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SPR Reading Guidance



Sri Lanka Country Programme (2016-2017)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Sri Lanka, Democratic Socialist Republic of (LK)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Sri Lanka, with a population of 21.9 million people, achieved lower middle income country status in 2010, following the end of a 27-year conflict in 2009. The country has seen a significant improvement in its social and economic status over the past decade and is ranked 73 out of 188 countries in the 2016 Human Development Index. According to the 2016 Global Food Security Report, 22 percent of Sri Lankans are undernourished and over 40 percent of the population in the Northern and Eastern Provinces are food insecure (WFP 2012). In the 2015 nutrition survey conducted by the Medical Research Institute (MRI), approximately 30 percent of pregnant women and their households were found to be food insecure.

Although the national poverty headcount had decreased from 13.2 percent in 2009 to 6.7 percent in 2013, regional disparities have increased and there are widespread pockets of poverty across the Northern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces. The poverty headcount is lower in urban areas (2.1 percent), whereas it exceeded the national average and reached 7.6 percent in rural areas. In addition, approximately 1 in 3 people in the Northern and Uva Provinces and half the population in the Eastern Province cannot afford the minimum cost of a nutritious diet.

Despite the availability of universal healthcare and education, and good health indicators at the national level, maternal and child undernutrition continue to pose a major challenge for Sri Lanka. According to the 2012 National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey, the prevalence of wasting in children aged 6-59 months was 19.6 percent, the third highest level in the world according to the 2016 Global Child Nutrition report, indicating a critical public nutrition situation. The prevalence of stunting, on the other hand, was low at 13 percent according to the World Health Organization (WHO) cut-off values for public health significance (stunting <20%: low prevalence). Regional

disparities exist with high rates of undernutrition in the Uva and Northern Provinces (MRI, 2012). Sri Lanka is the only country in the world where the rates of acute malnutrition are higher than those of chronic malnutrition.

According to a nutrition survey among primary school children conducted by the MRI in 2016, 1 in 3 children aged 6-12 years was found to be underweight and 1 in 5 was anaemic. If not prevented, malnutrition will continue to affect school-aged children, negatively impacting their ability to learn and develop.

Rice is the staple food in the country and a large proportion of it is produced locally. Agriculture accounts for only 7.9 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), but nearly one-third of the country's labour force is dependent on the sector and productivity remains low. Rice cultivation is primarily rain-fed and is therefore vulnerable to erratic weather patterns.

National level food availability in Sri Lanka is currently not a significant concern, and at present, 80 percent of Sri Lanka's food requirement is produced domestically while only 20 percent is imported. Road networks in Sri Lanka have significantly expanded during the last 10 years. This expansion, along with the long term downward trend in overall poverty levels, gives an indication of improved economic access to food.

Sri Lanka is vulnerable to recurring climate shocks such as floods, landslides, and droughts, which further undermine the socio-economic status of affected populations. In May 2016, Sri Lanka was hit by Tropical Cyclone Roanu, that caused the worst flooding seen in 18 years as well as landslides, which destroyed homes and submerged entire villages. Despite this massive, concentrated rainfall occurrence, both the south west and north east monsoons failed to bring enough rainfall and by the end of 2016 the country experienced a drought, significantly affecting paddy cultivation.

The adverse effects of climate change have a negative impact on the affected vulnerable populations whose livelihoods predominantly rely on rain-fed agriculture. Loss of productive assets and livelihoods is one of the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Sri Lanka. Furthermore, a greater proportion of women in Sri Lanka (31 percent) are engaged in the agricultural sector compared to men (25 percent), making them even more vulnerable to the detrimental impacts of climate change.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Sri Lanka continues to implement its development priorities, which include addressing food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate shocks as part of its commitment to achieving zero hunger (Sustainable Development Goal 2—End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture). The Government's recognition of the importance of food and nutrition security and their centrality to the national development agenda is reflected in the role of the existing Inter-ministerial National Nutrition Council and the multi-sectoral National Steering Committee for Nutrition. In addition, the National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSL) and the Food Security Secretariat were established under the Presidential Secretariat to coordinate efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. The National Nutrition Secretariat also convenes the national Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) People's Forum, in which WFP is an active member.

In 2013, the first Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) was developed by NNSL which assigns responsibilities and funds to ministries on the basis of five targets set out by the World Health Organization's (WHO) 2012 comprehensive implementation plan for maternal, infant and young child nutrition. While Sri Lanka undergoes the process of nationalising the SDG goals and targets, the Government of Sri Lanka is reviewing the MSAPN and the 2010 National Nutrition Policy to reflect the country's changing needs to achieve the 2030 Agenda. WFP is working with the relevant government departments to support these review processes.

In Sri Lanka, the national school feeding programme is primarily managed and funded by the Ministry of Education. The Government currently provides mid-morning school meals to 1.2 million (55.5 percent) children between grades 1 and 5 and 178,500 (or 7.5 percent) children in grades 6 to 13 in areas where the poverty index is low. In addition, since 2003, the WFP-supported school meals programme has targeted the former war-affected Northern Province and currently reaches 150,000 school children. To ensure the effective alignment of the two programmes, WFP coordinates with the nutrition and health services branch of the Ministry of Education.

The Government recognises the need for community-based resilience-building to reduce risk and vulnerability to climate shocks, and its commitment was laid out in the National Adaptation Action Plan 2011-2016. The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is working to reduce climate-induced shocks affecting vulnerable communities of the Northern, Central, and Uva Provinces. The Ministry also works with its counterparts, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, and United Nations (UN) agencies including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP, in order to coordinate efforts to reduce the negative impact of climate change.

In the aftermath of the May 2016 emergency response to the tropical depression, the Ministry of Disaster Management identified the technical and operational capacity requirements for a national emergency response mechanism. The Ministry is working to enhance its technical capacity through the operationalisation of the National Emergency Operations Plan (NEOP) and through simulation exercises, as well as through WFP's 72-hour assessment methodology to enhance its preparedness and response capabilities with WFP's support.

WFP, through its emergency response to the 2016 cyclone, initiated for the first time collaboration with the Government's social safety-net system 'Divineguma' to provide cash-based assistance to meet the immediate food needs of flood and landslide victims. This response mechanism proved to be efficient and could be used for emergency relief in the future to build the agility of national social safety nets.

WFP's support to the Government is in line with the 2013-2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), of which four pillars cover food security and nutrition; resilience-building against shocks; disaster risk reduction; and emergency preparedness and response. As WFP develops its Sri Lanka country strategic plan (CSP, 2018-2022), it will ensure alignment with the four key drivers of the UNDAF's successor, the 2018-2022 United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF), which is currently under development with WFP's involvement.

WFP works with FAO as a partner Rome-based agency, including on a joint programme funded by the Government of Spain through the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF) to assist the Government in scaling-up nutrition through a multi-sector approach.

WFP partners closely with Save the Children to advocate through the SUN forum with an alliance of civil societies in Sri Lanka. WFP also acts as an adviser to the SUN People's Forum executive council, which includes representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including World Vision.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP is transitioning towards providing a more holistic range of technical assistance and capacity development to support the government's efforts to 1) reduce undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); 2) increase food intake and school attendance among schoolchildren in food-insecure areas; 3) enhance vulnerable households' resilience to shocks and facilitate adaptation to climate change; and 4) increase government capacities to address food and nutrition insecurity as well as strengthening emergency preparedness and response.

Transitional Country Programme 200866 (2016-2017), approved budget USD 19.7 million, focused on improving food and nutrition security, and building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks, through four components:

Nutritional support for vulnerable groups: WFP assisted the Government in treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) amongst children aged 6-59 months and PLW as well as addressing micronutrient deficiencies. WFP supported the Government in providing nutrition education for both women and men, and provided technical and capacity assistance to improve the quality and quantity of locally-produced fortified foods as well as promoting the consumption of fortified and nutritious foods.

School Meals Programme: In addition to the Government's national school meals programme, WFP, jointly with the Government, provided school meals to 150,000 schoolchildren in the Northern Province where food insecurity and undernutrition were the highest in the country. WFP plans to progressively transfer the school meals programme to the Government through technical assistance and policy advice to move towards a harmonised national school meals programme.

Resilience-building to reduce risk and vulnerability to shocks: WFP cooperated with and provided technical assistance to the Government to use the Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR) approach and the food security atlas to identify the most heavily climate-affected communities and households for inclusion in resilience-building activities. Targeted communities benefited from food-assistance-for-assets activities and marketable skills training for livelihood diversification with the aim of overcoming food and nutrition insecurity.

Emergency preparedness and response: WFP focused on providing technical and capacity support to the Government in conducting rapid emergency needs assessments, simulation exercises, as well as the 72-hour assessment approach in the event of emergencies such as floods, landslides, and drought. When needed, WFP provided relief assistance in the form of food or cash-based assistance.

Emergency operation 200990 (June-September 2016), approved budget USD 2.3 million, focused on assisting the Government in providing emergency relief to communities affected by Tropical Cyclone Roanu in May 2016. With the support of WFP, in 2016, the Government piloted cash-based transfers through the Department of

Divineguma, the government's largest social safety net programme, using its nationwide community-based banks for efficient cash transfer to meet the food needs of affected people. A lessons learned workshop on using the government's safety net programme to respond to the emergency produced a number of recommendations to better respond to emergencies in future.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP's overall support to the Government in 2016, through the first year of the two-year country programme (CP), was challenging as a result of reduced resources.

WFP was able to ensure a daily balanced diet for 150,000 children in the Northern Province throughout the year under the school feeding programme thanks to a donation of rice and cash for vegetables and condiments from the Government of Sri Lanka, multi-year carryover funding from Canada, and a donation of canned fish from Japan.

However, in 2016, the component of the country programme focused on nutrition support for vulnerable groups continued to face serious resource challenges. With no new funding received during the year, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme was gradually phased out from the beginning of the year and was fully suspended in June 2016 because of the pipeline break of Super Cereal Plus, the specialised nutritious food (SNF) used for the treatment of MAM in children aged 6-59 months.

However, through activities under a trust fund, WFP managed to increase technical support to the Ministry of Health with the support of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Joint Programme of the Sustainable Development Goals Fund and the Government of Spain. Specifically, assistance to the National Nutrition Steering Committee, the Ministry of Health and the Presidential Secretariat (NNSL) was provided through two important initiatives on rice fortification and the quality enhancement of Thriposha, a locally-produced nutritious corn-soya blend used countrywide as part of Sri Lanka's social safety net programme, the National Supplementary Feeding Programme. WFP also helped the Medical Research Institute (MRI) to successfully carry out two nationwide nutrition surveys among schoolchildren and pregnant women.

In addition, in 2016, WFP made progress on a Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT) grant to implement a climate adaptation pilot project. This project involves mangrove conservation and skills training for women for livelihood diversification, combined with micro-finance for women's groups for business startups. Lessons learned from the C-ADAPT project will contribute to the implementation of the resilience-building component of the country programme, which received its first funding from the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in October 2016, allowing activity implementation to start in 2017.

In 2017, while developing the Country Strategic Plan and with an eye to the transition of the CP, WFP will focus on introducing nutrition-sensitive approaches to food assistance for asset creation (FFA) in partnership with other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and the private sector in order to help the Government in addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. Success stories will be documented and shared with all stakeholders.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP Sri Lanka saw significant achievements in 2016, including contributions to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 road map. In particular, the national Strategic Review on food security and nutrition towards zero hunger was commissioned and will be launched by the Government of Sri Lanka in February 2017. The strategic review will provide a rich consultative process to lay the foundations for the country strategic plan (2017-2022), due to be presented to the WFP Executive Board in November 2017.

In addition to the achievements of the country programme, particularly the continuation of the school feeding programme in the Northern Province, and the securing of a multi-year grant from the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to fund resilience activities beginning in 2017, WFP also had a number of other achievements in 2016.

WFP's expertise and added value in vulnerability assessment, analysis and mapping, as well as disaster preparedness and response, continued to be widely recognised and valued in Sri Lanka. During the floods and landslides in May 2016 following Cyclone Roanu, the Ministry of Disaster Management requested WFP to carry out a rapid needs assessment, which was subsequently used as a basis to inform the national programmatic response. Following the floods, WFP co-led the food security and agriculture sector of post-disaster needs assessment. Similarly, in December 2016, drawing on the latest Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit (VAM) tools, WFP provided a rapid drought assessment report which provided timely information to inform the decision-making for the drought response by top levels of the Government, across ministries, and which was endorsed by the cabinet.

Another highlight in 2016 included WFP Sri Lanka forging a new partnership with the Department of Divineguma Development, which runs the country's largest social safety net programme. For the first time in Sri Lanka, in the aftermath of floods and landslides, relief assistance was provided by way of cash-based transfers through this safety net system and bank networks. Given the subsequent lessons learned exercise and creation of standard operating procedures, it is anticipated that this approach will provide a platform to develop the capacity of the Divineguma national social safety net system to become a "shock-responsive" mechanism to assist disaster victims in the future.

In addition to providing emergency assistance, WFP assisted the Government to establish its own response system for disaster preparedness. As such, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Disaster Management to strengthen the implementation of its national emergency preparedness plan (NEOP), and WFP's 72-hour assessment methodology was adopted by the Government. Furthermore, the first phase of WFP's preparedness simulation exercise (SIMEX) was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Disaster Management. During 2016, WFP also assisted the Government to establish the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) to consolidate geo-spatial data under one server using the relevant international naming conventions and standards. The SDI contains data from various sources at the global, regional (Asia), and national scales.

In order to provide sustainable nutritional support for vulnerable groups, WFP undertook efforts to improve Thriposha, a locally produced fortified blended food (FBF) distributed through the country's nutritional social safety net. The national treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme using Thriposha has been in place since 1973 and currently reaches on a monthly basis 1.1 million children aged 6-59 months affected by growth faltering, MAM and/or underweight, as well as all pregnant and lactating women (PLW) regardless of their nutritional status. In April 2016, Thriposha production was assessed in a study by a WFP food technologist to determine the product's quality and production weaknesses. The findings were endorsed by the Ministry of Health, paving the way towards the Government endorsing a comprehensive improvement plan for Thriposha, including a supply chain assessment and behaviour change communication strategy. In addition, from January to June 2016, a Thriposha efficacy study was carried out in collaboration with the Nutrition Coordination Division of the Ministry of Health, which found that Thriposha could be more effective in increasing the weight of children if intra-household sharing were minimised, and if there were no interruptions in the product pipeline.

Furthermore, in an effort to address micronutrient deficiencies among the population, WFP has been working with the Ministry of Health to explore the potential for rice fortification in Sri Lanka. Given the complexity of undertaking rice fortification, a landscape analysis was carried out in March 2016 and a pilot programme initiated to assess the acceptability and feasibility of rice fortification in collaboration with the University of Peradeniya and the government-appointed technical advisory group (TAG). WFP also equipped the National Food Promotion Board (NFPB), under the Ministry of Agriculture, with USD 50,000 of equipment and technical capacity in order to mix fortified kernels with rice to produce fortified rice for a pilot study to be undertaken in schools in 2017. Depending on the outcome of this pilot, it is anticipated that NFPB will become the model facility for in-country rice fortification.

During 2016, WFP supported the Government to create a knowledge base on the national nutrition situation by providing support to the Medical Research Institute (MRI) to conduct baseline nutrition surveys amongst primary school children (aged 6-12 years) and PLW. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health to revamp its information management system for nutrition surveillance. The new system was piloted in Nuwara Eliya and is currently being rolled out across the country. WFP provided financial support to Save the Children to establish the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network civil society alliance in 2015 and 2016, which has over 250 members and has successfully produced a civil society advocacy strategy and a review of the national nutrition policy 2010-2018.

WFP Sri Lanka implemented two pilot projects in Mannar and Moneragala districts, funded by the C-Adapt project, to build the resilience of the targeted community. The community was supported to replant mangroves to rehabilitate the coastal lines and ecosystem, and women from the community were provided with training on livelihood skills. The project supported over 3,000 beneficiaries who directly benefited from the project.

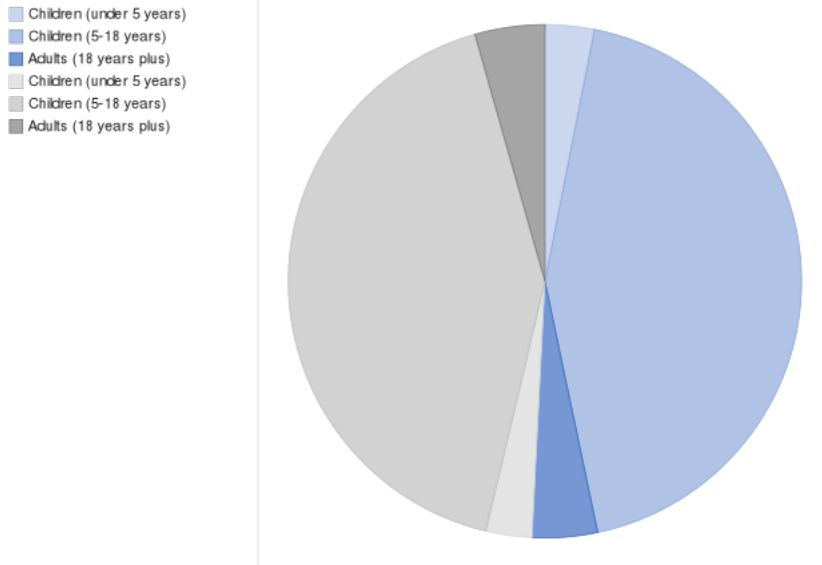
In 2016, a gender analysis of WFP's activities was undertaken by an independent consultant. The recommendations of the report were used to streamline gender-related activities within the overall programmatic approach of the country office. Furthermore, the findings of the report supported the development of the country office's gender action plan.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	5,996	5,609	11,605
Children (5-18 years)	84,332	81,043	165,375
Adults (18 years plus)	7,930	8,510	16,440
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	98,258	95,162	193,420

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,766	327	529	133	240	2,995
Total Food Distributed in 2016	1,766	327	529	133	240	2,995

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	319,611	-	-
Single Country EMOP	1,040,577	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	1,360,188	-	-

Supply Chain

As part of its responsibilities and contribution towards WFP's programmes, all food transport, delivery and handling at the district level was performed and paid for by the Government through the district secretariats and the multipurpose corporate societies. The Government provided 3,307 mt of rice in 2016 to support WFP's school meals programme.

For the non-government donated food items (including imported canned fish, vegetable oil and Super Cereal Plus), the Government provided port clearance and warehousing in Colombo, and conducted lab testing, warehousing, and dispatch from its various warehouses in operational areas as well as at distribution locations (schools and health clinics).

In addition, rice and lentils purchased locally were delivered to district warehouses by the suppliers.

In 2016, WFP provided the Government with technical support, temporary mobile storage units, pallets and electronic scales to assist in the storage and dispatch of commodities and warehouse management. In addition to training sessions for government warehouse staff, WFP provided training for other officials on how to manage and handle fortified rice as part of the rice fortification pilot study. All logistics operations were conducted jointly with the Government.

Very minimal losses of 0.23 percent, compared to WFP's accepted post-delivery loss maximum of 2 percent, were incurred at the district level as a result of the deterioration of packaging and improper handling of food items at the central warehouse, external delivery point warehouse, and in storage at the schools. Strengthened measures were subsequently taken to minimise losses, including fumigation, monitoring of expiration dates and enhancement of the truck tracking system. WFP also conducted training sessions for staff engaged in logistics functions and strengthened internal control mechanisms in order to minimise future losses from infestation and poor handling.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Canned Fish	-	330	330
Split Lentils	262	-	262
Vegetable Oil	-	164	164

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Total	262	494	756
Percentage	34.7%	65.3%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, Sri Lanka was selected for an independent evaluation managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation as part of its ongoing series of country portfolio evaluations (CPE). This was the first evaluation of WFP's full portfolio of activities in Sri Lanka. The CPE covered ten projects implemented from 2011-2015—special operation (SO) 105390, development operation (DEV) 106070, immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) 200233, protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200143, emergency operation (EMOP) 200239, PRRO 200452, IR-EMOP 200809, country programme 200866, Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F) trust fund, 10024563 and trust fund 10022993.

The six primary recommendations from the CPE broadly centred on: i) the forthcoming country strategic plan (CSP) and national engagement; ii) the joint United Nations approach to the new aid landscape in Sri Lanka given its middle income country (MIC) status; iii) the support needs of internally displaced people; iv) future nutritional interventions and support; v) the handover of the WFP school meals programme and integration with the national programme; and vi) strengthened economic analysis to inform the CSP development and programmatic interventions such as cash-based transfers. The under funding of the portfolio (66 percent) was evident, particularly in areas such as the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

In October 2016, recommendations from the CPE were shared at a stakeholder workshop to provide feedback to national, provincial and district partners as well as United Nations (UN) and non-government organization (NGO) partners. This initiative was widely appreciated.

In addition, in the last quarter of 2016, a lessons learned exercise was undertaken to review WFP's use of the Diveneguma social safety net in response to Cyclone Roanu, which provided guidance that is now being incorporated into a standard operating procedure (SOP). The lessons learned exercise also provided a learning opportunity for WFP more broadly on the potential of "shock agile safety nets" for future disaster response. The key recommendation from the exercise was to establish an emergency unit in the Department of Divineguma and incorporate the cash-based transfers SOP into the National Emergency Operations Plan.

Regular data monitoring will be strengthened in 2017 by exploring a partnership with the Ministry of Education on common technological platforms.

Complementary Projects in 2016

Scaling-Up Nutrition through a Multi Sector Approach

WFP and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the Government in implementing its Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Nutrition. The USD 1.5 million action plan, of which USD 749,871 was for WFP, included nutrition baseline surveys, promoting food fortification and policy formulation. The joint programme was funded by the Spanish Cooperation through the Sustainable Development Goal Fund (SDG-F). WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine to enhance the quality of Thriposha, a nutritious, locally fortified blended food.

Climate Change Adaptation Project

WFP invested in disaster preparedness and mitigation through a climate change adaptation initiative jointly implemented with the Ministry of Environment from 2014-2019 for a total fund of USD 7.9 million. Through this initiative, the programme supported rehabilitation irrigation schemes, water harvesting, livelihood diversification, and climate adaptation skills.

The Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT)

The Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative, a USD 200,000 initiative funded by the Government of Sweden, was used to conduct pilot projects, one in coastal areas and the other in the dry zone. One project assisted vulnerable subsistence lagoon fishermen living in the district of Mannar to restore mangrove plantations and at the same time assisted the women's groups in livelihood diversification coupled with a micro-finance package. The other project assisted drought-affected communities in the district of Monaragala to rehabilitate micro reservoir and irrigation enabling the farmers to cultivate organic vegetables and conduct other livelihood activities such as bee keeping.

The Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition towards Zero Hunger

A national Strategic Review (SR) on food security and nutrition towards zero hunger was launched in September 2016 to accelerate the pace towards attaining SDG2 by 2030 in Sri Lanka. The SR was envisaged to take an expansive and inclusive view of the overall food security and nutrition situation in the country. It sets out to identify the challenges to achieving zero hunger, including gaps in policies and national response resources and institutional capacity. It also made recommendations on ways for Sri Lanka, over the next 15 years, to achieve SDG2 targets through integrated approaches across the economic, social and environment sectors.

The findings of the Strategic Review will be presented in February 2017 to the Government of Sri Lanka with the presence of WFP's Executive Director.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Through this two-year transitional country programme (CP), WFP aimed to align itself with the Government's development priorities to address food insecurity, undernutrition and the impact of climate shocks on vulnerable populations. The CP was in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, SDG 5 and SDG 17. It was also aligned with the 2013-2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle, and was in line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), specifically Strategic Objective 3 (Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and Strategic Objective 4 (Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).

The CP was implemented in partnership with the Government of Sri Lanka, United Nations (UN) agencies and cooperating partners, and had the following objectives:

1. Reduce undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (WFP Strategic Objective 4)
2. Increase food intake and school attendance among primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas (WFP Strategic Objective 4)
3. Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households to shocks and adaptation to climate change (WFP Strategic Objective 3)
4. Strengthen government capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity (WFP Strategic Objective 3)

Informed by regular market conditions, crop production monitoring, feedback surveys and post distribution monitoring, cash transfers were used for resilience strengthening activities, while in-kind food distributions were used for nutrition and school meals programmes.

With expertise in vulnerability analysis and mapping, food security and market assessments, and food fortification, WFP Sri Lanka provided technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Government and people to improve their food security and nutrition status.

WFP's technical assistance and capacity development support to the Government through this two-year CP contributed to transitioning WFP to a longer-term Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2017-2021) wherein a time bound exit strategy will be determined.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	553,173
Direct Support Costs	4,324,561
Food and Related Costs	8,914,628
Indirect Support Costs	1,289,123
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	4,623,680
Total	19,705,165

Project Activities

The three programme components carried out by WFP in 2016 were: 1) nutritional support for vulnerable groups; 2) a school meals programme for primary and secondary schoolchildren; and 3) strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities to reduce the risk and impact of climatic shocks.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Reduce undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups

Under component 1, WFP provided a programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) providing targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for children aged 6-59 months in the Northern, Uva and Central Provinces where rates of acute malnutrition were high (all the districts had wasting prevalence above 15 percent). Through primary health centres, children with MAM aged 6-59 months (according to weight for height measurements <-2 to >-3 standard deviation) were provided with a monthly take-home ration of 6 kg of Super Cereal Plus, a specialised nutritious food. The activity aimed to treat 45,000 children with MAM in 2016. However, as a result of severe funding shortfalls, the actual number of children reached was 9,741 (21 percent of the planned number). Although Super Cereal Plus was available until October 2016, the actual availability of the product gradually declined from 30.3 mt in January 2016 reaching 4,971 children aged 6-59 months, to 0.142 mt in October reaching only 119 children. There were significant fluctuations in the availability of Super Cereal Plus during the interim months caused by the lack of timely resource contributions, resulting in frequent pipeline breaks. Furthermore, the activity was limited to districts in the Northern Province where WFP was present for the last 10 years. Although efforts were made to expand the activity to Uva and Central Provinces, the break of Super Cereal Plus supply rendered this impossible.

The country programme (CP) also intended to provide Super Cereal to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for the prevention of acute malnutrition, but for the same reason, this component of the activity did not take place. WFP worked closely with the health staff to ensure that nutrition education and counselling was an integral part of the MAM treatment programme. This component was implemented directly by public health midwives with technical support from WFP.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilization of education

Activity: School meals programme for primary and secondary school children

Through the school meals programme under component 2, WFP worked in partnership with the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs and Ministry of Education to provide mid-morning meals to 94 percent of the planned 160,000 primary and secondary school children in the Northern Province. WFP provided food items including rice, lentils/split peas and vegetable oil, while school cooks and parents were responsible for preparing the meals at the schools. The Government donated 3,300 mt of rice (approximately USD 776,356) to the WFP-supported school meals programme, and the Ministry of Education supplemented the programme with a greenery fund providing cash for the purchase of vegetables and condiments. In addition to the initially planned food basket, the Government of Japan donated canned fish to provide animal protein to the school meals menu, totalling 330 mt received in 2016. Overall, the school meals programme was smoothly implemented by the Government and WFP, ensuring a hot and nutritious mid-morning meal was provided to schoolchildren during the day.

While the WFP-supported school meals programme in the Northern Province is currently supplied with food items, the government-run school meals programme in the rest of the country is operated through cash-based transfers (CBT). In consultation with the Government and informed by technical assessments, WFP will explore the possibility to gradually shifting the school meals programme in the Northern Province to use the CBT modality where possible in 2017. This will help increase opportunities for local production and provide additional income to smallholder farmers and fishermen, the majority of whom are also parents of students in assisted schools.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Strengthening the capacity of the Government through technical assistance

Given the limited funding availability for the procurement of specialised nutritious foods, WFP aimed to build on the capacity of the existing national supplementary feeding programme, implemented by the Ministry of Health using Thriposha, a locally fortified blended food. Thriposha was used for the management of undernutrition nationally, targeting over 1.1 million children aged 6-59 months with underweight, children with faltered growth and/or MAM, and all PLW regardless of their nutritional status. WFP's role was to provide technical support to the Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine and the Thriposha factory to increase the availability of safe and nutritious foods by improving the product quality and quantity; and to improve access to nutritious foods by strengthening the supply chain as well as the programme delivery modality through health facilities (including ration size, targeting, intervention duration and system strengthening).

Furthermore, in line with the Multi-Sector Plan of Action for Nutrition (MSAPN) 2013–2016, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to promote the importance of dietary diversity and food fortification through various initiatives such as a landscape analysis for rice fortification, a pilot programme to assess the acceptability of fortified rice, and awareness-raising sessions for groups of women and men in health centres. WFP also collaborated with the Medical Research Institute (MRI) to carry out national nutrition surveys amongst PLW and school-age children to establish baseline information to support better monitoring of the nutrition situation towards 2030. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health to review the national nutrition policy (2010–2017) to ensure the inclusion of evidence-based and multi-sectoral responses to the high levels of acute malnutrition in Sri Lanka. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health to revamp the existing but weak national nutrition surveillance system to ensure timely information sharing and situation monitoring.

Through the school meals programme, WFP also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education by supporting in the development of school data collection tools, such as questionnaires, to capture comprehensive data on the school profiles. The school profiles, which included information on the number of students, schools' physical and human resources, health and nutrition data, and other information, served as baseline information for the Ministry of Education to identify areas required for improvement. The Ministry and WFP also jointly conducted training sessions for national and local government officials for the roll out and completion of questionnaires prior to the data collection phase of the study.

To strengthen the overall knowledge and capacity of the Government on school meals, a delegation composed of three government officials from the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Education participated, with financial support from WFP, in the 2016 Global Child Nutrition Forum held in Yerevan, Armenia.

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities to reduce risk and impact of climatic shocks

Under component 3, WFP supported resilience-building through adaptation measures to improve the food security of the climate shock-affected communities. Cash-based transfer adaptation activities were planned throughout the year, although a significant gap in resources affected implementation. As a major mitigating measure, after consultation with the Government, WFP prioritised highly vulnerable resettled communities in the Northern and Eastern provinces during the first quarter of 2016 by using resources carried over from the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200452 that was concluded in 2015. The shorter implementation period and reduced frequency of distributions (to one-off) given available funding meant that WFP utilised only 14.9 percent of the planned funding while reaching 10,484 beneficiaries (43 percent of the planned beneficiaries).

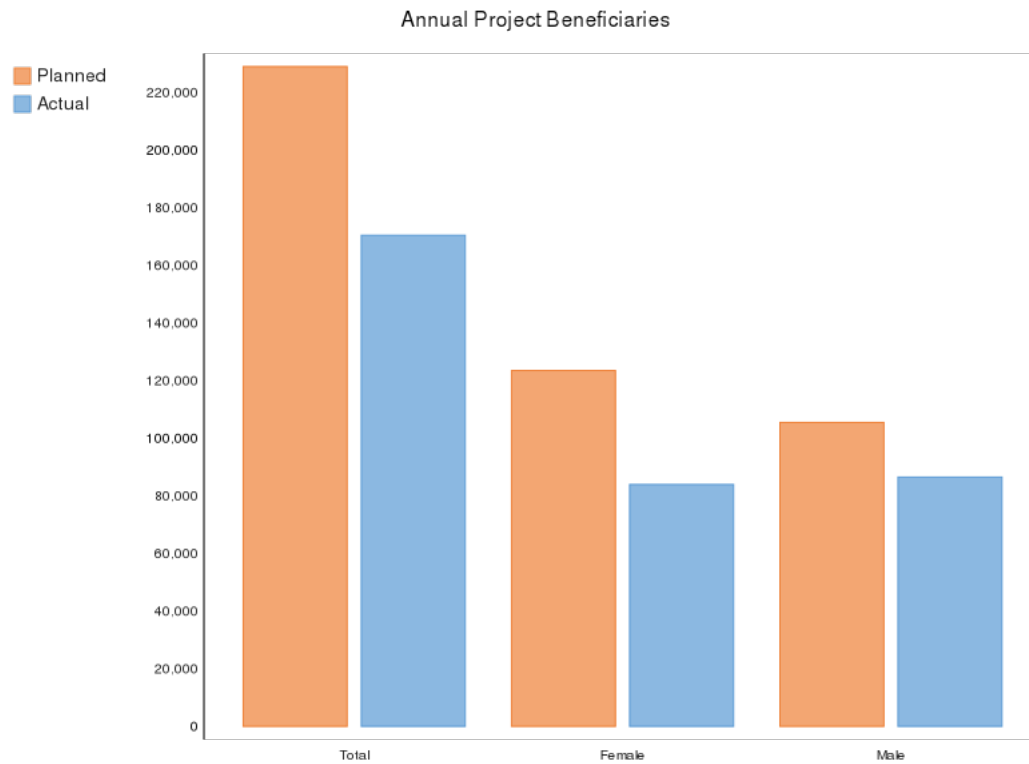
As a result of a donation of USD 318,500 from the Alwaleed bin Talal Foundation, 397 participants were engaged in resilience-building activities in December 2016, supporting 1,588 beneficiaries in total. Participants will receive cash-based transfers in January 2017 and as such have been excluded from the 2016 beneficiary results. Furthermore, with the confirmation of a three-year, USD 4 million contribution from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in October 2016, this component's activities will be scaled up in 2017 to cover the Central, East, North and Uwa Provinces.

Going forward in 2017, the resilience-building and livelihood activities through food assistance for asset creation using cash-based transfers will include: i) skills creation and vocational training for alternative income generating activities; ii) seed funding to diversify income generating activities; iii) augmentation of water harvesting at the households; iv) improvement of irrigation channels; and v) repair of water catchment facilities such as water tanks at the community level. Access to water will continue to be enhanced through the rehabilitation and construction of shallow wells, which will also support off-season production. Tools required for resilience building activities will also continue to be provided by WFP. Broadly, the activities will support smallholder farmer production and allow communities to meet household food needs and sell surplus at the local markets.

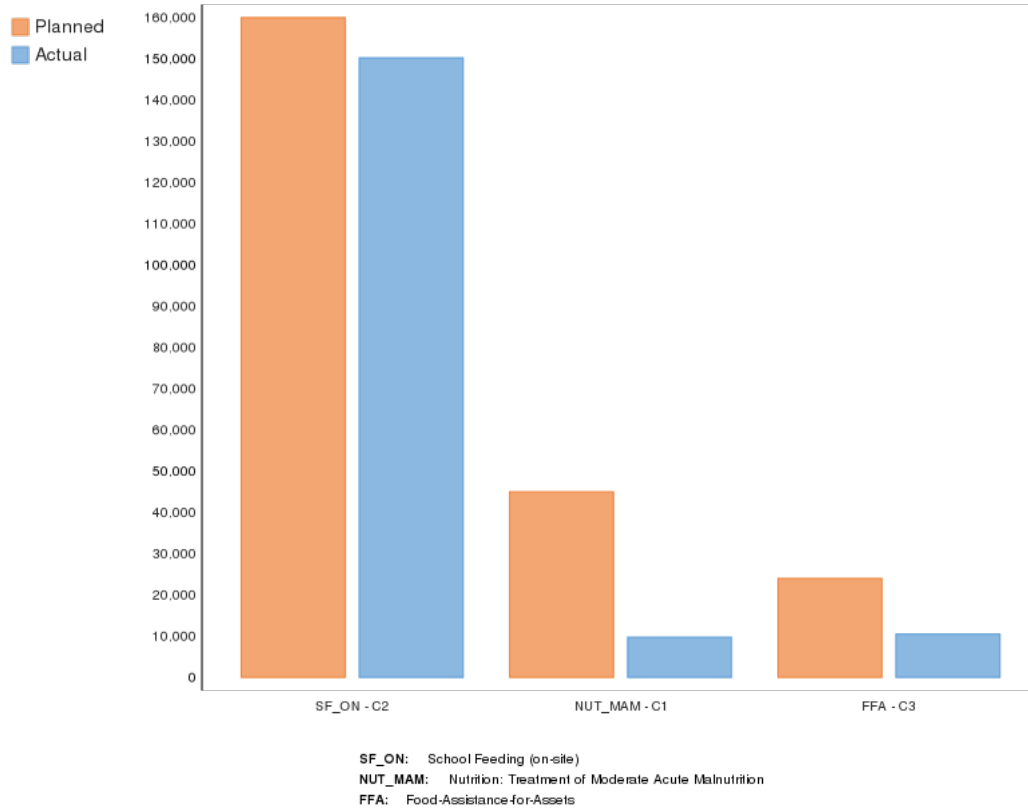
In preparation for the increased use of CBT through the CP, a market assessment covering 11 districts was carried out in January 2016. In addition, WFP generated a cash feasibility map, which was generated in December 2016 based on information on road access, bank facilities, market locations and other factors. The results of the assessment indicated that markets were fully functional and that accessibility had increased, with markets in the project areas having a sufficient supply of food items. The assessment also found that CBT already implemented during the year did not create price upsurges or shortages in the market. These results and lessons learned will continue to be updated considering the 2016/2017 drought and will be used to inform WFP's CBT design. They will also be shared with all other humanitarian agencies for use when planning market-based programmes.

Training sessions on the seasonal livelihood calendar and community-based participatory planning techniques were provided in November 2016 for 28 WFP staff and 2 government officials. This will contribute to the continual planning of seasonal and nutrition-sensitive activities to be implemented in 2017.

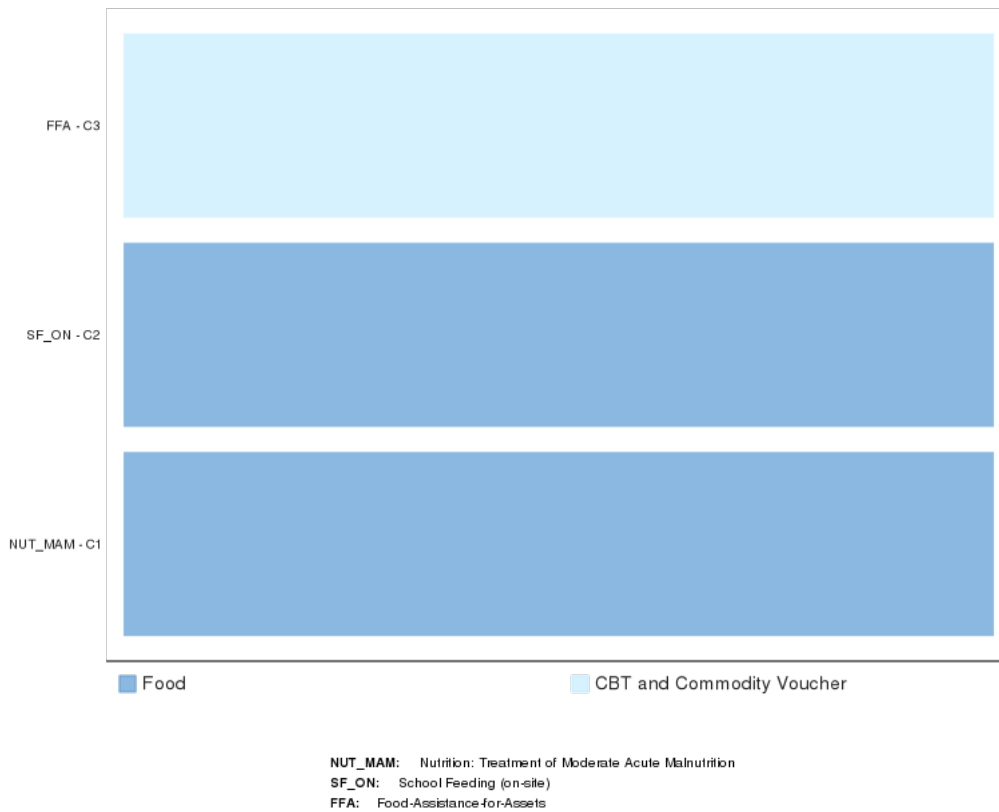
Broadly, through all the CP components and project activities, significant emphasis and importance were placed on capacity development and technical assistance.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	1,278	133	10.4%
Subtotal	1,278	133	10.4%
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals			
Canned Fish	-	240	-
Lentils	1,176	-	-
Rice	2,520	1,766	70.1%
Split Lentils	-	23	-
Split Peas	-	506	-
Vegetable Oil	504	327	65.0%
Subtotal	4,200	2,862	68.2%
Total	5,478	2,995	54.7%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building			
Cash	2,143,200	319,611	14.9%
Total	2,143,200	319,611	14.9%

Operational Partnerships

The country programme (CP) was implemented in partnership with United Nations (UN) agencies, the Government, and community-based organizations in consultation with communities and beneficiaries.

The CP was aligned to the 2013-2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), including pillar 1—equitable economic growth and sustainable livelihoods—for which WFP, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were the co-lead agencies. WFP's operation also supported pillar 3 (governance, human rights, gender equality, social inclusion and protection) and pillar 4 (environmental sustainability, resilience to climate change and disaster-risk reduction). WFP was actively engaged in the development of the UNDAF's successor, the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (2018-2022).

In 2016, WFP was actively involved in numerous government and stakeholder discussions towards the national sustainable development agenda, and has made valuable contributions to food security and nutrition policies, plans and initiatives. In September 2016, WFP commissioned an independent national strategic review of food security and nutrition towards zero hunger in Sri Lanka in support of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2. The findings of the report will be presented to the Government of Sri Lanka in February 2017.

The Government contributed significantly to ensuring the smooth implementation of WFP activities, particularly through the dedicated project management unit within the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs. Six district management units in the Northern Province and Moneragala district in the Uva Province were established exclusively to support the implementation of WFP activities and monitoring.

In order to provide nutritional support to vulnerable groups in Sri Lanka, especially women and children, WFP's main operational partner was the Ministry of Health and Indigenous Medicine, as the lead government institute for all nutrition-specific interventions and related activities. The Ministry of Health owned a factory producing Thriplosa, the corn-soya based specialised nutritious food used nationally to target 1.1 million children aged 6-59 months with underweight and moderate acute malnutrition, as well as all pregnant and lactating women regardless of their nutritional status. Accordingly, the partnership with the Ministry of Health provided an entry point for WFP to offer its technical capacity to assist the Government to map out the gaps in Thriplosa production. Using WFP's recommendations, the Ministry was able to use its own internal funding to improve the production facility and the overall quality and supply chain of the product.

WFP worked with the National Nutrition Secretariat under the President's Office to undertake other activities including the revision of the national Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN), the initiation of rice fortification, and the development of a national nutrition surveillance system supported by the SDG project funded by the Government of Spain.

The Government provided an in-kind donation of 3,300 mt of rice for the school meals programme. In addition the Government also provided greenery funds for the purchase of fresh vegetables and condiments, enabling the provision of diversified nutritious meals. Broadly, WFP worked on a longer-term partnership strategy to enhance the implementation capacity of agencies involved.

In 2016, the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs experienced difficulties in securing resources for its contribution for the associated structural costs required for resilience-building activities, which negatively affected the implementation of projects. As a mitigation measure, WFP and the Ministry identified and prioritised resilience-building projects that required a lower percentage of structural costs, which were implemented for a short duration in January–March 2016.

WFP initiated national and local preparations to engage line ministries, including through training sessions, to commence the resilience-building and livelihood interventions with funding support from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in 2017. District inception workshops were planned in December, but were postponed as a result of drought emergency preparedness. The workshops will take place in January 2017.

In 2016, WFP strengthened the capacity of its staff in nutrition, vulnerability analysis and other areas through basic training on nutrition concepts and baseline and endline data collection and analysis. Likewise, WFP also enhanced the capacities of government partners in the same areas, as well as in emergency preparedness and response which included WFP's 72-hour assessment methodology and the first phase of WFP's preparedness simulation exercise (SIMEX).

As the slow-onset drought became apparent during the fourth quarter of the year, WFP assisted the Government to conduct a rapid desk assessment using the 72-hour assessment methodology, secondary data as well as satellite images. The results of the assessment in December, which indicated the drought would be the worst in Sri Lanka in ten years, and its recommendations were endorsed by the Government Cabinet for planning national response actions. The analysis also served other key stakeholders including the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) and development partners by helping to identify necessary support to emergency preparedness and response. The Ministry of Disaster Management has requested WFP to be the technical lead on a rapid drought assessment at the household level to be conducted in late January 2017.

During 2016, WFP continued to engage civic organizations such as mothers' clubs, school development societies, farmers' organizations, community leaders and households in the design, implementation and review of the CP.

Performance Monitoring

In 2016, WFP made substantial efforts to strengthen its monitoring capacity and ensure evidence-based decision making and improved reporting. The country office tool for managing operations effectively (COMET) offered a single platform for combining operational data to support streamlined operational design, implementation and reporting, and introduced a consistent and reliable method for counting beneficiaries. Using COMET, the county office captured project outputs and outcomes to support evidence-based programme performance reporting and decision-making.

Project baselines were collected in the country programme (CP) operational areas in coordination with the Government. Annual targets were set recognising the contributions of the Government and other development partners. However, due to lack of data at the district level, some baseline and follow-up indicators for the school feeding National Capacity Index (NCI), Community Asset Score (CAS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI) were not collected in 2016 and will be measured in 2017.

Activity monitoring plans were developed in advance based on the sampling requirements established by corporate guidelines and harmonised with the CP logical framework. WFP operated six field offices in Northern and Uwa Provinces for monitoring the implementation of programme activities by the Government. Primary data collection was done by field monitors using tablets equipped with a mobile data collection application. Regular on-site and household post-distribution monitoring visits (1,347 visits in 2016) were conducted during the year, an increase of 19 percent compared to the previous year. As an effort towards gender-sensitive monitoring, the WFP Gender Results Network team reviewed and provided inputs to all checklists to ensure gender considerations were streamlined. Female field staff took part in monitoring activities covering all districts.

In addition, where possible, WFP used reliable secondary data from the Government, academia and research organizations to minimise monitoring costs. Weekly farm-gate, wholesale and consumer prices of key food commodities were obtained from the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The secondary data obtained from the Government was used for programme planning and targeting. WFP supported the strengthening of the Government's monitoring capacity to streamline programme implementation and output reporting by introducing new processes and tools. Government counterparts were trained in the collection and analysis of food and nutrition data. Joint monitoring activities were carried out to ensure government ownership and regular review meetings were held at the national and district levels.

WFP collaborated with Medical Research Institute (MRI) to carry out two nationwide nutrition surveys amongst pregnant and lactating women and primary school children aged 6-12 years to provide better information on the nutrition status of these target groups. Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Health to revamp its national nutrition surveillance system, and it is expected that the system will be rolled out across the country in 2017.

Results/Outcomes

In 2016, the two-year country programme (CP) was 46 percent funded overall, with USD 9 million received compared to USD 19.7 million in requirements. However, the majority of resources were not received in time to implement planned activities for the year. This had a significant adverse effect on the project's implementation, especially for the nutrition and resilience-building components of the CP.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Reduce undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups

Under component 1 of the CP, the programme for the prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months was implemented during the first few months of 2016 in 249 health centres, utilising a resource transfer from the previous WFP project (PRRO 200452). It is anticipated that the quality of the programme outcomes was severely impacted by the lack of timely resources, which resulted in pipeline breaks for Super Cereal Plus. Although the Super Cereal Plus distribution data show the availability of food until October, the number of beneficiaries fluctuated significantly each month, indicating the inconsistency in the duration of the treatment of beneficiaries with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Furthermore, as a result of the lack of a national protocol for MAM treatment, and limited resources available to support and train health staff to appropriately collect MAM programme performance indicators, information on the MAM treatment performance indicators, including the mortality rate, recovery rate, non-response rate and default rate, was not adequately collected and these indicators are therefore not reported.

However, it should be noted that in Sri Lanka, i) health centres are often within easy reach by the general population, ii) health care services operate free of charge, and iii) most of the cases of acute malnutrition among children are MAM rather than severe acute malnutrition (SAM). As a result, the risk of mortality was considered to be low. In addition, the burden of underlying diseases, such as diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection, continued to be low in the country.

Limitations found in the implementation of the MAM treatment programme also resulted in low coverage (35 percent) under the programme, with only 9,741 children aged 6-59 months reached in 2016. A desk review was carried out to calculate the coverage rate of the MAM treatment programme, based on consolidated data from

nearly 250 health centres. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were not reached through the programme as planned, as a result of the lack of available resources. The planned expansion of the MAM treatment programme to other districts in the Central and Uva provinces did not take place for the same reason.

WFP carried out nutrition interventions in 249 of 264 planned health centres and 9,741 people whose children participated in the treatment programme were exposed to nutrition messaging. Both female (94 percent) and male (6 percent) caregivers received nutrition messaging, although the number of men reached was low since most of the beneficiaries who visited the health centres were women. The lower proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging was also due to cultural practices whereby mothers often take a more active role in childcare, meaning that children are often accompanied to health centres by their mother rather than their father. WFP will advocate in future for fathers and husbands to also attend health and nutrition education sessions so that both men and women can make an equal effort to address malnutrition at the household level.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Increased equitable access to and utilisation of education

Activity: School meals programme for primary and secondary school children

Under component 2, the WFP-supported school meals programme (SMP) in the Northern Province reached the targeted primary and secondary students of the 960 assisted schools with no resource or pipeline breaks. Outcome indicators for the schools meals programme showed that the activity was a sturdy safety net since it provided children with nutritious meals and contributed to continuous school attendance and retention rates for both boys and girls (above 99 percent). The school meals provided were complemented by vegetables and condiments which were purchased with the supplementary funds provided by the Government. The WFP-supported school meals fed over 150,000 of the 160,000 planned primary and secondary students who attended schools in the five districts of the Northern Province.

The WFP-supported school meals programme targeted only the Northern Province since its food and nutrition insecurity levels were the highest in the country as a consequence of the 27-year long conflict which ended in May 2009, as well as recurrent natural disasters such as floods and droughts.

According to the school feeding outcome data collected in 2016, the average annual rate of change in the enrolment of girls in secondary schools showed a slightly negative trend of minus 1.8 percent. This indicates a slight reduction in the number of girls enrolled in secondary schools as compared to 2015. In order to better understand the situation, WFP will work with the school authorities to investigate the potential reasons for this change. The country office will also work to ensure that a gender-sensitive lens is incorporated and streamlined into the school meals programme to capture any gender-related information.

Strategic Objective: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger (SO4)

Outcome: Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels

Activity: Strengthening the capacity of the Government through technical assistance

In an effort to support the Government to increase the supply of Thriposha to meet the requirements of the national supplementary feeding programme to treat children with MAM, WFP provided technical support to the Government on Thriposha composition and production. As a result, the production of Thriposha improved significantly from 2.7 mt/per hour to 5.4 mt/hour. The Thriposha factory enhanced its production capacity through the procurement of new machinery using government funds, based on technical advice from WFP's food technologist. Similarly, in line with recommendations made by WFP, the Thriposha factory made an effort to improve the nutritional composition of the product by revising the formulation of the fortification premix to meet World Health Organization (WHO) standards for MAM treatment products. Because of the non-availability of complete data, the National Capacity Index could not be calculated during the reporting year under this outcome.

Strategic Objective: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs (SO3)

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable community to reduce risk and impact of climatic shocks

Under component 3, there were significant resource delays and shortfalls, with USD 669,977 received out of a planned USD 2,220,640, leaving a shortfall of 70 percent in funding for the component. Despite these challenges, the resilience-building implemented during the year reached 10,484 people, over 40 percent of the planned beneficiaries. Through consultation with targeted communities, activities were prioritised to focus on Jaffna, Mannar, Trincomalee and Batticaloa as a result of resource gaps, enabling WFP to provide safety nets to the

highest priority households during the lean season and to ensure support for the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure in a timely manner.

Post-distribution monitoring revealed that in any given week, 95 percent of the targeted resettled households who received cash-based transfers consumed rice, oil and sugar, 60 percent consumed milk and dairy products, and two thirds included vegetables to their diet on a daily basis. Nearly one fourth of households ate fish, eggs or meat for five days out of seven and one third consumed legumes/nuts on at least two days, while 23 percent consumed fruits for two days or more. This showed an improvement in diet diversity among beneficiaries who received cash-based transfers.

Overall, the food consumption pattern of the assisted population improved, with a reduction in the proportion of beneficiaries reporting poor food consumption patterns from 5.7 percent baseline figure to 1.53 percent after the receipt of food assistance. However, 32.8 percent of the assisted population had borderline food consumption patterns, compared to the baseline of 27.9 percent, since consumption patterns moved from poor to borderline during the intervention. The main groups of people who reported having poor or borderline consumption scores were the resettled communities in Jaffna, Mannar, Trincomalee and Batticaloa, assisted by WFP from January to March 2016. The probable reason for the weak food consumption scores among these beneficiaries was the short duration of this intervention of three months instead of six months as a result of resource shortfalls.

The households interviewed reported having spent 72 percent of their household income (including WFP cash-based transfers and other sources of income) on food. Non-food expenditures were largely dedicated to transport, soap, household items, clothing and communications. Other expenditures included electricity, fuel for cooking and water. One third of the households interviewed invested their income on housing construction and repairs, a quarter of households used income to repay debts and 12 percent paid for education-related expenses.

The prices of staple food items followed seasonal trends, while the prices of other food items saw low fluctuations during the intervention period. As a result, the food basket's affordability using cash-based entitlements did not significantly vary. The local market had a sufficient supply of pulses, and local purchases did not create price increases or shortages in the market.

Support for the restoration of agricultural potential, such as the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, land development such as terracing and soil and agricultural land technology, and fishery pond construction, reduced the use of negative coping mechanisms within food-insecure households. The construction and rehabilitation of roads and bridges resulted not only in better economic opportunities for beneficiaries through access to functional markets, but also improved access to social services such as health and education. Soil and water conservation directly supported the livelihoods of vulnerable households by increasing the crop yield per acre of their marginalised farmlands. However, as a result of the reduced number of beneficiaries due to funding shortfalls, vulnerable communities were not able to create all the planned community assets to increase their resilience to shocks. Due to the short duration of the intervention, the Community Asset Score was not calculated during the year.

In 2016, WFP implemented livelihoods, school meals and nutrition activities in the same communities to ensure an integrated approach to address food insecurity and improve the nutrition situation. In selected districts, WFP integrated its activities with the Government to create greater impact in building community resilience. Special attention was given to ensure that men and women had equal opportunity to participate in the programme, while encouraging women's participation taking into account the reality in Sri Lanka that women have lesser access to livelihood opportunities. This resulted in more women taking part in the resilience-building activities than men (5,557 women compared to 4,927 men).

Progress Towards Gender Equality

According to the Gender Gap Report 2016, Sri Lanka's gender gap increased over the last year and gender equality ranking declined from 84 in 2015 to 100 in 2016 out of 144 countries. Sri Lanka scored high in educational attainment and public health, but the low score in economic and political empowerment brought down the overall score. Low economic participation of women resulting in limited ownership and control of resources may have implications on food and nutrition security of the population, and therefore, will need to be closely monitored.

As part of all its activities, WFP took into consideration gender disparity with particular attention to the correlation between food insecurity and gender. WFP advocated for equal participation of men and women in school feeding management committees and supported women within the community in attaining leadership positions. Recommendations from the Sri Lanka gender analysis undertaken by the county office in 2015 were incorporated into project design and activities carried out in 2016.

In Sri Lanka, women's participation in the labour market is 35 percent compared with 76.4 percent for men. Thirty-three percent of women work in the agricultural sector compared with 27 percent of men, which also means that women are more severely affected by climate shocks. In the Northern and Eastern Provinces, where women are particularly disadvantaged, it is difficult for them to find a job and when they find one, they are paid half of their male counterparts' wages. In Northern and Uva provinces, 55 percent of households headed by women are food-insecure compared with 39 percent of households headed by men.

During the resilience-building activities WFP and its partners used this contextual experience and consulted with communities to design activities around women's roles, ensuring equal opportunities for men and women without adding to the burden on women. Both men and women were equally represented in the process of identifying and accessing resilience-building activities, taking into consideration gender-differentiated needs. The proportion of women and men who participated in the activities were representative to the gender ratio in the operation and addressed the gender inequalities in access to employment and control of productive assets.

As part of communal administration of the school meals programme, women continued to hold more than half of the leadership positions in the school meal programme management committees to ensure accountability.

WFP continued to work with the United Nations gender and gender-based violence task force, sharing experiences and learning from experts such as UN Women in order to contribute to UNDAF pillar 3 by promoting gender equality in all its activities. While mainstreaming gender, WFP has also moved towards a more strategic approach by preparing a country office Gender Action Plan (GAP) in 2016. WFP trusts that the execution of the GAP in 2017 will build a stronger and systematic platform to address gender issues.

While WFP will continue to advocate for greater parity, there are also cultural factors beyond WFP's control, especially in regions such as Eastern and Northern provinces. There are some insightful post-distribution findings on intra-household decision-making among the households that received resilience-building entitlements indicating that in households receiving cash transfer assistance, women equally take the decisions on how that cash is utilised. The post-distribution monitoring also showed that households headed by women spent the cash on purchasing a wide variety of food items that were not part of the food basket WFP provided.

Training on gender was provided to all WFP staff, and during the ten days of activism to end gender violence, information materials were shared within the country office as well as with all the government counterparts. Overall, 303 of the 675 government staff who received WFP training were women.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to strive to mainstream protection across operations and avoid exposing beneficiaries to further harm. This was done through sensitisation and capacity development of government, and WFP staff and joint field missions with government to review proper integration of safety and dignity concerns at food distribution sites. It was further done through the provision of clear recommendations for corrective action and adjustments.

WFP did not encounter significant political or logistical constraints in Sri Lanka and maintained strong relationships with the Government. WFP contributed to humanitarian protection by designing and carrying out food assistance activities in a manner that does not compromise protection for those it serves, but rather, contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity.

A participatory community-based approach was used to select the most vulnerable communities and households while preference was given to households headed by women, widows and widowers, single family households as well as households with disabled or elder persons. WFP anticipated the risk of possible double registration of households. Therefore, as part of its mitigating measure, WFP worked with government authorities to ensure that meticulous verification and registration of beneficiaries were undertaken in an organised and coordinated manner.

WFP facilitated community meetings to inform beneficiaries of their entitlements and where to lodge a complaint or seek more information. WFP also provided a significant amount of information in the form of posters and banners displayed at various locations providing beneficiaries important messages on their entitlements and rights. These efforts resulted in the high proportion of assisted people receiving information about WFP assistance and their entitlement.

WFP considered protection concerns, such as distance, physical barriers and insecurity when selecting project sites. Together with the government partners, WFP selected the resilience-building sites in such a way that would ensure the most convenience for the beneficiaries and minimise the security risks for them when travelling to and from the project sites.

Other measures were also taken into consideration such as waiting time and crowd control to make sure that cash entitlements exchange and food distributions took place safely and did not negatively affect vulnerable individuals

such as the elderly and disabled. The use of cash-based transfers enabled a reduction in the risk of overcrowding at retailers and the burden and safety risks of carrying heavy loads of food.

Seventy-eight percent of beneficiaries interviewed during post-distribution surveys were female and the results showed that 54 percent of the households were headed by women. The use of the cash assistance was mainly decided jointly by the husband and wife. WFP paid particular attention to aspects such as the impact of cash-based transfers on existing domestic and social tensions, distance between household and in-kind food distribution locations and between communities and markets.

Mitigation measures were determined based on risks identified and in consultation with beneficiaries. For instance, the location of the distribution points were chosen to minimise travel distances and diminish the possibility of safety incidents travelling to or from distributions; while community and beneficiary sensitisation sessions targeted WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to lessen the risk of social tensions before they arose.

The beneficiary feedback and complaint mechanism was set up using a toll free number both at the country office and area office during the last quarter of 2016, and will be fully implemented in 2017. Awareness raising will be implemented for beneficiaries regarding the availability of the system. WFP has encountered no exploitation or abuse of women and children during the implementation of the project.

WFP raised awareness among cooperating partners concerning their legal and ethical responsibilities to beneficiaries at national and field level at all times.

Assessments of protection issues and gender-based violence will be incorporated into the gender analysis.

Stories from the Field

Earlier displaced by internal conflict, Mrs. Poomalai and her family arrived in Sivapuram, their home village bordering the Mannar district town in Northern Province with the intention to start a new life.

In 1990, the civil war spread to Mannar district, causing widespread displacement. The area renowned as the home of pearl fishing is now being rebuilt after the end of the conflict in 2009. Land in Sivapuram, which used to be a high security zone during the war, was released to rural farmers by the Government at the end of 2015 to resettle families. Mannar is part of the dry zone in Sri Lanka, prone to drought and climate shocks.

Mrs. Poomalai and her family were displaced several times during the war and finally returned to their own village in September 2009. Her family were rural farmers and it was difficult for them to feed their children since they had lost their agricultural livelihood opportunities, especially given their limited access to water sources for agriculture production.

In order to address the double burden of climate change and resettlement in Mannar in the Northern and Trincomalee and Batticaloa in the Eastern Province, WFP supported resilience building activities for communities to mitigate climate shocks through adaptation measures to improve food and nutrition security. From January to March 2016, WFP supported vulnerable resettled families such as Mrs. Poomalai's to create and rehabilitate productive assets using cash transfers as an incentive.

"Water for domestic use, gardening and agriculture are limited in this area and we women have to walk nearly two kilometres to bring water to our homes," said Mrs. Poomalai. With the community team leader, she and other community members identified a need to rehabilitate the village's water tank, which was functioning poorly and had not been maintained for 20 years, as a solution to the water problem. She joined other resettled families in the asset creation programme to rehabilitate it by removing shrubs, de-silting and increasing the tank's water volume capacity. A road leading to the water tank was also rehabilitated during the resilience-building assistance.

The cash transfers provided through the food-for-asset creation programme allowed Mrs. Poomalai to purchase food from the market to feed her children. Following the completion of the water tank, she no longer needed to spend hours each day walking to fetch water and she is now cultivating chili and maize on the land provided by the Government.

Mrs. Poomalai was also one of many resettled families in the Northern and Eastern Provinces supported by a WFP resettlement package. In addition to cash transfers, she and other participants also received agricultural tools to strengthen their livelihoods as part of WFP's resilience-building support.

Today, Mrs. Poomalai's life has changed. She is proud of her accomplishments, especially her home garden production which has been increasing. "I am going to invest in building a rain water harvesting and storage tank with hosepipes to water the plants and also expand the garden. I am also going to sell excess vegetables as now I can access the markets. Thanks to this support, I now have a viable livelihood to regain my life in Sivapuram," she added.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Nguyenduc Hoang. A WFP beneficiary who received resilience-building assistance using cash-based transfers at her home garden in Sivapuram, Mannar District.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	105,490	123,510	229,000	86,520	83,951	170,471	82.0%	68.0%	74.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition)	13,410	31,590	45,000	4,968	4,773	9,741	37.0%	15.1%	21.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-School Meals)	80,800	79,200	160,000	76,625	73,621	150,246	94.8%	93.0%	93.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building)	11,280	12,720	24,000	4,927	5,557	10,484	43.7%	43.7%	43.7%
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	5,355	6,030	11,385	1,364	1,266	2,630	25.5%	21.0%	23.1%
Children (24-59 months)	8,055	9,045	17,100	3,604	3,507	7,111	44.7%	38.8%	41.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	16,515	16,515	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	13,410	31,590	45,000	4,968	4,773	9,741	37.0%	15.1%	21.6%
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	80,800	79,200	160,000	76,625	73,621	150,246	94.8%	93.0%	93.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	80,800	79,200	160,000	76,625	73,621	150,246	94.8%	93.0%	93.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,200	1,200	2,400	419	419	838	34.9%	34.9%	34.9%
Children (5-18 years)	2,160	2,160	4,320	1,153	1,258	2,411	53.4%	58.2%	55.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,920	9,360	17,280	3,355	3,880	7,235	42.4%	41.5%	41.9%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
By Residence status:									
Residents	11,280	12,720	24,000	4,927	5,557	10,484	43.7%	43.7%	43.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	45,000	-	45,000	9,741	-	9,741	21.6%	-	21.6%
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	160,000	-	160,000	150,246	-	150,246	93.9%	-	93.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	24,000	24,000	-	10,484	10,484	-	43.7%	43.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	45,000	-	45,000	9,741	-	9,741	21.6%	-	21.6%
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	160,000	-	160,000	150,246	-	150,246	93.9%	-	93.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	6,000	6,000	-	2,621	2,621	-	43.7%	43.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	45,450	44,550	90,000	43,571	42,069	85,640	95.9%	94.4%	95.2%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	35,350	34,650	70,000	31,552	33,054	64,606	89.3%	95.4%	92.3%
Total participants	80,800	79,200	160,000	75,123	75,123	150,246	93.0%	94.9%	93.9%
Total beneficiaries	80,800	79,200	160,000	75,123	75,123	150,246	93.0%	94.9%	93.9%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,820	3,180	6,000	1,232	1,389	2,621	43.7%	43.7%	43.7%
Total participants	2,820	3,180	6,000	1,232	1,389	2,621	43.7%	43.7%	43.7%
Total beneficiaries	11,280	12,720	24,000	4,927	5,557	10,484	43.7%	43.7%	43.7%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	5,358	6,042	11,400	1,364	1,266	2,630	25.5%	21.0%	23.1%
Children (24-59 months)	8,037	9,063	17,100	3,604	3,507	7,111	44.8%	38.7%	41.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	16,500	16,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	13,395	31,605	45,000	4,968	4,773	9,741	37.1%	15.1%	21.6%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	>75.00	54.40	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	<15.00	40.40	-	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated report</i>	<15.00	5.20	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, UVA, CENTRAL PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, CP consolidated reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, CP consolidated reports</i>	>50.00	76.30	-	35.45
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
Production capacity of locally produced supplementary food (Thriposhha) at improved quality				
<i>SRI LANKA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, CP report (5.4 Mt per hour)</i>	=5.00	2.70	-	5.40
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	=85.00	99.68	-	99.90
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	=85.00	99.68	-	100.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	=85.00	99.68	-	99.80
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	=85.00	99.68	-	99.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, primary data collection</i>	=85.00	99.68	-	99.60
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2015.10, Secondary data, CP report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	=85.00	99.68	-	99.40
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, primary data collection</i>	>1.00	-3.30	-	0.90
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs reports, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	6.80	-	2.50
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CP report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	-0.20	-	-0.50
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	-1.80	-	-1.50
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	-4.30	-	-1.80
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, Project End Target: 2017.12, CPs report, Base value: 2016.03, Secondary data, CP consolidated report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Joint survey, Primary data collection</i>	>1.00	0.60	-	-1.30
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>SRI LANKA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Survey report</i>	>3.00	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Follow up survey	>80.00	-	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment , Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection	=1.10	5.70	-	1.53
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary data collection	<5.60	27.90	-	32.79
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment , Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection	=2.40	11.80	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment , Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment , Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection	=1.00	4.50	-	3.33
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection	<7.00	33.20	-	5.63
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, Primary Data collection	<5.40	27.00	-	10.00
Diet Diversity Score				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection	>5.78	5.78	-	6.30
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection	>5.47	5.47	-	6.39
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection	>5.84	5.84	-	6.18

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH interview, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection</i>	=100.00	11.00	-	32.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH interview</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Interview</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, HH Interview</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection</i>	=100.00	10.40	-	46.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, Baseline Food Security Assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP survey, primary data collection</i>	=100.00	8.30	-	58.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	100	475	475.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	264	249	94.3%
Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support	exercise	3	3	100.0%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	28,500	9,741	34.2%
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	525	525	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	974	960	98.6%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	5	50.0%
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	item	10	3	30.0%
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	80	19	23.8%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	5,000	-	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=50.00	48.85	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=30.00	46.56	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=20.00	4.58	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=50.00	70.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>50.00	100.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	80.80	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	89.90	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	85.90	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06</i>	=100.00	89.80	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>90.00	52.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>90.00	51.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.11</i>	>90.00	54.00	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>90.00	85.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	85.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>90.00	78.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	70.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	>90.00	81.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.07</i>	=100.00	81.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SRI LANKA, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-School Meals		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=85.00	87.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NORTHERN PROVINCE, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C3-Resilience Building		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100,000.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.07</i>	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SRI LANKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

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Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00496-23	Split Lentils	-	262
Canada	CAN-C-00496-23	Vegetable Oil	-	164
Japan	JPN-C-00436-01	Canned Fish	-	330
Sri Lanka	SRI-C-00026-01	Rice	1,853	-
		Total	1,853	756