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Sri Lanka

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Coming out of a recent economic crisis, Sri Lanka continued to show positive economic momentum during the year, recording 4.8 percent year-on-year growth in the first half of 2025; however, the economy remained below pre-crisis levels [1]. Despite strong upward trajectory, low inflation and increasing external inflows, food prices remained high, and poverty, though declining, remained elevated, at nearly double the level recorded in 2019 [2]. Headline inflation was in the low single digits since August 2025, signaling economic normalization.

WFP supported over 600,000 people in 2025, of whom 52 percent were female, through its four strategic outcomes. During the year, WFP distributed 67 metric tonnes of food, largely in late 2025 as part of the emergency response to Cyclone Ditwah, and disbursed over USD 200,000 in cash-based transfers through its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme to help strengthen long-term food security and resilience.

In late 2025, Cyclone Ditwah caused widespread flooding, landslides, and infrastructure damage, affecting over two million people at its peak [2]. In response, WFP activated an emergency operation, providing essential non-food items to the Government and distributing fortified emergency food to displaced people in safety centres, with planned expansion into cash-based transfers to support immediate food and nutrition needs. WFP also led and coordinated Phase I and Phase II of the multi-sector Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA) across government agencies, UN entities, and humanitarian partners. This harmonized process informed the design and prioritization of the emergency response.

Sri Lanka continues to face nutrition challenges. To address these, WFP supported school-based programmes, including the National School Meal Programme (NSMP), through close partnership with the Ministry of Education. At the global level, WFP facilitated the Ministry of Education's active engagement with the Global School Meals Coalition, enabling senior government officials to participate in international summits and knowledge exchanges. This exposure strengthened national leadership, fostered peer learning, and reinforced Sri Lanka's commitment to improving the quality, coverage, and sustainability of school meals which reach over 1 million children across the country.

WFP's home-grown school feeding programme continued to demonstrate strong national impact, with widespread adoption of the model by schools and smallholder producers. The expansion of the programme into new districts, alongside rapid scale-up in existing ones, helped connect more schools and farming households into local procurement systems, reflecting strong government and community commitment. Investments in small-scale water systems, animal husbandry, and essential infrastructure such as kitchen improvements, solar installations, poultry cages, feed plants, and breeder farm upgrades further strengthened local supply chains and improved dietary diversity for schoolchildren. By working closely with agriculture, livestock, education, and local authorities, WFP helped establish local feed plants to address long-standing constraints related to high and unstable feed costs, enabling farmers to maintain steady egg production throughout the school year. The refurbished breeder farm in Thirappane now supports producers across the North Central and Northern Provinces, offering an affordable and reliable supply of chicks and reducing transportation and procurement barriers. These combined efforts show that home-grown school feeding has evolved into a fully institutionalized model within the national school meals programme, contributing to stronger local food systems.

In 2025, WFP continued supporting communities vulnerable to food insecurity. Through the FFA programme, WFP enhanced agricultural productivity and climate resilience, expanded cultivable land, and improved irrigation efficiency. Community participation was central to completing infrastructure rehabilitation projects, advancing both empowerment and environmental sustainability.

Capacity-building efforts reached across multiple institutions and government levels, strengthening technical expertise, improving coordination, and embedding new systems for disaster data management, early warning, and recovery planning. These investments supported the institutionalization of key frameworks and enhanced Sri Lanka's overall disaster management capacity. Progress in disaster risk management this year was also defined by broader engagement and deeper institutional alignment. National workshops and policy dialogues brought together diverse stakeholders, helping strengthen coherence across disaster management frameworks and embed anticipatory action within government planning. At the subnational level, WFP supported district authorities and communities to enhance risk informed planning through inclusive consultations and local risk assessments. These efforts ensured that community priorities fed into national strategies while building the capacity of vulnerable districts to better anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate and disaster risks.

WFP also convened the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group strengthening the collaboration among actors and contributed to the National Anticipatory Action Working Group, and the UN Social Protection Group. Through these efforts, WFP promoted anticipatory approaches, improved collective preparedness, and strengthened the linkages between humanitarian action and social protection systems. WFP ramped up its knowledge generation in 2025. Studies

on shock-responsive social protection, regional good practices, indigenous knowledge, and locally led disaster risk reduction offered valuable evidence to guide policy and programme design, while coordination platforms strengthened collaboration among government and humanitarian partners.

To align national systems with global food security monitoring indicators, WFP supported the Department of Census and Statistics to integrate food security indicators into the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey. In line with WFP's broader objective of strengthening national food security evidence generation, this will enable the availability of timely and reliable data to inform evidence-based decision-making by policymakers. In parallel, WFP strengthened national capacities by building the technical skills of academia, national research institutions, and statistical units, and by promoting the use of new technologies and innovative methods for food security analysis and evidence generation.

WFP's District Food Security Network (DFSN) continued build the capacity of key government focal points and district working groups in Mannar, Kilinochchi, and Mullaitivu. DFSN enables key government focal points to interpret and utilize food security and nutrition indicators, ensuring that divisional level food security trends are monitored regularly. Building on these gains, WFP will expand DFSN support to additional districts in the coming year to further strengthen localized food security analysis and decision making.

In 2025, the Government of Sri Lanka introduced several policy measures to strengthen food security and agricultural resilience in response to ongoing climate and market pressures. In June 2025, the Government convened a national workshop to begin developing a country-specific Food Security Index to better capture Sri Lanka's food security conditions and support evidence-based decision making. WFP, in collaboration with FAO, provided technical assistance to the National Food Security and Policy Division to establish a national food security monitoring framework.

These accomplishments reflect the collective efforts of WFP, the Government of Sri Lanka, and a broad coalition of UN agencies, development partners, and donors whose support was instrumental throughout implementation.

601,820

Total beneficiaries in 2025



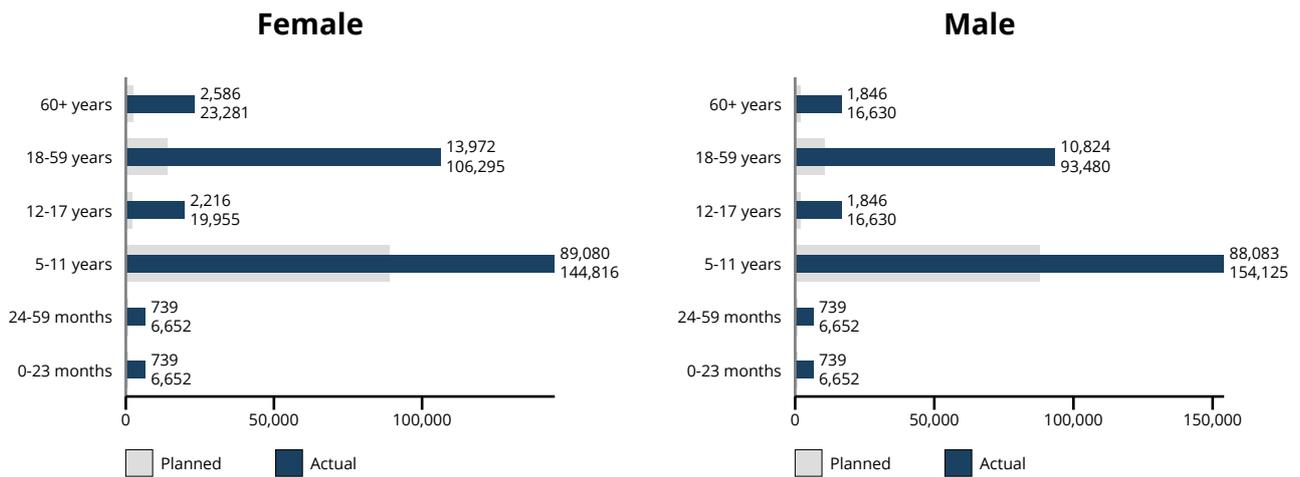
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 26,308 (57% Female, 43% Male)

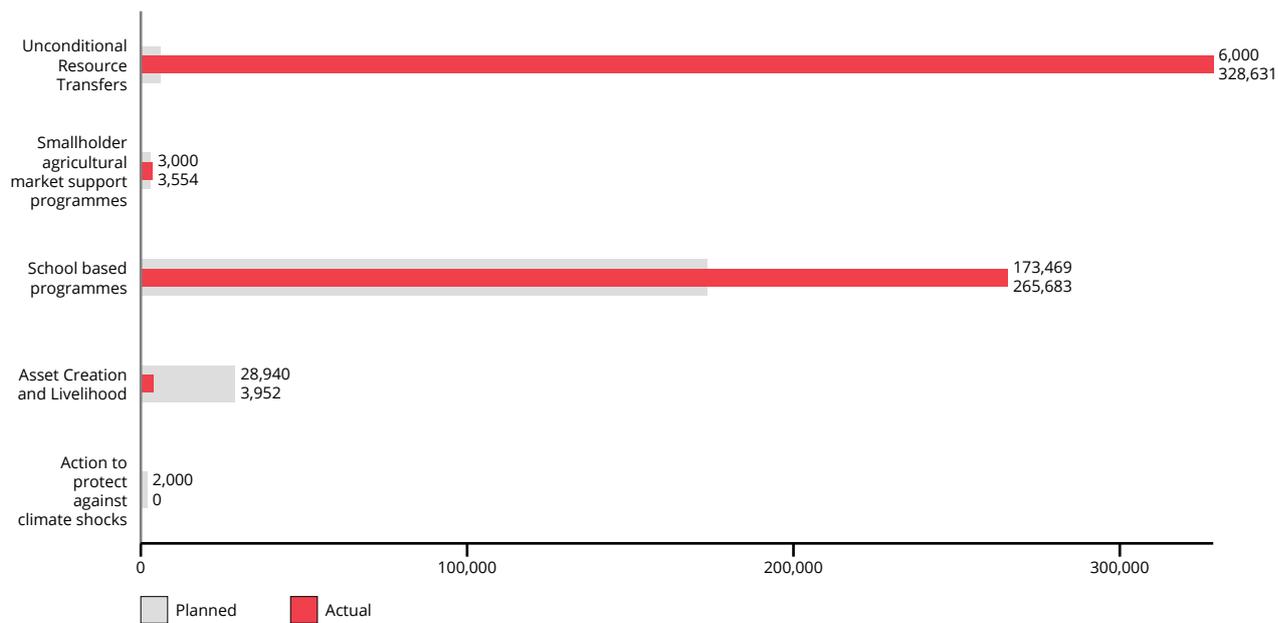
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



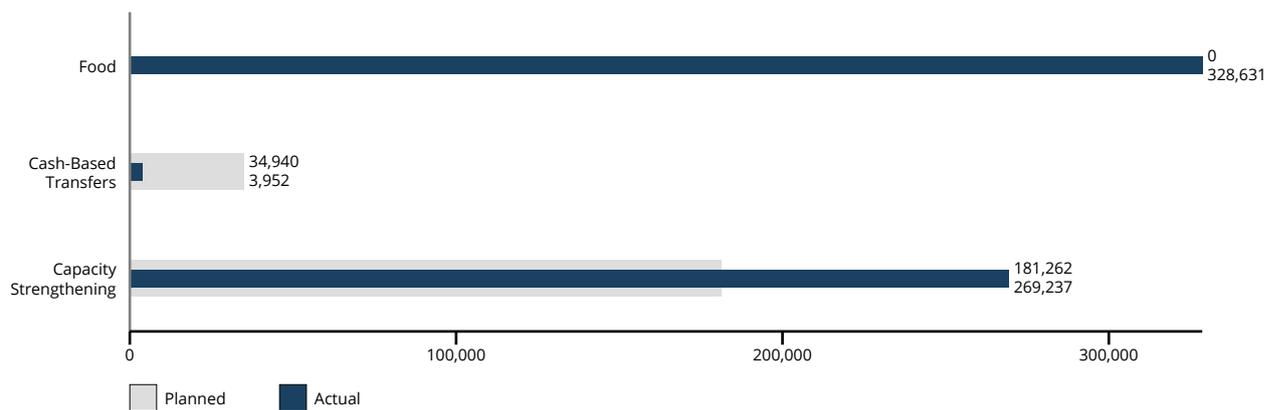
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



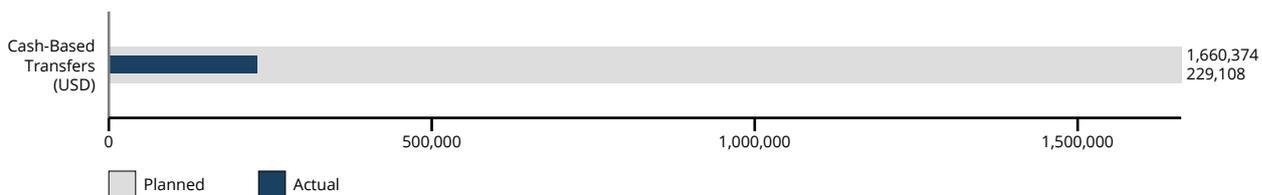
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



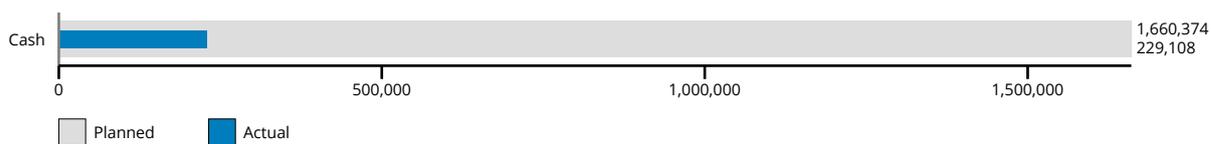
Beneficiaries by Modality



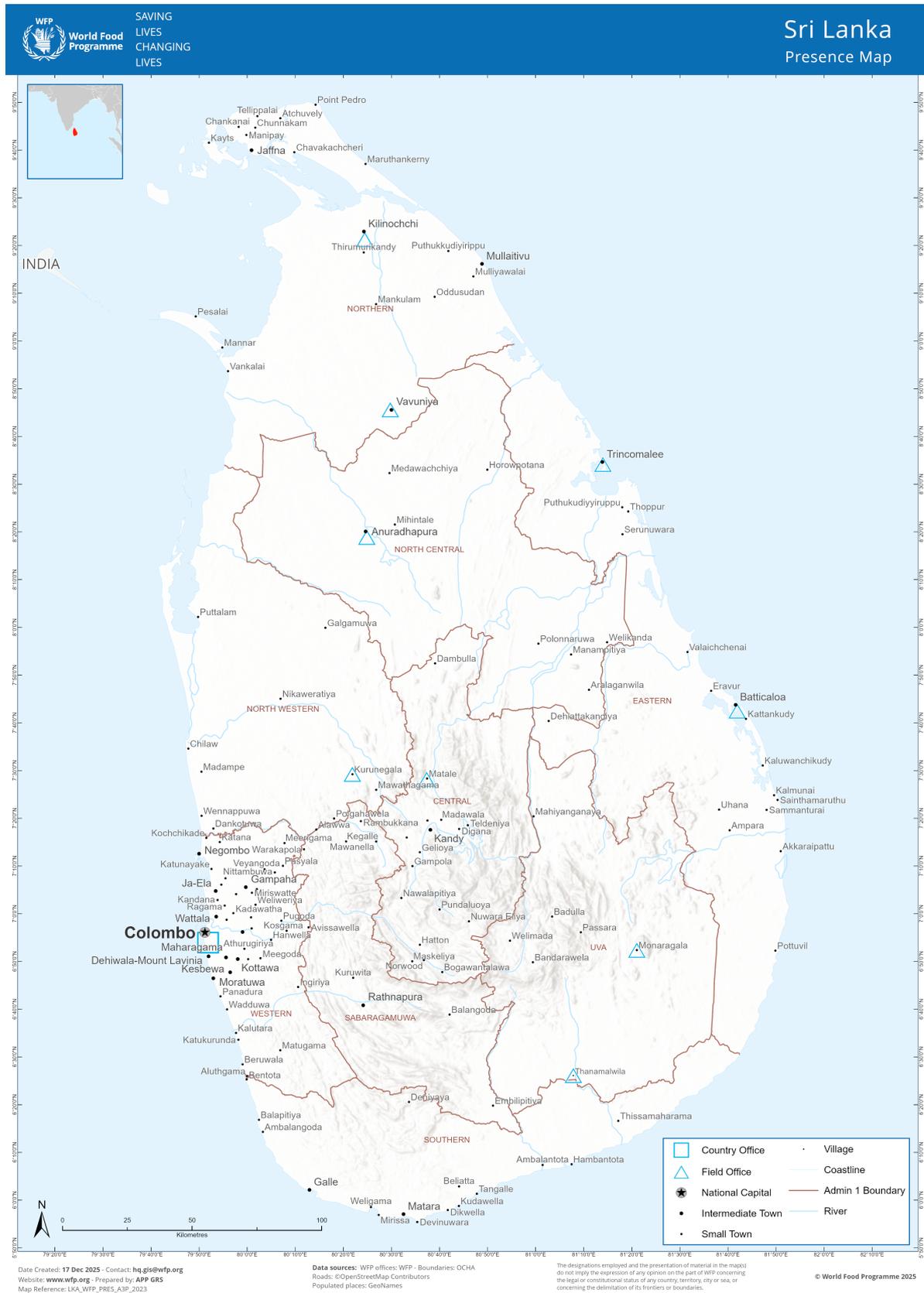
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Sri Lanka's operating environment continued to evolve in 2025 as the country worked to consolidate its post-crisis recovery. Economic growth strengthened through 2024 and into 2025, with the World Bank reporting 5 percent GDP growth in 2024, driven by a construction boom, industrial rebound and strong tourism-related services, alongside

declining inflation and recovering private credit. The Asian Development Bank projected this recovery to continue with moderate growth of 3.9 percent in 2025 [1], supported by stabilizing macroeconomic conditions, improved reserves, strong remittances, and sustained tourism inflows. Despite these positive trends, debt sustainability and external risks remain persistent vulnerabilities, even as Sri Lanka's creditworthiness improved in 2025.

Price dynamics reflected this mixed economic picture. The National Consumer Price Index rose by 2.9 percent in December 2025 compared with December 2024, although the country experienced deflationary conditions for much of the year following the sharp price declines observed at the end of 2024. By January 2025, consumer prices had fallen 4.0 percent year-on-year, marking the country's highest deflation rate in 65 years and the fifth consecutive month of price decline [2], driven largely by reductions in electricity and fuel costs linked to ongoing post-crisis economic adjustments.

Food security conditions also showed gradual improvement. According to WFP's Household Food Security Survey 2024, which was published in 2025, an estimated 16 percent of households were moderately food insecure in December of the same year. This represented a significant improvement compared to August-September 2023, when 26 percent of households were classified as food insecure [3]. This positive trend was accompanied by a reduction in the share of household expenditure on food and decreased reliance on negative coping strategies, reflecting gradual improvements in household economic stability. However, despite these gains, food consumption scores for a substantial proportion of households remain below acceptable thresholds, underscoring continued fragility in food access, particularly among low-income households and other socio-economically vulnerable groups.

Sri Lanka remains highly vulnerable to climate-related shocks, which continue to undermine food security and livelihoods. The Global Climate Risk Index 2025, produced by Germanwatch, ranks Sri Lanka 88th among countries most affected by extreme weather events, reflecting significant climatic vulnerability [4]. In 2025, adverse weather conditions resulted in widespread flooding across multiple districts. Most notably, Cyclone Ditwah, which struck in late November 2025, caused an estimated USD 4.1 billion in direct physical damage, equivalent to approximately 4 percent of GDP. The cyclone affected nearly 2 million people across the country, disrupting livelihoods, essential services, agricultural production and economic activity nationwide [5], as the cyclone came at a critical time of the Maha season, where many of the crops were at a crucial growth stage. With lasting impacts on food security and agriculture, WFP's Remote Household Food Security Survey revealed that adequate consumption levels dropped, and market access was hindered, resulting in higher pockets of food insecurity.

Nutrition indicators reflect similar challenges. Undernutrition among children under five remains a significant concern. The prevalence of underweight (low weight-for-age) declined slightly from 17 percent in 2024 to 16.1 percent in 2025 [6]. Trends in underweight wasting and overweight over the past two years suggest a slow but gradual return toward pre-pandemic and pre-economic crisis levels. However, stunting rates have not shown substantial improvement, with only a marginal decline observed. This is consistent with the nature of chronic undernutrition, which typically responds more slowly to recovery compared to acute malnutrition. Despite recent improvements, none of the undernutrition indicators have yet returned to pre-COVID-19 or pre-economic crisis levels.

Against this backdrop, the midterm review assessed progress under WFP's Country Strategic Plan, examining performance against annual outputs and movement toward endline results. Operational processes, including implementation, fund transfer, and reconciliation, were recognized as thorough and audit aligned, which helps ensure sound financial stewardship even when procedures are detailed. The review underscores the value of WFP's proactive follow up to resolve implementation issues and meet quantitative and qualitative targets, with the country capacity strengthening framework providing a practical tool to track milestones, strengthen the evidence base, and showcase results to partners in a resource constrained environment. Looking ahead, initiatives planned for 2026 and beyond are expected to further reinforce national capacity, guided by a nuanced understanding of local contexts and public dynamics around disaster assistance.

Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP and the Government worked to address the immediate food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected people. Under **strategic outcome 2**, WFP continued its support of school-based programmes, primarily through the home-grown school feeding programme, working with government partners to address nutritional challenges. As part of **strategic outcome 3**, asset creation and rehabilitation activities were undertaken, alongside initiatives that promoted climate-smart agriculture. Under **strategic outcome 4**, WFP strengthened the capacities of key local and national institutions towards enabling resilient food systems.

Risk management

Sri Lanka's risk landscape in 2025 remained complex, shaped by a combination of operational and strategic uncertainties as well as an increasing exposure to natural disasters. Although emergency assistance activities were significantly scaled down during the year, the unexpected impact of Cyclone Ditwah required a swift and substantial escalation of emergency response efforts. Throughout these operations, the Government of Sri Lanka continued to serve as the primary implementing partner for WFP.

The risk register identified several high priority operational and strategic risks, including uncertainties surrounding upcoming elections, restrictive contractual conditions, and delays in government partner operations. In response, WFP implemented targeted mitigation measures, such as regular information sharing sessions by management and area specialists, to ensure staff remained informed, agile, and aligned with shifting priorities.

All internal audit actions were successfully completed during the year, strengthening internal controls and reducing the organization's overall risk exposure. The improvements made to procedures and the lessons learned proved critical in supporting the subsequent emergency response. Additionally, Global Headquarters and Country Office carried out a joint Fraud Risk Assessment and reviewed government funding processes, further enhancing accountability and strengthening risk management systems.

While climate-related risks were not rated among the highest risks in 2025, the occurrence of Cyclone Ditwah underscored Sri Lanka's continuing vulnerability to severe natural disasters. This event also highlighted the broader pressures on the country's economic conditions, reinforcing the need for sustained vigilance as the economic landscape continues to evolve.

Lessons learned

The response to Cyclone Ditwah provided valuable insights for strengthening national preparedness and response mechanisms. While strong collaboration was demonstrated across partners, the operation highlighted opportunities to further reinforce the capacity of national disaster management agencies to lead rapid needs assessments and consolidate evidence-based response planning. The response also underscored the importance of strengthening systems for managing incoming humanitarian donations and facilitating the clearance and storage of relief cargo at ports and airports. During the operation, WFP mobilized additional technical and logistical support, including standby partners, to assist implementing agencies with these processes. Building on these experiences, post-action reviews and continued collaboration with government counterparts will be important to translate lessons learned into strengthened preparedness, clearer operational procedures, and more efficient response arrangements in future emergencies.

Country Office Story

How one family nourishes 300 children



© WFP/Carol Taylor
Padmini Kumari and her husband, Nilantha Bandara

Every morning at 2.00 a.m., while most of the village is still asleep, Padmini Kumari lights her stove. Her husband, Nilantha Bandara, quietly starts to work, washing rice, sorting vegetables, counting eggs. Words are few at that hour; they don't need many. After years of doing this together, they move in symphony.

By sunrise, meals for 300 children at *Alaypaththuwa Maha Vidyalaya* in Anuradhapura are ready. Prepared from their own home, each pot carries more than food. It carries responsibility, sacrifice, and the quiet strength from husband and wife who have built a livelihood together. Padmini and Nilantha are school meal caterers. For more than eight years, they have prepared daily meals for schoolchildren in their community, ensuring plates are filled with nutritious food that helps children learn and grow. But the journey has never been easy.

When new government guidelines required eggs to be served two to three times a week by caterers, the pressure mounted. Eggs, one of the most nutritious components of the meal, were also the most expensive. Buying food in advance became a daily struggle, and many ingredients were purchased on credit. Slowly, debt crept in. To keep the family afloat, Nilantha took on multiple jobs, working long hours beyond the farm. Padmini carried the weight of cooking, farming, and caregiving, often stretching herself thin. They had to continue this in order to ensure their two children, Subha Madushani and Waruna Bandara, could continue their education. After eight years of service, the strain was beginning to take its toll.

"It was exhausting," Nilantha recalls. "But we didn't have another option."

Then, in 2025, their lives reached a turning point. The couple was enrolled in the World Food Programme's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) project, supported by generous donors. Through the project, they received 55

chicks, six months of poultry feed, veterinary support, and hands-on training in poultry farming and business management. For the first time, their dedication was matched with the right tools and knowledge.

"The support was immensely useful," Padmini explains. "Especially what we learned about running a poultry business, keeping our hens healthy, and maintaining proper accounts," Nilantha adds.

The impact was slow but steady. With regular veterinary care and improved farming practices, their poultry farm expanded. Within six months, egg production doubled. Today, by reinvesting their own savings into new chicks and an additional poultry cage, they collect nearly 1,000 eggs each week. This is enough to meet school meal requirements while selling surplus eggs to neighbouring retailers.

That shift changed everything. Eggs, once the biggest cost in their school meal operation, now come directly from their own farm. "After eight years of providing meals, we can finally do it without taking loans," Padmini says. "For the first time, we supply eggs from our own poultry farm."

The financial impact has been just as significant. Today, the family earns an additional LKR 80,000 (USD 268) each month, income they once thought impossible. For the first time, they have started saving.

Transporting meals to school has long required hiring a vehicle daily, a heavy burden on their earnings. Now, that too is changing. "I'm confident we'll be able to buy a vehicle in the near future," Nilantha says. "That was just a dream before."

Their story is about more than eggs or school meals. It shows impact when local suppliers are trusted and supported. When school meal caterers are strengthened, children receive fresh, nutritious meals, and families gain the chance to build stable livelihoods.

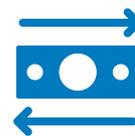
At WFP, this is what donors make possible: livelihoods strengthened, children nourished, and communities moving beyond survival toward dignity and growth. School meals are a lifeline not only for children, but for the farmers and caterers behind every plate, sustaining families, communities, and local economies.

Programme performance

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



Over **66 metric tonnes** of **fortified food** distributed to cyclone-affected people



Over USD **229,000** was **disbursed** to people engaged in **food assistance for assets** activities

Strategic outcome 1 addresses the food, nutrition, and other essential needs of people during and after crises. In 2025, the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme was implemented in the districts of Kilinochchi and Matale. In late November, Cyclone Ditwah tore through the island, bringing heavy rainfall and winds resulting in the immediate scale up of strategic outcome 1. With nearly 2.3 million people affected at the peak of the cyclone, damage in the central highlands alone amounted to over USD 300 million, the highest among all affected areas. [1]. The rain brought by the north-east monsoon further compounded impacts of the cyclone and impeded relief efforts. The Government of Sri Lanka called for international assistance and declared a state of public emergency, while 22 of its 25 districts were also declared high-risk zones.

Resource Overview

Strategic outcome 1 represented the smallest component of the country strategic plan, with a country portfolio requirement of USD 0.2 million, accounting for just 2 percent of the total needs for 2025. However, following Cyclone Ditwah in the last quarter of the year, WFP immediately assisted affected populations with in-kind fortified food. Consequently, the influx of emergency funding to support this response to meet the identified lifesaving and life changing emergency needs led to the strategic outcome becoming overfunded relative to its initial portfolio, resulting in a higher expenditure rate of 206 percent.

Overview of Activities and Progress

Within the first 72 hours of Cyclone Ditwah, WFP immediately released prepositioned non-food items (NFIs) to the Ministry of Defense. The NFIs were distributed to safety centres in the most affected districts. WFP also reached affected communities primarily sheltered in safety centres with nearly 67 metric tonnes of emergency fortified food to meet their immediate nutritional needs, carrying out a one-time distribution across Kandy, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kegalle, and Mannar providing enough supplies for five days of consumption. Through fortified food, WFP assisted 328,631 people [2], of which 52 percent were female. As a result, WFP exceeded the planned number of rations due to the receipt of funds in response to the cyclone. By end-2025, WFP rolled out emergency cash and voucher assistance programme, in coordination with the Government and implementing partners.

As part of the FFA programme, WFP supported over 800 households with direct cash assistance across Matale and Kilinochchi districts. In addition to infrastructure rehabilitation, WFP distributed essential agricultural and personal protective assets, including tarpaulins, grain storage bags, and grain dryers. The Government of Sri Lanka supported the initiative by providing tools, protective equipment, and insurance coverages. Complementing this, the Northern Province Chief Secretary's Office allocated LKR 6.15 million (USD 19,870 approx.) for structural rehabilitation of agricultural access roads linked to a community reservoir in Kilinochchi.

The FFA programme contributed towards multiple strategic outcomes through strengthening immediate food security for vulnerable households, enhancing agricultural productivity and climate resilience, expanding cultivable land and improving irrigation efficiency, diversifying livelihoods, fostering social cohesion, empowering communities at risk of food insecurities and systematically promoting environmental sustainability. According to WFP's end-line surveys, the percentage of households with acceptable levels of food consumption in both Matale and Kilinochchi saw an increase, surpassing the 2025 targets in each district. Moreover, compared to the baseline figures, the percentage of households adopting negative livelihood coping strategies has reduced, indicating better levels of food security than when the programme started.

Partnerships

WFP continued its strong collaboration with key disaster management agencies under the Ministry of Defense, including the Disaster Management Division, Disaster Management Centre, National Building Research Organization, National Disaster Relief Services Centre, and the Meteorological Department - to support emergency preparedness and response, as well as early warning systems. Recognizing the large-scale impact of Cyclone Ditwah in November, WFP received funding from all major humanitarian donors for its emergency response, enabling the immediate delivery of fortified food and pre-positioned NFIs to people worst-impacted.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The severe flooding, landslides, and widespread challenges in accessibility due to Cyclone Ditwah demonstrated the indispensable role of prepositioned NFIs and fortified food during lifesaving emergency response. Thanks to preparedness investments made in recent years, WFP was able to immediately release strategically stocked NFIs [3] to the Government of Sri Lanka for dispatch to the hardest hit areas. These supplies were essential for restoring basic cooking capacity, protecting household assets, and managing flood related risks in safety centers and host communities. Given Sri Lanka's multi-hazard environment, the experience gained through Cyclone Ditwah reinforces the importance of maintaining and replenishing national level NFI stocks to ensure immediate response capacity when markets are disrupted.

The other key lesson from the response was WFP's ability to rapidly deliver ready-to-eat fortified food to displaced families in the most affected districts. With cooking facilities damaged and the access to safe water and markets heavily disrupted, the fortified food met immediate food and nutrition needs during the critical first days of the emergency. WFP's rapid deployment was enabled by early internal financing and the swift mobilization of donor contributions. These resources allowed WFP to swiftly procure and airlift fortified biscuits from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Dubai through established humanitarian transport partnerships. Deliveries were guided by the national health guidelines and helped stabilize vulnerable populations until regular food access could be restored.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP fully integrated gender and age considerations into strategic outcome 1. As part of the FFA programme, a gender and protection assessment was conducted with the participation of a diverse group of women and men across different age groups. Based on the assessment's recommendations, mitigation measures were implemented, including the provision of safe drinking water and first aid kits at project sites. Additional actions such as avoiding work beyond daylight hours were implemented, particularly to reduce the risk of wild elephant encounters and ensure participants' safety.

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



Over **4,900 schools** reached through **school-based programming**



Over **1.4 million people** reached through **social and behaviour change communications**

Strategic outcome 2 focuses on ensuring targeted groups in Sri Lanka have improved nutrition from strengthened nutrition-specific programmes focusing on, in particular, the first 8,000 days of life. In 2025, WFP continued to support school-based programmes, through its Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme and capacity strengthening initiatives. The HGSF programme expanded to Nuwara Eliya district in 2025 and continued full district wide implementation in the seven districts covered in 2024: Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Vavuniya, Kilinochchi, Batticaloa, Matale, and Monaragala. Moreover, in Batticaloa district, the programme expanded to include more divisions during 2025 compared to 2024, enrolling more school meal providers thus reaching more schools and children.

Resource Overview

The country portfolio need for strategic outcome 2 amounted to USD 1.7 million, which represented 16 percent of the total requirements under the country strategic plan. The strategic outcome was overfunded, with expenditure reaching 114 percent of the portfolio need, due in part to activities carried over from the previous year. This enabled WFP, in collaboration with the Government, to support additional beneficiaries and expand operations into new areas than what was initially planned for in 2025.

Overview of Activities and Progress

WFP reached over 265,000 boys and girls through the activities implemented under this strategic outcome, exceeding the planned value. WFP supported over 4,900 schools through school-based programming, compared to the originally targeted 7,026 schools. While WFP fell short of the target, the progress reflects strong alignment with national education and social protection systems, where WFP-supported approaches were scaled through government platforms, utilizing existing programmes to ensure sustainability. The official launch of the Global School Health Survey marked a major milestone in institutionalizing school health monitoring, with WFP playing a key role through coordination, logistics, and dissemination. At the operational level, large-scale utensil distributions across seven districts strengthened decentralized implementation capacity, reaching over 10 schools. Addressing bottlenecks in meal preparation and service delivery enabled the programme to scale up efficiently.

By the end of year, 1,853 schools were implementing the HGSF model, which was more than four times the original target of 450. Similarly, the number of smallholder producers supplying schools in 2025 was 1,087, much higher than the originally planned 600 smallholder suppliers. This achievement is due because the programme now includes both new and existing schools, people trust local buying systems more, and the Government and communities support the model. This indicates that HGSF has moved well beyond a pilot phase and is functioning as an institutionalized approach within the National School Meal Programme (NSMP). Livelihood and entrepreneurship trainings in HGSF-implemented districts achieved 89 percent of the target, a noteworthy result given that these capacity-building activities were integrated within broader livelihood, agriculture, and nutrition initiatives, allowing for wider benefits compared to stand-alone trainings.

Investments in animal husbandry and small-scale water infrastructure exceeded planned numbers, with the expansion of HGSF, into new districts such as Nuwara Eliya, alongside rapid scale-up in other districts. By working jointly with agriculture, livestock, education, and local government actors to establish feed plants in two HGSF districts, WFP addressed one of the main bottlenecks observed in earlier years: the high and volatile feed costs that had limited smallholder farmers' ability to supply eggs reliably. In addition, WFP's support to the refurbishment of the breeder farm in Thirappane, Anuradhapura, played an important role in sustaining HGSF results over time. The upgraded facility now serves both the North Central and Northern Provinces, providing a reliable and affordable source of chicks that significantly reduced travel distance and procurement costs for both newly enrolled HGSF beneficiaries and existing farmers needing to replace depleted flocks.

Results for Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) communication show a clear contrast between delivery approaches. Interpersonal SBC reached only about one third of the intended audience. This shortfall reflects the resource-intensive nature of face-to-face engagements and a strategic focus on deeper, higher-quality interactions rather than scale. Some of the tools and printed materials required to scale up the activity were still in progress, owing to a rigorous design and approval process. As a result, implementation was moved 2026. In contrast, media-based SBC significantly exceeded expectations, reaching over 1.4 million people, nearly one and a half times the planned number. This was largely driven by nationwide dissemination through schools, demonstrating how mass communication can rapidly scale up when embedded in public systems.

Over USD 1.5 million was transferred for individual capacity strengthening initiatives, exceeding the planned figure of USD 1.1 million. This increase was driven by the scale-up of HGSF implementation and by higher per-participant investments aimed at improving programme quality and ensuring more sustainable results, rather than restricting support to minimal inputs.

Dietary outcomes among schoolchildren demonstrated notably stronger progress. Girls modestly exceeded the expected levels for the year, while boys performed substantially above the target, resulting in overall dietary diversity outcomes. These improvements are attributable to the consistent delivery of school meals that were reinforced through complementary initiatives by WFP. According to WFP's end-line surveys, 78 percent of children met the minimum dietary diversity score, exceeding the 2025 target by just over 2 percent.

Progress among smallholder farmers advanced at a slower pace than anticipated. Although initial levels of nutritious crop production were comparatively strong, the subsequent results demonstrated a marked reduction, with women's outcomes reaching approximately two-thirds of the expected level and men's attaining slightly more than half. This decline suggests that external factors such as rising input costs, market volatility, or disruptions in extension services weakening the expected gains.

Healthy diet practices among adults exceeded targets for both women and men suggesting that nutrition messaging, behavior change initiatives, and the visibility of school feeding interventions have reinforced positive habits within communities

Partnerships

WFP worked closely with government ministries and institutions at national, provincial, and local levels to strengthen and expand school feeding and related systems. Collaboration with the Ministries of Education; Health and Mass Media; Agriculture; Finance; and Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment, as well as provincial and zonal education authorities, was central to executing programmes such as HGSF. Coordination with school administrators, meal suppliers, and farmer organizations ensured that activities were feasible and well adapted to community needs.

Partnerships with academic institutions, including Harvard University, advanced evidence generation such as the Value for Money study for the NSMP, helping to guide future investments.

Lessons Learned

Implementation of the HGSF and related capacity strengthening activities demonstrated that system-oriented interventions work best when they are embedded in government programmes. Investments in feed plants, breeder farm refurbishment, and smallholder market linkages performed well as they addressed structural constraints faced by farmers and reduced reliance on volatile markets. Strong district-level coordination and government ownership were critical enablers of success. Some delays were observed during the initial establishment phase of the HGSF programme in new districts and divisions, mainly related to infrastructure readiness and operational learning curves, underscoring the importance of early planning and phased roll-out.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age considerations were fully integrated into strategic outcome 2, reflected in a GAM score of 4. The HGSF activities were intentionally designed to address gender-related challenges, ensuring that women received the support needed to overcome barriers and that both girls and boys aged 5 to 10 had access to nutritious diets. WFP placed a strong focus on empowering women school meal suppliers by providing technical training in home gardening and poultry production, along with the necessary equipment to strengthen their entrepreneurial capacity. Training sessions were scheduled carefully to minimize disruption to women's household responsibilities, while targeted advocacy with family and community members further encouraged women's participation. In addition, specific business skills were provided to enhance the economic prospects of female beneficiaries. A gender assessment was also carried out at the outset of HGSF implementation in the target districts to better understand community gender dynamics and inform appropriate interventions.

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



Over **400 hectares of land** was rehabilitated



Over **1,500 people** benefited from **assets** and **climate adaptation practices**

Strategic outcome 3 aims to ensure that by 2027, Sri Lankan communities are better equipped to withstand the impacts of climate change and natural disasters. WFP supports vulnerable households to move from merely surviving to truly thriving by protecting their livelihoods from increasingly unpredictable weather patterns through a dual approach in 2025 that combined building physical resilience and strengthening community institutions.

Through the Adaptation for Resilience (ADAPT4R) regional project, WFP promoted climate-smart agriculture and the diversification of incomes to ensure that families do not rely on a single, weather-dependent source of food. A cornerstone of the year's work was the development of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), which empowered over community members and government officials to lead their own climate-risk assessments, ensuring that local knowledge guides national policy. To support these efforts, WFP also established a robust Gender Strategy and completed a comprehensive baseline survey to ensure all interventions are evidence-based and inclusive.

Resource Overview

Strategic outcome 3 represented the largest allocation under the country strategic plan, accounting for 46 percent of the total budget. Despite this, the outcome remained significantly underfunded. The only confirmed multi-year contribution was earmarked for a limited set of activities that presented significant operational challenges. Implementation commenced only in the fourth quarter of 2025 due to capacity constraints within the Ministry of Environment, which delayed the execution of project activities. Furthermore, the late arrival of an additional expected multiyear grant compounded these challenges, resulting in low overall expenditure rate of 10 percent against the needs-based plan.

Overview of Activities and Progress

In 2025, WFP engaged over 2,900 community representatives in participatory planning, resulting in 99 community-led Local Adaptation Plans aligned with the National Adaptation Plan. Around 1,100 people benefited from climate adaptation practices, achieving 61 percent of the target. However, infrastructure work lagged due to administrative delays, leading to limited completion of planned irrigation canal rehabilitation.

WFP-supported interventions contributed significantly to strengthening community capacities, resilience, asset creation, livelihood diversification, and climate adaptation. A total of 425.47 hectares of land were rehabilitated and benefited from irrigation infrastructure, achieving 142 percent of the annual target. This progress was jointly driven by the ADAPT4R project and FFA programme [1], which plays a cross-cutting role by contributing to both strategic outcome 1 and strategic outcome 3.

Livelihood diversification advanced through targeted skills development, with over 430 participants completing business development and entrepreneurship training, 17 percent above target. Complementing this, the FFA programme facilitated access to productive assets and climate adaptation practices, benefiting 6,540 individuals, an 88 percent increase above the target of 3,464. The overachievement reflects the nature of FFA planning, where community-based assets such as irrigation schemes often benefit more users than initially estimated, with final counts confirmed through field verification and prioritization of high-impact investments.

In terms of physical asset creation, 10.8 km of irrigation canals were constructed, contributing to improved water management, though below the 17 km target. Market-linkage activities progressed with 19 events connecting farmers to aggregation systems, though engagement remained at an early stage. Membership in supported systems reached 215 farmers against a target of 1,500, while planned support for cooperatives and traders was delayed due to operational and staffing constraints of the national stakeholder. Despite delays, 1,103 individuals benefited from climate-adapted assets and practices, reaching close to the target of 1,800.

WFP also advanced Forecast-based Anticipatory Action, achieving 100 percent of planned tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities and enable climate and weather risk information services. These achievements reflect WFP’s commitment to equipping communities with skills, capacities, and access to financial and climate services for sustainable, climate-adapted livelihoods.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Environment as the primary executing partner for the ADAPT4R regional project. To ensure the project aligned with broader national goals, the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment served as the facilitation entity for the country strategic plan. This collaborative framework ensures that climate investments are grounded in local reality while maintaining government ownership. By end-2025, WFP received multi-year support to implement a programme supporting smallholder farmers enhance the local production of maize, towards sustaining supply of the national nutrition supplement, *Thripasha* [2].

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

A key lesson learned is that while community appetite for adaptation is high, government technical capacity at the local level requires continuous support to transition from planning to execution, and delays in project commencement emphasized the need for more streamlined administrative processes between WFP and ministry counterparts. Moving forward, efforts will focus on accelerating asset construction in 2026 to address shortfalls. Additionally, WFP will prioritize the rollout of digital tools, including SMS and mobile weather advisory services in all three languages, to ensure that components of resilience reach communities alongside physical infrastructure.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age was fully integrated in strategic outcome 3. Gender, age and intersectionality have been considered in the ADAPT4R project as informed by the gender assessment for the project proposal design. Trainings were conducted for government officials on gender related outcomes aligning with the ADAPT4R gender strategy.

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



Over **4,000** government and public sector staff participated in training and technical assistance initiatives



A total of **80** Government and civil society institutions engaged in WFP activities

Strategic outcome 4 focuses on strengthening the capacities of national, subnational institutions and stakeholders in Sri Lanka to build adaptive, and resilient food systems that safeguard food security and nutrition. In 2025, WFP advanced this outcome through various key interventions, ensuring national institutional capacity strengthening remained a cornerstone of this outcome laying a strong foundation for disaster risk management, embedding resilience, inclusivity, and evidence-driven planning at both national and subnational levels.

National-level workshops and policy dialogues brought together a wide spectrum of actors, ensuring alignment of disaster management strategies and embedding anticipatory action into planning processes. At the policy level, WFP's support reinforced coherence and institutional preparedness, contributing to stronger frameworks for disaster management and effective decentralization to maximize efficiencies. At the subnational level, WFP worked with district administrations and communities to strengthen disaster risk reduction planning. Inclusive consultations and risk assessments informed risk-sensitive approaches, ensuring local priorities were integrated into national strategies. WFP also continued its progress from 2024, to strengthen the capacity of social protection actors, such as the Department of Samurdhi Development and the Welfare Benefit Board on Personal Data Protection, development of policies and conducting impact assessments.

Resource Overview

Strategic outcome 4 represents 21 percent of the overall country portfolio need in 2025, amounting to USD 2.3 million, and was over funded showing an expenditure rate of 122 percent. This was mainly due to the utilizing balances of multi-year grants in 2025 despite the operational challenges faced due to the stop-work order from a key donor. Further, the strategic outcome received some allocations from WFP headquarters to carry out Government institution capacity strengthening initiatives.

Overview of Activities and Progress

WFP supported the National Food Promotion Board (NFPB) to scale up the distribution of fortified rice, by providing the required Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK), and strengthening their capacity to blend the FRK with rice to produce fortified rice locally. This technical support enabled the NFPB to produce 346 mt of fortified rice to efficiently cover 11 districts in Sri Lanka, which reached over half a million schoolchildren in over 3,400 schools.

At the policy and systems level, WFP fully achieved planned outcomes related to food fortification governance. Technical assistance to national regulators and industry stakeholders culminated in the development of a national standard for FRK and codes of practice for fortified rice production by the Sri Lanka Standards Institution. Parallel efforts supported implementation readiness through mill-level assessments, staff trainings, and infrastructure upgrades. Several workshops were also designed to translate policy into practice, particularly within the rice fortification agenda. These included technical training workshops at rice processing facilities, refresher sessions for mill staff, and assessments that were ingrained into learning. Furthermore, WFP provided capacity strengthening to the DSD for the livelihood empowerment programme on data collection, analytics and management.

At the sub national level, district-level disaster risk management plans and local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans were developed. Knowledge creation was advanced through a threefold research study examining South Asian best practices on DRR and Climate Change, indigenous knowledge on DRR and Climate Change, and locally led disaster risk reduction approaches. The findings were consolidated into a comprehensive handbook that serves as a practical resource for strengthening resilience at both national and community levels.

Capacity strengthening initiatives also expanded with 74 activities facilitated, which includes training programmes, workshops, and coordination meetings, more than double the initial target. WFP engaged with 19 civil society organizations and 51 government institutions, supporting 10 national and subnational coordination mechanisms. In

total, 4,244 government and public sector staff participated in trainings. Outputs included 55 training series, 24 on-the-job learning engagements and eight advocacy and information exchange initiatives. Technical assistance activities achieved their planned targets, while the value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders reached USD 430,798, far exceeding the planned USD 40,000 target, including nearly USD 200,000 in digital-system-strengthening support provided by WFP to disaster management and social protection agencies.

WFP strengthened disaster risk management capacities in the private sector by introducing the Core Humanitarian Standards guideline, the first of its kind in Sri Lanka, and established a code of conduct for private-sector disaster response. The development of Business Continuity Plan (BCP) curricula addressed long-standing gaps in small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) preparedness, and the nationwide training-of-trainers series enabled integration of BCP knowledge into regular business processes, creating multiplier effects across industries. Through initiatives such as FLASH (Fast Local Alerts for Hazards), WFP provided a platform for private sector-led innovations to be recognized, helping to close gaps in the national early warning system and reinforcing resilience at scale.

Additional assistance helped upgrade Sri Lanka Thripasha Limited's production capacity by providing financial support to procure machinery to produce the rice-based *thripasha* with co-funding from the Thripasha factory.

Following the completion of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise, implementation of the agreed action plan was scheduled for 2026 including all identified milestones. The above reflects WFP's effective coordination with the Ministry of Education and the other line ministries, to identify the gaps and the need for practical reforms across the modalities of the national school meal programme.

Partnerships

Joint work on nutrition-sensitive social protection, including coordinated discussions and proposal development with UNICEF, expanded the reach of capacity strengthening beyond the nutrition sector alone. These partnerships reflect a best practice of moving beyond bilateral engagement toward multi-actor platforms that strengthen system-wide capacity. High-level policy dialogue, including ministries, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Presidential Secretariat, helped address structural bottlenecks such as pricing, financing, and the need for impact evidence with regard to food fortification.

WFP has enhanced private sector capabilities in disaster management by collaborating with the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, one of the strongest private sector bodies in Sri Lanka, effectively bridging its efforts with private sector engagement. In parallel, WFP's convening role within the SUN Business Network (SBN) enabled private sector actors to engage meaningfully in national nutrition priorities, from food safety, workplace nutrition, and, gender empowerment, to school feeding supply chains. Towards the latter part of the year, WFP partnered with the Employee Federation of Sri Lanka, through the Chamber of Commerce, to deliver a disability-friendly and inclusive Business Continuity Management workshop.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Capacity strengthening was most effective when paired with technical support, as demonstrated through fortified rice production, Modelling and Mapping Risk of Inadequate Micronutrient Intake (MIMI) analysis, and school-based nutrition interventions. Strong government ownership and multi-sectoral coordination enabled faster uptake of tools and smoother implementation. However, variations in institutional readiness and data availability slowed progress in some areas, highlighting the need for earlier alignment on roles, timelines, and technical capacity. Engagement with private sector partners through SBN showed high potential, though translating interest into standardized nutrition actions required clearer guidance, funding and monitoring frameworks.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age have been fully integrated into strategic outcome 4, obtaining a score of 4. The Climate and Disaster Ready project included emergency and camp management trainings which integrated gender and inclusion within the programmes, through strategic engagement with the ministries.

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

In Sri Lanka, women face reduced income opportunities, limited access to productive assets, and heightened exposure to food insecurity [1]. Much of women's work remains informal and low paid, making them more susceptible to economic shocks. These burdens are compounded by increased unpaid care responsibilities, especially in households with children, older adults, or persons with disabilities, further restricting women's ability to participate in income generating activities or recover their livelihoods.

Women's political representation in Sri Lanka has historically remained far below global norms, with female representation in Parliament staying under 6 percent prior to 2024, but the 2024 parliamentary election marked a significant shift as 22 women were elected, raising representation to 9.8 percent, the highest level recorded as of 2025.

Gender based violence remains pervasive. The 2019 Women's Wellbeing Survey, still the most recent national dataset on violence against women and girls, found that one in five partnered women had experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime, while one in four women reported experiencing violence by a partner or non-partner since age 15 [2]. These patterns are reinforced by unequal gender norms, limited access to justice, and the continued burden of unpaid care work, all of which impede women's safety, autonomy, and economic participation.

Nutritional disparities among women and adolescent girls also remain a major concern. Across South Asia, including Sri Lanka, anaemia affects nearly half of all adolescent girls and women, reflecting structural nutritional deprivation and limited access to essential health services. In Sri Lanka, anaemia affects 18.5 percent of women of reproductive age, contributing to poor maternal health outcomes and perpetuating an intergenerational cycle of undernutrition [3]. These challenges are intensified for adolescent girls, whose rates of iron deficiency remain significantly higher than those of boys and continue into pregnancy and lactation, where nutritional demands are greater.

WFP systematically ensured that its operations mainstreamed gender, age, disability and protection across proposals and programme design. As part of this approach, WFP undertook key assessments, including the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA), the Coastal Resilience Gender Assessment, and a rapid study informing the joint UNFPA-WFP gender and resilience programme, to strengthen evidence-based planning. Outputs from the gender-transformative research on homegrown school feeding (HGSF) further shaped national level advocacy and informed technical inputs to the Standard Operating Procedures of the national school meals programme.

In the area of strategic outcome 2, the ICARA process generated several recommendations informed by the school-based programme team, key informant interviews, and beneficiary consultations. Within the HGSF programme, WFP has taken immediate steps to strengthen women's economic empowerment by promoting the platform as an entry point for women smallholder farmers and school meal suppliers to access profitable markets. This includes technical training on business management, hygienic food production, establishing solar power and energy efficient kitchen equipment, alongside enterprise and financial literacy support. Women engaged in the programme are also supported to establish home gardens and poultry sheds to diversify income sources and sustain their enterprises beyond the school meals programme, also increasing capabilities to access credit facilities.

The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme prioritized women-headed households and households with pregnant and breastfeeding women affected by the economic crisis. Targeting criteria, which were guided by research including the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM), included households headed by women or widows, households with pregnant or breastfeeding women, and households with persons with disabilities. Flexible work arrangements enabled women, including pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, to participate without compromising caregiving responsibilities. In late 2025, Cyclone Ditwah triggered severe flooding and landslides across several districts, prompting an immediate emergency response. WFP supported safety centres by distributing essential nonfood items and fortified foods.

WFP advanced gender and social inclusion through capacity strengthening initiatives. Safety centre management trainings delivered to government stakeholders included dedicated modules on gender, disability, and protection. To further institutionalize gender integration, WFP engaged a consultant to develop context-specific gender training materials tailored to each programme and designed to demonstrate practical approaches for mainstreaming gender considerations across WFP interventions.

According to WFP's monitoring results, nearly 47 percent of women in decision-making entities reported meaningful participation, higher than the 2025 target. Similarly, 49 percent of women reported economic empowerment, slightly lower than the 2025 target of 50 percent.

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

In 2025, WFP's operating context in Sri Lanka was shaped by both political transitions and increased protection risks in the last quarter of the year due to Cyclone Ditwah. The election of the new Government brought commitments to governance reforms and social protection expansion, including the launch of the National Social Protection Strategy (2025-2035). However, when the cyclone made landfall in late November 2025 it created one of the worst humanitarian crises since the 2004 tsunami, affecting over 2 million people and displacing more than 233,000.

Protection risks intensified in disaster-affected areas. Assessments that were coordinated by WFP, revealed heightened gender-based violence (GBV), child protection concerns, and risks of sexual exploitation and abuse in overcrowded safety centres with limited privacy, security, and safe spaces for women and children. Vulnerable groups, including estate workers, informal laborers, women-headed households, people with disabilities, and marginalized ethnic/religious communities, faced disproportionate impacts, compounded by loss of documentation and disrupted aid delivery. Gaps in psychosocial support and complaints mechanisms further undermined accountability and reporting of abuse.

To mitigate protection concerns Integrated Crosscutting Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA) report (2025) was conducted and finalized. The report highlighted structural inequalities: low female political representation, exclusion of informal workers and persons with disabilities from social protection, and entrenched socio-cultural norms perpetuating GBV and discrimination. Together, these findings underscore that while policy reforms offered opportunities for inclusion, protection risks remained acute, requiring sustained humanitarian engagement and stronger accountability systems.

To address these risks, WFP advanced a comprehensive risk mitigation strategy. The completion of the ICARA provided evidence on structural inequalities, reinforcing the need for inclusive programming. WFP sensitized its country office team on mitigation actions, embedding protection and accountability into programme design. Community feedback mechanisms were expanded beyond disaster response to include issues linked to the home-grown school feeding programme and food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes. This ensured that affected populations could raise concerns about service delivery, food quality, and accountability in accessible formats such as multilingual, visual and audio. ICARA was used also as a complementary tool in addition to the risk matrix of the APP.

During 2025, the community feedback hotline of WFP received 370 calls, of which 270 were related to the school meals programme, 34 related to FFA, 24 related to Ditwah emergency, 10 related to *Aswesuma* [1] and 32 other requests. A total of 332 females and 38 males phoned the hotline. This disparity is mostly due to 95 percent of school meal suppliers being female. It also shows that females are able to access the community feedback mechanism. Of the total cases reported, WFP was able to address 367 cases with 3 open cases which accounted to only 0.8 percent of the total caseload showcasing the effectiveness of the system. Towards late 2025, WFP strategically scaled up its community feedback mechanism (CFM) to provide immediate support to people in need of information of encountering challenges, serving as an essential channel to affected populations. In 2026, as WFP scales up its emergency response, WFP will continue to undertake measures to comply with the principles of accountability to affected populations and minimize protection risks.

On PSEA, WFP rolled out mandatory training for staff and partners, including vendors and implementing partner staff (government and civil society) complemented by awareness materials in local languages. Taking part as focal points in the UNCT-wide trainings reinforced collective accountability, while innovative tools such as a PSEA video developed with animation techniques ("PSEA at the Frontline 2") will be rolled out to help frontline staff and communities understand reporting pathways and prevention measures. Internally, WFP strengthened staff capacity by ensuring that 50 percent of personnel completed the "Speak Up" user journey e-learning course on WFP learning platforms, embedding a culture of reporting and accountability.

WFP also promoted inclusive leadership, mandating 40-50 percent female representation in camp and disaster management committees, and embedding gender and disability-sensitive approaches in programme designs. Psychosocial support and referral pathways were enhanced, with stronger GBV referral systems and integration of sexual and reproductive health (SRHR) education into food security and school meal programmes.

At the inter-agency level, WFP supported the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRDP) analysis and training, ensuring disability inclusion was mainstreamed across humanitarian and development programming. This aligned with WFP's broader commitment to gender equality and disability inclusion, reinforced by its Gender Equality Certification Programme in 2025.

According to WFP's endline monitoring, respondents consistently reported feeling safe throughout their engagement in FFA programme activities. Similarly, almost all participants noted being treated with respect and experiencing no obstacles in accessing food and nutrition support.

Together, these measures ensured that WFP's assistance remained safe, dignified, and accountable, even amid crisis. By combining evidence-based analysis (ICARA), staff sensitization, expanded feedback mechanisms, innovative PSEA awareness tools, and inter-agency collaboration, WFP strengthened protection outcomes and reinforced its commitment to leaving no one behind in Sri Lanka's evolving humanitarian landscape.

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 continues to face a range of environmental pressures that undermine food security and rural livelihoods. Increasing climate variability, including erratic rainfall, recurrent floods and landslides, disrupt agricultural production and affects the stability of food systems. These impacts are particularly severe for smallholder farmers, women headed households and communities dependent on rainfed agriculture in the dry zone, where water scarcity, prolonged dry spells and land degradation remain persistent challenges.

In 2025, WFP continued supporting national resilience efforts while ensuring its programmes generated clear environmental and social benefits. Through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, rehabilitated water bodies and improved canal systems strengthened water retention and provided more reliable irrigation during the agricultural season, reducing crop losses during periods of excess and reduced rainfall.

Community level training and demonstrations on good agricultural practices and climate-smart production techniques promoted reduced agrochemical use, improved soil health and increased farm biodiversity. These interventions contributed to safer, higher quality food production through sustainable methods grounded in four key dimensions: environmental sustainability, social acceptability, economic viability and food safety and quality.

To reinforce safeguards implementation, WFP prioritized capacity strengthening of the Government at the outset of the planning cycle. At the beginning of 2025, a refresher training on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) was delivered for district level government counterparts as part of annual programme planning. The training enhanced understanding of WFP's ESS framework, including risk screening processes, stakeholder engagement requirements and monitoring procedures. This early engagement ensured that government partners could meaningfully participate in ESS processes throughout the programme cycle.

Additionally, the solar panels provided by WFP to ten schools in Kilinochchi continued to generate clean energy as part of the climate-friendly school meals initiative. Each school operates a 10kW solar system, supporting their daily energy needs, particularly for the preparation of school meals through renewable power, using energy efficient Electric Pressure Cookers (EPCs). Together, these installations produced a total of 70,618.92 kWh of electricity, reducing reliance on the national grid and promoting environmentally sustainable practices within school environments. This ongoing contribution strengthens energy efficiency and supports climate-conscious education infrastructure.

During the annual planning period, activities under the climate adaptation and resilience portfolio were screened for environmental and social risks in line with WFP's mandatory safeguards procedures. Activities assessed as low risk (Category C) were integrated into routine monitoring plans and tracked through joint WFP-Government field missions. The monitoring of these procedures continued throughout the year. Joint field visits by WFP and government officials enabled early identification of potential issues, the assessment of mitigation effectiveness and continuous reinforcement of community feedback mechanisms. This process strengthened accountability, supported learning and ensured that commitments towards safeguards were mainstreamed from design to implementation and closure.

By embedding ESS considerations into planning, reinforcing government ownership and conducting systematic risk screening and monitoring, WFP ensured its programmes in 2025 were protected from unintended environmental and social harm.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Sri Lanka continued strengthening the environmental sustainability of its operational footprint in 2025, guided by the Environmental Management System (EMS) launched in 2023 and operationalized through the environmental action plan. The EMS continued serving as a systematic framework for assessing, planning and continuously improving the environmental performance of WFP premises, logistics operations, procurement practices and staff awareness.

Following the successful installation of a 48.16 kWp solar photovoltaic system at the Country Office in 2024, WFP expanded solar solutions to selected field locations in 2025. The system continued generating reliable renewable energy, achieving annual reductions in electricity consumption from the national grid and contributing to significant cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. Building on these achievements, WFP conducted an energy audit to assess opportunities for further efficiency gains, leading to the introduction of smart energy meters and optimization of air-conditioning schedules.

WFP continued improving waste management practices by strengthening segregation systems and expanding recycling partnerships with the Colombo Municipal Council and certified recycling companies. In 2025, WFP increased the proportion of office waste that was segregated at source, particularly paper, plastic and organic waste. Hazardous waste, including e-waste and vehicle-related waste, was catalogued and handed over to licensed recyclers to ensure safe disposal.

Sustainable procurement was further mainstreamed within tenders and supplier evaluations. Environmental criteria, such as energy efficiency, reduced packaging, and compliance with national waste regulations, were incorporated into several procurement processes for office supplies, IT equipment and facility management services. Wherever feasible, WFP sought to procure locally produced goods to reduce transport emissions and stimulate local markets.

Through continued investments in EMS implementation, renewable energy, waste reduction, sustainable procurement and supply chain optimization, WFP Sri Lanka remains committed to reducing the environmental footprint of its operations while supporting Sri Lanka's broader transition towards climate resilient and environmentally sustainable development.

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 Sri Lanka, populations across the country continue to face nutrition challenges [1]. WFP addresses the root causes of malnutrition through a combination of direct nutrition-specific interventions and indirect nutrition-sensitive actions. For instance, WFP directly supports the production and delivery of fortified rice for the national school meal programme to address micronutrient deficiencies among primary school children and ensures the continuous production and distribution of *Thripasha* for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children, including crisis-time support to safeguard nutrition intake. Indirectly, WFP tackles structural drivers of malnutrition such as poverty, poor diet affordability, weak food systems, gender inequality, climate shocks, and limited access to services by improving market linkages, supporting women farmers and food suppliers, enhancing climate and extension services, restoring productive assets, and integrating nutrition into education and social protection systems.

WFP supports nutrition-sensitive programming by systematically embedding nutrition objectives, analysis, and pathways of change across agriculture, education, social protection, climate adaptation, and food systems. All major WFP programmes are aligned with national and sub-national strategies, including the National Nutrition Policy, National School Meal Programme, Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme, and the National Adaptation Plan, and are implemented in close collaboration with relevant government institutions.

Programme design is informed by robust nutrition evidence, generated through the Cost of the Diet analysis, National Nutrition Month reports, the National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey, Modelling and Mapping Risk of Inadequate Micronutrient Intake (MIMI) analysis, and nutrition and dietary behaviour studies, which together identify key drivers of malnutrition, affordability gaps, and vulnerable populations. Nutrition-sensitive theories of change are applied across WFP programmes ensuring multisectoral actions are clearly linked to improved nutrition outcomes through complementary activities such as nutrition education, social and behaviour change, food safety improvements, and gender-responsive programming.

In emergency and early recovery contexts, nutrition considerations were embedded within emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, and disaster risk reduction interventions through the mapping of nutrition-sensitive actions, coordination with health and disaster management authorities, and the pre-positioning of nutrition supplies and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials as well as using malnutrition as an indicator during geographical targeting of WFP emergency response. WFP planned to deliver cash, in-kind food, and vouchers targeting malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, while progressively improving tools and processes to assess nutrition-sensitive needs during rapid assessments. For longer-term and recurrent stressors such as climate change, market instability, and poverty, WFP supports climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive livelihoods through Food Assistance for Asset Creation and the ADAPT4R project, promoting diversified food production, improved irrigation and water management, post-harvest loss reduction, and strengthen value chains. These interventions explicitly prioritize nutritionally vulnerable groups such as women- and youth-headed households, people with disabilities, and chronic kidney disease-affected households, thereby improving dietary diversity, food security, and resilience.

Despite these advances, challenges remain alongside notable successes. Monitoring frameworks do not consistently reference WFP Tier 1, 2, and 3 nutrition-sensitive beneficiary tracking. The capacity-building tools for nutrition in emergencies, including structured training modules and pools of trainers, require further strengthening. Addressing these gaps will allow WFP to further institutionalize nutrition integration across all programme modalities.

Overall, the assessment of nutrition integration across WFP Sri Lanka's portfolio resulted in a score of eight, reflecting consistent progress, while also highlighting areas for further strengthening. Alignment with national nutrition and sectoral policies is strong across strategic outcome 1 and 4 interventions, with routine use of nutrition analysis to inform targeting and programme design. Age, gender, and geographic vulnerability analyses are systematically applied, with beneficiary data consistently sex-disaggregated and nutritionally vulnerable groups prioritized throughout WFP's programme design and reporting processes in Sri Lanka. Nutrition-sensitive outcomes such as dietary diversity, food consumption score, and minimum dietary diversity for women are increasingly and more systematically integrated into results frameworks and post-distribution monitoring, particularly across school meals, fortified food supply chains, and livelihood programmes.

Partnerships

In 2025, as funding landscapes evolved and international aid levels declined, WFP explored other funding opportunities and improved the quality of resources mobilized under the country strategic plan (CSP). Notably, multi-year contributions supporting resilience and homegrown school feeding brought much-needed sustainability and eased reliance on traditional funding sources. At the end of 2025, partnerships and resources were transformed when Sri Lanka was devastated by the impact of Cyclone Ditwah and WFP received prompt and flexible emergency funding from multiple traditional humanitarian donors to launch an emergency response.

WFP continued strategic and consistent engagement with International Financial Institutions and the private sector to garner wider visibility and enable diversified and flexible resources, recognizing that Sri Lanka remains highly vulnerable to disasters, which was evident when Cyclone Ditwah made landfall in late 2025. WFP also scaled up technical support on the digitalization of beneficiary data management, monitoring, and tracking with the Government's Department of Samurdhi Development and Welfare Benefits Board, who are responsible for the scale-up of the main World Bank and Asian Development Bank funded social protection mechanism, *Aswesuma* [1].

WFP built significantly on leading the coordination of humanitarian and government partners on emergency preparedness, response, and Anticipatory Action (AA), eventually continuing this role when planning for the Ditwah response. As an effective way of testing, learning, and demonstrating a successful model to humanitarian and government partners, WFP conducted an Anticipatory Action pilot in the highly flood-prone district of Ampara, to test existing early warning systems and refine flood thresholds and triggers. Recognizing the importance of climate financing for Sri Lanka, there was an investment in developing highly technical proposals for multi-year opportunities from the Adaptation Fund and the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage.

As WFP shifted toward engaging non-traditional donors, WFP also intentionally optimized and repurposed limited resources to maximize value for money and enhance impact on the ground, while systematically building an evidence base to demonstrate results. There was also advancement in developing innovative financing opportunities through initial conversations with the Government on debt swaps.

To support WFP's response to Cyclone Ditwah at end-2025, particularly to assist with beneficiary sensitisation and monitoring, partnerships were being finalised with INGO World Vision and local NGO T-Field Child Development Federation.

By using resources differently and drawing on multi-year flexible and internal pooled funds, WFP was able to bridge year-end shortfalls and then scale up operations once humanitarian funding arrived.

Host Government

WFP worked closely with the Government to implement its activities and supported national efforts to promote food security, nutrition, emergency preparedness and response; as well as support the strengthening of social protection systems. WFP's government counterpart shifted from the Presidential Secretariat to the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment, which now hosts the Partnership Secretariat of WFP Cooperation (PSWFPC). The Letter of Understanding between WFP and the Government was finalized and signed in line with the initial Basic Agreement and institutionalized as an agreement guiding the partnership and principles.

Two national steering committee meetings were conducted to review progress against the Country Strategic Plan, with solutions co-developed to ensure effective implementation. The counterpart Ministry has also provided up to 40 percent of WFP contributions as co-financing when possible, apart from regular monitoring missions to the field to minimise implementation delays.

WFP continues to actively engage the line Ministry, PSWFPC, and other relevant government agencies throughout the process of designing and implementing its programmes. As the government's main UN partner to support the national school meals programme, WFP continues to work with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health to provide over a million children with fresh, nutritious school meals, including the provision of fortified rice.

Private Sector Partners

WFP mobilized long-term funding from the private sector for homegrown school feeding at a time when resources from traditional donors were minimal, and engagement with private partners by supporting companies to assume a more structured role within national disaster management systems. This included facilitating their coordinated engagement across preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, enabling businesses to draw on their logistics capacity, supply chain networks, and community presence to contribute effectively during emergencies. WFP also partnered with companies to integrate multi-hazard risk maps into their planning and operations, strengthening their ability to assess

risks and sustain business continuity during climate and disaster-related shocks.

WFP further advances private sector engagement through the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) Sri Lanka, the national platform for businesses committed to improving workplace nutrition. Through this partnership, WFP and SBN work with companies to address malnutrition, NCDs, and micronutrient deficiencies that affect employee wellbeing and productivity, promoting healthier workforces and stronger business performance.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP strengthened local ownership and leadership across all programmes, ensuring national institutions and community actors played a central role in planning and delivery. The enhanced Partnership Secretariat for WFP Cooperation (PSWFPC) with the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security & Community Empowerment, improved government-led coordination, while regular operational reviews ensured alignment with national priorities and incorporated feedback from affected communities.

Through WFP's role in the national school meals programme, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education and local school committees to deliver meals to children, enhancing community participation in monitoring and menu planning.

WFP strengthened its collaboration with local NGOs and community-based organizations, whose contextual knowledge, swift access to communities, and established accountability mechanisms significantly improved field implementation. By year's end, WFP identified one local NGO and one international NGO as key partners for emergency response efforts. The use of the UN Partner Portal further streamlined the onboarding of local partners already vetted within the system, particularly following Cyclone Ditwah, thus reinforcing nationally aligned, locally led response initiatives.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to actively engage partner UN agencies, beyond regular inter-agency coordination under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). In 2025, WFP chaired outcome results group 1) Strengthened, resilient and equitable social service systems) and actively contributed to working groups; 2) (Economic recovery); 3 (Climate resilience); and 4 (Gender).

WFP is also one of the key partners, with UN and humanitarian agencies, on the Cash Working Group, the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group, the food security and livelihoods sector, as well as working groups on social protection, gender, Accountability for Affected Populations, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD). Beyond engagement through the overall UNSDCF, WFP developed joint proposals with UNFPA, UNDP, and UNICEF on development programmes; as well as with all UN agencies - particularly UNICEF, IOM, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office - for its emergency response to Cyclone Ditwah.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP's annual needs-based plan of USD 11.11 million represented 11 percent of the entire five-year country strategic plan (CSP 2023-2027). At the end of 2025, the total CSP portfolio budget was 75 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 2025.

Strategic outcome 1 had an expenditure of just over USD 0.5 million, 136 percent of its implementation plan of USD 0.4 million due to the additional funds received at the end of the year, as a result of Cyclone Ditwah and the subsequent emergency operations. Under this strategic outcome, households affected by the cyclone were assisted with fortified food as immediate assistance and as part of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, where households vulnerable to food insecurity were supported with cash-based transfers, strengthening both immediate consumption and long-term resilience.

Strategic outcome 2 had an expenditure of USD 2.0 million, 83 percent of its implementation plan of USD 2.4 million, attributed to the expansion of WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS) programme. In 2025, HGFS was expanded to more education zones within the districts the programme already runs in, and extending to a new district through multiyear grants and donor support. In collaboration with the Government, primarily the Partnerships Secretariat for the World Food Programme Cooperation (PSWFPC) and implementing agencies, the country office was able to carry out most of the planned activities, including providing assistance to beneficiaries, conducting capacity strengthening trainings and organizing progress reviews at the district level. However, due to implementation challenges related to the unavailability of fortified rice kernels, the planned provision of fortified rice to schoolchildren had to be postponed to the following year which resulted in some underspending of resources.

Strategic outcome 3 recorded an expenditure of USD 0.5 million, representing 37 percent of the annual implementation plan of USD 1.4 million. The low expenditure was primarily driven by limited funding availability, as the outcome received only an earmarked multi-year contribution restricted to specific activities. As a result, broader resilience building interventions could not be advanced as planned. In addition, capacity constraints within the Ministry of Environment delayed the execution of activities under the available grant, further limiting progress during the year. Consequently, implementation of planned resilience initiatives aimed at addressing key environmental and socioeconomic challenges was hindered.

Strategic outcome 4 had an expenditure of USD 2.9 million, 94 percent of the implementation plan of USD 3.1 million during the year. This was achieved with the timely support of the Government implementing agencies and the dedicated contributions of staff. During the implementation period, the Disaster Management Division, together with key technical agencies including the Disaster Management Centre, National Disaster Relief Services Centre, Department of Meteorology, and National Building Research Organization agreed to expedite the implementation of Climate & Disaster Ready Project interventions within a short timeframe to achieve the project's intended targets.

Despite the challenges, WFP Sri Lanka has demonstrated strong progress, achieving 83 percent of the implementation target in 2025.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	263,934	399,343	6,757,219	544,978
SO01: Vulnerable communities in Sri Lanka meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after crises	263,934	399,343	6,757,219	544,978
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	263,934	399,343	6,757,219	544,978
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,740,128	2,394,650	4,646,691	1,987,144
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	1,740,128	2,394,650	4,644,104	1,987,144
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	1,740,128	2,394,650	4,644,104	1,987,144

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	 5,144,968	 1,443,260	 5,333,736	 528,731
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	 5,144,968	 1,443,260	 5,333,736	 528,731
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	 5,144,968	 1,443,260	 5,333,736	 528,731
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,356,936	 3,077,150	 5,037,279	 2,878,088
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	 2,356,936	 3,077,150	 5,037,279	 2,878,088
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	 2,356,936	 3,077,150	 5,037,279	 2,878,088
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,335,744	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 9,505,966	 7,314,403	 24,110,668	 5,938,942

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 927,093	 903,900	 1,891,944	 864,667
Total Direct Costs	 10,433,059	 8,218,303	 26,002,612	 6,803,608
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 678,149	 534,190	 702,513	 702,513
Grand Total	 11,111,208	 8,752,493	 26,705,125	 7,506,122

Data Notes

Overview

[1] World Bank, Sri Lanka.

[2] Disaster Management Centre, Sri Lanka.

Operational context

[1] Sri Lanka GDP Growth Forecast, Asian Development Bank (<https://www.adb.org/news/sri-lanka-growth-recovery-exceeded-expectations-remains-fragile>)

[2] The Central Bank of Sri Lanka

[3] Household food security survey - December 2024 - Sri Lanka (<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000166873/download/>)

[4] Climate Risk Index 2025 (<https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/2025-02/Climate%20Risk%20Index%202025.pdf>)

[5] World Bank (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/12/22/damage-from-cyclone-ditwah-in-sri-lanka-estimated-at-4-1-billion>)

[6] Nutrition Month Report 2025 (<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NkXlpgaUHfDD3HZ4VxvD8J3oghO-Bpze/view>)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) report, World Bank Sri Lanka

(<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099122225074016363>)

[2] Number of people assisted through fortified food figure was estimated through reports submitted by the Government.

[3] Non-food items handed over to the Government include cooking sets, kitchen kits, gas cookers, water tanks, generators, tarpaulins, and polysacks.

[4] Output indicators A.2.7 and A.8: No planned figures were established because related assistance was delivered as part of the emergency response to Cyclone Ditwah.

[5] End CSP targets for outcome indicators were not established because the FFA programme was a one-time recovery activity for a period of three months.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Outcome Indicators and relevant narrative for the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activity can be found under Strategic Outcome 1.

[2] Thriposha is a fortified supplementary food product that is provided to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and children.

[3] Output Indicators A.1.8, A.1.6, A.3.4, A.1.1, A.3.1 - Actuals unavailable for 2025 as implementation of the ADAPT4R project was delayed.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Invisible No More, United Nations Development Programme (<https://www.undp.org/srilanka/blog/invisible-no-more>)

[2] Women's Wellbeing Survey - 2019, Department of Census and Statistics (https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/srilanka_wws_2019_final_report.pdf)

[3] World Health Organization South-East Asia

(<https://www.who.int/southeastasia/news/detail/09-07-2025-without-urgent-action-18-million-more-women-and-girls-in-south-asia-could-suffer-from-anaemia-by-2030>)

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Aswesuma is Sri Lanka's targeted cash transfer social protection programme, introduced to provide structured financial support to low-income and vulnerable households using a modernised, digitized social registry.

Nutrition integration

[1] National Nutrition Month 2025, Ministry of Health (<https://nutrition.health.gov.lk/english/launch-of-the-national-nutrition-policy-2021-2030/>)

Partnerships

[1] Aswesuma is Sri Lanka's targeted cash transfer social protection programme, introduced to provide structured financial support to low-income and vulnerable households using a modernised, digitised social registry.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	104,077	294,169	283%
	female	109,332	307,651	281%
	total	213,409	601,820	282%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	739	6,652	900%
	female	739	6,652	900%
	total	1,478	13,304	900%
24-59 months	male	739	6,652	900%
	female	739	6,652	900%
	total	1,478	13,304	900%
5-11 years	male	88,083	154,125	175%
	female	89,080	144,816	163%
	total	177,163	298,941	169%
12-17 years	male	1,846	16,630	901%
	female	2,216	19,955	900%
	total	4,062	36,585	901%
18-59 years	male	10,824	93,480	864%
	female	13,972	106,295	761%
	total	24,796	199,775	806%
60+ years	male	1,846	16,630	901%
	female	2,586	23,281	900%
	total	4,432	39,911	901%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	213,409	601,820	282%

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	3,952	13%
School based programmes	173,469	265,683	153%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	3,000	3,554	118%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	6,000	328,631	5477%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	0	67	-

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	123,858	229,108	185%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,536,516	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; Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	1,040 960 2,000	172,940 159,643 332,583	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		66.74	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	123,858	229,109	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number		190,880	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	60,000	1,643,155	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA2025 - Location: Kilinochchi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	49.3		≥49.3	70.7		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.5		≥38.5	62.5		WFP survey
	Male	40.6		≥40.6	64.6		WFP survey
	Overall	39.9		≥39.9	65.1		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51.9		≥51.9	32.9		WFP survey
	Male	46.9		≥46.9	26.9		WFP survey
	Overall	48.6		≥48.6	30.2		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.6		≤9.6	3.6		WFP survey
	Male	12.5		≤12.5	6.5		WFP survey
	Overall	11.5		≤11.5	4.7		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	2.52		<2	1.65		WFP survey
	Male	2.84		<2	1.37		WFP survey
	Overall	2.73		<2	1.44		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.9		<1.9	0		WFP survey
	Male	0		<0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.7		<0.7	0		WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.7	<8.7	7.7	WFP survey
	Male	14.6	<14.6	1	WFP survey
	Overall	12.2	<12.2	2.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.3	<20.3	19.2	WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	11.3	WFP survey
	Overall	21.2	<20.3	13	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	78	>78.1	73.1	WFP survey
	Male	60.4	>60.4	87.6	WFP survey
	Overall	66	>66.9	84.6	WFP survey
Target Group: FFA2025 - Location: Matale - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset					
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	54.3	≥54.3	75.7	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≥50	62.5	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥60	85	WFP survey
	Overall	57.9	≥57.9	62.9	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.4	≥34.4	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	28.3	≥28.3	33.9	WFP survey
	Overall	29.6	≥29.6	34.3	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.6	≤15.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	11.7	≤11.7	3.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12.5	≤12.5	2.9	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.31	<2	1.83	WFP survey
	Male	2.53	<2	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	<2	0.78	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.7	<1.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.3	<1.3	0	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.6	<15.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	16.7	<16.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16.4	<16.4	0	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.5	<12.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	<26.7	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	4.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	71.9	>71.9	100	WFP survey
	Male	55	>55	95.2	WFP survey
	Overall	58.6	>58.6	95.7	WFP survey

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 2.2: 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	87,602	131,513
			Male	85,867	134,170
			Total	173,469	265,683

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	2,520	3,198
			Male	480	356
			Total	3,000	3,554

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	4,934
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	School feeding (on-site)	Number	10	10

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
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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	225,000	78,567
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	1,000,000	1,471,394

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\$	1,100,000	1,555,644
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	1,400	1,590
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	0.1	0.1
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	School feeding (on-site)	Number	2,500	2,237
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	240,000	265,683
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	450	1,853
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	600	1,087

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Community - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	=5	=2	2		Secondary data
Target Group: HGSEF - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
2.2.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	72	≥75	≥80	65.28	72	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥75	≥80	56.03	89	WFP survey
	Overall	84	≥75	≥80	57.91	84	WFP survey
2.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	55	≥75	≥55	59.4	65	WFP survey
	Male	75	≥75	≥75	76.6	82	WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	77.5	78	WFP survey
2.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	92	≥87	≥92	94	92	WFP survey
	Male	96	≥87	≥96	97	96	WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥87	≥95	95.5	95	WFP survey
Target Group: Primary Students (Grade 1-5) - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	98	≥99	≥99	99.05		Secondary data
	Male	98	≥99	≥98	98.7		Secondary data
	Overall	98	≥99	≥98	98.87		Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=2	=1	1		Secondary data
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=2	=1	1		Secondary data
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=2	=1	1		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	1,372,882	
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	148,634	
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	

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	30	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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	175	6
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	300	425.47
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	17	10.89
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	375	438
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Food assistance for asset	Number	30	22

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	3,464	6,540
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Climate and weather risk information services	%	100	100

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	5,000	0
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	300	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	1,800	471

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
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	1,500	566
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	1,500	215
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	36	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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	19
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	0
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	1,800	1,103

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	18	30	
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	30	74	
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	13	29	
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	21	51	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	9	10	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	64	0	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2,892	4,244	

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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2,000	2,347
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	8
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.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	24	24
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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	6
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	30	55
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\$	40,000	430,798

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Community - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥4	=3	3	1	Secondary data
5.4.75: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=3	=2	2		Secondary data
5.4.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.77: 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	3	≥6	=3	3	3	Secondary data
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							

5.4.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥5	≥1	1	2	Secondary data
Target Group: School children - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.41: 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	≥6	=4	4	1	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female			≤40	46.6		WFP survey
	Male			≤40	57.7		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≤40	55		WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female			≤50	49		WFP survey
	Male			≤50	57		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	≤50	55		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: HGSF - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	50.5	≥70	≤80			WFP survey
	Male	51.3	≥70	≤80			WFP survey
	Overall	51.1	≥70	≤80	Not applicable	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	86.1	≥90	≤50			-
	Male	88.1	≥90	≤50			-
	Overall	86.6	≥90	≤50		Not applicable	-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable			14,995	28,779	Secondary data
	Male	Not applicable			11,313	28,779	Secondary data
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	26,890	57,558	Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: Kilinochchi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female			=100	100		WFP survey
	Male			=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100	100		WFP survey
	Male			=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female			=100	100		WFP survey
	Male			=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: FFA - Location: Matale - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		=100	100		WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female			=100	100		WFP survey
	Male			=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall		Not applicable	=100	100		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female		>1,000,000	≥150,000	178,152		Secondary data
	Male		>1,000,000	≥150,000	157,984		Secondary data
	Overall	404,175	>2,000,000	≥300,000	336,136	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA2025 - Location: Kilinochchi - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female			≥60	100		WFP survey
	Male			≥60	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		≥60	100		WFP survey
Target Group: FFA2025 - Location: Matale - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not applicable		≥60	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable		≥60	100		WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable		≥60	100		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	=100	0		Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
CC.4.1: 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	=100	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	0	≥95	≥75	97.77		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥95	≥75	97.77		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥95	≥75	97.77	Not applicable	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	8.3	=12	≤9	8	Not applicable	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiaries - Location: Sri Lanka - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	90	=100	≥90	100		Secondary data
	Male	90	=100	≥90	100		Secondary data
	Overall	90	=100	≥90	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/ Nagarajah Rasalingam

C.P Kumara, supported by WFP's home-grown school feeding programme, at his farm in Matale, Sri Lanka

World Food Programme

Financial Section

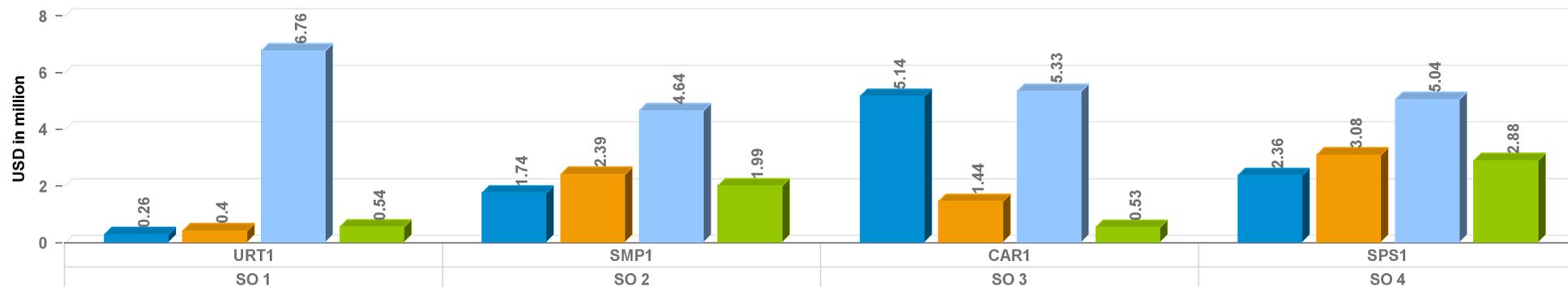
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			2,587	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,740,128	2,394,650	2,587	1,987,144
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	263,934	399,343	6,757,219	544,978
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			263,934	399,343	6,757,219	544,978
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	1,740,128	2,394,650	4,644,104	1,987,144
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,740,128	2,394,650	4,644,104	1,987,144
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	5,144,968	1,443,260	5,333,736	528,731
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			5,144,968	1,443,260	5,333,736	528,731

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	2,356,936	3,077,150	5,037,279	2,878,088
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,356,936	3,077,150	5,037,279	2,878,088
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,335,744	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,335,744	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,505,966	7,314,403	24,110,668	5,938,942
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			927,093	903,900	1,891,944	864,667
Total Direct Costs			10,433,059	8,218,303	26,002,612	6,803,608
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			678,149	534,190	702,513	702,513
Grand Total			11,111,208	8,752,493	26,705,125	7,506,122



Michael Henning

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

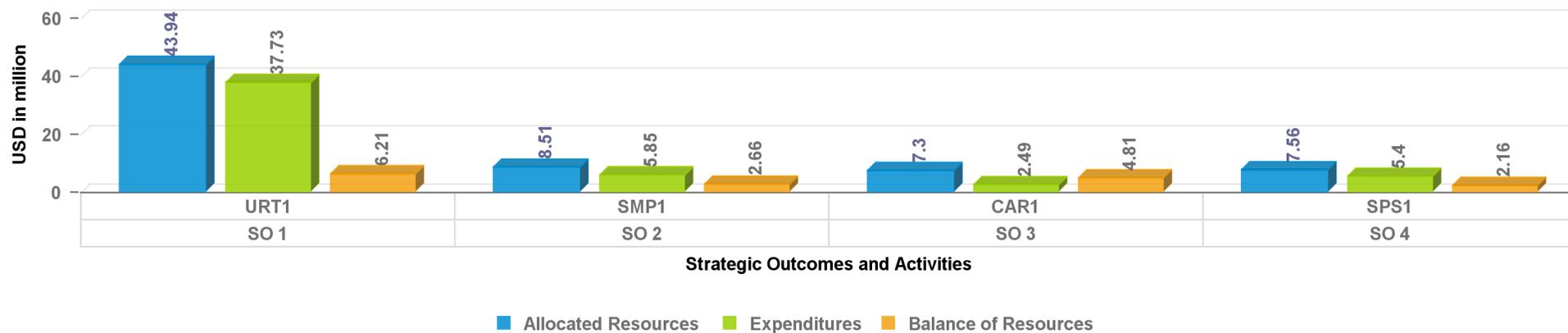
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	55,511,438	43,504,495	437,555	43,942,050	37,729,810	6,212,240
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			55,511,438	43,504,495	437,555	43,942,050	37,729,810	6,212,240
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	7,182,763	8,509,503	0	8,509,503	5,852,543	2,656,960
	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)			7,182,763	8,512,090	0	8,512,090	5,852,543	2,659,547

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 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	10,614,749	7,297,605	0	7,297,605	2,492,600	4,805,005
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			10,614,749	7,297,605	0	7,297,605	2,492,600	4,805,005
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	6,642,833	7,386,652	172,161	7,558,813	5,399,622	2,159,191
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			6,642,833	7,386,652	172,161	7,558,813	5,399,622	2,159,191
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,335,744	0	2,335,744	0	2,335,744
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,335,744	0	2,335,744	0	2,335,744
Total Direct Operational Cost			79,951,782	69,036,586	609,717	69,646,302	51,474,576	18,171,726
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,004,897	5,098,078	59,767	5,157,845	4,130,567	1,027,277
Total Direct Costs			83,956,679	74,134,663	669,484	74,804,147	55,605,143	19,199,004
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,457,184	3,999,679		3,999,679	3,999,679	0
Grand Total			89,413,863	78,134,342	669,484	78,803,826	59,604,822	19,199,004

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herfling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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