls. "With no income, I had no idea how we would survive." Relying on charity, she could barely feed her family, let alone dream of a better future.

Hope arrived when she was enlisted as a school meals provider at the Konwewa Siddhartha School, just two miles from her home. Each morning, she would prepare rice and curry for 80 children, managing within a per-meal budget provided by the government. While the work offered her a small income, rising food prices and the national school meals programme's prescribed daily menu to meet one-third of a child's daily nutritional needs often left her in debt.

"On days when eggs were required for the meals, I made no profit at all," Kumari says. "There were times I had to buy ingredients on credit, and it felt like I was stuck in an endless cycle of debt. I often thought about quitting."

In 2023, Kumari's life took a dramatic turn. She was selected to participate in the United Nations World Food Programme's (WFP) 'Home Grown School Feeding' project. This initiative not only aims to ensure fresh, nutritious meals for schoolchildren but also empowers women like Kumari by equipping them to grow their own produce and rear poultry for eggs to be used in the meals.

Through this project, WFP provided Kumari with chicks, a chicken coop, feed, and training in poultry farming and financial management. She also received access to free veterinary and poultry-related services, laying the foundation for her to build a sustainable livelihood.

Once a regular customer at the local egg shop, Kumari now finds herself supplying eggs to the market. "I need only 80 eggs per week for the school meals, but I get around 250 eggs. Not only am I saving money that I would normally spend on eggs, but I am now able to sell the surplus in the market to earn an additional income," she says.

The transformation extends far beyond her chicken coop. With the additional income, Kumari has completed construction on her previously unfinished house, built a well for clean water, and started a home garden. With further

support from WFP, she is working on expanding her poultry farm into a micro farm to grow produce for school meals.

Kumari's success has ripple effects on the entire community. By using local resources to feed schoolchildren, the 'Home Grown School Feeding' project bolsters local food systems, enhances food security, and improves the livelihoods of micro farmers. It also strengthens the sustainability of the school meals programme while fostering healthier and more attentive learners.

For Kumari, its impact is deeply personal. "The children call me 'Food Aunty,'" she says with a smile. "They come running to me when I bring them their meals."

As Kumari reflects on her journey, she's filled with pride. "When my husband left, I thought my life was over. But now, I'm financially independent. I'm not just providing for my family; I'm contributing to my community and giving children a better future."

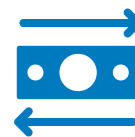
Indra Kumari is among nearly 3,000 school meals providers participating in WFP's Home Grown School Feeding programme, which assists micro farmers so they can self-produce food for the national school meals programme. Launched in 2020, the project has expanded to seven districts, with plans to expand its reach further.

Programme performance

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



Over **1 million rations** provided to people vulnerable to food insecurity



Over **USD 150,000** was disbursed to people engaged in **food assistance for assets** activities

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on the food, nutrition and other essential needs of people during and after crises. Moreover, through this outcome, WFP supported people through its flood response and in-kind support to school-based and *Thripasha* [1] programmes. In 2024, WFP also assisted people through its food assistance for assets activity, where households vulnerable to food insecurity received cash and food to address their immediate food needs by participating in asset creation activities.

In 2024, food assistance for assets was carried out in seven divisional secretariat divisions in the district of Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka supporting people affected by the economic crisis. National- and district-level government authorities, field-level officers and the communities were consulted to identify their needs and concerns before implementation of food assistance for assets activities.

During different periods of the year, Sri Lanka faced multiple flash floods caused by extensive rainfall in various regions of the island, causing substantial damage to infrastructure, crops and livelihoods. WFP, together with the Government of Sri Lanka and food security and livelihoods sector partners, swiftly led rapid assessments to assess the impacts and inform interventions, in January, June and December. WFP's survey found over half of the assessed households in Ampara were food insecure, while 45 percent were not consuming adequate diets (January 2024). WFP assisted flood-affected households with two-week rations in five of the worst-affected divisional secretariat divisions in the Ampara district.

Resource Overview

Strategic outcome 1 was the smallest component of the WFP's country strategic plan, with a needs-based plan of USD 0.2 million (or 3 percent of WFP's total needs-based plan for 2024). With the remaining funds of the 2023 emergency operation, households vulnerable to food insecurity in the northern part of the country were provided with food and cash assistance through hybrid distribution modalities. The strategic outcome was overfunded against its needs-based plan due to the carry-over of funds from the last year resulting in a higher expenditure rate of 381 percent.

Output indicators

In the Ampara flood response, WFP provided general food distributions to over 59,000 people. WFP reached significantly more crisis-affected people than planned due to the carry-over of stocks from 2023.

Beneficiaries received over 1 million rations as part of WFP's flood response, food assistance for assets activities and the Government of Sri Lanka's national school meals programme, exceeding the planned number of 75,000. WFP was able to provide a much higher number of rations due to carry-over from 2023 linked to delays in the school meals programme implementation due to schools closures.

Through WFP's food assistance for assets activities [2], over 280 hectares of land benefited from irrigation infrastructures, 19 water points were constructed and rehabilitated, and 18 kilometres of irrigation canals were improved in the district of Jaffna. Cash assistance of over USD 150,000 was disbursed to food assistance for assets participants, along with 214 metric tons of cooking oil. Among the participants, 73 percent were female and 35 percent were over 60 years of age.

While the economic crisis response drew to a close in 2024, over 4,000 metric tons of key food commodities, including dates, fortified broken rice, split red lentils, and sunflower oil, were distributed - primarily utilizing carryover stocks from 2023 [3]. WFP effectively distributed fortified rice and lentils, essential for preventing malnutrition and adding to the

dietary diversity to 957,000 schoolchildren through the Government of Sri Lanka's national school meals programme and nearly 516,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through the *Thripasha* programme.

Outcome indicators

According to WFP's post-distribution surveys, over half of the surveyed food assistance for assets participants reported benefits from the rehabilitated assets, of which 61 percent were female respondents. The monsoon season that followed rehabilitation brought heavy rainfall for crops, yet the rehabilitated channels could efficiently deliver water to the water ponds, preventing the possibility of floods and crop damage due to water logging. Furthermore, accumulated water in the rehabilitated water ponds was used for irrigation during extended dry periods. According to WFP's surveys, households with acceptable food consumption increased by 17 percentage points from the baseline, indicating better overall consumption. Similarly, nearly 50 percent of households were not adopting livelihood-based coping strategies, compared to the baseline of 17 percent. The shift suggests that interventions have contributed to reducing household reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

During the floods in Ampara, a significant proportion of households struggled with food security, with only 54 percent of households reporting acceptable food consumption levels, meaning nearly half of households were not consuming diverse and nutritious diets. Additionally, over half of the households reported relying on coping strategies, that could in turn harm their ability to cope with future shocks, as reported in WFP's post-distribution surveys.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with the Disaster Management Centre and the National Disaster Relief Service Centre to enhance preparedness for future disasters by pre-positioning non-food items (NFIs) and emergency response equipment. This initiative, driven by a request from the Centres, aims to support communities affected by floods during the southwest and northeast monsoons. The relief items included community kitchen sets for safety centres, family kitchen sets, chainsaws, tarpaulin sheets, submersible water pumps, water storage tanks, and Polysack bags. A portion of these NFIs was distributed to address immediate needs during floods, while the rest were prepositioned within WFP for rapid deployment during future emergencies.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

During the implementation of food assistance for assets activities, the limited involvement from technical departments resulted in delays in timely cost estimates and instructions. For future interventions, WFP will aim to strengthen government coordination and ensure regularly planned visits from technical teams to boost efficiency. Additionally, the lack of WFP staff at intervention locations meant that data collection challenges existed, therefore, WFP assigned additional field staff to districts based on the operational requirements.

GAM-M

WFP fully integrated gender and age in strategic outcome 1 achieving a Gender and Age Marker monitoring score of 4. The food assistance for assets programme conducted a gender equality and protection assessment engaging diverse men and women from different age groups. Based on the recommendations of the assessment, mitigation actions were taken. For food assistance for assets activities, targeting and awareness sessions were conducted to remove barriers for persons with disabilities in accessing activities.

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



7,000 schools supported through school feeding activities



More than 1,700 smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure



Over 980,000 people reached through social behaviour change communication approaches

Strategic outcome 2 seeks to enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in Sri Lanka, specifically pregnant and breastfeeding women, children, and youth up to age 21. The initiative prioritizes the first 8,000 days of life, a critical physical and cognitive development window. Undernutrition, emerging overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies remain prevalent challenges among children in Sri Lanka, hindering their growth and limiting their human capital potential.

WFP's home grown school feeding programme (HGSF) provides targeted support to programmes led by the Government of Sri Lanka, primarily its maternal and child health and nutrition initiative, and the national school meals programme. Through its nutrition-sensitive approach, the HGSF programme links the government's national school meals programme with local agricultural production, facilitating access to nutrient-rich local food, and encouraging increased local production of nutrient-dense crops on micro-farms, and protein-rich food items such as eggs. Aligning with broader economic development goals, the HGSF programme helps reduce meal component costs by sourcing ingredients locally, thereby promoting the economic stability of local farmers and school meals providers.

WFP's home-grown school feeding (HGSF) activity also fosters greater gender equality in rural and farming communities by addressing barriers to women's participation in agricultural production and school meal supply chains. Women-headed households often face significant economic disparities, including limited access to financial resources and increased household responsibilities, which hinder their economic empowerment. In response, the HGSF activities targeted these gender-related challenges by providing women with opportunities to generate income through the sale of surplus produce. This additional source of income enabled them to achieve greater financial independence, reducing their reliance on credit or loans and strengthening their economic resilience.

In 2024, WFP's home-grown school feeding activity in the Batticaloa district notably expanded to 11 additional divisional secretariat divisions, marking a significant growth in its reach and impact. Moreover, WFP's capacity-strengthening efforts included training in agriculture, poultry farming, cash management, and food safety, equipping smallholder farmers with the skills needed for sustainable improvements in nutrition outcomes. Through training of trainers programmes, WFP provided government and technical stakeholders with tools and the knowledge to effectively monitor and support farmers.

Resources Overview

The needs-based plan for strategic outcome 2 amounted to USD 2.2 million, 22 percent of WFP's country strategic plan's total needs-based plan. The strategic outcome was fully funded, with most of the funds coming from the multi-year contribution that helped achieve the set objectives. Implementation of the government's national school meals programme and WFP's home-grown school feeding activities progressed well in 2024, achieving a 129 percent expenditure rate compared to the need-based plan, including some pending activities from last year.

Output Indicators

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP achieved substantial progress in improving food security and nutrition outcomes, consistently meeting targets across various initiatives. WFP assisted over 7,000 schools with the distribution of dates to schoolchildren as a substitution for fruit, in addition to the daily hot school meals WFP provided under strategic outcome 1, for the period they were available. The meals were provided as part of the government's national school meals programme.

WFP supported over 2,700 caterers and local smallholders, with vocational training and skills, surpassing the target by 14 percent. Under WFP's home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model, the programme supported 1,450 schools embedding sustainable practices such as local farming, capacity strengthening, and food safety improvements. The

HGSF activity also delivered over 1,500 animal husbandry assets, empowering women involved in the supply chain for school meals. Additionally, solar energy capacity was advanced through infrastructure provided to ten schools and 30 households in the Northern province, supporting sustainable practices in school feeding operations. The solar panels provided an energy source for cooking and food storage, ensuring that meals are prepared efficiently and safely for students. Nearly 1,600 producers and smallholder farmers were supplying to schools under the programme in 2024, 24 percent more than planned. This is due to the expansion of the HGSF activity.

WFP's social and behaviour change (SBC) engagements reached over 960,000 individuals through distributing educational resources like guidebooks, storybooks, and interactive activities such as puppet shows. These resources were designed to help trainers and teachers convey messages about nutrition, health and well-being in an engaging and accessible manner fostering behavioural change. Through WFP's partnership with the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation for their media programme "*Sathyekshanaya*", the effectiveness of leveraging mass communication platforms to promote nutrition awareness and food security was apparent. WFP's SBC campaign significantly surpassed its target, reaching 25,000 individuals compared to the planned 1,800. This was due to securing three media broadcasts instead of the planned single broadcast.

Outcome Indicators

WFP demonstrated progress in improving nutrition for targeted groups in Sri Lanka, as evidenced by 78 percent of school-aged children meeting the minimum dietary diversity score, higher than the baseline of 64 percent. WFP's end-line surveys revealed that 95 percent of individuals (school meal suppliers and smallholder farmers) practice recommended healthy diet behaviours, a 13 percentage point increase from the baseline.

WFP's home-grown school feeding model was instrumental in fostering local food production. By integrating small-scale farmers into the supply chain, the initiative ensures the delivery of nutritious food while simultaneously boosting the livelihoods of local producers. WFP's end-line survey showcased 84 percent of smallholders reported an increase in production. This dual impact of improving dietary diversity for children and strengthening community resilience underscores the programme's holistic approach to sustainable development.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated extensively with government agencies, including the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Education at national, provincial, and zonal levels, to strengthen and expand its national school meals programme. This partnership ensured alignment with national education and nutrition policies, enabling sustainable, nutrition-sensitive interventions. WFP's home-grown school feeding activity empowered smallholders to supply schools with fresh, nutritious food, thanks to the facilitation of the Partnership Secretariat for World Food Programme Cooperation, with vital support from government officers and technical inputs from the government's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Department, and Ministry of Health.

WFP partnered with local broadcasters to launch impactful nutrition awareness campaigns. These campaigns, which reached millions, combined media outreach with community-based training to promote healthier eating habits and sustainable practices. WFP's collaboration with the Climate Change Centre (CCC) Korea enhanced sustainable meal preparation and food safety practices in schools. This not only improved child nutrition but also boosted local economies. In addition, WFP worked with the University of New South Wales (UNSW), Australia, and experts from local universities - Wayamba University and the University of Peradeniya, to assess the food safety standards of caterers from WFP's home-grown school feeding activity (HGSF). This collaboration facilitated comprehensive research and food safety assessments, ensuring that both HGSF and Thriposha activities met the required nutritional and safety standards.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

While the price fluctuations of eggs created market instability, the floods caused significant damage to crops and chicken coops, further impacting livelihoods. WFP actively engaged with farmers, providing support to sustain their efforts and resilience. Another key lesson was the operational difficulty of entering new districts independently, leading to the decision to seek partnership with an organisation with extensive experience within those regions to better address contextual needs during programme implementation.

GAM-M

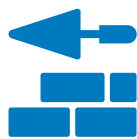
Gender and age integration were fully implemented in strategic outcome 2, achieving a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring score of 4. WFP's advocacy efforts in communities facilitated improved access to WFP's activities for women. A gender assessment was conducted for home-grown school feeding activities at the outset in target districts to better understand and respond to the specific dynamics in the community in terms of addressing barriers to accessing WFP interventions. WFP empowered female caterers by providing technical training in home gardening and poultry, along with necessary equipment. The timing of these trainings was carefully planned to ensure minimal disruption to the women's existing household responsibilities. Specific business knowledge was imparted to strengthen the

entrepreneurial capacity of beneficiaries.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Approximately **900 people benefited from assets and climate adaptation** practices facilitated by WFP



Over **280 hectares of land rehabilitated** using irrigation infrastructures

Strategic outcome 3 is specifically focused on climate adaptation and enhancing the resilience of communities vulnerable to climate variability and other risks. By strengthening their food security and nutrition, this strategic outcome aims to support individuals, households, and communities in recovering from crises, building resilience, and reducing the root causes of vulnerability to food insecurity. In 2024, WFP continued to build resilience and capacity among smallholder farmers and other stakeholders by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing the economic viability of rice and maize grain value chains in Sri Lanka.

An assessment of post-harvest losses in the maize value chain was conducted jointly by Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) and the National Institute of Post Harvest Management, which commenced during the 2023 Yala season [1]. The assessment found that the lower maize quality was due to farmers not following recommendations of the Government of Sri Lanka's Department of Agriculture for maize production, which led to increased levels of aflatoxin contamination along the maize value chain from farm to market. WFP organised a workshop to disseminate the results and recommendations to the government, private sector, and farmers for better post-harvest management and policy making.

WFP's Adaptation for Resilience (ADAPT4R) project, which was planned to kick off in 2024, experienced delays that resulted in the project's launch in the last quarter of 2024, with activities set to begin in early 2025. However, in preparation for the project, WFP conducted a series of community-based participatory planning sessions, empowering community members to participate in decision-making. WFP's Sri Lanka office also conducted a procurement capacity assessment of different government entities involved in the implementation of the ADAPT4R, with support from WFP's regional bureau for Asia and the Pacific. The assessment was done to ensure that government systems have the necessary capacity and governance mechanisms to implement the project.

Resource analysis

Strategic outcome 3 was allocated 38 percent of WFP's total country strategic plan budget. However, this outcome was underfunded, having only one multi-year grant which was restricted to certain activities, for which implementation commenced in the last quarter of 2024. WFP also received a multilateral allocation in the second quarter to initiate some key activities, resulting in a lower expenditure rate of 18 percent compared to its needs-based plan.

Output indicators

Through WFP's South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities, smallholder farmers, government officials and small enterprises were trained on the post-harvest management of grains, asset creation and effective utilization of existing assets. The risk of aflatoxin contamination is high at the aggregator level largely due to the lack of technical knowledge of aflatoxin control mechanisms. WFP targeted aggregators and rice millers, with over 890 people benefiting from climate adaptation practices.

WFP supported 2,700 smallholder farmer aggregation systems, exceeding its target by 35 percent, primarily due to the expansion of WFP's home-grown school feeding activity. Additionally, WFP supported 10 cooperatives, against a planned 30 value chain actors (traders) engaged in 2024, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and enhancing the economic viability of rice and maize grain value chains in Sri Lanka. Rice and maize grain value chains substantially contribute to the nation's food security and economy. WFP provided training to over 890 people on climate adaptation practices, such as post-harvest management. WFP was able to reach 50 percent more than planned due to the availability of funds in the second quarter of the year.

WFP introduced drone technology to enhance pesticide and weedicide spraying, particularly for maize farmers, as part of its digital agriculture initiatives. Demonstrations were conducted across both districts, engaging over 350 male and female farmers. Following the training, which took place mid-year, over 40 percent of the participants adopted these

technologies during farming seasons, recognizing the benefits of agricultural modernization and collective farming, which offer significant potential to reduce costs, improve pest control, and enhance productivity.

Outcome Indicators

WFP contributed to building resilience and capacity among smallholder farmers and other stakeholders, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and enhancing the economic viability of rice and maize grain value chains in the country. According to WFP's end-line surveys, the percentage of households with high resilience was measured at 49 percent, a considerable increase from the baseline of 2 percent, meaning that nearly half of the assisted households can respond to and anticipate climate shocks and transform livelihoods. The surveys also revealed the percentage of households with low and medium resilience reduced by 7 and 40 percentage points, respectively, compared to the baseline figures. The low score did not meet WFP's target of less than 5 percent, due to the activities starting later in the year. WFP also faced other prevailing challenges, such as increased production costs due to the economic crisis, productivity impacted by climate variability, and substantial post-harvest losses.

According to WFP's end-line surveys, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption increased marginally by 2 percentage points from the baseline, while the percentage of households with borderline consumption decreased by 2 percentage points. These results indicate better household consumption of nutritious foods. Furthermore, the percentage of households not adopting livelihood coping strategies has increased by 16 percentage points, compared to the baseline. Results demonstrate the abilities of households to better cope any future shocks.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with National Institute of Post Harvest Management (NIPHM) to develop a training strategy focused on drying, cleaning, grading, sorting, and pest control at the household level, as well as stocking, grain milling and processing. NIPHM provided residential training of trainers for extension officers from the Government of Sri Lanka's Department of Agriculture on advanced post-harvest management of grains, including practical sessions, who later disseminated the knowledge to smallholder farmers.

WFP facilitated knowledge exchanges, and cross-border collaboration, and leveraged China's expertise in post-harvest management and enhancing food safety in maize, to benefit Sri Lanka's agricultural industry. This was made possible by collaborating with the WFP China Centre of Excellence, the Academy of National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration, and Henan Provincial Key Laboratory of Grain and Oil Food Safety Testing and Control.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

A key lesson learned is that government stakeholders require technical expertise to address harvest and post-harvest losses in rice and maize supply chains at various stages. To bridge this gap, WFP connected local stakeholders with experts from China to enable knowledge exchange, capacity strengthening and the introduction of proven technologies and best practices in post-harvest management. These efforts are integrated into WFP's long-term capacity-strengthening approach as an enabling partner for national stakeholders.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 3 achieved a Gender and Age Marker monitoring score of 4. Gender, age and intersectionality were considered in the Adaptation for Resilience project, as informed by the gender assessment for the project proposal design. WFP's community-based participatory planning engaged men and women of diverse age groups in developing community-based recommendations for the design of the local adaptation plans.

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



Some **5,000** government and public sector staffs **participated in capacity strengthening initiatives**



WFP supported national capacity for **food security data generation** and analysis through the **development of 3 tools**, contributing to zero hunger

Strategic outcome 4 aims to enhance food security and nutrition in Sri Lanka by 2027 by strengthening the capacities of national and subnational institutions. This includes working with key ministries to foster adaptive and resilient food systems and enhancing government monitoring and evaluation systems, to generate critical food security evidence. WFP seeks to enhance access to adaptive and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms, enabling communities to better cope with climate shocks and adapt to changing conditions.

Sri Lanka experiences two monsoon seasons (southwest and northeast monsoons), influenced by the tropical climate and geographic location, which play a key role in agriculture, especially for rice cultivation. WFP supported the Department of Meteorology in conducting two monsoon forums to advance climate services and, building on this, provided support to the Disaster Management Centre to conduct monsoon preparedness meetings. These national-level stakeholder meetings involved technical agencies, government bodies, UN agencies, and civil society to improve disaster preparedness. Key discussions included weather advisories, sector-specific impacts, and preparatory actions across diverse sectors such as disaster management, water, and health.

WFP enhanced evidence and knowledge on social protection in Sri Lanka by initiating three studies:

1. WFP contracted Tetra Tech (service provider) to conduct a study entitled 'Strengthening the linkages between Social Registries and Climate Risk Data in Asia and the Pacific'.
2. WFP undertook a scoping study to assess the shock responsiveness of the social protection system in Sri Lanka. This study will support the development of WFP's social protection strategy and propose a roadmap to guide the development of a national anticipatory action framework.
3. A study on food security and social protection criteria was initiated in 2024, to assess how food security indicators correlate to the Government of Sri Lanka's *Aswesuma* [1] welfare programme criteria. The study will help inform the possibility of *Aswesuma* lists being utilized during crises to channel WFP assistance through social protection systems.

As part of its Climate and Disaster Ready project, WFP, in collaboration with the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce:

- conducted a capacity needs mapping exercise to assess disaster readiness in Sri Lanka's private sector, particularly among small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The report highlighted vulnerabilities SMEs face due to disasters and climate change, identifying preparedness gaps and areas in need of improvement to strengthen proactive disaster management and;
- developed the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) guidelines, to ensure that humanitarian actions uphold the rights and dignity of crisis-affected populations. They serve as a framework for private entities, promoting ethical, effective, and accountable approaches to disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response.

A workshop series was conducted to provide civil society organisations in six districts with a comprehensive understanding of disaster management policies, plans, and climate adaptation strategies. The series aimed to empower participants to become active agents in building resilient communities capable of withstanding the adverse impacts of climate change.

In 2024, WFP addressed nutrition gaps in Sri Lanka, particularly through the Government's *Thripasha* programme, research, and other capacity development initiatives. *Thripasha* is a nutritious supplement for undernourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP supported the programme in developing a rice-based *Thripasha* formula, in response to the issue of aflatoxin contamination [2], which had previously hindered distribution to children under three years, a critical period for childhood development. This solution was critical in ensuring the

supplement remained safe and accessible for all targeted beneficiaries.

WFP supported the launch of locally-blended fortified rice for school meals in Sri Lanka, demonstrating a direct link between capacity-building efforts and tangible outputs. Through high-level engagements, such as symposia, regional meetings, and strategy development sessions, WFP amplified its influence by sharing expertise and aligning stakeholders on large-scale fortification's importance. Additionally, partnerships with institutions such as the College of Community Physicians and involvement in global forums extended WFP's impact beyond immediate local settings.

WFP supported the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Education in developing an information management system for its national school meals programme. WFP's capacity strengthening work in this area ensures that the government can track programme progress and maximize efficiency, thus enhancing monitoring and coordination for better programme management and more effective delivery.

Resource Analysis

Strategic outcome 4 represents 21 percent of the overall needs-based plan in 2024, amounting to USD 2.1 million, and was fully funded. Most funds came from multi-year contributions. However, this strategic outcome had an expenditure rate of 67 percent, due to challenges in activity implementation attributed to the elections and change in government structure.

Output indicators

WFP supported the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) in advancing the approval and dissemination of the government's national disaster management plan, which was subsequently submitted and approved by the Parliament. The plan was made available in all three national languages (Sinhala, Tamil and English) and distributed to target stakeholders. To ensure effective implementation and integration, WFP collaborated with the DMC to organise 5 sectoral workshops as part of the plan's socialization process, contributing to its mainstreaming across relevant sectors.

WFP supported nearly 5,000 government and public sector staff through strategic outcome four activities, exceeding the initial target of 1,400, as WFP engaged with more government agencies and ministries.

WFP contributed to enhancing national systems working towards Zero Hunger by expanding the District Food Security Network (DFSN) in 2024. The DFSN was established in five new districts, namely Trincomalee, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Mannar and Mullaitivu. WFP met with the heads of departments and relevant working groups; and conducted trainings on primary data collection and data analysis. In 2025, WFP will expand the DFSN to additional districts with the end goal of supporting the government to establish a central information management centre. This repository will consist of up-to-date food security information and analyses at the sub-district level.

Outcome Indicators

WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, provided technical expertise towards the development of the Government of Sri Lanka's national school meals guidelines, focusing on the areas that emphasize food safety and nutrition standards.

WFP collaborated with the government's Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Defence and the Disaster Management Centre to reconvene the National Disaster Management Coordination Committee (NDMCC). NDMCC is a key national platform that plays a role in coordinating disaster risk reduction actions and strengthening collaboration between actors of disaster management such as government institutions, UN agencies, I/NGOs, academia, the private sector, and media.

Partnerships

WFP's strategic collaborations with key national and subnational stakeholders in Sri Lanka, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Agriculture, have been central to addressing Sri Lanka's nutrition challenges. Working closely with these ministries, WFP supported the government's national school meals programme and contributed to the development of national guidelines on food safety and nutrition standards.

Furthermore, WFP brought together the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network, facilitating collaboration between local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and other partners. Through these partnerships, local SMEs were able to improve their capacity to provide nutritious food products, benefiting both the economy and food security at the community level.

WFP partnered with the University of New South Wales (UNSW) and experts from Wayamba University and the University of Peradeniya to support an assessment of food safety and operational standards in the *Thripasha* production process. Further to their research, UNSW provided technical recommendations for the *Thripasha* factory operations to improve production quality and efficiency. WFP also worked on improving Suposha's (Suposha is a

nutritious breakfast cereal product, similar to *Thripasha*) market reach through a market study that evaluated domestic and international opportunities for the product, aligning with broader efforts to enhance the complementary food sector.

WFP signed a letter of understanding with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support the Samurdhi livelihoods empowerment programme, marking a milestone in international financial institution engagement.

To expand research capacity, two experts from the University College London (UCL) Institute for Global Health worked closely with WFP, focused on identifying potential local social protection programme activities, assessing research needs, and discussing capacity gaps within existing programmes to conduct nutrition-sensitive interventions. WFP's work with local institutions such as Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), and Vforce for the completion of the "Cost of the Diet" food data entry, highlighted the importance of data-driven solutions in addressing nutrition gaps. These partnerships and collaborations demonstrate WFP's commitment to building long-term sustainable systems for nutrition-sensitive interventions and improving food security across Sri Lanka.

In collaboration with the National Institute of Post Harvest Management (NIPHM), a training strategy was developed. NIPHM also provided residential training of trainers for the government's Department of Agriculture's extension officers on advanced post-harvest management of grains, including practical sessions.

WFP collaborated with FAO, the International Water Management Institute and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre to deliver national anticipatory action training programmes for key government and humanitarian partners.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The issue of aflatoxin contamination was one of the key challenges encountered, which prevented the distribution of *Thripasha* to children under three years of age. WFP supported the development of a rice-based *Thripasha* formula, tailored to meet the nutritional needs of this vulnerable group, while ensuring safety and suitability. This intervention provided a solution that adhered to strict food safety standards, addressing a significant gap in nutrition for young children.

GAM-M

Strategic outcome 4 achieved a score of 4 in the Gender and Age Marker. In the Climate and Disaster Ready project, emergency and camp management were trained on gender equality, particularly improving access to WFP programmes, through strategic engagement with the ministries. The trainings ensured that evacuation plans consider the needs of people with disabilities and gender equality to improve programme quality and reach. This included selecting safe and accessible evacuation locations, providing designated feeding areas for breastfeeding mothers, and ensuring separate wash facilities, among other necessary accommodations.

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

According to the 2024 Global Gender Gap Index, Sri Lanka ranked 127 and 123 out of 146 countries for Economic Participation and Opportunity and Political Empowerment, respectively, reflecting challenges in the economic and political participation of women.

The representation of women in Sri Lanka's political institutions has remained minimal since the nation's independence in 1948, despite the country's favourable human development indicators for women and constitutional guarantees of equality. Sri Lanka ranks 163 out of 181 countries in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's rankings for women in political representation. Until the landmark 2024 parliamentary election, female representation in parliament had consistently been below 6 percent. The 2024 election marked a historic milestone, raising women's representation to over 9 percent - the highest in Sri Lanka's history.

Gender-based violence, unpaid care work, and the inadequate representation of women in power contribute to the 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 breastfeeding women are anaemic, perpetuating an intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Targeting for WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) activity included women-headed households and households with pregnant and breastfeeding women. Over 50 percent of the people assisted were female, and the categorical targeting was informed by key assessments such as the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission and WFP's Household Food Security Survey. Additionally, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were granted flexible work hours so that they could attend to household responsibilities while also taking part in FFA activities in exchange for commodity/cash entitlements. WFP's monitoring results showed that the proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment following participation in FFA activities was higher than the 2024 target, showcasing the ability to participate fully in the economy, make independent economic decisions and control their finances.

Within WFP's home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, WFP supported women in establishing their home gardens, developing poultry sheds, and providing essential technical training to sustain their catering enterprise beyond the school meals programme. WFP also provided comprehensive enterprise and financial literacy trainings, for further financial and economic empowerment, as evidenced by 72 percent of women smallholder farmers reporting increased nutritious crop production, according to WFP's end-line monitoring surveys [1]. HGSF addressed several gender inequalities including discriminatory practices restricting women's employment opportunities, and challenges experienced by women in accessing training, technologies, and productive inputs for agricultural and livestock production. WFP leveraged story books and puppet show DVDs to share social behaviour change communications that contained messages of gender sensitization such as promoting shared responsibility between men and women for nutrition, fostering equality and respect.

Several training of trainers sessions were conducted on social behaviour change communications (SBCC) for school teachers, recommending various interactive tools as per the SBCC guidebook. 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.

In 2024, WFP undertook assessments and conducted a rapid study on coastal resilience and gender inequality in relation to food and nutrition insecurity in Sri Lanka. The rapid study was conducted jointly with the United Nations Population Fund to inform a joint funding proposal. In addition, a regional operational study on gender equality approaches for school-based health and nutrition programmes, supported by WFP's regional bureau for Asia and the Pacific, was conducted. This generated recommendations and guidance on how WFP can strengthen school-based programmes to improve programme quality and widen reach.

WFP Sri Lanka initiated and completed the baseline for the gender equality certification programme, issued by WFP, and finalized the implementation plan. According to the baseline, WFP reached 23 of the 33 indicators. Currently, the country office has developed an improvement plan and is working to obtain the gender equality certification.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

As Sri Lanka was on the road to economic recovery in 2024, WFP's operating environment saw an improvement compared to previous years. Nevertheless, 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. Acute food insecurity remained concerning, 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 and girls, people with disabilities, women-headed households, and marginalized ethnic and religious groups, bore disproportionate impacts. Disruptions in sexual and reproductive health services were also observed, exacerbated by difficulties in accessing healthcare for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in rural areas.

WFP undertook measures to comply with the principles of accountability to affected populations and minimize protection risks. WFP strategically scaled up its community feedback mechanism (CFM) in 2023, and in 2024, the three channels: a helpline, postal mail and email remained open. This proactive approach enabled the handling of 210 cases in 2024, providing immediate support to people encountering challenges with assistance or in need of information. The CFM served as an essential channel for affected populations to rely on, for accurate and prompt answers to their questions and complaints. Of the 210 CFM users, 56 percent were female callers, while 44 percent were male. Additionally, users could access feedback channels using multiple languages, which ensured greater access to WFP's CFM: 84 percent of users reported feedback using the Tamil language helpline, while 13 percent used the Sinhala language helpline.

WFP conducted a rapid assessment of protection risks and barriers to gender equality in the districts where its food assistance for assets activities were planned and in line with its people-centred approach. Following the assessment, implementation and programme adjustments were made to ensure minimal protection risks. The communities mentioned the risks of snake bites as a key concern, therefore boots were provided for safety and the team took measures to have first aid kits at sites. Another concern of communities was that the sites did not have access to drinking water and the teams subsequently ensured that drinking water was available. Notably, through WFP's end-line monitoring surveys, 100 percent of respondents reported no safety concerns resulting from their engagement in WFP programmes. Similarly, nearly all surveyed participants reported that they were treated with respect and did not experience barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance.

WFP further mitigated protection risks and made efforts to remove barriers to accessing interventions by applying targeting criteria in line with principles of accountability to affected people and protection. Through a rapid protection assessment, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, persons with disabilities, households with chronic illnesses, isolated elderly, and women-headed households were identified as particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and prioritized for targeting. Careful exclusion and targeting criteria were accompanied by accurate and clear definitions and scope that were properly communicated to affected communities to ensure accountability and transparency.

To reinforce messaging on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), WFP's PSEA focal point from its Sri Lanka office attended a PSEA regional training session conducted in WFP's regional bureau for Asia and the Pacific. PSEA training was also provided to four WFP staff who completed the online PSEA focal point training in Sri Lanka. The training focused on government capacity strengthening and partners. In addition, a consultant firm was hired to contextualize addressing gender equality and removing barriers to access for people with disabilities, in preparation for WFP's interventions in 2025. Initial consultations for the training material development and inception report were submitted in the fourth quarter of 2024. Furthermore, WFP, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, conducted training on safety referrals for gender-based violence to 18 staff members (12 female, 6 male).

In 2024, WFP's regional disability adviser facilitated the implementation of the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities action plan for the United Nations Country Team in Sri Lanka. This involved coordinating technical assistance for training and supporting the drafting and gap mapping of access to interventions for persons with disabilities. These efforts were carried out through extensive collaboration and consultation with organizations of people with disabilities.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Sri Lanka is highly susceptible to climate variability, due to its high temperatures, exposure to extreme climate events and geographical location. Key challenges faced by the island include droughts, floods, landslides, cyclones and coastal erosion, affecting food security and nutrition.

WFP actively contributes to addressing these challenges through various initiatives. In preparation for the Adaptation for Resilience (ADAPT4R) project, WFP conducted extensive stakeholder consultations to identify gaps in environmental and social safeguards (ESS) commitments. A dedicated capacity-building workshop was organised in collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Environment for key government stakeholders, focusing on WFP's ESS framework and aligning with Adaptation Fund requirements. This empowers government agencies to become active partners in environmental and social safeguarding, enhancing project effectiveness.

In 2024, WFP introduced environmentally friendly solutions, such as solar panel installations and electric pressure cookers, to reduce the environmental footprint of school meals. This promotes environmentally-friendly solutions within national programmes such as the school meals programme, thereby reducing the carbon footprint and contributing to sustainable food systems.

WFP actively engages with local communities through a community-based participatory planning process, ensuring their voices are heard and their concerns are addressed. This participatory approach helps to identify and mitigate potential environmental and social risks, ensuring that WFP's programmes are both effective and sustainable. Through WFP's food assistance for assets activities, water availability has significantly improved in ponds covered within activities. During periods of heavy rainfall, the enhanced canals efficiently direct excess water to the ponds. Furthermore, surplus water is strategically channeled to main drainage canals or streams, effectively safeguarding farmers' crops from potential flooding or waterlogging.

In support of the Government of Sri Lanka's commitments towards the national adaptation plan, WFP commenced developing local adaptation plans at the village cluster level with the engagement of communities and the government. Through this process, WFP developed a deeper understanding of climate adaption measures that match with priorities of the climate vulnerable communities and strategically focused investments into these measures, supporting communities to be more climate adaptive in the future to meet their food and nutrition needs.

In 2024, WFP hosted the Asia Pacific regional environmental and social safeguards (ESS) workshop. The workshop provided the opportunity for participants to gain a deeper understanding of ESS requirements, strengthen their capacity to implement and comply with ESS requirements effectively, and explore innovative tools and instruments for enhancing ESS implementation and compliance.

Safeguarding WFP Programmes:

WFP employs a robust framework to safeguard its programmes from causing unintended harm to the environment. A two-month technical expert mission from WFP headquarters enhanced WFP Sri Lanka's capacity in the environmental and social safeguards (ESS) framework and commitments. This strengthened WFP's ability to implement a robust framework for safeguarding its programmes against unintended environmental and social harm. WFP established a comprehensive environmental and social screening system, primarily integrated into the climate adaptation and resilience portfolio. The ESS framework has been effectively applied to projects such as the Adaptation for Resilience project, ensuring the identification and mitigation of potential environmental and social risks. Efforts continue to mainstream ESS into other programme areas, including nutrition and school meals, further embedding these safeguards across WFP's operations.

WFP monitors the environmental and social impacts of its programmes throughout the project life cycle. Regular field monitoring and oversight from environmental and social safeguards (ESS) focal points assess the efficacy of mitigation measures and identifies areas for improvement. WFP has built capacity within the Government, and actively

collaborates with implementing agencies and local communities, to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and best practices.

By integrating environmental and social safeguards into its work, WFP enables its programmes to contribute to sustainable food systems, reduce environmental impact, and improve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Sri Lanka launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the second quarter of 2023 and since then has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan.

As part of its environmental management systems, WFP:

- installed a solar panel system (48.16 kWp) in March 2024. Since April 2024, 75 percent of monthly savings on electricity bills were recorded. This is expected to greatly reduce greenhouse emissions; and
- separated waste by food, paper and plastic/glass and handed it over to the Colombo Municipal Council, utilizing their municipal service to collect and recycle waste. This waste management approach reduces landfill waste by promoting recycling, thereby limiting WFP's carbon footprint.

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

In 2024, the nutritional situation in Sri Lanka continued to face challenges. According to reports from the Family Health Bureau [1], stunting and overweight percentages have seen a slight increase among children under five years of age, while the percentage of underweight children remains unchanged from previous years. Moreover, several population groups in Sri Lanka grapple with inadequate intake of micronutrients, indicating low intake of nutrient-dense foods.

WFP made progress in improving the nutrition status of vulnerable communities, enhancing their ability to protect and improve their diets despite facing shocks and long-term stressors. Through a multifaceted approach, WFP played an essential role in addressing both the immediate and root causes of malnutrition while empowering communities to adopt healthier nutrition practices. In addition, WFP's broader interventions have embedded nutrition-sensitive programming, where nutrition considerations are integrated into various sectors, such as agriculture, education, and health. This integration is critical in ensuring the sustainability of nutrition outcomes.

In collaboration with the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Agriculture, WFP contributed to strengthening the capacity of national and subnational institutions to implement and monitor nutrition-sensitive interventions. A key example of this is WFP's support in the development of the government's national school meals guidelines, which have been instrumental in enhancing the quality and safety of school meals programmes. These guidelines ensure that meals provided to children in schools are not only nutritious but also meet food safety standards.

Additionally, WFP has worked alongside key stakeholders to develop the multi-sectoral action plan for nutrition (MSAPN), which includes both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. This plan is a strategic framework for addressing malnutrition at various levels and across sectors, ensuring that nutrition is considered in all relevant policies and programmes. The MSAPN is led by the Presidential Secretariat and involves coordination across multiple ministries. However, challenges persist, particularly due to the current political landscape in Sri Lanka. The lack of a national-level coordination body for implementing multi-sector nutrition activities has hindered progress. For the successful implementation of the MSAPN, a focal institution beyond the ministerial level is needed to coordinate these efforts effectively.

A key aspect of WFP's work has been fostering partnerships to promote sustainable solutions to malnutrition. One of the ways this has been achieved is through the convening of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN), a platform that brings together private sector actors to align their efforts with national nutrition priorities. By collaborating with businesses such as Cargills Ceylon, a steering committee member of SBN, WFP has helped leverage private sector expertise and innovation to improve the availability and quality of nutritious foods. This collaboration has led to the promotion of locally-sourced nutritious food production initiatives, such as Lak Bojun, which have contributed to economic resilience and the sustainability of Sri Lanka's food systems. Furthermore, WFP has worked with local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the food sector to identify challenges and provide support. A notable initiative was the telephone-based survey launched in 2024, which gathered insights into the challenges faced by 70 SMEs, particularly due to the impact of COVID-19 and the economic crisis. The findings from this survey will help inform future strategies to strengthen the resilience and productivity of local food industries.

WFP's role in advancing nutrition-sensitive programming has also been exemplified through its collaboration with the government's Ministry of Education. The development of an information management system (IMS) for the national school meals programme has been one of the notable achievements in this regard. WFP has supported the government's Ministry of Education by providing technical assistance, conducting pilot training, and beginning the rollout of the system. This system ensures that the national school meals programme is managed efficiently, contributing to better nutrition outcomes for children. By strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Education to oversee and monitor the school meals programme, WFP played a crucial role in integrating nutrition into the education sector.

Partnerships

In 2024, as Sri Lanka was two years into recovering from the 2022 economic crisis, WFP diversified funding to maximise resources, prioritised longer-term development programmes, built strategic partnerships with the Asia Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank, and sustained close engagement with the government in an election year.

WFP's collaboration with ADB through technical assistance in monitoring and data management for the Department of Samurdhi Development's (DSD) Empowerment Programme will support the project's implementation and monitoring.

WFP collaborated with the World Bank by sharing the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission results along with additional in-depth analysis of food security outcomes. In 2023, the household food security survey was enhanced with joint questionnaires, as requested by the World Bank, to address social protection and socio-economic analysis. Building on this collaboration, in 2024 the survey further engaged with the World Bank to assess the food security situation of *Aswasuma* [1] beneficiaries and evaluate the effectiveness of the targeting approach.

WFP led the coordination of humanitarian and government partners on emergency preparedness and response, organising multi-stakeholder workshops to strengthen the consolidation of efforts ahead of disasters, as well as response efforts during disasters. The year also brought in the establishment of the anticipatory action working group - co-chaired by WFP, World Vision, the International Water Management Institute and the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, with the first national and regional dialogues held on anticipatory action in Sri Lanka. Resources and partnerships were mobilised to support programmes - including those with international financial institutions- on strengthening national social protection (welfare benefit and nutrition programmes) to enhance Sri Lanka's resilience to any future shocks or crises.

WFP's regional Adaptation Fund-supported programme on building the resilience of smallholder farmers in Sri Lanka and India was launched in 2024.

Private sector

WFP continued its engagement with the private sector in 2024 and mobilised significant long-term private sector support for its homegrown school feeding activities. WFP also involved local companies in its ongoing programmes on nutrition and climate resilience and is increasingly exploring collaboration with private partners across the implementation of its programmes. Furthermore, WFP played a key role in convening the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN). By linking with the private sector and local businesses, WFP helped to create a more sustainable and resilient food system, ensuring better access to nutritious foods and supporting long-term improvements in nutrition across Sri Lanka.

Notably, WFP acquired private foundation support for its homegrown school feeding activities, including clean cooking, from donors such as the Lions Club International Foundation, Michael Kors, and Mastercard. WFP also made significant progress with the local production and distribution of fortified rice for school meals - supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Focus on localization

WFP's 2024 activities emphasized local ownership and sustainability. In addition to procuring and distributing food, WFP focused on strengthening local food systems. The enhanced Partnership Secretariat for WFP Cooperation (PSWFPC), now with a dedicated Director General and additional staff, facilitated coordination and partnership. Regular operational reviews, conducted at multiple levels and with the participation of the National Steering Committee, ensured alignment with national strategies and priorities.

WFP's national household-level food security assessment, despite an initial delay due to elections, was conducted by end-2024, with findings to be presented to key donors and partners.

WFP continued its support across ministries delivering safety net programmes, and providing direct technical and financial support to the *Samurdhi* programme by DSD to develop a digital business registration platform. This platform will allow retailers and small and medium enterprises to network and promote their goods and services. 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; including through the provision of fortified rice.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to be an active member of inter-agency fora in Sri Lanka. This included the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcome working groups, which cover 4 different areas: 1 (Strengthened, resilient and equitable social service systems), 2 (Economic recovery) 3 (Climate resilience) and 4 (Gender). WFP is also engaged with working groups on the food security and livelihoods sector, social protection, cash, accountability for affected people, and protection from sexual abuse and exploitation and is on the gender taskforce and United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). WFP strengthened its existing partnerships through these fora, enabling greater coordination within UN agencies and beyond, while strengthening multisectoral advocacy around food security and nutrition.

Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP's annual needs-based plan of USD 10.3 million represented 10 percent of the entire five-year country strategic plan (CSP) (2023-2027). In 2024, the CSP portfolio budget was 64 percent funded. The multi-year funding enabled WFP to effectively plan and implement its long-term programmes under strategic outcomes 2,3 and 4 including some carry-over funds from the previous year and multilateral allocations. There were no budget revisions in 2024.

Strategic outcome 1 had an expenditure of USD 1.05 million, 44 percent of its implementation plan of USD 2.4 million, due to carry-over funds from the 2023 emergency operations. Households vulnerable to food insecurity were assisted with hybrid modalities of food and cash-based transfers.

Strategic outcome 2 had an expenditure of USD 2.9 million, 63 percent of its implementation plan of USD 4.7 million, due to the expansion of WFP's home-grown school feeding (HGSF) activities to more education zones through multi-year grants. The establishment of an information management system for the national school meals programme was identified as a critical step for its effective implementation. To support this, capacity-strengthening training sessions were conducted for officials of the Government of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Education. Additionally, stakeholder meetings were organised to facilitate the expansion of the HGSF programme into other divisions and districts. WFP and government stakeholders launched the local fortified food production in 2024, supporting the capacity and the facility improvement of the National Food Promotion Board to ensure the production of fortified rice targeting school children.

































Strategic outcome 3 had a low expenditure of USD 0.7 million, 77 percent of the implementation plan of USD 0.9 million during the year, due to the low funding levels. This strategic outcome, a key focus for resilience-building activities, did not receive sufficient funds for activity implementation, apart from a multilateral grant earmarked for certain activities only. This hindered planned resilient activities to address various environmental and socio-economic factors.

















Strategic outcome 4 had an expenditure of USD 1.4 million, 51 percent of the implementation plan of USD 2.9 million during the year. The majority of interventions faced delays due to the presidential elections and subsequent changes in the national government.

Despite several challenges, WFP Sri Lanka has demonstrated strong progress, achieving 60 percent of the implementation target in 2024.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	275,560	2,387,041	1,464,760	1,050,375
SO01: Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises	275,560	2,387,041	1,464,760	1,050,375
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	275,560	2,387,041	1,464,760	1,050,375
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,277,527	4,677,600	5,856,974	2,944,861
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	2,587	0
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	2,277,527	4,677,600	5,854,387	2,944,861
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	2,277,527	4,677,600	5,854,387	2,944,861

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	 3,943,447	 917,720	 5,824,252	 705,976
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	 3,943,447	 917,720	 5,824,252	 705,976
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	 3,943,447	 917,720	 5,824,252	 705,976
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,153,239	 2,872,498	 6,142,360	 1,461,254
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	 2,153,239	 2,872,498	 6,142,360	 1,461,254
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	 2,153,239	 2,872,498	 6,142,360	 1,461,254
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 384,513	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 8,649,773	 10,854,859	 19,672,859	 6,162,466

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,088,775	 1,585,710	 2,567,428	 1,544,910
Total Direct Costs	 9,738,549	 12,440,569	 22,240,288	 7,707,376
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 633,006	 808,637	 219,492	 219,492
Grand Total	 10,371,554	 13,249,206	 22,459,780	 7,926,868

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The World Bank, Sri Lanka Development Update, 2024: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/srilanka/publication/sri-lanka-development-update-2024>.

[2] LirneAsia 2023 Survey: <https://lirneasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/LIRNEAsia-Social-Safety-Nets-and-the-State-of-Poverty-in-Sri-Lanka.pdf>.

[3] Thripasha is a supplementary food provided to undernourished children and pregnant women.

Operational context

[1] Fitch Ratings, 2024: <https://www.fitchratings.com/research/sovereigns/fitch-upgrades-sri-lanka-to-ccc-20-12-2024>.

[2] SDG Index Rank, Sustainable Development Report, 2024: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/sri-lanka>.

[3] National Nutrition Month Summary Report 2024, Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka: <https://fhb.health.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/National-Nutrition-Month-Summary-Report-2024.pdf>.

[4] WFP's Food Security Overview 2023 was published in early 2024. Due to the national elections, data collection for the 2024 survey was delayed.

[5] The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index, 2022. The ND-GAIN measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and capacity to adapt to the negative effects of climate variability.

[6] National Disaster Relief Services Centre and Disaster Management Centre, 2024.

[7] Press release by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies, August 2024.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Thripasha programme is a free nutritional programme in Sri Lanka that provides fortified food to undernourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and girls.

[2] Some of the output indicators for food assistance for assets (FFA) activities can be found under strategic outcome 3 (A.1.6, A.5, D.1.1, D.3, F.5, G.10, G.13). FFA is planned under strategic outcome 3 but in 2024 some funds from strategic outcome 1 were used, and thus this output actual data is reported under strategic outcome 3.

[3] Output indicators (A.1.4, A.2.4, B.1.4) under CSP Output 02: (1.2): Planned is 0 as no distribution was planned for 2024, due to the distributed stocks that were carried over from 2023.

[4] Support for the Thripasha programme was not planned for 2024, so the target remains 0, and there was no increase from 2023. However, due to carry-over from 2023, WFP was able to support Thripasha production.

[5] Missing end-CSP targets and 2023 follow ups for flood response outcome indicators due to one-time assistance in 2024.

[6] Baseline data, end-CSP targets and 2023 follow ups were not collected for the FFA group. As this group only received one-time assistance in 2024, only one round of data was collected and reported as 2024 follow-up.

[7] Output Indicator A.2.7 under CSP Output 01: (1.1): Planned figures are unavailable because FFA activities were not originally planned and 2023 carry-overs were utilized for this activity.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Outcome indicators: No 2023 follow-up data is reflected as the 2024 target group is different to that of the 2023 cohort.

[2] Output Indicators A.4.1 and A.1.3: take-home rations were originally planned, however in 2024, WFP supported schools with in-kind food, therefore, vouchers were not utilized.

[3] CSP Output 03: (2.1) Output Indicator A.1.3 (All) beneficiary group are adults reached with capacity strengthening. No planned value as the additional funds and expansion of home-grown school feeding activities allowed WFP to conduct more capacity-strengthening initiatives.

[4] The actual value for the following indicator is much higher than planned because WFP received a consignment of dates in 2024 that was distributed to students through the NSMP - Output Indicator A.1.3: "Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes" (beneficiary group is students (primary schools). The planned value for pre-primary school children is counted for primary students.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The Yala season in Sri Lanka, which usually lasts from May to August, is one of the two main agricultural seasons marked by the southwest monsoon.

[2] The Adapt4R project faced delays in its implementation, therefore no actuals are reported in output indicators and outcome indicators for 2024.

[3] In 2024, only the South-South and Triangular Cooperation project outcome was reported under SO3, but as it was a minor project that concluded in June 2024, no CSP target was set for the entire cycle.

[4] WFP's food assistance for assets activities are planned in SO3 but were carried out with leftover SO1 funds in 2024, therefore, FFA narratives can be found in SO1.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Aswesuma is a government welfare programme introduced to replace the existing Samurdhi programme.

[2] Aflatoxins are commonly found in crops like maize, a primary ingredient in Thripasha. A rice-based Thripasha could help resolve the aflatoxin contamination issue primarily because rice is significantly less susceptible to aflatoxin-producing fungi compared to maize.

[3] Outcome indicators without 2023 follow up values are unavailable due to being reported on for the first time in 2024.

[4] The end-of-CSP targets for the following indicator are unavailable due to the activity not being consistently programmed for the whole period of WFP's country strategic plan: "Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs"

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Strategic outcome 2: indicator (Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops).

[2] No end-of-CSP targets or baseline data was available for WFP's food assistance for assets activities because it was one-time assistance and will not continue for WFP's entire country strategic plan period.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, 2023 (<https://www.wfp.org/publications/special-report-faowfp-crop-and-food-security-assessment-mission-cfsam-democratic>).

[2] Baseline data, end-CSP targets and 2023 follow up were not available for WFP's food assistance for assets activities because it was one-time assistance and will not continue for WFP's entire country strategic plan period.

[3] The protection indicator for the following indicator does not have a baseline or targets because it cannot be known in advance how many people with disabilities there are in a given population: "Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services".

Environmental sustainability

[1] The WFP country office for Sri Lanka was not collecting disaggregated data in 2023, hence why 2023 follow-up is unavailable.

Nutrition integration

[1] National Nutrition Month Summary Report, Family Health Bureau, Ministry of Health Sri Lanka (<https://fhb.health.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/National-Nutrition-Month-Summary-Report-2024.pdf>).

[2] The nutrition sensitive score was calculated by assessing three activities under strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

[3] 2023 follow-up data is unavailable, as 2024 was the first time WFP Sri Lanka reported nutrition integration indicators.

Partnerships

[1] Aswesuma is a welfare programme in Sri Lanka, managed by the Welfare Benefits Board.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	136,987	605,729	442%
	female	144,093	931,686	647%
	total	281,080	1,537,415	547%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	749	1,181	158%
	female	749	1,181	158%
	total	1,498	2,362	158%
24-59 months	male	749	136,590	18236%
	female	749	136,590	18236%
	total	1,498	273,180	18236%
5-11 years	male	120,841	443,944	367%
	female	123,903	519,354	419%
	total	244,744	963,298	394%
12-17 years	male	1,871	2,952	158%
	female	2,246	3,542	158%
	total	4,117	6,494	158%
18-59 years	male	10,906	18,110	166%
	female	13,825	266,887	1930%
	total	24,731	284,997	1152%
60+ years	male	1,871	2,952	158%
	female	2,621	4,132	158%
	total	4,492	7,084	158%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	281,080	1,537,415	547%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	2,000	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	28,940	4,732	16%
Malnutrition prevention programme	0	515,854	-
School based programmes	241,000	960,694	398%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	2,640	1,840	69%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	6,500	54,295	835%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	698	-
Maize	0	1,934	-
Rice	0	616	-
Split Lentils	0	34	-
Split Peas	0	55	-
Vegetable Oil	0	445	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Dried Fruits	0	271	-
Lentils	90	0	0%
Rice	450	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	140,752	151,381	108%
Commodity Voucher	0	109,749	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	296,789	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,165,908	0	0%

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	General Distribution	Female	1,300	30,692	
			Male	1,200	28,335	
			Total	2,500	59,027	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		214.77	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	140,752	151,381	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number		392,250	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	75,000	1,018,870	
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		135,409	
			Male		135,409	
			Total		270,818	
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 Total		245,036 245,036	
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		516,993	
			Male		440,402	
			Total		957,395	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT		2,632.9	

A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT		934.57
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		109,750
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT		900.64

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Ampara_Flood - Location: Ampara - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.89		≤7	4.65		WFP survey
	Male	9.76		≤7	3.41		WFP survey
	Overall	9.32		≤7	3.87		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.4		≥60	62.3		WFP survey
	Male	56.6		≥60	76.2		WFP survey
	Overall	54		≥60	71		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	49.4		≤35	33.1		WFP survey
	Male	37.5		≤35	23.5		WFP survey
	Overall	40.3		≤35	27.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.2		≤5	4.6		WFP survey
	Male	5.9		≤5	0.3		WFP survey
	Overall	5.8		≤5	1.9		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.5		≤20	23.4		WFP survey
	Male	25		≤20	15		WFP survey
	Overall	22.8		≤20	18.1		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23.7		<10	1.1		WFP survey
	Male	23.1		<10	1.4		WFP survey
	Overall	23.3		<10	1.3		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35.1		≤30	25.7		WFP survey
	Male	37.2		≤30	35		WFP survey
	Overall	36.7		≤30	31.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	25.8		>40	49.7		WFP survey
	Male	14.7		>40	48.6		WFP survey
	Overall	17.3		>40	49		WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	33.6		≥35	40		WFP survey
Target Group: FFA - Location: Jaffna - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female			=0	2.38		WFP survey
	Male			=0	3.79		WFP survey
	Overall			=0	2.86		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female			>90	92.6		WFP survey
	Male			>90	97		WFP survey
	Overall			>90	95.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female			≤10	7.4		WFP survey
	Male			≤10	2.3		WFP survey
	Overall			≤10	4		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female			=0	0		WFP survey
	Male			=0	0.8		WFP survey
	Overall			=0	0.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female			≤5	7.4		WFP survey
	Male			≤5	8.3		WFP survey
	Overall			≤5	8		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female			=0	1.5		WFP survey
	Male			=0	0.8		WFP survey
	Overall			=0	1		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female			≤40	23.5		WFP survey
	Male			≤40	30.3		WFP survey
	Overall			≤40	28		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female			>54	67.6		WFP survey
	Male			>54	60.6		WFP survey
	Overall			>54	63		WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall			≥60	62.5		WFP survey
Target Group: Thripasha raw materials provision - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	100		=0	0		Secondary data

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
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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
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female		2,474
			Male		825
			Total		3,299
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	51,000	516,993
			Male	49,000	440,402
			Total	100,000	957,395
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 (take-home rations)	Female	20,400	
			Male	19,600	
			Total	40,000	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	540	271.33
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	296,789	

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
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	51,005	
			Male	49,995	
			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
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	2,218	1,039
			Male	422	693
			Total	2,640	1,732

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	7,026	7,012
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	30	25

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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,200,000	959,815
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,800	25,000

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	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	2,600,000	2,429,224
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	722	907
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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	School feeding (on-site)	Megawatt	50	40
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 training	Number	2,431	2,774

N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,534	1,450
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,283	1,588

Outcome 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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HGFS - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	79.2	≥87	≥85	92		WFP survey
	Male	79.2	≥87	≥85	96		WFP survey
	Overall	79.2	≥87	≥85	95		WFP survey
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	64.3	≥70	≥65	65		WFP survey
	Male	64.3	≥70	≥65	82		WFP survey
	Overall	64.3	≥70	≥65	78		WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	18	≥75	≥50	72		WFP survey
	Male	18	≥75	≥50	89		WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥75	≥50	84		WFP survey
Target Group: Primary Students (grade 1-5) - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate	Female	82.68	≥90	≥85	83.5		Secondary data
	Male	83.55	≥90	≥85	84		Secondary data
	Overall	83.12	≥90	≥85	83.75		Secondary data

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 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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate and weather risk information services	Female	1,040	
			Male	960	
			Total	2,000	
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	14,946	
			Male	13,794	
			Total	28,740	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,015,785	
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	2,080	
			Male	1,920	
			Total	4,000	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	135,123	
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	
			Male	96	
			Total	200	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	15,000	

F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female		43
		agricultural market support Activities	Male		65
			Total		108

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
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
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	20	19
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	53	0
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	250	288
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	16	18
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	300	0
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	200	0

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
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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	960	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	3,000	0

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.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	960	0
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	Not available

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
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	3	3
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	1,500
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	1,200
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	10

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	200	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	40
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)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	600	893

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0		>50	60.7		WFP survey
	Male	0		>50	50.2		WFP survey
	Overall	0		>50	55.5		WFP survey
Target Group: SSTC - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	17.6		<5	11		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	80.2		≤45	40		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	2.2		≥50	49		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	77.8		≥79	97.1		WFP survey
	Male	63.6		≥65	85.5		WFP survey
	Overall	64.4		≥65	86.9		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	55.6		≥58	52.6		WFP survey
	Male	48.1		≥58	46.1		WFP survey
	Overall	48.5		≥50	50.6		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	22.2		≥40	30		WFP survey
	Male	19.5		≥40	45.6		WFP survey
	Overall	19.6		≥40	40.6		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	66.7		≥68	93.9		WFP survey
	Male	60.4		≥65	95.1		WFP survey
	Overall	60.7		≥63	40.6		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	77.8		≥79	90.9		WFP survey
	Male	58.4		≥60	65.5		WFP survey
	Overall	59.5		≥65	95		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	75		≥77	59.4		WFP survey
	Male	77		≥78	67.5		WFP survey
	Overall	63		≥65	69		WFP survey

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	4.18		≤2	0.66	WFP survey
	Male	3.62		≤2	1.26	WFP survey
	Overall	3.65		≤2	0.73	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.7		≥94	97.1	WFP survey
	Male	90.9		≥92	94.4	WFP survey
	Overall	92.6		≥94	94.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	6.8		≤6	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	9.1		≤8	5.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.9		≤6	5.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.5		=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0		=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5		=0	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0		=0	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	0		=0	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0		=0	5.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0		≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.1		≤0	1	WFP survey
	Overall	1		≤1	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	85.7		≤30	54.5	WFP survey
	Male	44.2		≤60	26	WFP survey
	Overall	49		≤55	27.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14.3		>70	36.4	WFP survey
	Male	54.7		>60	67.7	WFP survey
	Overall	50		>55	66	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	3,393,627		>5,000,000	5,889,664	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	9,841		>10,000	10,243.03	Secondary data

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	3	
CSP Output 13: (4.4) Food-insecure groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5 and school-age children (age 5-19), benefit from the enhanced capacity of national and subnational public, social and private sector institutions that have been strengthened with innovative tools to enable them to address malnutrition (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	16	16	
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	6	
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	0	
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	1,400	4,953	
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	500	57	

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\$	89,000	98,000
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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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Community - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
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	=1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: Farmers - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥2	=1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=6	=3	3		Secondary data
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥1	2		Secondary data
Target Group: National officers - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0		≥65	75		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥65	75		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥65	75		WFP programme monitoring
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	1	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥35	36		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥35	34		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥35	35		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				18.9		WFP survey
	Male				19.1		WFP survey
	Overall				19		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				50		WFP survey
	Male				58		WFP survey
	Overall				55		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				75		WFP survey
	Male				65		WFP survey
	Overall				48		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				50		WFP survey
	Male				83		WFP survey
	Overall				63		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥70	73.5		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥70	82.6		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥70	79.5		WFP survey
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HGSF - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	50.5	≥70	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	51.3	≥70	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	51.1	≥70	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	86.1	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	88.1	≥90	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	86.6	≥90	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	28,779		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	28,779		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	57,558		WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Jaffna - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	98.53		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	99.5		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	98.53		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	97.73		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥95	98		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	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	Approaching	Approaching	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)	Overall	404,175	>2,000,000	≥1,000,000	64,164		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Jaffna - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	≥80	70.59		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	≥80	53.79		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	≥80	59.5		WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, 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	=100	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
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							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	50		WFP programme monitoring
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							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8.3	=12	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data
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	95	≥95	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥95	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥95	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	96.85	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.01	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.14	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ECR beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
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							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	Not applicable			Secondary data
	Male	0	=100	Not applicable			Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		Secondary data

Cover page photo © © WFP/ Carol Taylor

Students in Colombo enjoy their morning meal. WFP supports Sri Lanka's national school meals programme to meet schoolchildren's daily nutrition needs.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

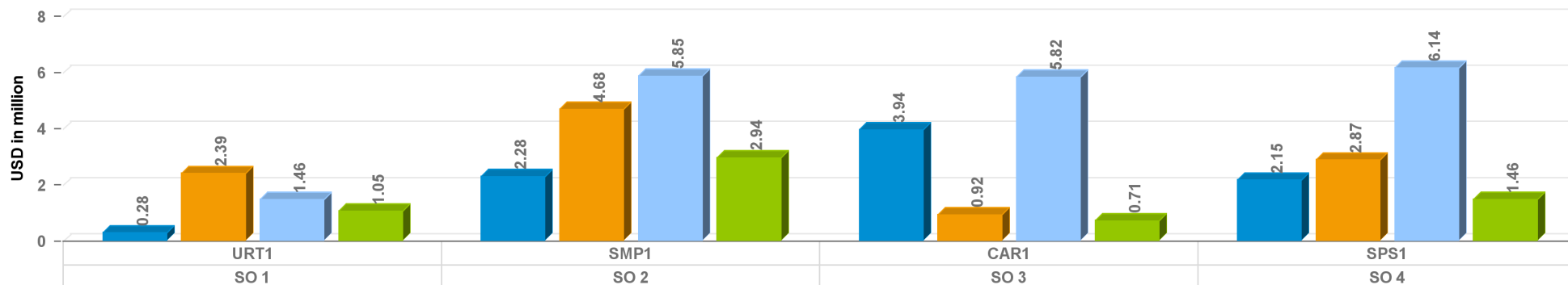
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

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

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Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,587	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,277,527	4,677,600	2,587	2,944,861
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	275,560	2,387,041	1,464,760	1,050,375
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			275,560	2,387,041	1,464,760	1,050,375
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	2,277,527	4,677,600	5,854,387	2,944,861
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,277,527	4,677,600	5,854,387	2,944,861
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	3,943,447	917,720	5,824,252	705,976
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			3,943,447	917,720	5,824,252	705,976

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	2,153,239	2,872,498	6,142,360	1,461,254
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,153,239	2,872,498	6,142,360	1,461,254
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	384,513	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	384,513	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,649,773	10,854,859	19,672,859	6,162,466
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,088,775	1,585,710	2,567,428	1,544,910
Total Direct Costs			9,738,549	12,440,569	22,240,288	7,707,376
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			633,006	808,637	219,492	219,492
Grand Total			10,371,554	13,249,206	22,459,780	7,926,868


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Henning

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

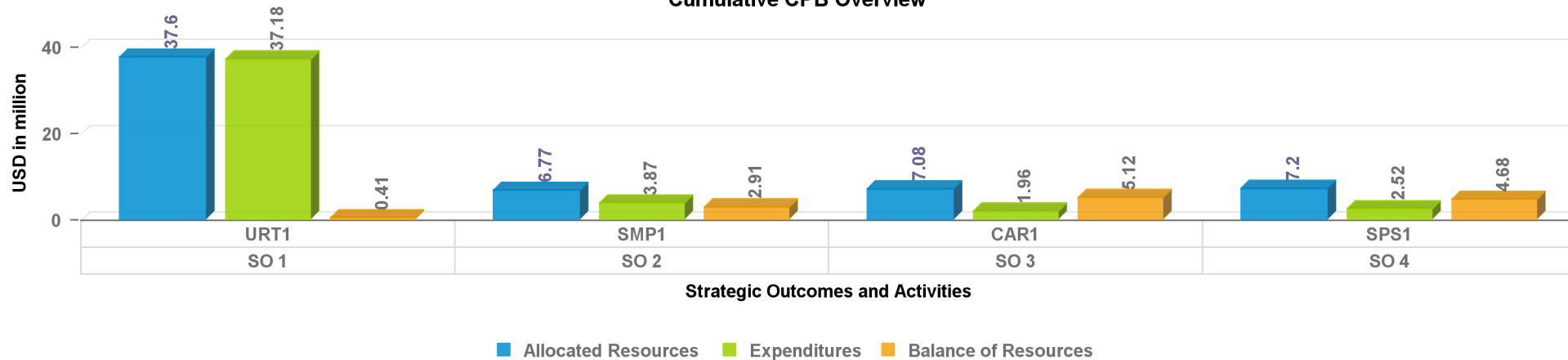
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	55,247,503	37,599,217	0	37,599,217	37,184,832	414,385
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			55,247,503	37,599,217	0	37,599,217	37,184,832	414,385
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	5,442,635	6,774,925	0	6,774,925	3,865,399	2,909,526
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,587	0	2,587	0	2,587
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,442,635	6,777,512	0	6,777,512	3,865,399	2,912,112

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

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	5,469,782	7,082,145	0	7,082,145	1,963,869	5,118,276
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			5,469,782	7,082,145	0	7,082,145	1,963,869	5,118,276
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	4,285,897	7,030,479	172,161	7,202,640	2,521,534	4,681,106
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,285,897	7,030,479	172,161	7,202,640	2,521,534	4,681,106
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	384,513	0	384,513	0	384,513
Subtotal SDG Target			0	384,513	0	384,513	0	384,513
Total Direct Operational Cost			70,445,816	58,873,866	172,161	59,046,027	45,535,634	13,510,393
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,077,804	4,260,581	27,839	4,288,420	3,265,901	1,022,519
Total Direct Costs			73,523,620	63,134,447	200,000	63,334,447	48,801,535	14,532,912
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,779,035	3,297,166		3,297,166	3,297,166	0
Grand Total			78,302,655	66,431,613	200,000	66,631,613	52,098,701	14,532,912

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 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