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**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 7–11 November 2005

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2005/8-C/3
21 October 2005
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION — SRI LANKA 10067.1

Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict- and Tsunami-Affected Areas

	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
	Cost (United States Dollars)		
Food cost	17,046,569	11,860,668	28,907,237
Total cost to WFP	26,475,078	20,789,365	47,264,443

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

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.

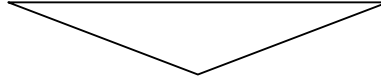
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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms C. Panlilio, Administrative Assistant, Meeting Servicing and Distribution Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the budget increase to PRRO Sri Lanka 10067.1 “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict- and Tsunami-Affected Areas” (WFP/EB.2/2005/8-C/3).

* 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.



PURPOSE

1. The two-year protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) Sri Lanka 10067.1 (WFP/EB.3/2004/8-B/3) was reviewed and approved by the Board at EB.3/2004 to cover the period 2005 and 2006. Before this PRRO could start, however, the operational context was changed dramatically by the tsunami on 26 December 2004. For much of 2005, WFP Sri Lanka concentrated on implementing regional emergency operation (EMOP) 10405.0 addressing the needs of people affected by the tsunami; the PRRO became fully operational only in the third quarter of 2005. EMOP 10405.0 will end on 31 December 2005, and WFP Sri Lanka therefore needs to integrate the projects into the EMOP and PRRO programmes. The revised PRRO will support rehabilitation and recovery in the conflict areas, as originally planned, and will also meet the additional needs of the tsunami victims. The period of the PRRO is being extended to cover 2007 because of the increased longer-term needs and because implementation was postponed to the third quarter of 2005. This revised timeframe ties in with the United Nations-supported government transition strategy and the new United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) cycle, which will begin in 2008.

Nature of the Increase

2. Sri Lanka is a low-income, food-deficit country where 25 percent of the population live in poverty. Malnutrition rates are high; the worst poverty and food insecurity are in the north and east, where rates are twice the national average. On 26 December 2004, coastal districts of Sri Lanka, including the PRRO areas in the north and east, were ravaged by the tsunami, resulting in loss of life, large-scale displacement of people and severe development setbacks. Three-quarters of these districts were already covered by PRRO 10067.1, which supported rehabilitation in conflict-affected areas and focused on assistance to returnees and host villages following the ceasefire signed in February 2002.
3. The tsunami has eroded the livelihoods and food security of many vulnerable rural households; the PRRO therefore needs to be expanded and extended to provide long-term support to vulnerable populations.
4. The revision includes:
 - extending the PRRO to cover up to 31 December 2007;
 - increasing geographical coverage from the original 12 districts by:
 - ◊ adding Hambantota and Matara districts;
 - ◊ including additional divisions in districts that are already partially covered;
 - increasing beneficiary numbers by 300,000 vulnerable people;
 - providing a contingency food stock in case the security situation in Sri Lanka deteriorates or, as requested by the Government, to provide short-term assistance after natural disasters.
5. PRRO components will assist people affected by conflict or the tsunami by continuing support for the Government recovery programme in severely hit areas. WFP will work to ensure equity of assistance between the two groups.



6. The total revised cost is now US\$47.3 million, an increase of US\$20.8 million. The increased costs relate to:
 - programme expansion in 2006;
 - programme extension into 2007;
 - inclusion of the Italian and Greek donor commitments for the reconstruction of kitchens and food stores in tsunami-affected schools, originally pledged against EMOP 10405.0.
7. These revised costs take into account savings made through reducing PRRO components during 2005.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION AND/OR BUDGET INCREASE

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Evaluation Missions

8. WFP fielded an emergency needs assessment (ENA) mission in January 2005, which recommended a mix of general food distribution and longer-term vulnerable group feeding (VGF), food for education (FFE) and mother-and-child nutrition (MCN).
9. A follow-up assessment mission in May 2005 made recommendations for future WFP food assistance for tsunami-affected people, revisited the assumptions of the January 2005 assessment and assessed the performance of the WFP intervention to date and the pace of relief and recovery. The mission based its conclusions on field visits, focus group discussions and interviews with key informants.
10. The recommendations of the assessment mission included the following:
 - A core group of beneficiaries assisted by the EMOP general food distribution programme are unlikely to re-establish their livelihoods to a degree that ensures their continued food security before the end of 2005; continued assistance to this group is warranted, particularly because the government cash stipend ended in mid-2005.
 - MCN, FFE, food for work (FFW) and food for livelihood recovery should continue in 2006 and 2007 in areas damaged by the tsunami that were previously highly food-insecure or affected by conflict.
11. In view of these recommendations, the PRRO will expand its duration, scope and beneficiary coverage in line with the government recovery programme.

Summary of Project Components

12. PRRO 10067.1 aims to consolidate social cohesion in conflict-affected districts through community-based FFW activities, MCN, school feeding and other interventions; it will add components that promote recovery in tsunami-affected districts. The PRRO focuses on improving the livelihoods of those most vulnerable to food insecurity – women, widows, children and participants in psycho-social programmes – and uses participatory approaches to identify the needs of affected people, particularly women.
13. The PRRO also mobilizes additional resources locally and builds the capacity of government counterparts through training during the programme. Given the increase in humanitarian activities since the tsunami, all projects will seek to improve synergy with the recovery activities of potential partners such as the government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private companies.



The Overall Objectives of WFP Assistance

14. The goal of the PRRO was to improve the food security of vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas by concentrating on Strategic Priorities (SPs) 2, 3, 4 and 5; it was designed to foster social cohesion, reconciliation and recovery, and to contribute to peace building by:
 - i) improving access to food for people affected by conflict and disaster through FFW schemes designed to rehabilitate community and individual assets (SP 2);
 - ii) improving the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 and vulnerable women in welfare centres (SP 3);
 - iii) improving pupil performance and access to elementary education through an improved diet (SP 4); and
 - iv) improving access to counselling services and skills training for the people most affected by conflict, including former child soldiers, women heads of households, unemployed young people and traumatized children (SP 4).
15. The following objectives are added for this revision:
 - i) re-establishing the livelihoods of vulnerable people affected by the tsunami (income transfer);
 - ii) preventing deterioration of the nutritional status of tsunami-affected people by providing nutritious family rations;
 - iii) enhancing community relations by promoting equity of assistance.

The Main Components of the PRRO

16. As the VGF programme will finish when the EMOP closes, the main components planned under the PRRO are the following:
 - **FFW.** The FFW programme aims to rehabilitate communal and individual assets and improve access to food for vulnerable women and men affected by the conflict or the tsunami. WFP will contribute to re-establishing the livelihoods of vulnerable people and address their longer-term food security. The activities include rehabilitating farmland irrigation channels, community infrastructure and housing, clearing land and creating productive assets. Originally, 51,400 participants were planned for this component in 2006; WFP Sri Lanka now proposes to increase this number to 60,000 (300,000 beneficiaries) for 2006 and 2007.
 - **MCN.** The MCN programme will help to prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women in areas affected by conflict or the tsunami. WFP is currently providing fortified corn-soya blend (CSB) to 200,000 women and children; the revised programme will cover an additional 62,000 women and children. The nutritional education activities of WFP and government implementing partners are improving knowledge and practices among pregnant and lactating women regarding their own and their children's nutrition and health. WFP will also build government capacity in nutrition programming and surveillance through technical assistance and training and on-the-job mentoring.
 - **FFE.** Since 2003, WFP has worked with the Government to improve the lives of schoolchildren in conflict-affected areas. FFE reduces schoolchildren's short-term hunger and provides a nutritious cooked meal. This is expected to increase cognitive ability, retention and attendance rates. Currently, 106,550 schoolchildren are receiving



food assistance under the PRRO, and 75,000 under the EMOP. The revision will increase this caseload to 302,000 in 2006, and to 340,000 in 2007. The Greek and Italian Government pledges for funds to reconstruct kitchens, food stores and sanitary facilities in tsunami-affected schools will be transferred from the EMOP to the PRRO, allowing new partnerships with other stakeholders such as a consortium of Italian NGOs. A local cement company and the American Red Cross (ARC) will work with WFP on similar reconstruction. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is evaluating the possibility of introducing school gardens at tsunami-affected schools.

17. In view of the additional beneficiary needs and objectives, the following amendments will be made to the PRRO components:
 - **Food for livelihood recovery.** The current FFW component will be modified to include individual livelihood rehabilitation, particularly housing repair and reconstruction. Food aid will serve as income transfer for needy people in the worst damaged areas, freeing family resources to rebuild homes, rehabilitate livelihoods or contribute to community infrastructure projects. The assistance will also contribute to protecting nutritional status.
 - Other area-specific FFW activities in the PRRO include reclaiming land, cleaning lagoons to revive fishing, constructing bunds, protecting the environment by planting trees, repairing roads and drainage and canal systems, constructing homesteads and cleaning wells.
 - WFP Sri Lanka has preliminary agreements with the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)-Sri Lanka and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) to implement livelihood-recovery programmes and will seek additional partnerships with agencies that focus on livelihood restoration. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have already shown interest.
 - The ongoing MCN and FFE activities will be expanded to cater for beneficiaries from the tsunami-affected districts.

Beneficiaries and Food Rations by Component

⇒ *Beneficiaries*

18. The total revised beneficiaries for each of the proposed components are shown in Table 1.



TABLE 1: TOTAL REVISED BENEFICIARIES FOR EACH OF THE PROPOSED COMPONENTS

Beneficiaries	2005			2006			2007		
	Planned	Revised	Difference	Planned	Revised	Difference	Planned	Revised	Difference
Food for training	10 000	5 000	-5 000	10 000	15 000	5 000	0	20 000	20 000
FFW and food for livelihoods	238 000	252 000	14 000	257 000	300 000	43 000	0	300 000	300 000
MCN									
Pregnant and lactating women	73 000	62 000	-11 000	90 000	110 000	20 000	0	120 000	120 000
Children 6 to 59 months	162 000	138 000	-24 000	198 000	240 000	42 000	0	250 000	250 000
FFE									
Mid-morning meal	175 000	122 000	-53 000	215 000	250 000	35 000	0	280 000	280 000
Catch-up education	44 000	44 000	0	52 000	52 000	0	0	60 000	60 000
Psycho-social programmes	3 000	3 000	0	3 000	5 000	2 000	0	5 000	5 000
Child soldier integration	5 000	5 000	0	5 000	5 000	0	0	5 000	5 000
Vulnerable IDPs	20 000	20 000	0	20 000	20 000	0	0	20 000	20 000
Contingency	0	0	0	0	90 000	90 000	0	90 000	90 000
Total	730 000	651 000	-79 000	850 000	1 087 000	237 000	0	1 150 000	1 150 000



TABLE 2: RATION QUANTITIES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Rations	Rice (kg)	Days per month	Wheat flour (kg)	Days per month	Pulses (kg)	Days per month	Sugar (kg)	Days per month	CSB (kg)	Days per month	Oil (kg)	Days per month
Food for training			0.5	30	0.06	30	0.03	30				
FFW and food for livelihoods	0.25	22	0.25	22	0.06	22	0.03	22				
MCN												
Pregnant and lactating women									0.1	30		
Children 6 to 59 months									0.1	30		
FFE												
Mid-morning meal	0.1	12			0.02	12	0.01	9	0.1	9	0.01	21
Catch-up education	0.1	12			0.02	12	0.01	9	0.1	9	0.01	21
Psycho-social programmes	0.1	20			0.02	20	0.01	10	0.1	10	0.01	30
Child soldier integration	0.5	30			0.06	30	0.03	30				
Vulnerable IDPs			0.5	30								
Contingency	0.25	22	0.25	22	0.06	22	0.03	22				



⇒ *Food Rations*

19. No changes in the food basket are envisaged. The food rations and the days per month during which they are distributed will remain the same, as shown in Table 2.

Food Requirements

20. The commodities required to implement these components are shown in Annex I.

Modality of Food Distribution to Beneficiaries

21. The revised PRRO will continue to use the established mechanisms.
22. WFP will programme food for the PRRO components in the targeted areas in partnership with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. Coordination of programme and logistic issues at the national level will rest with WFP and the Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation, and at the regional level with WFP, Government Agents and provincial coordinators reporting to their ministries.
23. Government departments and partner NGOs will be responsible for all aspects of implementation. Activities for livelihood restoration will be identified with the participation of beneficiaries, working with local government.
24. Following the tsunami, other organizations have shown greater interest in partnering WFP. WFP Sri Lanka will develop synergy so that greater impact is achieved.
25. Implementing partners such as Government District Monitoring Units and WFP will monitor distribution regularly and conduct beneficiary interviews to ascertain food access and utilization. WFP will continue to work to strengthen government capacity for monitoring and reporting through training and on-the-job mentoring; it has already supplied computers and motorcycles under the EMOP.
26. An overall programme evaluation is planned for 2007.

RECOMMENDATION

27. The proposed budget revision for Sri Lanka PRRO 10067.1 “Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Conflict- and Tsunami-Affected Areas” is recommended to the Board for approval; it involves an additional commitment of 46,074 mt of food at an additional cost of US\$20.8 million and an extension of one year to the end of 2007.



ANNEX I: FOOD REQUIREMENTS FOR REVISED PRRO SRI LANKA 10067.1											
Overall 2005, 2006 and 2007	Revised beneficiary numbers 2005	Revised beneficiary numbers 2006	Revised beneficiary numbers 2007	Combined food requirements for 2005–2007							
				Rice (mt)	Wheat flour (mt)	Total cereals (mt)	Pulses (mt)	Sugar (mt)	CSB (mt)	Oil (mt)	Total food requirement (mt)
Food for training	5 000	15 000	20 000	0	2 475	2 475	297	149			2 921
FFW and food for livelihoods	250 000	300 000	300 000	14 025	14 025	28 050	3 366	1 683			33 099
Health workers	2 000			132	132	264	32	16			312
MCN											
Pregnant and lactating women	62 000	110 000	120 000						9 768		9 768
Children 6 to 59 months	138 000	240 000	250 000						20 952		20 952
FFE											
Mid-morning meal	122 000	250 000	280 000	6 895		6 895	1 379	517	5 171	1 207	15 169
Catch-up education	44 000	52 000	60 000	1 368		1 368	274	103	1 026	239	3 009
Psycho-social programmes	3 000	5 000	5 000	252		252	50	13	126	38	479
Child soldier integration	5 000	5 000	5 000	750		750	90	45			885
Vulnerable IDPs	20 000	20 000	20 000		8 400	8 400					8 400
Contingency	0	90 000	90 000	2 970	2 970	5 940	713	356			7 009
Total	651 000	1 087 000	1 150 000	26 392	28 002	54 394	6 201	2 882	37 043	1 484	102 003*

* For budgetary purposes, this has been rounded to 102,000 mt

ANNEX II

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt	Value (US\$)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodity*			
- Cereal	24 408	231.98	5 662 154
- Blended food	16 580	135.51	2 246 719
- Sugar	1 393	501.01	697 903
- Pulses	3 054	764.16	2 333 761
- Oil	639	1 439.95	920 131
Total commodities	46 074		11 860 668
External transport		15.29	704 300
Other direct operational costs		52.09	2 400 000
Total direct operational costs			14 964 968
B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)		96.90	4 464 345
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)			1 360 052
TOTAL WFP COSTS			20 789 365

* This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The contents may vary depending on the availability of commodities.



ANNEX III

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff	
International professional staff	2 451 545
National professional staff	174 000
National general service staff	13 000
Temporary assistance	327 000
Overtime	25 000
Incentives	595 000
International consultants	65 000
National consultants	20 000
United Nations volunteers	7 250
Staff duty travel	270 000
Staff training and development	60 000
Subtotal	4 007 795
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	86 000
Utilities (general)	25 550
Office supplies	22 000
Communication and IT services	163 000
Insurance	10 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	40 000
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	60 000
Other office expenses	60 000
United Nations organization services	32 000
Subtotal	498 550
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Furniture tools and equipment	(5 000)
Vehicles	(37 000)
Subtotal	(42 000)
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 464 345



ANNEX IV: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR SRI LANKA PRRO 10067.1 (2005–2007)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Impact</p> <p>Contribute to the sustainable food security of vulnerable people in conflict-and tsunami-affected areas, and support the recovery of livelihoods</p>	<p>Impact-level indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Family perceptions that their food security status has improved ➤ Populations have access to nutrition, health and education services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government national statistics and survey department reports, and WFP's own surveys ➤ Reports from the Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peace building process continues ➤ Relief and recovery process after tsunami is implemented according to the agreement reached by the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam (LTTE) ➤ Development funds are channelled to social service sectors to meet the nutrition, health and education needs of the vulnerable population ➤ Cooperation with new partners in tsunami-affected areas functions as intended ➤ United Nations, NGOs and national and local government fulfil their commitments to support the recovery and rehabilitation process
<p>Outcomes</p> <p>1. Increased ability of vulnerable households to meet their food needs</p>	<p>Outcome indicators</p> <p>1.1 Food availability of households increased</p> <p>1.2 % of infrastructure rehabilitated (planned vs. actual)</p>	<p>Means of verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports from the Ministry of Finance ➤ Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture 	<p>Risks and assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complementary inputs – funds, non-food items (NFIs) and human resources – are provided on time by government implementing partners and other actors such as LTTE and NGOs ➤ Access to vulnerable population is guaranteed ➤ Government and other actors such as LTTE have adequate administrative structures to implement programmes ➤ Other non-governmental partners provide adequate inputs to programmes



ANNEX IV: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR SRI LANKA PRRO 10067.1 (2005–2007)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
2. Restored and recovered livelihood of tsunami-affected and most vulnerable households	2.1 % increase in the income levels of beneficiary households 2.2 Proportion of targeted households reporting benefits from created community/public assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports from the Ministry of Finance ➤ Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture ➤ Results from WFP monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development funds are channelled to social service sectors to meet the nutrition, health and education needs of the vulnerable population
3. Reduced level of malnutrition among targeted children and pregnant and lactating women	3.1 Prevalence of under-5 malnutrition among targeted children, disaggregated by sex 3.2 % reduction of low birthweight among newborn babies 3.3 % reduction of anaemia rate among pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports from the Ministry of Health and WFP-supported nutrition assessment (surveillance), and monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conflict and disaster situation does not deteriorate, allowing for a recovery process
4. Support access to education 4.a Improved participation throughout the full cycle of elementary education 4.b Improved diet of schoolchildren 4.c Improved cognitive function through addressing short-term hunger	4.1.1 % of attendance increase among boys and girls 4.1.2 % of drop-out rate reduction among boys and girls, by grade 4.2 % increase in dietary intake 4.3 Teachers' perception of children's ability to concentrate and learn as a result of school feeding (reduction in short-term hunger)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports from Ministry of Education ➤ Data from standard education baseline survey ➤ Data from nutrition survey, sentinel site assessment ➤ Monitoring data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation and partners fulfil their commitments to ensure service provision at acceptable standards
5. Improved children's participation in psycho-social programmes	5.1 % attendance among all girls and boys enrolled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports from implementing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The psycho-social programme is effective
6. Reintegration of child soldiers	6.1 % of child soldiers reintegrated and % of child soldiers receiving support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports from implementing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Child soldiers continue to be released by military authorities



ANNEX IV: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR SRI LANKA PRRO 10067.1 (2005–2007)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Key outputs	Output-level indicators		
1.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for targeted beneficiary households through FFW, food-for-livelihood restoration and recovery activities	1.1.1 Number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance through FFW, disaggregated by sex, as % of planned beneficiaries 1.1.2 Quantities (in mt) of food commodities distributed, by type of commodity, as % of planned quantities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports of district monitoring units and WFP's own monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resources and inputs are available when required ➤ Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required ➤ The expectations of FFW participants have not been so inflated by cash-for-work and other post-tsunami interventions that they no longer want to work for FFW rations
2.1.1 Individual and community assets created through FFW 2.1.2 Livelihood skill training provided to targeted beneficiaries	2.1.1 Number and types of assets created 2.1.2 Number and types of training activities conducted 2.1.3 Number of people trained in asset creation (in labour/training days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports from district-level agrarian department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Local populations are inclined to return to pre-tsunami livelihoods and coping mechanisms
3.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities and quality for the under-5 children in target areas 3.1.2 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities and quality for pregnant and lactating women in target areas	3.1.1 Number of children under 5 receiving food assistance, disaggregated by sex, as % of planned beneficiaries 3.1.2 Number of pregnant and lactating women receiving food assistance, as % of planned beneficiaries 3.1.3 Quantities (in mt) of food commodities distributed, by type of commodity, as % of planned quantities 3.1.4 % micronutrient-fortified food delivered (planned vs. actual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reports of district-level health department and implementing partners ➤ WFP records of planned, dispatched and distributed food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rehabilitation of health centres proceeds as planned, and all partners are able to fulfil their commitments ➤ Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required



ANNEX IV: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR SRI LANKA PRRO 10067.1 (2005–2007)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>4.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for targeted girls and boys in elementary schools and catch-up classes</p> <p>4.1.2 Required NFIs are provided</p> <p>4.1.3 Kitchens and stores constructed and rehabilitated</p> <p>4.1.4 School gardens supported</p>	<p>4.1.1.1 Numbers of elementary school girls and boys receiving food assistance, as % of planned beneficiaries</p> <p>4.1.1.2 % of meals provided for catch-up classes (planned vs. actual)</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Quantities (in mt) of food commodities distributed, by type of commodity, as % of planned commodities</p> <p>4.1.2.1 % NFIs provided (planned vs. actual)</p> <p>4.1.3.1 % kitchens and stores constructed or rehabilitated (planned vs. actual), in cooperation with partners</p> <p>4.1.4.1 % of schools with school gardens (planned vs. actual), in cooperation with partners</p>	<p>➤ School records</p> <p>➤ Reports of district education department</p> <p>➤ WFP records of planned, dispatched and distributed food</p>	<p>➤ Schools in tsunami-affected districts are rebuilt and become operational in a timely manner</p> <p>➤ Partners fulfil their commitments to support the rehabilitation process</p> <p>➤ Funds from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), GTZ, Save the Children Fund, UK (SCF) and <i>Terre des hommes</i> (TdH) are available in a timely manner</p> <p>➤ There is support from partners: FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID)</p>
<p>5.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for targeted girls and boys in psycho-social classes</p>	<p>5.1.1 Number of students in psycho-social classes receiving food assistance, as % of planned beneficiaries</p> <p>5.1.2 Quantities (in mt) of food commodities distributed, by type of commodity, as % of planned quantities</p>	<p>➤ WFP records of planned, dispatched and distributed food</p> <p>➤ Reports from implementing partners</p>	<p>➤ Authorities and partners implementing psycho-social programmes, such as the Danish Red Cross, continue to implement them</p> <p>➤ Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required</p>

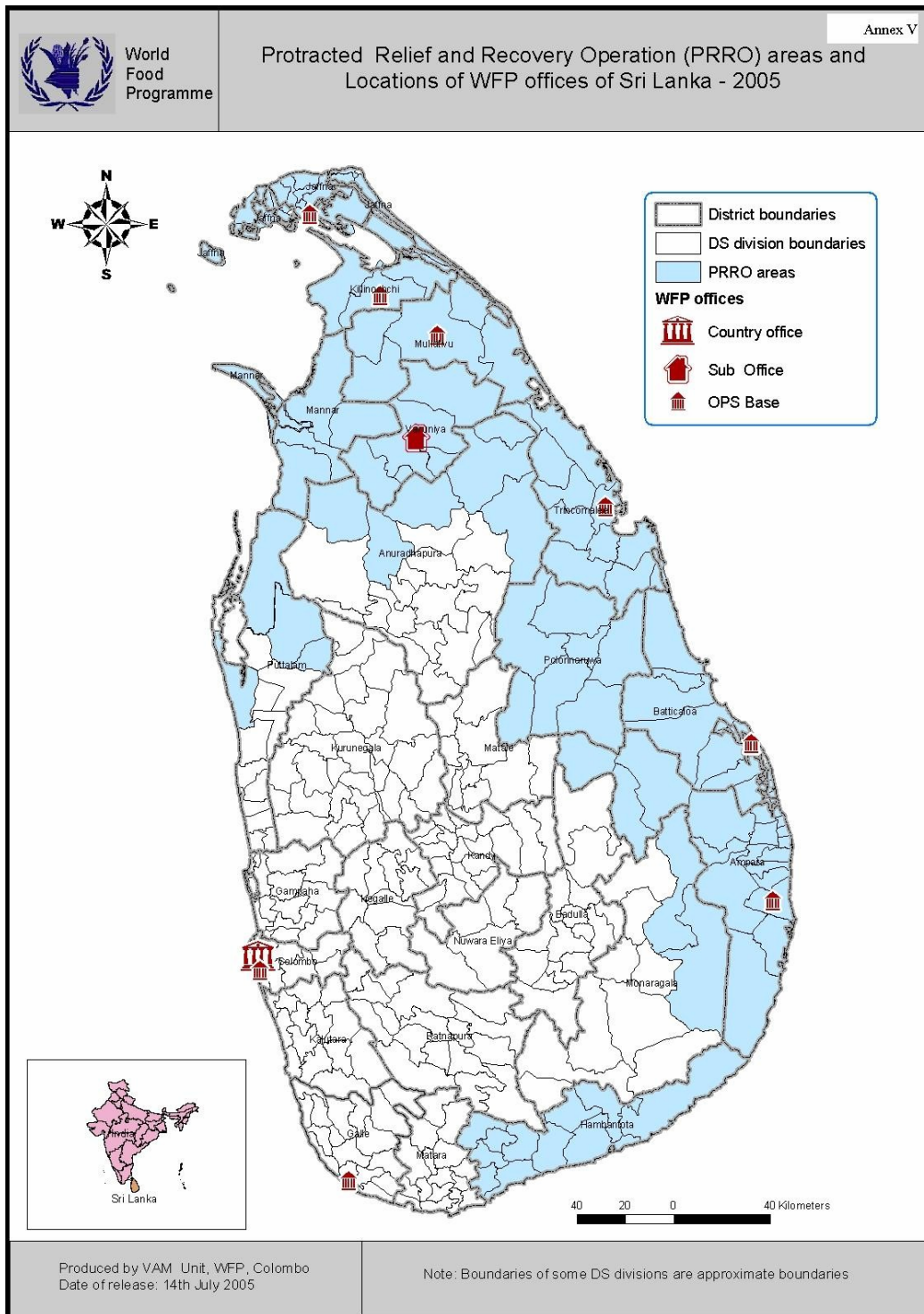


ANNEX IV: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR SRI LANKA PRRO 10067.1 (2005–2007)

Results hierarchy	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
6.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for reintegrated child soldiers	<p>6.1.1 Number of reintegrated child soldiers receiving food assistance, as % of planned beneficiaries</p> <p>6.1.2 Quantities (in mt) of food commodities distributed, by type of commodity, as % of planned quantities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP records of planned, dispatched and distributed food ➤ Reports from implementing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Child soldiers continue to be released by the military authorities ➤ Security conditions allow staff and commodity movement as required



ANNEX V



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
ARC	American Red Cross
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (NGO)
CSB	corn-soya blend
DFID	Department of International Development (United Kingdom)
EMOP	emergency operation
ENA	emergency needs assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFE	food for education
FFW	food for work
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Corporation
IDP	internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IT	information technology
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam
MCN	mother-and-child nutrition
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODB	Asia Regional Bureau
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SCF	Save the Children Fund, UK
SP	Strategic Priority
TdH	<i>Terre des hommes</i>
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VGf	vulnerable group feeding

