



**World Food
Programme**

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 9–13 November 2015

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 7

For approval

E

Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2015/7/2
15 October 2015
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COUNTRY PROGRAMME SRI LANKA 200866 (2016–2017)

Gender marker code 2A
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

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 focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Mr D. Kaatrud
Regional Director

Asia

email: david.kaatrud@wfp.org

Mr I. Omer

Country Director

email: ismail.omer@wfp.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite economic growth and an end to 30 years of conflict, Sri Lanka faces significant food insecurity and malnutrition. Of the population of 20 million, 4.8 million people are undernourished and 2.4 million are food-insecure. Malnutrition affects a quarter of women and children. The rate of stunting is 13.1 percent and that of wasting is 19.6 percent; 23.5 percent are underweight. The increased frequency of natural disasters exacerbates food and nutrition insecurity among low-income households.

Following WFP's responses to Sri Lanka's civil war and a tsunami, country programme 200866 will be aligned with the Government's development priorities, which include addressing food insecurity, malnutrition and climate shocks as part of its commitment to Zero Hunger. It will also be in line with the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition, Unstoppable Sri Lanka 2020 and other initiatives.

The goals of this two-year country programme are to improve food and nutrition security and build the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks. Implemented in partnership with the Government, other United Nations agencies and partners, country programme 200866 will:

- reduce undernutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (Strategic Objective 4);
- increase food intake and school attendance among primary schoolchildren in food-insecure areas (Strategic Objective 4);
- enhance vulnerable households' resilience to shocks and facilitate adaptation to climate change (Strategic Objective 3); and
- increase government capacities to address food and nutrition insecurity (Strategic Objective 3).

The country office has adequate capacities in vulnerability analysis and mapping, food security assessment and food fortification to improve food security and nutrition in partnership with the Government.

Informed by market assessments, beneficiary feedback and post-distribution monitoring, cash-based transfers will be used for all resilience-building activities. In-kind food transfers will be used for nutrition and school feeding.

Country programme 200866 is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2013–2017) and Strategic Objectives 3 and 4. The technical support provided by WFP will facilitate the transition to a long-term country programme with clear hand-over strategy.

DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves Sri Lanka country programme 200866 (2016–2017) (WFP/EB.2/2015/7/2), for which the food requirement is 10,956 mt at a cost of USD 7.9 million and the cash-based transfer requirement is USD 4.5 million; the total cost to WFP is USD 19.7 million.

* 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.

PROGRAMME RATIONALE

1. Sri Lanka graduated to lower-middle-income status in 2010 following the adoption of effective development policies,¹ but it continues to struggle with the effects of a 30-year conflict that inflicted significant economic and social damage; development and nutrition indicators are stagnant. Of the population of 20 million, 4.8 million people are undernourished² and 2.4 million people are food insecure.³ Anaemia and underweight affect a quarter of women and children.⁴
2. The Sri Lanka Medical Research Institute's 2012 nutrition and micronutrient survey indicated national prevalences of stunting at 13.1 percent, wasting at 19.6 percent and underweight at 23.5 percent. Of 25 districts, 17 had a higher prevalence of stunting than the national average, and wasting ranged from 14 percent in Puttalam to 34.9 percent in Kilinochchi; the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold is 15 percent. A third of children under 5 were vitamin-A deficient, and 15 percent were iron deficient. Monitoring data and field reports indicate that food insecurity affects schoolchildren, especially in Northern Province where schools have been affected by conflict. In this province, 43 percent of households sampled in WFP's 2012 comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment were food-insecure.
3. The Government's recognition of food and nutrition insecurity led to the formulation of the 2010 National Nutrition Policy, as part of which the Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition was launched in 2013 by the National Nutrition Council. The plan assigns responsibilities and funds to ministries on the basis of the five targets set by the WHO World Health Assembly.⁵ WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were requested to support the Government-led nutrition intervention, and other United Nations agencies are committed to the action plan. In 2012 Sri Lanka joined the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, and WFP supported Save the Children's leadership of the Civil Society Alliance, which advocated for Scaling Up Nutrition. WFP supports the Government's food-fortification programme through land analysis, policy formulation and food-fortification; these will continue in country programme (CP) 200866.
4. In the last four years, floods, droughts and cyclones have affected the livelihoods and well-being of millions of Sri Lankans, especially farmers engaged in agriculture and fishery. Floods and landslides in December 2014 and subsequent drought damaged homes and other assets, caused displacement and led to the loss of crops and livelihoods. Weather-related production failures have increased food prices for consumers, tripling the number of food-insecure people⁶ to 657,000 in the areas affected by the December 2014 flood.

¹ According to the World Bank in 2014, Sri Lanka's economic growth rate during 2013–2014 was 6.4 percent. The 2014 human development index placed Sri Lanka 73rd of 187 countries.

² WFP and FAO. 2013. *Global Food Security Update*. Rome.

³ Comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment, 2012.

⁴ http://www.unicef.org/srilanka/activities_1667.htm

⁵ WHO. 2012. *Comprehensive Implementation Plan for Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition*. Geneva.

⁶ According to a multi-sector rapid assessment conducted from 30 December to 5 January 2015.

5. In the North and East, the displacements and loss of livelihoods caused by the 30-year civil war are still felt. In the northern and eastern provinces, 1.1 million people – 40 percent of the population – are food-insecure. Hunger and malnutrition persist in Uva Province in the southeast. Seasonal food insecurity is highest in the northern and southern zones as a result of recurrent climate shocks and dilapidated irrigation systems.
6. Chronic food insecurity among poor households on tea estates and in the south-eastern rain-fed farming zones is driven by poverty, natural disasters, indebtedness, limited livelihood opportunities, fluctuating rice prices and poor access to water and sanitation. Government safety nets such as the *Samurdhi* and *Pin-padi* programmes have not fully addressed these issues because of inadequate resources and flaws in targeting.
7. The Government is committed to achieving Zero Hunger and is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of poverty reduction and universal primary education.⁷ It is also working to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those for food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations. The Government's development priorities are reflected in its Unstoppable Sri Lanka 2020 and Public Investment Strategy 2014–2016.
8. Progress on gender parity in education and access to services has not translated into equality in workplaces or Government offices. Sri Lanka has a Gender Inequality Index rating of 0.383, ranking it 75th of 149 countries in 2013. Only 5.8 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, even though 72.7 percent of women have completed secondary education compared with 75.5 percent of men. 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 means that women are more severely affected by climate shocks.⁸ In Northern and Uva provinces, 55 percent of households headed by women are food-insecure compared with 39 percent of households headed by men. CP 200866 will focus on these provinces.
9. Gender equality and women's empowerment will be integrated into the activities of CP 200866, in line with the gender policy. WFP will ensure women's equal participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-sensitive food-security and nutrition interventions. Women's leadership will be promoted to ensure accountability, and WFP will work with the United Nations gender team to advocate for implementation of the Gender ScoreCard and support the Government in promoting gender equality. The country office will monitor and report on progress on the gender dimensions of WFP's activities.
10. WFP has been present in Sri Lanka since 1968: it has extensive experience in emergency responses to disasters and development initiatives such as school feeding and nutrition programmes. WFP currently provides assistance through protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200452 in the conflict-affected Northern Province: this extension focuses on nutrition, school feeding, disaster preparedness and response, and enhancement of national capacities.

⁷ According to the 2014 Millennium Development Goal report, poverty declined from 26.1 percent in 1991 to 6.7 percent in 2013.

⁸ Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics. 2015. Sri Lanka labour force survey. Colombo.

11. WFP's school feeding programme was piloted in 2003 and subsequently expanded to cover 194,700 boys and 205,300 girls in 15 of 25 districts. Building on government collaboration and capacity development, much of the school feeding programme was handed over in 2010; WFP is now implementing only the school feeding programme in Northern Province for 160,000 students, which it will hand over after providing technical assistance to overcome limitations such as the absence of a national school feeding policy and the use of untested feeding models.
12. There are no major political or security threats to WFP. The United Nations security level throughout the country is classified as "minimal", and there is a high level of government collaboration to improve food and nutrition security. There is, however, a significant risk of recurrent floods and droughts that would hamper WFP's operations.
13. In view of the prevalence of malnutrition and food insecurity and recurrent climate shocks, CP 200866 will enhance government initiatives to: i) prevent and treat malnutrition, especially moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); ii) provide school feeding; iii) build resilience; and iv) develop capacity for the eventual hand-over of activities. Design and implementation of the interventions will be informed by WFP's evaluations of cash-based transfers, food assistance for assets (FFA), school feeding and partnerships. Findings from a financial assessment indicate that cash-based transfers are the most appropriate modality for FFA. The need to enhance government capacities for implementing food and nutrition security interventions will guide all activities. The two-year CP 200866 will therefore pave the way for a long-term CP.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

14. CP 200866 will be implemented in partnership with United Nations agencies, the Government and non-governmental partners. Its objectives – aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives – are to:⁹
 - reduce undernutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (Strategic Objective 4);
 - increase food intake and school attendance among schoolchildren in food-insecure areas (Strategic Objective 4);
 - enhance vulnerable households' resilience to shocks and facilitate adaptation to climate change (Strategic Objective 3); and
 - enhance government capacities to address food and nutrition insecurity (Strategic Objective 3).
15. CP 200866 will contribute to the 2013–2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF); WFP, FAO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are the co-lead agencies of UNDAF pillar 1, and WFP's interventions will support pillars 3 and 4.¹⁰
16. The CP will focus on areas with significant food insecurity, malnutrition and high prevalence of wasting, extreme poverty and vulnerability to natural disasters.

⁹ Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

¹⁰ Pillar 1 of the 2013–2017 UNDAF calls for equitable economic growth and sustainable livelihoods; Pillar 3 calls for governance, human rights, gender equality, social inclusion and protection; Pillar 4 calls for environmental sustainability, resilience to climate change and disaster-risk reduction.

Conflict-affected areas in Northern Province targeted under PRRO 200452 will continue to receive WFP assistance. Disaster-prone areas in Eastern, Central and Uva provinces will also be targeted for assistance.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT			
	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Component 1 – Nutrition	26 800	63 200	90 000
Treatment of MAM – children under 5	26 800	30 200	57 000
Treatment of MAM – PLW	-	33 000	33 000
Component 2 – School feeding	80 800	79 200	160 000
Component 3 – Resilience-building	11 280	12 720	24 000*
TOTAL	118 880	155 120	274 000

* Derived from 6,000 FFA participants receiving cash-based transfers and their households averaging four members.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

Component 1: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups

17. This component will support the Government's Multi-Sector Plan of Action for Nutrition to reduce stunting and underweight without increasing overweight. Treatment of MAM through targeted supplementary feeding will be integrated into health services in areas with high malnutrition¹¹ and commitment to long-term national investment. This activity is designed to reach 57,000 children aged 6–59 months and 33,000 PLW.
18. CP 200866 will support the Government in addressing micronutrient deficiencies. WFP will provide nutrition education for groups of women and men and will support the Government in promoting fortified and nutritious foods.
19. WFP will provide technical support for the Ministry of Health to guarantee the quality and quantity of *Thripasha*, a locally fortified blended food for children and pregnant and lactating women. CP 200866 will involve distribution and post-distribution monitoring, and WFP will support capacity development in the *Thripasha* production plant. Analysis of the supply chain will indicate opportunities for commercializing the supplement.
20. The nutrition-support programme will target districts in Northern, Uva and Central provinces with high rates of wasting. Targeted supplementary feeding will utilize SuperCereal for pregnant and lactating women and SuperCereal Plus for treating MAM among children aged 6-59 months.
21. The nutrition component will be implemented in partnership with the Government. WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO will assist the Government in scaling up nutrition interventions. WFP is supporting a nationwide baseline nutrition survey of schoolchildren and pregnant and lactating women by Sri Lanka's Medical Research Institute.

¹¹ Jaffna, Mullaitivu and Killinochchi districts in Northern Province; Badulla and Moneragala districts in Uva Province; and Trincomalee district in Eastern Province.

Component 2: School feeding

22. After partial hand-over to the Government, CP 200866 will continue this activity in Northern province, the most food-insecure region. The school feeding component will provide daily nutritious meals for 160,000 schoolchildren to address hunger and increase attendance and retention. Each child will receive a WFP ration of rice, oil and pulses, with a complementary government contribution of vegetables.
23. In support of the Government's commitment to sustainable home-grown school feeding, WFP initiated a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshop¹² to collect and share data on nutrition-related educational policies and institutions. The resulting recommendation for a road map to a sustainable and efficient national school feeding policy is being pursued; WFP will assist the Government in selecting clusters of schools to test delivery models.
24. There is significant diversity in that school meals may be cooked in schools, provided by outside caterers, or consist of only a cup of milk. During CP 200866, WFP will support the Government in formulating a national school feeding policy with harmonized objectives, distribution practices and meal menu types, and will provide technical assistance to integrate home-grown school feeding into the national policy. In collaboration with FAO, WFP will assist partners in formulating guidelines and training national staff in monitoring and evaluation (M&E).
25. WFP will ensure the equal participation of men and women in school feeding management committees and will support women in attaining leadership positions. WFP will also advocate for women and men in these committees to be trained in leadership by partners.

Component 3: Resilience-building to reduce risk and vulnerability to shocks

26. This component will focus on disaster-prone and food-insecure areas in Northern, Uva, Eastern and Central provinces, and will support community-driven interventions such as environmental conservation, land rehabilitation and water harvesting. The most vulnerable households will benefit from livelihood diversification through asset creation and training in marketable skills.¹³ WFP will work with the Government on the Consolidated Livelihoods Exercise for Analysing Resilience approach and use of the Food Security Atlas to identify the most vulnerable communities. Results of the exercise are being used in consultations to identify livelihood-sensitive activities. Lessons learned will be used to enhance community engagement and design FFA activities.
27. Emergency preparedness and response activities will be scaled up to address disaster risk reduction requirements. WFP will help the Government to improve disaster risk management and will work with UNDP and FAO on disaster risk reduction and climate-change adaptation. Responding to food insecurity requires rigorous indicators for assessment. WFP will continue to provide technical assistance for the Government's Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute, focusing on food-security assessment, monitoring and identification of food-insecure areas and households. These tools will be incorporated into the next CP in 2018.
28. Asset-creation activities will benefit men and women through: i) the construction and upgrading of access roads; ii) land reclamation; iii) use of water catchment technology; iv) mangrove planting to mitigate the risk of damage from rising sea levels; and v) repair of

¹² <http://saber.worldbank.org/index.cfm>

¹³ These include handicraft, dry-season gardening, food processing and animal husbandry.

water tanks. WFP and its partners will consult with communities to design activities around women's roles and ensure equal opportunities for men and women without adding to the burden on women.

29. Targeted communities will receive assistance for the duration of CP 200866 to maximize its benefits. This approach differs from previous food-for-work activities characterized by short-term assistance over a wide area. The Government's environmental authority will screen asset-creation proposals to ensure that the approved activities will not have adverse environmental effects.
30. Cash-based transfers will be used in resilience-building asset-creation activities; the country office has found this approach to be viable. A financial assessment in 2014 rated Sri Lanka's capacity for scaling up cash-based transfers as "medium". Financial-sector risks were classified as "medium" or "low". A WFP feedback survey of cash transfers revealed that beneficiaries prefer cash. Integrated markets, reasonable price stability, trader competitiveness, strong banking infrastructure and increased use of mobile telephones support the use of cash-based interventions.
31. Cash will be transferred through banks or mobile telephone companies. The transfer value will be equivalent to the market value of a standard WFP food basket of rice, pulses and oil. The daily transfer value is USD 0.38 per beneficiary, which is less than the daily wage for unskilled workers to prevent competition in the labour market; it is, however, sufficient to cover the basic food needs of a family of four.
32. WFP will support the Government in addressing gender inequalities in access to employment and control of productive assets.
33. A gender analysis in the last quarter of 2015 will inform the selection of beneficiaries and asset-creation activities. WFP will ensure that women and men participate equally in identifying and accessing resilience-building activities and assets, with special consideration of their particular needs.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/CASH-BASED TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)

	Component 1 – Nutrition		Component 2 – School feeding	Component 3 – Resilience-building
	Treatment of children under 5 – MAM	PLW		
Rice			75	
Pulses			35	
Vegetable oil			15	
SuperCereal		200		
SuperCereal Plus	200			
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)				0.38
Total	200	200	125	0.38
Total kcal/day	820	760	525	2 114
% kcal from protein	32	28	12	9
% kcal from fat	18	12	16	12
No. of feeding days per year or per month	30	30	21	30

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT*						
		Component 1 – Nutrition		Component 2 – School feeding	Component 3 – Resilience-building	Total
		Treatment of children under 5 – MAM	PLW			
Rice	<i>mt</i>			5 040		5 040
	<i>USD</i>			2 560 320		2 560 320
Pulses	<i>mt</i>			2 352		2 352
	<i>USD</i>			2 704 800		2 704 800
Vegetable oil	<i>mt</i>			1 008		1 008
	<i>USD</i>			819 504		819 504
SuperCereal	<i>mt</i>		1 188			1 188
	<i>USD</i>		510 840			510 840
SuperCereal Plus	<i>mt</i>	1 368				1 368
	<i>USD</i>	1 287 280				1 287 280
TOTAL	<i>mt</i>	1 368	1 188	8 400		10 956
	<i>USD</i>	1 287 280	510 840	6 084 624		7 882 744
Cash-based transfers (<i>USD</i>)					4 468 800	4 468 800
Capacity development and augmentation (<i>USD</i>)						553 173
TOTAL (<i>USD</i>)		287 280	510 840	6 084 624	4 468 800	12 904 717
% of total requirements**		10	4	47	35	100

* Amounts reflect transfer value only, not full-cost recovery.

** The value of food allocated to each component as a percentage of the total.

PROGRAMME AND RISK MANAGEMENT

34. WFP has not encountered significant political or logistical constraints in Sri Lanka. United Nations agencies maintain strong relationships with the new Government, which took office in January 2015.

Programmatic Risks

35. WFP has not encountered exploitation or abuse of women and children in Sri Lanka. Nonetheless, CP 200866 will mainstream protection by monitoring beneficiary contact. WFP will raise awareness among cooperating partners of their legal and ethical responsibilities to beneficiaries. Assessments of protection issues and gender-based violence will be incorporated into gender analysis. WFP continuously assesses risks and mitigation measures related to cash transfers, and has developed a risk register. Additional women food monitors will be recruited.

36. In line with standard procedures, local food purchases will be prioritized as long as prices are competitive. Resilience-building activities will provide cash, but in view of the country's functioning markets and availability of locally produced foods, no market distortion is foreseen. Monitoring and accountability mechanisms will minimize misuse of cash transfers. The parties providing cash will be monitored for compliance, and WFP will develop the capacities of government counterparts to handle cash transfers in a transparent manner.
37. In the event that *Thripasha* does not meet international standards, WFP will continue to procure SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus until *Thripasha* reaches adequate nutritional and quality standards.
38. The Government will take responsibility for food purchased internationally when it arrives at ports. It will assume responsibility for local purchases at the point of delivery and during storage and delivery to beneficiaries. The Government has the capacities for reporting and monitoring to ensure proper utilization and accountability.

Contextual Risks

39. The political environment in Sri Lanka has not constrained the provision of assistance, even during the conflict that ended in 2009. The country is now experiencing peace and stability and free elections. Security risks are minimal, and there are no political risks in addressing hunger and malnutrition.
40. Natural disasters are a major contextual risk. The current CP supports resilience-building among people who are vulnerable to disasters, but action will be taken to mitigate their effects. WFP will work with the Ministry of Disaster Management and other institutions to develop a national response plan and implement a disaster risk reduction strategy. WFP will encourage the Government to implement early-warning systems and readiness measures in disaster-prone areas.

Institutional Risks

41. To ensure funding and donor support, the country office will augment its capacities to implement CP 200866 in line with the resourcing strategy, and will enhance M&E to provide donors with robust data on performance indicators. WFP will build the capacities of its staff in nutrition, vulnerability analysis and other areas, and will enhance the capacities of partners in planning, delivery, monitoring and management of various transfer modalities.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

42. A robust monitoring system will be set up to ensure effective implementation and support the development of government monitoring capacities for the future. Field monitors will collect and analyse data through regular on-site and household post-distribution monitoring. Cooperating partners will report on programme implementation and outputs, and joint monitoring activities will enhance government ownership. Gender analysis using WFP guidelines will be an integral part of M&E. An M&E plan for capacity development and augmentation will be implemented.

43. A real-time data collection and management system has been introduced that uses tablet computers and an online server accessible to all staff: this will provide immediate access to data and facilitate coordinated responses. Findings, trends, achievements and challenges will be reported through monitoring reports and donor briefs.
44. The final evaluation of CP 200866, which will assess overall performance and achievement of results, will be complemented by a middle-income country strategic review in 2016 to assist in formulating the subsequent CP. Findings from these studies and lessons learned in implementation will guide future strategies.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Rice	5 040	2 560 320	
Pulses	2 352	2 704 800	
Vegetable oil	1 008	819 504	
SuperCereal	1 188	510 840	
SuperCereal Plus	1 368	1 287 280	
Total food	10 956	7 882 744	
External transport		297 880	
Landside transport, storage and handling			
Other direct operational costs – food		734 004	
Food and related costs¹		8 914 628	8 914 628
Cash-based transfers		4 468 800	
Related costs		154 880	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		4 623 680	4 623 680
Capacity development and augmentation		553 173	553 173
Direct operational costs			14 091 481
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			4 324 561
Total direct project costs			18 416 042
Indirect support costs (7 percent) ³			1 289 123
TOTAL WFP COSTS			19 705 165

¹ This is notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. 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 (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	1 235 176
General service staff	785 674
Subtotal	2 020 850
Recurring and other	769 447
Capital equipment	55 000
Security	314 268
Travel and transport	714 996
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	450 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 324 561

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	Women are given equal access during the formation of project management committees.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	Local authorities provide information and support on protection issues.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</p> <p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p>	
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 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</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>CSI (Food): percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</p> <p>CSI (Food): percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>CSI (Asset Depletion): percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p>	<p>No civil disturbances or natural disasters occur during the project period.</p> <p>No major pipeline breaks occur.</p> <p>Sufficient funding is available.</p> <p>Implementation capacity and infrastructure are available at target locations.</p> <p>Communities and local authorities are committed to planning, building and maintaining assets.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
	<p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <p>CSI (food): percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p> <p>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p>	
<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Counterpart and partner organizations provide adequate technical support.</p>
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
<p>Outcome 4.1</p> <p>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>MAM treatment default rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</p> <p>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</p> <p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p>	<p>No sharing of the food items takes place.</p> <p>Sufficient non-food items are available to support implementation of activities.</p> <p>No major pipeline breaks occur.</p> <p>Sufficient funding is available.</p> <p>Cooperating partners provide accurate treatment performance data.</p> <p>Funding is available to measure MAM treatment coverage.</p>





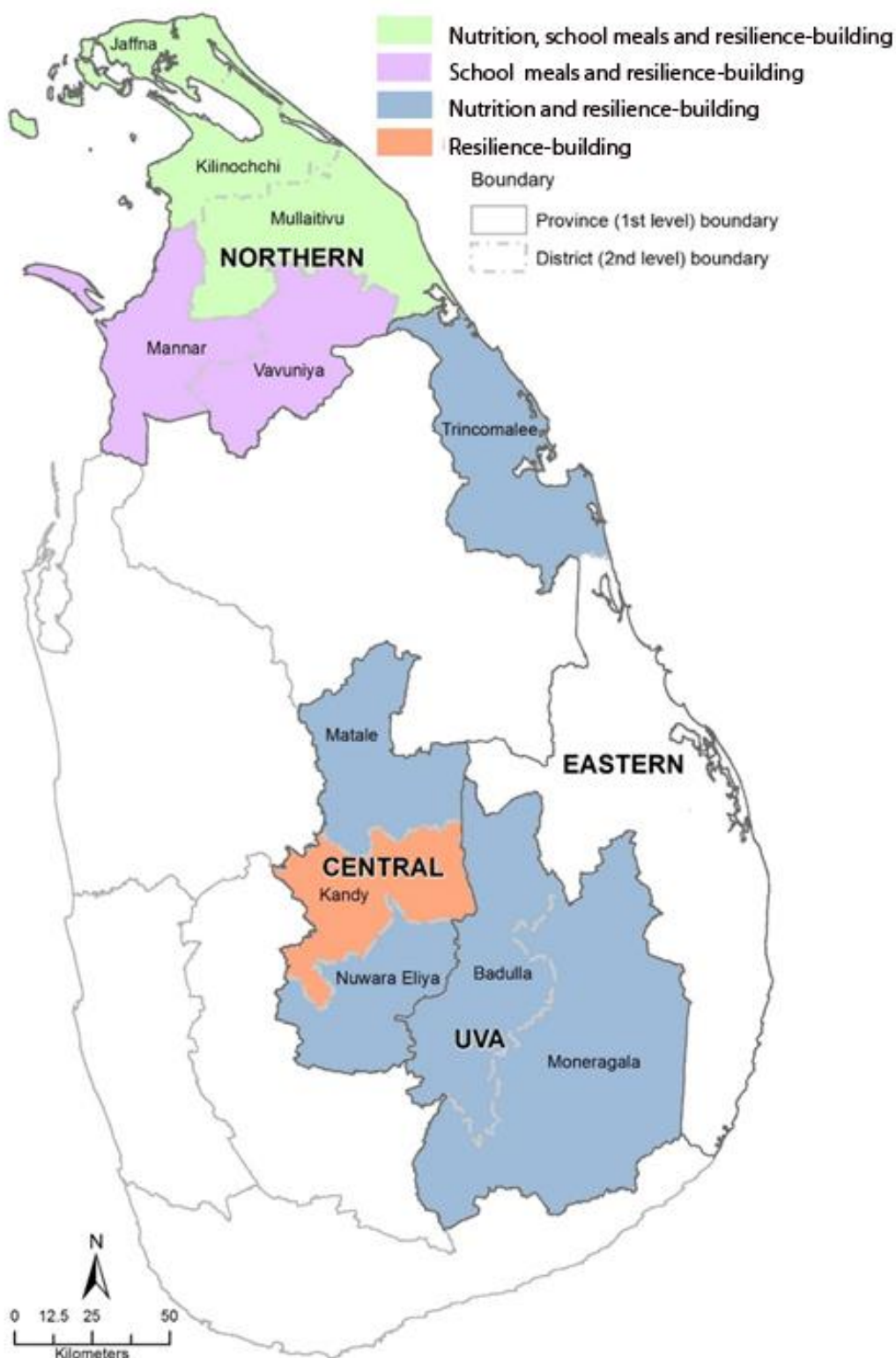
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 4.2 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<p>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index Production capacity of locally produced supplementary food (<i>Thripasha</i>) at improved quality</p>	<p>The Government is committed to taking over and scaling up the school feeding programme. Funding is available to measure the indicator.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.3 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<p>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools</p>	<p>The Government and other partners are able to provide complementary resources. The Government continues investing in human resources and materials in schools. No major pipeline breaks occur. Sufficient funding is available. Cooperating partners provide accurate data on schools.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 4.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 4.2 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	<p>Communities have the capacity to implement activities.</p>
<p>Output 4.3 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance, nutrition and food security systems, including food security information systems</p>	<p>Number of national assessments/data collection exercises in which food security and nutrition were integrated with WFP support</p>	<p>The Government makes appropriate staff available for capacity development activities.</p>
<p>Output 4.4 National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data</p> <p>Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p>	<p>The Government makes appropriate staff available for capacity development activities.</p>
<p>Output 4.5 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	



ANNEX III

Sri Lanka Country Programme (2016–2017) – CP 200866



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

CP	country programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization