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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – SRI LANKA 200143

Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas

Number of beneficiaries	371,000
Duration of project	12 months (1 January–31 December 2011)
WFP food tonnage	49,156 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	23,946,452
Total cost to WFP	39,755,501

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sri Lanka is emerging from a prolonged conflict that has devastated physical infrastructure, severely damaged household coping strategies and destroyed livelihoods. Since the conflict ended in May 2009, attention has shifted to early recovery, but returnees face critical constraints including poor access to adequate food, lack of access to land owing to mines, destroyed infrastructure, and the absence of adequate shelter, basic services and livelihood support. Ensuring basic services, including adequate food, while building hope for a better future is essential to consolidating the peace.

This one-year protracted relief and recovery operation will focus on targeting humanitarian and early recovery needs in the north, while integrating a strong protection element to ensure that remaining internally displaced persons are adequately cared for until resettlement. WFP will respond to rapidly evolving needs by flexibly applying a range of instruments built on operational partnerships that support the integration of activities.

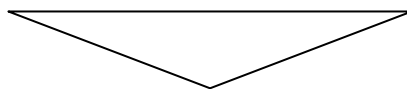
WFP will shift from an emphasis on relief for internally displaced persons to a more targeted approach supporting early recovery activities such as school feeding and nutrition interventions in the resettlement areas of the north. The operation will target 371,000 beneficiaries comprising internally displaced persons in camps, returnees and host communities. Returnees who resettled in 2007 and 2008 are in an advanced stage of recovery and will not be assisted.

The early recovery strategy will focus on restoring the agricultural assets of recently returned households, and will be linked to longer-term development initiatives. The priority will be to help people prepare for the next major harvest. A mother-and-child health and nutrition programme will be implemented through health centres, to provide essential nutritional support to the most vulnerable, and a school meals programme will complement nutritional inputs in the north. Vulnerability analysis and mapping will be central to obtaining and using food security and market information.

WFP support through the protracted relief and recovery operation will terminate when recovery is achieved. Conditions permitting, follow-up development interventions will be supported, leading up to or as part of the 2013 United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The hand-over strategy will focus on strengthening institutional systems and developing livelihoods at the community level to improve self-reliance.

WFP assistance under the operation is in line with government and humanitarian planning priorities, WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, and Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Sri Lanka 200143 “Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas” (WFP/EB.2/2010/9-C/5).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIOS

Context

1. Sri Lanka is in transition from a low-income country in conflict to a middle-income country at peace. Rehabilitation, recovery and peacebuilding are the immediate challenges, with 14 percent of the population living in poverty, of whom more than half are in the north. Maternal and child undernutrition is another major concern.
2. The 26-year internal conflict devastated physical infrastructure in northern and eastern regions, severely damaged household coping strategies and destroyed livelihoods. Children left school, and access to education was disrupted by forced displacement. Economic and social conditions in these regions have been further eroded by the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people seeking refuge with host families and in temporary camps.
3. On 19 May 2009, the Government officially declared an end to the conflict. A year later, the resettlement process was well under way, although more than 50,000 people remain in internally displaced person (IDP) camps. Returnees face critical constraints including poor access to adequate food, lack of access to land owing to mines, destroyed infrastructure, and the absence of adequate shelter, basic services and livelihood support. De-mining operations by the Government, the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focus primarily on supporting resettlement, opening access routes and identifying low-risk areas.
4. The post-conflict environment is complex and rapidly evolving, necessitating informed and integrated approaches. With the transition from emergency needs to early recovery, the Government requires support to ensure that emergency IDP needs are met while livelihoods shattered by years of conflict are restored. WFP's integrated approach will ensure the protection of women and girls, their equal access to livelihood support, and the full participation of women in decision-making processes.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

5. WFP's emergency food security assessment (EFSA) in the north in March 2010 indicated that all returnees had acceptable levels of food consumption. However it also showed that most of their food came from WFP standard rations provided through vulnerable group feeding (VGF). Cash-based interventions are implemented by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and others. The EFSA reported that beneficiaries were using 60 percent of cash transfers to buy other essential food items.
6. There are two main categories of livelihoods: agriculture and fishing. About 60 percent of recently resettled households in Vanni districts were involved in farming before displacement (EFSA 2010). Farming households can be subdivided into those that own irrigated paddy rice and highland – mostly rainfed – plots, who are better off, with higher income and better food security; those that own only highland plots, who have lower income; and those who own only their homestead/home garden, most of whom rely on unskilled casual labour. Fishers in coastal areas are subdivided into those who own boats and/or nets, who have better incomes; and those employed by boat/net owners, who are characterized by low wages and weak purchasing power.

7. As IDPs resettle in their areas of origin, the speed at which they are able to restore their lost assets and rebuild their livelihoods depends on:
- the frequency and length of displacement, which is likely to affect the amount of damage livelihood assets have suffered; the EFSA indicated that 91 percent of returnees had been subject to multiple displacements since the beginning of the conflict;
 - the time required to reach farmland, gardens and highlands and undertake livelihood recovery and asset creation, owing to the presence of landmines and unexploded ordinance; according to the EFSA, more than half the households did not have access to their paddy lands, 60 percent did not have access to highland crop fields and 46 percent did not have access to their home gardens; as a result, only 17 percent of households reported farming as their main source of livelihood, compared with 60 percent before displacement;
 - the period when households return, given the seasonality of agriculture: the EFSA indicated that only 11 percent of returnees had been able to cultivate land during the last main production season, implying that the rest may depend on outside assistance; and
 - the availability of productive labour: the EFSA indicated that more than 18 percent of households in resettled communities are headed by women.
8. Mother-and-child undernutrition remains a major public health concern, despite improvements in many health indicators; it has been compounded by the conflict. Data from a recent assessment in the main IDP camps indicated a significant reduction in acute malnutrition rates in children under 5, confirming the success of emergency nutrition interventions. From May to December 2009, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates or wasting reduced from 35 to 24 percent, while underweight reduced from 47 percent to 42 percent. Severe acute malnutrition rates were also extremely high at the peak of displacement. Although severe acute malnutrition has declined significantly, from 9 percent to 2 percent, malnutrition rates are likely to worsen in the absence of further support once the displaced return to their villages.¹
9. Populations returning to their areas of origin without the restoration of core infrastructure, including de-mining and economic opportunities, will depend on early recovery assistance to ensure adequate access to food and nutrition.

Scenarios

10. Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200143 assumes that there will be no resumption of military activity in the north and that de-mining activities will continue in all mined areas at a pace that allows returnees access to residential areas and farming land.
11. The IDP return and resettlement process will continue, with the support of national, regional and local actors. In January 2011, it is anticipated that approximately 25,000 IDPs may still be in camps, and many returnees will not have access to their land because of mines. Some may remain in areas of displacement, as their home areas will still be classified by the Government as “high security zones”. Another 60,000 IDPs are expected to remain with host families.

¹ Figures from United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Medical Research Institute (MRI) nutrition assessment reports from May, September and December 2009, carried out among the internally displaced populations of Vanni.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

12. The Government has established a Presidential Task Force to direct recovery of conflict-affected areas through: i) a 180-day plan to facilitate returns; and ii) a three-year development plan focusing on the rehabilitation and recovery of the northern province. District-level government agents lead and coordinate the implementation of these plans in the field.
13. The National Nutrition Policy details a progressive and integrated approach to nutrition, focusing on ensuring optimal nutrition throughout the life cycle, and is in line with WFP's nutrition policy. It also places school meals within an integrated School Health Promotion Programme, jointly managed by the ministries of health and of education.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

14. The United Nations cluster system supports the Government's relief and recovery work towards rebuilding the livelihoods of IDPs and returnees. WFP has signed Memoranda of Understanding with the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme; these provide the basis for greater integration and coordination of assistance under PRRO 200143.
15. The World Bank and ADB have developed cash-based programmes to support returnees. WFP will continue to coordinate with both agencies to ensure the integration of food and cash; both partners are major contributors to basic infrastructure rehabilitation, including health facilities and schools, where WFP implements activities.
16. Several national NGOs implement recovery activities at the community level. WFP will advocate for greater integration and coordination among donors, NGOs, United Nations agencies, banks and others, to promote practical field-level synergies.

Coordination

17. At the national level, the Presidential Task Force is the main government policy coordination mechanism. The United Nations coordinates through United Nations country team meetings, the security management team, the operations management team and the programme operations group. At the local level, the main United Nations and NGO coordination mechanisms are meetings managed by the humanitarian country team and area security management teams.
18. WFP chairs monthly coordination meetings for the food and logistic sectors at the national and district levels, to prevent duplication and build synergies.
19. WFP has conducted two consultative workshops with government partners at the national and provincial levels to guide the design of its new Country Strategy (2011–2013), which is in line with WFP's wider policy and the Government's priorities.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

20. The goal of PRRO 200143 is to reduce hunger, support early recovery and rebuild livelihoods among IDPs and recent-returnee households. The objectives are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 and include:
- i) improving or maintaining adequate food consumption for targeted IDPs and recent returnees;
 - ii) reducing acute malnutrition in targeted children under 5, and reducing low birth weight by targeting pregnant women;
 - iii) increasing access to productive assets or skills through food for assets (FFA), transitional “soft” food for assets (SFFA)² and food for training (FFT); and
 - iv) stabilizing school enrolment and attendance and addressing short-term hunger among conflict-affected children.

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

21. WFP’s provision of food assistance to all IDPs throughout the conflict has been crucial to supporting the nutrition status of affected populations. WFP has responded to the immediate and urgent food needs of displaced populations, and continues to provide a food package for returnees.
22. In tandem with UNICEF’s therapeutic feeding, WFP’s food assistance has contributed to reducing acute malnutrition rates for children under 5 in camps. GAM rates in camps dropped from 30 to 12 percent between June and December 2009.³ The introduction of fuel-efficient stoves for IDPs has alleviated the burden of collecting wood and mitigated negative environmental impacts.
23. As part of preparedness and response, WFP has expedited food deliveries and provided immediate food assistance to a new and unexpectedly large population of IDPs since April 2009. WFP’s logistics operations have provided essential storage and transport facilities for more than 20 operational agencies under special operation 105390.

Strategy Outline

24. In a post-conflict transitional period, Sri Lanka is characterized by needs ranging from humanitarian needs in IDP camps to early recovery needs in the north, and medium-term recovery and development needs in the east. The new strategic approach focuses on three parameters: geographic, sectoral and time-bound. PRRO 200143 will cover five districts in the north, expanding to locations in the east if returnees resettle. In 2011, relief and early recovery assistance will be provided through activities such as VGF, SFFA, FFA, FFT, mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) and a school meals programme, based on beneficiaries’ phase of return/resettlement and nutrition status. Within this approach, WFP will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs in its role as a major early response

² “Soft” food for assets is a concept developed in Sri Lanka to provide a bridge from VGF to early recovery. Under SFFA, vulnerable communities nominate people for work activities, with individual VGF food rations provided as an incentive; SFFA involves simple activities that support livelihoods and enhance food security.

³ Figures from the UNICEF and MRI nutrition assessment reports of May, September and December 2009.

partner to the Government. WFP will also develop its operational partnerships, to reduce duplication and increase overall impact.

25. WFP will target its response to beneficiary needs in northern Sri Lanka. As required, food assistance will also be provided to returnees in their places of origin in the east.⁴ As peace emerges and resettlement and recovery are emphasized, PRRO 200143 will shift from a focus on IDP relief to a more targeted approach supporting early recovery activities.

Relief Strategy

26. WFP will give priority to the most urgent humanitarian needs by continuing targeted relief assistance through: i) VGF in IDP camps and host families; ii) VGF via SFFA in returnee areas; iii) VGF via six-month returnee packages; and iv) MCHN targeting malnourished children aged 6–59 months, malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

Early Recovery Strategy

27. WFP will rebuild assets to restore livelihoods.
- The early recovery strategy will focus on restoring the individual and community productive assets of recently returned households. The main priority will be to assist people with restoring livelihood-related assets, focusing on the 2011 cultivating season. This will include rebuilding productive infrastructure destroyed by fighting or neglect after displacement, especially irrigation assets in paddy fields. For households with only highland or homestead plots, agricultural wells, water harvesting or compost pits will be a priority.
 - Returnees in 2010 and 2011 will receive a six-month food package, which will be extended if required to fill the gap until the next harvest. Transitional SFFA will focus on using food to protect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable families, including 2009 returnees, while they invest in restoring their essential assets. FFA will support asset creation for returnees in more stable conditions.
 - Food for training will focus on agricultural production, livelihood diversification, caregiving, nutrition and health. Training to improve skills will be a priority for households where daily labour is the main source of income. WFP will aim to integrate its FFT activities with those of other partners, building on the success of the International Labour Organization (ILO) partnership for entrepreneurial skills training.
28. The MCHN activity will be implemented through health centres that provide complementary health and nutrition services. It will include malnourished children aged 6–59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women. WFP will provide corn-soya blend (CSB), oil and sugar in packets of 700 g and 750 g for distribution at health centres, and a take-home ration. The Government has already established the required infrastructure, with assistance from the World Bank, the United Nations and donors. WFP will train health volunteers in the implementation and monitoring of supplementary feeding programmes.
29. WFP will continue to implement a school meals programme in northern areas with higher concentrations of conflict-affected people, where the school meals programme represents a sturdy safety net providing children with access to daily nutritious meals at school and addressing short-term hunger. The Government will complement the WFP

⁴ Remaining activities in the east will be scaled down prior to the new PRRO. However, a measure of transitional support may be required in the east under the new PRRO, including monitoring activities.

ration with fresh items to ensure a more diverse diet. The provision of school meals also serves as a direct value transfer to conflict-affected households as they rebuild their livelihoods. WFP will coordinate with UNICEF and other partners to facilitate the provision of an integrated package, including de-worming, micronutrient supplementation and water and sanitation programmes, to re-establish a healthy school environment.

30. Vulnerability analysis and mapping will be central to work with the Government and other partners on improving the collection and analysis of food security and market information, with emphasis on price monitoring and analysis. WFP will continue to work with the World Bank and ADB on joint assessments of the outcomes of food and cash inputs on local markets, through EFSAAs.

Hand-Over Strategy

31. During implementation, the nutrition status of children aged 6–59 months will be monitored, and once wasting rates reach acceptable levels, the nutrition intervention for these children will be integrated into the Government-led programme.
32. With the onset of early recovery, some of the districts covered by the PRRO will be progressively integrated into WFP's current development project, Support to Improve Mother-Child Health and Nutrition, and into a new school meals development project, as a gradual transition into the Government's national programme.
33. As households and communities restore their lost assets, and if conditions permit, WFP will gradually move away from FFA and, in partnership with the Government, NGOs and other United Nations agencies, will engage the same communities in development-oriented initiatives – such as Purchase for Progress – that support local value addition for small farmers, market recovery, and the rebuilding of rural institutions.
34. WFP-supported districts in the north will eventually transit fully into a development framework and be integrated into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework process and a country programme.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

35. The main targeting criteria are based on the different phases of recovery of IDPs in camps, returnees and host communities. Geographic areas will be selected according to the presence of selected vulnerable groups. PRRO 200143 will cover areas in the north, but some areas in the east will be covered if and when returnees resettle.
36. According to assessments, food security and livelihood status are directly related to the duration of return. PRRO 200143 will support the most vulnerable groups, who are those still living in camps, those who have recently returned to their places of origin and are at an early recovery phase, and those living in host families. Returnees who resettled in 2007 and 2008 will not be assisted because they are in an advanced stage of recovery. Food security assessments will be conducted during the second half of 2011 to reassess beneficiaries' food security and vulnerability.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES, BY ACTIVITY TYPE*			
	Beneficiaries		
Activity	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
VGF: IDPs	42 500	42 500	85 000
VGF: returnee package	55 500	55 500	111 000
VGF: SFFA	87 500	87 500	175 000
FFA/FFT	53 750	53 750	107 500
MCHN: children	17 500	17 500	35 000
MCHN: women	-	14 000	14 000
School meals programme	86 500	86 500	173 000
Emergency contingency	10 000	10 000	20 000
TOTAL	185 500	185 500	371 000

* Note: All members of families receiving rations have access to the food, and may receive different benefits from the project. This is taken into consideration to avoid double counting.

37. The operation will target 371,000 beneficiaries, 50 percent of whom will be women, through:

i) Vulnerable group feeding for IDPs:

- 25,000 IDPs in camps at Menik Farm in Vavunya district at the beginning of 2011 and fully dependent on food provided by WFP; and
- 60,000 IDPs living in host families, most of whom are in Vavunya and Jaffna districts.

ii) Vulnerable group feeding returnee packages for:

- 50,000 IDPs displaced before 2006 who are expected to return to their places of origin in 2011;
- 40,000 returnees who are expected to return to their places of origin between October and December 2010; and
- 21,000 returnees from India who are expected to return to Sri Lanka in 2011.

iii) A supplementary feeding programme:

- 35,000 children aged 6–59 months; and
- 14,000 pregnant and lactating women.

iv) “Soft” food for assets:

- 98,000 returnees resettling in their places of origin between January and September 2010; and
- 77,500 returnees who resettled in their places of origin in 2009.

v) Food for assets and food for training for returnees, including early recovery activities targeting food-insecure and vulnerable households

vi) A school meals programme:

- 173,000 children in five districts.

vii) A contingency stock to respond to relief needs during the monsoon season:

- 20,000 people.

38. Households headed by women are particularly vulnerable because they often lack productive labour to cultivate their land or engage in income-generating activities. These households will be prioritized for FFT as they represent more than 18 percent of recently returned households.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS/VALUE OF CASH/VOUCHER TRANSFERS

39. The staple food in Sri Lanka is parboiled rice, complemented with pulses and fish as sources of protein. Micronutrients are mainly from fresh leafy vegetables. The main foods will be rice, lentils, oil and sugar, to conform with local eating habits.

40. In addition to the food ration shown in Table 2, water, cooking utensils and fuelwood will be provided in the camps by partner agencies. NGOs will provide fresh food items and spices in the camps. WFP will provide energy-efficient stoves in the camps and in areas of return.

41. Malnourished children aged 6–59 months, pregnant women and lactating mothers will receive fortified blended food – CSB/Triposha – oil and sugar as a take-home ration through the health clinics, in line with Ministry of Health policy.

42. The school meals programme will provide rice, lentils and oil complemented with fresh food items provided through greenery funds from the Ministry of Economic Development and costing Rs 2 per child.

43. Under current conditions, in-kind food distribution is the most suitable instrument for meeting beneficiary needs. However, market conditions are constantly evolving, and following the results of a planned market survey, cash and voucher interventions may be considered as a delivery modality to support economic recovery in some areas.

Food/cash and voucher	Relief		Early recovery			
	VGf: IDPs	VGf: returnees/SFFA	Supplementary feeding: children	Supplementary feeding: pregnant and lactating women	School meals	FFA/FFT/contingency ⁵
Cereals	450	450	-	-	80	450
Lentils/pulses	60	60	-	-	25	60
Vegetable oil	20	20	10	-	15	-
Sugar	20	20	15	-	-	30
Salt	5	5	-	-	-	-
CSB	0	0	100	125	-	-
TOTAL	555	555	125	125	120	530
Total kcal/day	2 098	2 098	570	500	510	1 920
% kcal from protein	9	9	13	19	10	10
% kcal from fat	10	10	33	14	28	14

Food	Relief	Early recovery				Total (mt)
	VGf: IDPs and returnees	FFA/FFT	Supplementary feeding: children	Supplementary feeding: pregnant and lactating women	School meals	
Cereals	30 011	4 917	-	-	2 827	37 755
Lentil/pulses	4 002	590	-	-	883	5 475
Oil	1 334	295	126	-	530	2 285
Sugar	1 334	-	189	-	-	1 523
Salt	333	-	-	-	-	333
CSB	-	-	1 260	525	-	1 785
TOTAL	37 014	5 802	1 575	525	4 240	49 156

⁵ FFA participants will receive a standard family ration for five people; under the emergency contingency, each disaster-affected person will receive an individual FFA ration.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

44. Coordination and management at the national level will be undertaken by the Ministry of Economic Development, supervised by its Secretary. The Project Management Unit will ensure day-to-day management. Implementation in each district will be under the authority of the most senior government agent, supported by the district management unit.
45. Distribution will be implemented through tested systems, using multi-purpose cooperative society⁶ outlets for relief and SFFA/FFA/FFT distributions, and direct distribution to schools and clinics for school meals and nutrition programme activities, respectively.
46. The Government's contribution covers the logistics costs for MCHN, school meals and SFFA/FFA/FFT programmes, fresh vegetables and condiments for school meals, and non-food and technical inputs for the FFA programme, as well as its own staffing, administration and other implementation costs. To improve performance, WFP will focus on the following implementation arrangements:
- Ministries. WFP has been working with the ministries of economic development, agricultural development and agrarian services, education and health care and nutrition to ensure that all technical aspects of programmes are implemented through the appropriate ministries. This increases the integration of nutrition and school meals programmes into national policy, improves technical supervision, and facilitates eventual exit strategies.
 - Capacity development. Training and assets for national and local government counterparts are essential to WFP's hand-over strategy. Capacity development involves continued partnerships with central and district project management units, requiring regular assessment of results and revision of plans.
 - Advocacy and coordination. WFP will continue to lead the food sector, using information from the sector in advocacy with the Government, donors and other stakeholders. WFP will work with the Government on responses to global food price rises that could mitigate the likely impacts on food insecurity in Sri Lanka.
47. Environment. Food for assets includes preventive and mitigation measures that contribute to environmental stabilization, such as planting trees and providing protection from floodwater and saltwater.
48. Participation. Development of this PRRO involved consultation with partners, including the Government, donors and civil society organizations. Beneficiaries' feedback during focus groups and monitoring indicated their broad agreement and satisfaction with activities.
49. Logistics arrangements. Food is stored in national-level and district-level government warehouses and at WFP logistics hubs in Vavuniya, Jaffna and Colombo. In-country transport will be undertaken by the Ministry of Economic Development or using the WFP truck fleet. Exceptionally, rail and sea transport may be used. All movement from district warehouses will be by road, except for small quantities delivered to Jaffna by sea.
50. Landside transport, storage and handling costs. The Government will cover these costs for the school meals, nutrition and SFFA/FFA/FFT programmes. WFP will bear the costs for targeted relief distribution. The landside transport, storage and handling rate will fully

⁶ These serve as retail shops for basic consumer goods, as well as WFP food distribution points.

cover distribution costs. The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System will track all the food handled under the PRRO. District-level data will be entered for consolidation, reconciliation and analysis at the country office.

51. Procurement. WFP will purchase locally 25 percent of the food for this operation, aiming to increase the amount as market conditions permit. Suppliers usually deliver locally purchased rice directly to district warehouses. Imported food enters the country through Colombo and Trincomalee.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

52. The monitoring system will involve multi-stakeholder inputs and participation. The WFP country office, in coordination with the Government's implementation unit, will ensure PRRO implementation and performance monitoring. Field monitors will report on the selection of beneficiaries and on outcome, output and process indicators, including the utilization of food. Data collection will be guided by the logical framework and will be based on checklists that are in line with WFP's results-based management monitoring guidelines.
53. WFP will monitor the distribution of assistance through quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators will be derived from the monthly and quarterly distribution and monitoring reports submitted by implementing partners. Outcome indicators will be used to verify the impact of interventions.
54. Direct monitoring of beneficiaries will be undertaken at distribution points, using selected tools. WFP sub-offices will have targets and will present monthly monitoring reports, which will be consolidated at the country office level before being analysed by the activity managers. This process will be facilitated by use of the database recently installed at the sub-office level.
55. WFP's work to build the monitoring capacity of government counterparts includes training, provision of motor cycles and joint monitoring visits. Most activities will be reviewed annually to assess monitoring strategies, tools and results.
56. Quarterly assessments of food security, market and livelihood activities will determine the living conditions of returnees, the achievement of PRRO objectives and implementation of the phase-out strategy. Recurrent and one-off local assessments will be conducted to maintain constant updates.
57. A self-evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the PRRO.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Hazard and Risk Assessment

58. If conflict-affected communities do not see the tangible benefits of peace in terms of restored lives and livelihoods, there is a risk of increased tensions and a possible renewal of the conflict. This would curtail food and service delivery, distribution and monitoring, and would put at risk the overall welfare and nutrition status of vulnerable communities.
59. Lack of timely resources could cause pipeline breaks, resulting in reduced or incomplete rations, which could increase hardship and malnutrition for beneficiary households.

Contingency Planning

60. Sri Lanka is prone to natural disasters. WFP is part of the United Nations inter-agency group that monitors and plans for contingencies under Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs leadership. The contingency plan also considers responses to sudden-onset disasters. PRRO 200143 includes a contingency stock of 1,560 mt of food commodities to cover a six-month period during the monsoon season and to respond flexibly to rapid-onset emergencies.
61. The WFP logistics special operation 105390 is crucial to the contingency plan in ensuring food transport to all areas. The hubs provide sufficient storage for the planned contingency stocks, enabling rapid response to emergencies and ensuring sufficient buffer stocks.

Constraints and Assumptions

62. The major constraints to recovery are impediments to the next harvest such as the slow pace of de-mining, the lack of tools and inputs, and the need for food and cash to bridge the hungry season. Constraints beyond the next main harvest include the lack of adequate health and education services, adequate infrastructure and integrated livelihood support for returnees. Any additional food requirements resulting from secondary movements of IDPs to their places of origin, where they will be considered newly returned, will be addressed by a budget revision.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

63. Since the defeat of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in May 2009, there has been no major security-related incident. According to the most recent security risk assessment conducted by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), limited access and the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance in the north remain the main concerns relating to the safety and security of United Nations staff, which are ensured by the United Nations Security Management System and UNDSS. The cost is shared by all United Nations agencies.

ANNEX I-A

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food¹	Quantity (mt)	Average cost (US\$/mt)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	37 755	14 674 051	14 674 051
Pulses	5 475	5 420 250	5 420 250
Oil and fats	2 285	2 102 200	2 102 200
Mixed and blended food	1 785	812 175	812 175
Others	1 856	937 776	937 776
Total food	49 156		23 946 452
External transport			5 311 783
Landside transport, storage and handling			2 255 769
Other direct operational costs			685 673
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			4 954 997
Total WFP direct costs			37 154 674
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			2 600 827
TOTAL WFP COSTS			39 755 501

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval; the contents may vary.

² Indicative figure; the direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff costs	
International professional staff	2 463 941
Local staff – national officers	140 553
Local staff – general service	332 905
Local staff – temporary assistance	399 500
Local staff – overtime	26 000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	47 000
International consultants	59 778
Local consultants	14 000
United Nations volunteers (UNVs)	51 000
Staff duty travel	298 876
Subtotal	3 833 553
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	106 932
Utilities general	87 064
Office supplies and other consumables	145 416
Communications and information technology services	155 900
Equipment repair and maintenance	9 600
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	203 507
Office set-up and repairs	93 325
United Nations organization services	53 000
Subtotal	854 744
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	153 000
Telecommunications equipment	42 500
Local security costs	71 200
Subtotal	266 700
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 954 997

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children 6–59 months in targeted populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months (weight-for-height) less than 10% 	No major disease outbreak or new major disaster
Outcome 1.2 Reduced incidence of low birth weight (% infants < 2 500 g at birth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of low birth weight less than 15% 	Access to adequate health care in IDP camps and return sites Resources and inputs available when required Security conditions allow staff and food movements as required
Outcome 1.3 Improved food consumption during assistance period for targeted IDPs and returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% of beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of at least 28 	Sufficient funding to ensure WFP operations
Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantities and quality to targeted women, girls and boys, under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned 	
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Outcome 3.1 Adequate food consumption during assistance period for targeted IDPs participating in FFA/FFT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 90% of beneficiaries achieve household food consumption score of at least 35 	Technical expertise is available for FFA/FFT Complementary inputs provided by the Government and non-governmental partners

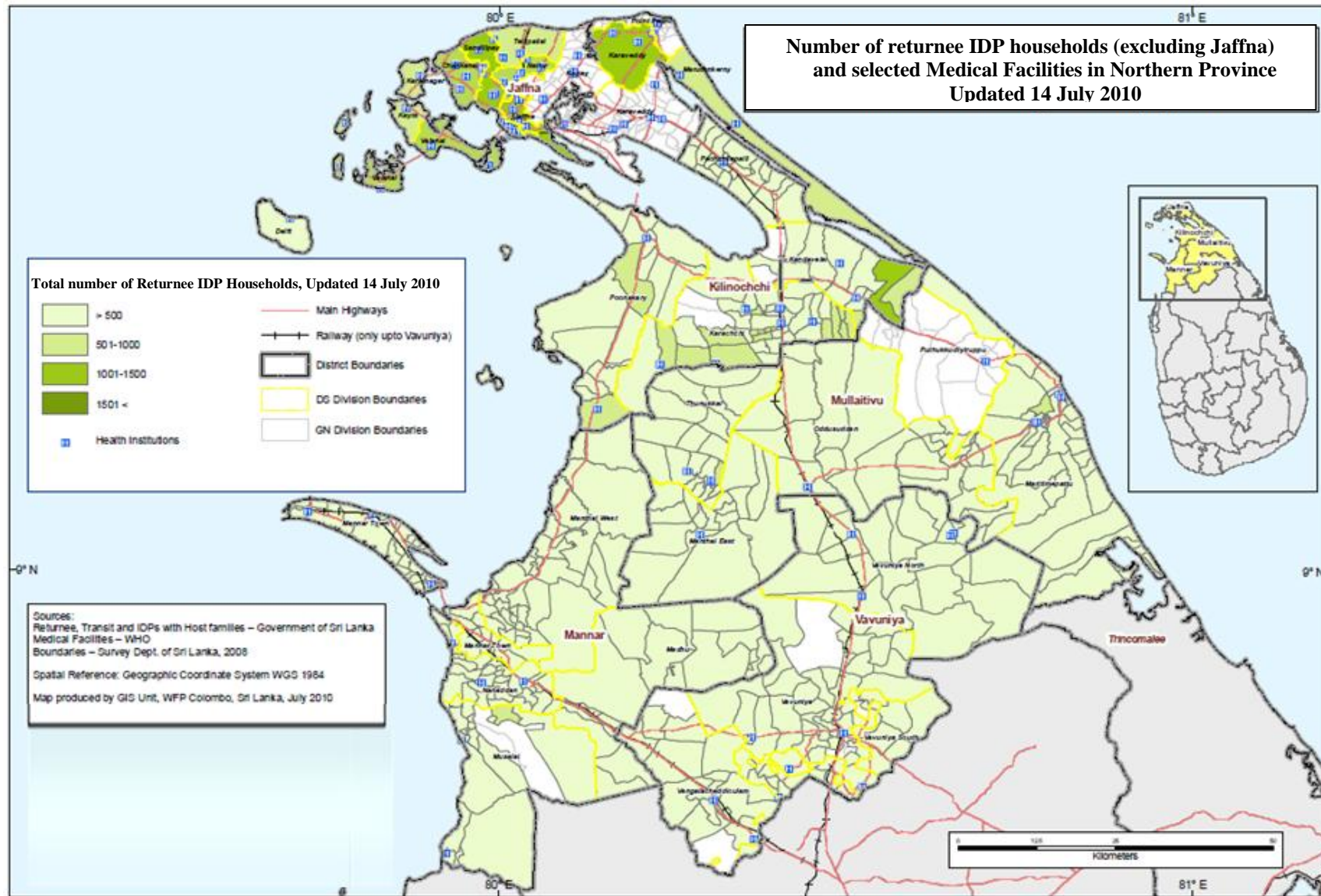


ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.2</p> <p>Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 50% increase in community assets score 	
<p>Outcome 3.3</p> <p>Enrolments of girls and boys, including IDPs, in assisted schools stabilized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average annual enrolment rate of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools are at least 90% ➤ Average annual retention rates of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools are at least 90% 	
<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Developed, built or restored livelihood assets by targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of beneficiaries receiving food assistance, disaggregated by sex, as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed to targeted beneficiaries, by beneficiary group and type of food, as % of planned ➤ Numbers of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type of asset ➤ Numbers of women and men trained in livelihood-support thematic areas ➤ Numbers of training sessions completed, by type 	



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The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CSB	corn-soya blend
EFSA	emergency food security assessment
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
GAM	global acute malnutrition
IDP	internally displaced person
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
MRI	Medical Research Institute
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SFFA	“soft” food for assets
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VGf	vulnerable group feeding