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**Executive Board  
Third Regular Session**

**Rome, 22–26 October 2001**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

***For approval***



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## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION— SRI LANKA 10067.0 (former WIS no. 6152.01)

### Food Assistance to Conflict-affected People in Sri Lanka

Number of beneficiaries	217,030
Duration of project	36 months (1 January 2002–31 December 2004)

Cost (United States dollars)	
Total food cost	11,812,210
Total cost to WFP	17,898,551
Total cost to Government	18,062,133
Total cost	35,960,684

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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.

Director, Regional Bureau Asia (ODB):

Mr J. Powell

Liaison Officer, ODB:

Mr K. Sato

tel.: 066513-2383

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Supervisor, Meeting Servicing and Distribution Unit (tel.: 066513-2328).



# Executive Summary

The human suffering and displacement arising from 18 years of armed conflict in Sri Lanka are considerable. It is estimated that more than 62,000 lives have been lost. Of the approximately two million people living in the northeast, more than 800,000 have been displaced and continue to bear the brunt of destruction and tremendous physical and psychological hardship. In addition, local host communities have been adversely affected by supporting large numbers of displaced people with limited resources.

The general condition of the conflict-affected people continues to be difficult in terms of food security, livelihood opportunities, nutrition and access to basic services. The Government maintains an administrative presence in all the conflict-affected areas, including the uncleared areas.<sup>1</sup> It has declared its commitment to addressing the humanitarian situation, but some of the basic needs of the conflict-affected people, including food requirements, remain only partially met. Among the displaced, the most vulnerable are those recently displaced and those residing in restrictive welfare centres. Female-headed households (FHHs) are particularly vulnerable. Many children have been traumatized by years in overcrowded camps, with inadequate shelter and little access to health and educational services. Underweight rates of 50 percent are common for conflict-affected children.

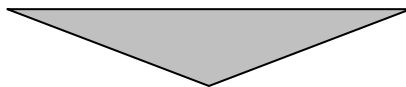
WFP has been assisting internally displaced people (IDPs) in Sri Lanka since 1992. The core objective of the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is to provide food assistance to cover the food gap of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people. This objective will entail the delivery of relief food rations to the most vulnerable IDPs and the execution of recovery activities, complementing government efforts in resettlement/relocation programmes aimed at restoring self-reliance. The strategy of the PRRO is (i) to support peace-building initiatives through recovery activities that concentrate on food-for-work (FFW) schemes targeting new settlement sites, and (ii) to provide a safety net for conflict-affected people through community-based schemes. An expanded supplementary feeding programme, complemented by nutrition education to be provided by partners, will be implemented to meet the needs of children 6–36 months old and expectant and nursing mothers. This will help ameliorate the high malnutrition levels among the conflict-affected people. Vocational skills development and the provision of essential non-food inputs for income-generating activities will enhance livelihood opportunities and promote greater self-reliance. Food will also be used as an incentive to increase children's participation in psychosocial programmes, which provide basic catch-up schooling and counselling services. The envisaged nutritional support programme and food-for-work schemes in conflict-affected areas will be implemented in parallel with WFP Country Programme activities in the areas not affected by the conflict.

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<sup>1</sup> Areas not controlled by the Government.



## Draft Decision



The Board approves PRRO Sri Lanka 10067.0—Food Assistance to Conflict-affected People in Sri Lanka (WFP/EB.3/2001/9-B/1).



## CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

### Context of the Crisis

1. The armed conflict in Sri Lanka has caused the loss of more than 62,000 lives since 1982. Areas not under government control are generally termed as “uncleared areas”. The area north of the town of Vavuniya as far as Jaffna—including all of the districts of Kilinochchi and Mulaitivu and large parts of the districts of Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya and Trincomalee—are uncleared. Isolated areas in the districts of Batticaloa and Ampara in the east of the island (see map in Annex III) are also conflict affected. The conflict is a combination of conventional armed conflict with set-piece battles (mainly in southern Jaffna) and intermittent guerrilla operations in the east.
2. It is estimated that approximately two million people island-wide are directly affected by the conflict. While effects of the conflict have permeated all aspects of Sri Lankan life, the people of the north and east bear the brunt of destruction and have undergone more physical and psychological hardship. The worst cases of poverty and food insecurity in Sri Lanka are to be found among the conflict-affected communities, since the populations there are alienated from active participation in the national economy. The poor socio-economic conditions in conflict-affected areas are a product of damaged infrastructure—especially irrigation schemes and transport systems—inefficient local markets, loose links with the national economy and restrictions on the movement of inputs. Cultivation of large areas of arable land in the north and east has been widely abandoned, resulting in a decline in the local food supply and an increase in prices. Restrictions imposed on fishing—an important source of income for all the communities—have severely curtailed catches and incomes. Even more important, people’s ability to access food through gainful employment opportunities is severely curtailed as a result of depressed local economic conditions. All of these factors limit the capacity of vulnerable households to achieve sustainable food security.
3. In addition to poor physical conditions, conflict-affected areas suffer from inadequate levels of public services, particularly health services. The high malnutrition rates in conflict-affected areas attest to the severity of conditions: up to 50 percent of children are underweight, and UNICEF reports a three-fold increase in the incidence of low birth weight (currently at 23 percent).<sup>2</sup> Anaemia rates of 50 percent are not uncommon among women and adolescent girls.<sup>3</sup> Malnourished women in conflict-affected areas give birth to children whose start in life is compromised by their small size and weight. Malnutrition thus passes from one generation to the next.
4. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that more than 800,000 people are affected by direct displacement.<sup>4</sup> The conflict caused large and frequent displacements of people, in 1990, 1995, 1997 and, more recently, 1999/2000. It has led to the damage and destruction of infrastructure and, more important, to the loss of livelihoods. Government statistics reveal that 726,000 internally displaced

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, *State of Women and Children in Sri Lanka*, 1997.

<sup>3</sup> WFP-sponsored nutrition surveys conducted in 2001 indicate anaemia rates of 64 percent for Mannar and 56 percent for Vavuniya among expectant mothers.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR’s *Country Strategy for Sri Lanka, 2000-2001*.



persons receive food assistance,<sup>5</sup> including 550,000 who reside with friends and relatives. The remainder, approximately 176,000, live in 350 government-run welfare centres.

5. With an increasing number of male casualties resulting from the conflict, the number of FHHs, which try to cope materially and psychologically, has increased significantly: over 20 percent of the households in conflict-affected areas are headed by women.<sup>6</sup>
6. Eighteen years of conflict have caused widespread psychosocial trauma among vulnerable groups, especially children. A whole generation has grown up knowing only conflict. Displaced children are particularly at risk because of prolonged conditions of homelessness, being orphaned, poor education and health facilities, frequent loss of possessions and violence-induced trauma. Many are deprived of a normal childhood and the basic conditions for growth and development in the formative years of their lives.
7. WFP has been providing relief food assistance to internally displaced families in government-run welfare centres since 1992. In 2000, under PRRO 6152, some 13,000 tons of food were distributed to 77,000 beneficiaries, of whom 52 percent were women. The PRRO target group comprises the most vulnerable displaced persons in welfare centres (73,000 out of 176,000 residents in all welfare centres) and 4,000 resettling/relocating beneficiaries. In addition to providing relief assistance, the current phase of the PRRO has extended assistance to resettlement activities and enhanced self-reliance through partnerships with other agencies. The PRRO includes a supplementary feeding programme in welfare centres to safeguard the nutritional status of all children under 5 and that of expectant and nursing mothers. Skills training and the provision of essential non-food inputs aim at creating improved self-reliance opportunities for conflict-affected people.
8. With recent government policies that promote resettlement/relocation, there are now further opportunities to establish more durable solutions that will enhance self-reliance. In line with this, the WFP review mission (May 2000) recommended closer collaboration with partners to provide a more comprehensive package of assistance and encourage resettlement/relocation efforts, sustained by activities aimed at increasing livelihood opportunities.

## Situation Analysis

9. The people directly affected by the conflict in Sri Lanka comprise the following groups:
  - displaced people, both those resident in welfare centres and those living with friends or relatives;
  - resettled/relocated families starting new livelihoods;
  - the local population in conflict areas; and
  - inhabitants of uncleared areas.
10. The most vulnerable people are the displaced. Multiple displacements have been the norm rather than the exception, and the majority of people in Vavuniya, Mannar, Trincomalee and Jaffna districts have been forced to move an average of three to four times. With each move their capacity to cope is weakened through the sale of assets, the loss of hard-won employment opportunities and increasing indebtedness. Participatory

<sup>5</sup>The Government does not provide an overall estimate of the number of displaced but only those receiving food assistance—source CGES as of 1 March 2001.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR 2000, Survey in Vavuniya and Madhu. Female-heads of household include widows and separated and abandoned women whose husbands have “disappeared”.



rural appraisals in WFP-assisted welfare centres<sup>7</sup> found that these factors were less visible among longer-term displaced persons in Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura and Puttalam districts.

11. The most disadvantaged among conflict-affected people are typically female heads of household. Confronted with heavy economic strains as family life collapses and social support systems are rendered helpless, female household heads are forced to assume extra responsibilities, including taking up activities that have so far been considered in the male domain. Within FHHs, widows are particularly at risk. Not only have they lost the economic and social support of their husbands, but in many cases they must also simultaneously come to terms with a socially stigmatized position.<sup>8</sup> Widows also continue to suffer from various forms of social exclusion resulting from their widowhood.

### **Displaced People in Welfare Centres**

12. The majority of the 176,000 displaced people residing in welfare centres are long-term residents; some have been there for ten years. These longer-term displaced families generally have access to some limited productive employment. They are typically engaged in seasonal agricultural labour, fishing, fuelwood collection and urban labour such as rice milling. Nearly 100,000 displaced people in welfare centres are able to survive with CGES (Commissioner General for Essential Services) rations, since they are able to contribute to meeting their basic food needs.
13. Shorter-term residents (approximately 52,000), especially recently displaced families, are less able to find employment and are therefore unable to complement the CGES rations. Similarly, residents of restrictive welfare centres, where security conditions and a pass system limit freedom of movement and options for casual employment, face difficulties in meeting some of their food needs. These centres are often overcrowded, with poor water and sanitation facilities.

### **Displaced People Living with Friends or Relatives**

14. The majority of displaced people (approximately 550,000) live with friends or relatives. Most are registered with district/divisional secretaires and receive CGES dry rations. They are freer to move around in search of employment and are therefore better off than residents in welfare centres. However, because of the nature of their diffusion and lower visibility, it is more difficult to target them specifically for recovery assistance programmes. They typically have less access to assistance programmes than do welfare-centre residents, and the most vulnerable families among them can easily be missed by assistance programmes aimed at restoring self-reliance.

### **Resettled Communities**

15. Until recently, government assistance to resettlement was confined to resettling people in the areas from which they were displaced. People displaced from other districts were largely confined to living in welfare centres. Past resettlement programmes provided only very basic infrastructure and did little to promote opportunities for initiating economic activities. As a result, resettled families unable to support themselves were included in the

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<sup>7</sup> In 2001 WFP carried out participatory rapid appraisals among the WFP beneficiaries in Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura and Puttalam, identifying needs and specific interventions.

<sup>8</sup> Danish Refugee Council, May 2000.



national Samurdhi welfare programme. These families continue to depend on relief assistance because they have not been able to sustain themselves.

16. The Government has recently given high priority to relocation—settling people from outside the district—and temporary resettlement programmes. This new approach gives much greater scope for promoting activities that will encourage greater self-reliance and establish improved livelihoods.

### 📌 **Local Population**

17. Communities bordering conflict areas suffer from damaged infrastructure, inadequate basic services such as health and education, and limited economic opportunities. These communities typically host the majority of IDPs, thus putting additional pressure on their own limited resources and stretching already inadequate public services. Even though government programmes are implemented in these areas, the flow of resources to invest or even to maintain these services has been intermittent.

### 📌 **Uncleared Areas**

18. Successive WFP missions have observed that the areas not under government control are characterized by a different set of conditions: greater restriction on movement of goods and people, a depressed local economy, inefficient market systems, logistical bottlenecks and limited basic essential services. Local food production is limited because agricultural infrastructure has been neglected for nearly two decades and the supply of agricultural inputs, such as urea fertilizer, has been curtailed for security reasons. The export of produce to cleared areas is subject to strict controls and unofficial taxation. Even though the Government maintains regular delivery of CGES food rations to the uncleared areas, there is no agreement on the number of people living in those areas or the number requiring relief assistance. A WFP/CARE Livelihood Survey confirmed that the general health situation, education levels and economic opportunities, including access to food, remain very limited and that the inhabitants of the uncleared areas are highly vulnerable.<sup>9</sup>

## Government Recovery Policies and Programmes

19. The Government provides assistance throughout the island to civilians affected by the conflict. Currently, the Government is undertaking a broad-based Relief, Rehabilitation, and Reconciliation (RRR) framework to coordinate related efforts in conflict-affected areas. The framework aims to provide a common direction and basis for effective assistance to conflict-affected communities. It will help strengthen Sri Lanka's capacity to guarantee the basic needs of conflict-affected people, rebuild productive lives where feasible and guide efforts for reconciliation and partnership across ethnic lines as a basis for sustainable development.
20. Under the management of the Commissioner General of Essential Services, the Government provides relief food assistance to all displaced persons, maintaining administrative capacity in the uncleared areas in order to provide basic services and essential food commodities. Displaced families with monthly earnings of less than Rs1,500 (about US\$18), similar to the official level for receipt of assistance through the national Samurdhi welfare system, are eligible for a CGES food package consisting of dry rations. Currently, 726,000 people receive CGES dry rations. The CGES food package has a value of approximately Rs252 per person per month. A maximum of five members in any one

<sup>9</sup> WFP/CARE Livelihood Survey, August 2000.





family may receive the food package—for example, a family may receive up to Rs1,260 per month if it comprises five or more members. Since the CGES ration is money based, and has not been updated since its inception, it currently provides only 1,044 kcal per person per day, less than half the daily requirement. Hence, the CGES programme does not adequately meet the food requirements of the people most affected by the conflict.

21. The Government implements an island-wide supplementary feeding programme, which distributes a locally produced blended food, thriposha, to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under 5, in order to arrest malnutrition. However, production limitations—current production is sufficient to meet less than 40 percent of national requirements—keep the thriposha programme from being effective.
22. The Government provides the basic infrastructure to assist displaced people in resettling or relocating. It provides also a Unified Assistance Scheme (UAS) package amounting to Rs39,000 per family for resettlement and relocation. This includes a settling-in allowance, temporary shelter, a productive enterprise grant, permanent housing and an allocation for the purchase of small tools. However, the UAS has not been updated recently and is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of a resettling family. Recently, the Government announced plans to relocate and temporarily resettle all displaced people residing in Vavuniya welfare centres—4,500 families over a two-year period. This proposal would be replicated in Mannar the following year. The Government recognizes that, in addition to providing UAS and basic community infrastructure, there is a need to create an environment that is more conducive to people's achieving greater self-reliance: additional assistance packages are needed to promote more sustainable livelihoods. WFP will complement government efforts with food-assistance to resettled households.

## Rationale

23. Although there are government programmes in place to provide support to conflict-affected people, particularly through the provision of CGES rations and support to resettlement schemes, these are not sufficient to enable people affected by conflict particularly those who have been displaced by the conflict, to become fully self-reliant. The situation is particularly acute for those residing in restricted welfare centres. Consequently WFP relief food assistance will target displaced persons residing in welfare centres for whom government/CGES rations are inadequate and who are restricted in their ability to meet their basic food needs. Those receiving WFP assistance will not be entitled to the government/CGES rations. In addition, those who can be resettled or relocated will receive full food rations for the initial six months of the resettlement period while they construct shelters and clear land.
24. Recovery activities will cover the food gaps of conflict-affected people not residing in welfare centres. The main interventions will be:
  - nutritional support;
  - FFW schemes aimed at improving agricultural infrastructure and promoting asset creation; and
  - support to increase participation in psychosocial programmes.
25. Where feasible, WFP will support vocational training (including the provision of non-food inputs) for income-generating activities for women and especially female heads of household, both in and outside welfare centres. This will strengthen the self-reliance of the most vulnerable segment of the conflict-affected population.



26. The planned nutrition intervention and the FFW activities in conflict-affected areas mirror the activities planned under the WFP Country Programme 2002–2006 for districts not affected by the conflict and will be implemented by the same government partners. WFP interventions will thus be integrated throughout the country, promoting synergies in food assistance interventions.

## RECOVERY STRATEGY

27. Consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the PRRO strategy highlights the United Nations commitment to assist Sri Lanka by “providing emergency and humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected people and assisting in restoring the economic livelihood of adversely affected persons and providing support for efforts that contribute towards the establishment of peace and social harmony”.<sup>10</sup> The PRRO will support peace-building processes by helping to ameliorate the situation of those directly affected by the conflict in both cleared and uncleared areas, and support their efforts to become more self-reliant. By complementing government programmes to support resettlement and recovery, additional government resources will be available to expand resettlement/relocation schemes. The PRRO will provide:
- relief support to meet the food needs of most vulnerable displaced people in welfare centres;
  - support for up to six months during resettlement/relocation; and
  - support to recovery activities (e.g. vocational skills development and inputs for income-generating activities), especially those that are part of government resettlement programmes that aim to improve the self-reliance of those directly affected by the conflict.
28. In addition, WFP will make investments in human development through supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups, complemented by nutrition education programmes and food support to participants of psychosocial programmes. FFW schemes in resettlement programmes will provide a safety net for those who find difficulties in establishing themselves.
29. This two-pronged strategy of supporting relief and recovery activities is a result of the experience gained in the current phase of the PRRO and responds to the changing environment and beneficiary needs. It has re-targeted recovery assistance to the most vulnerable residents of welfare centres. This has implied a geographical shift of recovery activities northwards, closer to the conflict areas where the most vulnerable families are unable to contribute to their basic food needs. In order to increase the participation of children, food support to psychosocial programmes has been introduced. FFW schemes for recently resettled/relocated families focus on activities such as bush clearing, housing and constructing community infrastructure and access roads to new settlements.
30. It is proposed that the next phase of the PRRO cover a three-year period so that it can complement the government resettlement/relocation programme. The proposed PRRO expansion will parallel the initial three years of the proposed WFP Country Programme and the recently completed UNDAF (2002–2006).

<sup>10</sup> Sri Lanka United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2000.



31. During the three-year period of the PRRO, it is envisaged that the number of relief beneficiaries will decrease, since many will participate in the government resettlement/relocation programmes. WFP will monitor the situation continuously, and annual food needs assessments will review the need for re-targeting food assistance from relief to recovery components. The supplementary feeding component is expected to remain stable after the second year.

### Beneficiary Needs

32. A recently conducted Food Needs Assessment Mission (FNAM)<sup>11</sup> identified the following groups of conflict-affected people as being particularly vulnerable:
- **Female heads of households, particularly those with young children:** They are forced to undertake lower-paid jobs and often have to leave their children with friends or neighbours for long periods while they seek employment, which could last for weeks during the harvest season.
  - **Widows with no family members:** They have little income-earning potential and therefore fewer means to diversify their diet or cover essential non-food expenditures.
  - **Children under 5:** They are victims of poor feeding practices and limited health facilities and, for those living in welfare centres, of overcrowding and poor water and sanitation services
33. The FNAM emphasized that while long-term displaced people in welfare centres were able to obtain some employment opportunities and thereby contribute some portion of their basic food needs, families that had recently arrived and those living in restricted welfare centres faced a significant food gap, which remained unmet. For longer-term residents of welfare centres in Ampara, Mannar, Vavuniya and Trincomalee, relief food will be targeted to needs-based criteria, to meet between 75 and 100 percent of daily requirements.
34. Families in resettlement/relocation schemes are entitled to the UAS package and to land plots of around 0.1 to 0.2 ha for their homesteads. Since most villages are located in rural areas, most resettled families are able to find casual agricultural employment. A six-month food ration for the whole family is therefore deemed appropriate to cover the initial resettlement period and bridge the gap between the pre-harvest season, when food is scarce, and the next harvest, when household members are better able to find employment. Non-food inputs such as agricultural tools, improved seeds, water pumps and tractors are frequently requested by resettled families in order to improve agricultural productivity. Special programmes, including credit schemes and revolving loans and necessary non-food inputs, are also required to assist widows with income-generating activities. Under the current PRRO, these activities are being funded through bilateral arrangements. In addition, partnerships with UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within resettlement schemes have augmented assistance packages to these communities.<sup>12</sup>
35. Provision of vocational skills and inputs for income-generating activities will help to promote the self-reliance of vulnerable families and FHHs in welfare centres and among resettled/relocated families.

<sup>11</sup> Food Needs Assessment Mission, March 2001. The recommended strategy is in Annex II.

<sup>12</sup> An example of comprehensive collaboration is the resettlement scheme in Mannar, implemented by the Dutch NGO ZOA Refugee Care with government assistance, UNHCR and AusAid funding and WFP food-for-work activities.



36. The precarious nutrition situation among children in conflict-affected areas has been highlighted in various WFP-sponsored nutritional surveys.<sup>13</sup> The high malnutrition rates highlight the need for both wider coverage and more comprehensive nutrition programmes in conflict-affected areas and adjoining border areas where high malnutritional conditions prevail.

### The Role of Food Aid

37. Food assistance will have three immediate objectives:
- to support vulnerable groups that are unable to meet their basic food needs;
  - to provide supplementary food to women and children; and
  - to provide an incentive for beneficiaries' participation in psychosocial programmes.
38. FFW activities in resettlement/relocation schemes and in uncleared areas will provide a safety net while creating physical assets that will help strengthen household food security in the medium to long term.

### Programme Approaches

39. The PRRO places increased emphasis on:
- retargeting relief support to cover immediate food gaps;
  - creating self-reliance opportunities for vulnerable people;
  - giving greater priority to the most vulnerable groups, such as women, widows and children, including participants in psychosocial programmes;
  - focusing on areas where food needs are greatest, i.e. those districts directly affected by the conflict;
  - increasing the use of participatory approaches to identify women's special needs;
  - mobilizing additional resources locally;
  - building on partnerships and expanding joint programming in order to obtain both non-food inputs to support recovery activities, such as nutrition education for the supplementary feeding intervention, and physical inputs for resettlement schemes; and
  - ensuring that phase-out plans for food assistance are well integrated in community-based FFW activities.

### Risk Assessment

40. The potential risks likely to have the greatest impact on the effective implementation of recovery activities are a dramatic increase in the level of conflict or a localized intensification of conflict in targeted areas. Changes in government policy or support to the resettlement programme would also influence the viability of recovery activities.
41. Other factors that may affect implementation of the PRRO include:
- changes in the political climate that may lead to a decline in donor funding for assistance;

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<sup>13</sup>The 1999 WFP/MRI Nutritional Surveys have been followed up by new nutritional status surveys carried out with the Ministry of Health in welfare centres in Jaffna, Mannar, Vavuniya and Trincomalee in the first quarter of 2001. Results are expected soon.



- lack of partnership opportunities for project implementation at the grass-roots level; and
- difficulties or delays in obtaining the necessary security clearances for implementation in uncleared areas.

## Objectives and Goals

42. In line with WFP's Mission Statement, the primary goal of the PRRO is to improve the nutrition of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people, placing special emphasis on women and children. Through food and nutritional interventions integrated with community participation and joint programming, the PRRO will encourage the recovery of conflict-affected people.
43. The specific PRRO objectives are to:
- improve the nutritional status of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under 3 through nutritional support programmes;
  - ensure improved household food security of conflict-affected people, especially vulnerable groups unable to provide for their daily basic food needs;
  - create opportunities for improved self-reliance by providing vocational skills and inputs for income-generating programmes;
  - enhance household food security through rehabilitation of irrigation systems and improved access roads to markets through FFW schemes; and
  - facilitate integration among different ethnic groups by promoting FFW and training activities in which all groups participate.

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## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY COMPONENT

### Key Programme Components

44. The PRRO will continue the progress made in the current phase of retargeting food assistance to the most vulnerable families who are unable to meet their basic food needs. Interventions will concentrate on conflict-affected areas where food insecurity is most widespread.
45. The recovery activities under the PRRO are consistent with WFP's Enabling Development policy,<sup>14</sup> focusing on that policy's objectives 1 and 3: enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs; and make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets.

### Recovery Component

#### 📦 **Support Nutritional Improvement**

46. Based on the needs of conflict-affected communities and the recommendations made by the joint WFP/World Health Organization (WHO) mother and child nutrition assessment,<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Enabling Development, WFP/EB.A/99/4-A, April 1999.

<sup>15</sup> WFP Mission Report 2001.



the existing WFP-supported supplementary feeding programme for children and expectant and nursing mothers in welfare centres and in Jaffna will be progressively expanded to other affected districts. The expanded programme will target all children aged 6–36 months and expectant and nursing mothers. Initially the programme will focus on conflict-affected districts with the highest incidence of malnutrition and where current coverage of the Government's thriposha programme is limited because of the constrained local production capacity. Based on the above premises, therefore, the current supplementary programme, operational in welfare centres only, will be extended, with the aim of reducing malnutrition rates—currently at over 50 percent for children in conflict-affected areas—within the PRRO period. In the first year, this activity will be introduced into Vavuniya and Mannar districts, with subsequent expansion into Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara districts. WFP's blended food will replace the Government's thriposha programme, which will in turn be available for use in other districts. It is foreseen that the WFP programme will be extended into the uncleared areas at a later date, depending on accessibility and implementation capacity. As shown in Table 3, annual food requirements will progressively increase, from 14,195 tons to 21,647 tons over the life of the project, primarily because of the expansion of the supplementary feeding programme, which will cover all eight of the conflict-affected northeastern districts, including other border districts, during the second year of the PRRO.

47. WFP blended food will be distributed through the various health clinics, as is currently done by the Government's thriposha programme, implemented by the Ministry of Health (MoH). The proposed expansion of the supplementary feeding programme into the northeastern districts will be contingent on the presence of a nutrition education programme similar to the ongoing UNICEF-supported Participatory Nutrition Improvement Programme (PNIP), which is collaborating with the WFP Country Programme in other parts of the country. Under PNIP, young volunteer women from local communities are trained in basic health and nutrition and are responsible for educating 20 families on improved nutritional/health practices. The local health/nutrition officers will monitor the progress of the volunteers who provide the training.

### **Promote Self-reliance**

48. Families that are resettling/relocating will be able to participate in FFW activities aimed at establishing new community facilities in villages and communities. Participants in such schemes will receive family FFW rations. While direct counterparts will be local authorities and NGOs, WFP's existing close collaboration with UNHCR with regard to assisting government resettlement activities will continue. Participatory approaches will be utilized to identify the needs of each community, but it is anticipated that the main FFW activities will include clearing land, maintaining and constructing village and access roads, building houses and community infrastructure and rehabilitating irrigation tanks. Special attention will be paid to the needs of women, as previous studies have shown that their interests differ significantly from those of men—they opt more for water and sanitation facilities and the construction of pre-schools. Women's rural development societies (WRDS), representing the interests of all women in a village, will be encouraged to include more displaced women in their programmes and to extend assistance to the newer settlement sites.
49. Other FFW schemes will involve local host communities and will provide a food safety net for the poorer and more vulnerable families. These activities will typically involve rehabilitation of irrigation tanks and improvement of roads linking villages to markets. The FFW programmes aim at creating more integration between displaced people and the host population. An improved road link also helps to enhance social interactions between



different groups and assists, in a small way, ongoing reconciliation efforts in conflict-affected areas. Based on accessibility and implementation capacity, and subject to the necessary clearances being obtained, it is foreseen that similar FFW activities will be implemented in the uncleared areas.

### ✧ *Provide Vocational Skills Training and Inputs for Income-generating Activities*

50. The existing pilot programmes of vocational skills training and inputs for income-generating activities will be expanded to create improved employment opportunities for those affected by the conflict. These will include residents in welfare centres, displaced people living with friends and relatives, those in new settlement schemes and particularly vulnerable groups from the local host community. Female heads of household and widows will participate in special programmes intended to increase their livelihood opportunities through training, small credit schemes and revolving loans for activities such as food preservation, home-gardens and small livestock projects.
51. Skills training will be tailored to ensure that the skills provided for both men and women are those most in demand in the new villages. Participatory appraisals already completed show that there is scope for training in activities such as carpentry, masonry, electric wiring and water pump and tractor repair. Subsequent provision of revolving loans and credit schemes by community-based organizations (CBOs) will enable participants to put their skills into practice and generate some income. Giving increased responsibilities to CBOs will ensure greater participation by women, local capacity-building and a greater sense of ownership and will assist with improved community integration efforts. Although it is expected that most of the required funds for these activities will be forthcoming through partnerships with bilateral and other external agencies, modest allocation has been made both for training (US\$120,000) and non-food inputs (US\$275,000) for WFP support to these activities. WFP will, however, continue to foster partnerships and local funding in order to boost these resources.

### ✧ *Provide Food Support for Psychosocial Programmes*

52. Food will be provided to participants who attend training sessions in psychosocial programmes. The provision of family food rations will provide an incentive for families to send their traumatized children to programmes that provide special counselling and remedial education classes. The majority of beneficiaries are orphans and children from FHHs. The current WFP food assistance covering 500 participants under a joint psychosocial programme with the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and Doctors without Borders (MSF) in Vavuniya will be expanded during the PRRO period.

### Relief Component

53. WFP relief food rations will be distributed to welfare centre residents who are unable to cover their basic daily food needs. These distributions will take place in the districts of Mannar, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Ampara, and any other badly affected areas identified by the Government and WFP, at those welfare centres where no government/CGES rations are being distributed to residents, in order to ensure that there is no duplication of rations. Based on the recently concluded FNAM, WFP relief food ration levels will cover 75 to 100 percent of the beneficiaries' daily calorie requirements. The level of rations will be subject to annual food needs assessments by WFP and the Government and will be adjusted accordingly.



54. Relief rations for families during the resettlement/relocation period will ensure that families' food needs are covered for six months to allow them to establish themselves in the new areas and seek employment opportunities until the next harvest.
55. In both cases relief food rations will continue to be distributed to the senior female family member. All PRRO beneficiaries will have photo identity cards indicating the name of the woman as the food recipient and the specific family entitlements.

### Beneficiaries, Needs and the Food Basket

56. The estimated number of beneficiaries will increase from 106,370 to 217,030, primarily because of the expanded supplementary feeding component. The share of female beneficiaries is estimated to increase by 17 percent from the current caseload (see Table 2). The rations and food requirements by component are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1: DAILY FOOD RATIONS PER COMPONENT\*

PRRO components	Rice	Pulses	Sugar	Salt	CSB**
	(grams per day)				
<b>Relief</b>					
Relief support	450	50	20	5	
<b>Recovery</b>					
Nutritional improvement			10		100
Self-reliance***	2 250	250	100		
Psychosocial programmes	2 250	250	100		

\*Food rations in all components include coconut oil supplied by the Government.

\*\*Corn-soya blend

\*\*\*Family rations per day

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Components/no. of beneficiaries	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%
<b>Relief support</b>	52 000		43 000		37 000	
(of which female beneficiaries)	28 600	55	23 650	56	20 350	56
<b>Support nutritional improvement</b>						
1. Supplementary feeding	37 000		126 550		126 550	
(of which female beneficiaries)	24 150	65	83 270	66	83 270	66
2. Nutrition education	370		1 747		0	
(of which female beneficiaries)	370	100	1 747	100	0	
<b>Promote self-reliance (FFW)</b>	15 000		34 000		50 000	
(of which female beneficiaries)	6 750	45	16 660	49	26 000	52
<b>Provide training and inputs</b>						
1. Vocational skills training	800		1 100		1 140	
(of which female beneficiaries)	680	85	900	82	1 000	88
2. Inputs for income-generation	700		850		840	





(of which female beneficiaries)	620	88	700	82	650	77
<b>Support psychosocial programmes</b>	500		900		1 500	
(of which female beneficiaries)	350	70	500	56	900	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>106 370</b>		<b>208 147</b>		<b>217 030</b>	
<b>(of which female beneficiaries)</b>	<b>61 520</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>127 427</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>132 170</b>	<b>61</b>

TABLE 3: COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS BY YEAR

Commodities	2002	2003	2004	Total
Rice	10 935	12 620	14 337	<b>37 892</b>
Pulses	1 215	1 402	1 593	<b>4 210</b>
Sugar	619	1 015	1 095	<b>2 729</b>
Salt	94	77	67	<b>238</b>
CSB	1 332	4 556	4 556	<b>10 444</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 195</b>	<b>19 670</b>	<b>21 648</b>	<b>55 513</b>

### Selection of Activities

57. Priority will be given to recovery activities consistent with the criteria outlined in the WFP Enabling Development policy, which stresses the link between short-term food consumption and long-term asset creation. In activity selection, the first identification process will utilize beneficiary participatory methods. Existing welfare centre committees, with 60-percent female membership, will play an active role in the selection and implementation of activities for welfare-centre residents. Special programmes for income-generating activities, with appropriate non-food inputs, will be expanded for widows and female heads of household.
58. Regular joint consultations with appropriate government authorities, United Nations agencies such as UNHCR and UNICEF, NGOs and CBOs will be maintained to ensure mutual support and consistency in assessing needs, identifying interventions and implementing strategies.

### Activity Approval Mechanism

59. The Project Steering Committee headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Social Services will review performance and provide direction for project activities. The existing committee membership will be adjusted to include new government partners such as the Ministry of North Development and Tamil Affairs, the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the East, and the Ministry of Health. Additional government implementing partners, such as the Department for Agrarian Development and the Provincial Roads Department, will participate in the Project Steering Committee when needed. Partner United Nations agencies or NGOs will be invited to attend joint programming sessions.

### Institutional Arrangements and Selection of Partners

60. The current government counterpart, the Department of Social Services (DSS) of the Ministry of Social Services, will remain the main counterpart as well as the implementing agency for the relief component of the PRRO in cleared areas. A project management unit,



headed by a full-time Project Coordinator at the level of Deputy Director and an assistant supported by administrative staff, will manage relief distribution. At the field level, divisional secretaries, assisted by social services officers and *grama niladaris* (village heads), will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the relief programme in welfare centres.

61. Welfare centre committees, including at least three women in the total of five members, have received training in leadership programmes. The committees ensure that food distribution is accurate and timely and they follow up with relevant local authorities on matters pertaining to living conditions in welfare centres, such as the provision of water and sanitation facilities. These committees will also function as project implementers in the identification and supervision of vocational skills training and inputs for income-generating activities.
62. While overall implementation and reporting of the recovery component in the north will rest with Ministry of North Development and Tamil Affairs and in the east with the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the East, resettlement activities will invariably involve other partners with a stronger field presence. Depending on the planned activities, recovery activities will engage partners such as the Department for Agrarian Development for rehabilitation of irrigation tanks, or other FFW partners, such as the Provincial Road Department Authority for improving rural access roads.
63. The current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between WFP and UNHCR already covers the responsibilities of each agency with regard to assistance to government resettlement and relocation schemes. The joint collaboration has already translated into sharing data on village profiles and nutritional survey results and strengthening local government capacity for improved information management on the humanitarian situation, designing intervention strategies and implementation plans for a more comprehensive package of assistance to conflict-affected people to achieve more durable solutions.
64. The existing WFP partnerships with international/national NGOs for resettlement activities will be expanded. Local partners, will be identified to support the provision of vocational skills training and inputs for income-generating activities to enhance opportunities for self-reliance. Special programmes with partners that already provide support for widows and female heads of household will be expanded. Existing partnerships with local NGOs and donors will be expanded in order to complement PRRO activities, especially in resettlement/relocation schemes. Links with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Special Programme for Food Security will be explored as the programme expands into the conflict-affected areas. Since some of these arrangements require management and operational support, US\$150,000 has been included under the WFP direct operational costs in the budget for contracted services.
65. WFP will continue to expand its pilot involvement with partners such as GTZ and MSF to provide food assistance in support of psychosocial training programmes that specifically target to traumatized children.
66. With regard to the expanded supplementary feeding programme, the current existing distribution channels of MoH clinics will be used for the distribution of blended food. Collaboration with UNICEF has been pursued, with the MOU detailing each agency's responsibilities in joint programming for targeting PNIP to conflict-affected communities. The UNICEF-supported PNIP has been extended to welfare centres currently receiving WFP food rations. The MOU also covers joint implementation of the supplementary feeding programme in Jaffna.



## Capacity-building

67. The participation of women in all training programmes will be emphasized. The existing vocational skills training and needs-based inputs for supporting widows and female heads of household will be expanded. Training displaced women in income-generating skills and such topics as decision-making and management of resources (e.g. in camp committees, leadership, food monitoring, etc.) will enable them to reach a higher level of control over their own environment.
68. Annual training sessions covering project management issues, application of participatory approaches and identification/design of assistance programmes will be provided to WFP country office staff and counterpart staff. They will be trained in conducting needs assessment exercises in welfare centres in order to carry out the planned annual food-needs assessment.
69. As funds are made available, further training sessions in leadership and management will be provided to project beneficiaries. The UNICEF-supported PNIP, which trains young women from displaced communities in improved health and nutrition practices in welfare centres, will be expanded to cover conflict-affected families in the areas where WFP will support supplementary feeding programmes. MoH employees running local health clinics will be trained in recording and reporting nutritional indicators, which will be used for monitoring and adjusting intervention strategy.

## Logistics Arrangements

70. Food commodities will be shipped to the port of Colombo and stored at the Food/Land Commissioner's warehouses. The Government (food/land commissioner as in the case of the DSS) will be responsible for all clearing and forwarding of WFP-supplied commodities and for reporting. The current system of distribution through the Multi-purpose Cooperative Society outlets will be used for relief and recovery activities. If the Cooperative Society fails to distribute rations to the satisfaction of MSS/DSS, WFP and other counterpart agencies, alternate arrangements may be made for distribution, with the concurrence of the Project Steering Committee. For the blended food component, the existing channel of distribution through MoH clinics will be used in target areas. All in-country transport, handling and storage costs, estimated at US\$9.5 million, will be borne by the Government.
71. Given that Sri Lanka is nearly self-sufficient in rice production, under the current phase of the PRRO, WFP will explore with the Government the modalities and exchange arrangements of a wheat-for-rice swap. Since Sri Lanka imports 100 percent of its wheat requirements (approximately 500,000 tons per year), providing wheat in exchange for local rice would help the country save valuable foreign exchange, support local rice production and provide the kind of rice preferred by beneficiaries.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

72. WFP will focus on results-based monitoring to measure the performance of project activities in relation to their stated objectives. Monitoring of project activities will be performed on a regular basis by country office staff and government counterparts. Progress reports on project activities will be presented regularly at the National Steering Committee by all counterparts. Gender-disaggregated quantitative and qualitative information will be collected on pre-selected indicators, and further analysis of this data will provide information on project progress. The PRRO will thus put greater emphasis on the measurement of the short- and long-term effects of interventions. Various performance



indicators will be used to determine relative success of the interventions with regard to objectives (see Annex V).

73. The results of the recently completed nutritional status surveys will assist with monitoring the effect of nutritional support through supplementary feeding programmes. The pilot nutrition-monitoring project in Jaffna, using data from health clinics with UNICEF and MSF, will be extended to other districts.
74. WFP will strengthen its presence in Vavuniya in order to monitor project activities more effectively. It is envisaged that four additional food monitors will be necessary to monitor the increased level of WFP-assisted activities, including FFW recovery activities, nutritional interventions and activities that promote greater self-reliance.
75. A project review in the final year of the PRRO will assess achievements with respect to the specified goals and objectives. The outcome of this assessment will determine future operational directions and the need for continued food assistance.

### Security Measures

76. The prevailing security conditions in the northeastern areas of Sri Lanka are very tenuous. While there is currently no access to areas directly affected by conflict (i.e. southern Jaffna and the Elephant Pass area), the bordering districts experience bomb attacks, intermittent guerrilla attacks and mine incidents.
77. All target areas of the PRRO expansion phase are Phase III under the United Nations Security Plan. The present security situation in the PRRO areas remains fluid, with recurring hostilities that occasionally temporarily limit access to project sites. To date, fortunately, no security incidents to United Nations staff have been reported, and both sides of the conflict are committed to maintaining the safety of staff of humanitarian agencies.
78. Travel into the uncleared areas requires security clearance from the United Nations Security Field Officer, the Ministry of Defence, the Government of Sri Lanka, and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The required clearances have direct implications for project implementation, both in delivering commodities and in monitoring activities undertaken in these areas.
79. Security training has been conducted for all WFP staff, and periodic refresher awareness training is provided through the resident United Nations Field Security Officer. All WFP vehicles are fitted with high-frequency radios and use the United Nations system-wide communication network.

### Exit Strategy

80. In view of the protracted nature of the conflict and the difficult environment experienced by conflict-affected families, it is foreseen that there will still be unmet basic food needs beyond the current PRRO phase. The relief caseload is expected to decrease over the three-year period, however, as displaced families are resettled/relocated. For these families, provisions already exist to discontinue food assistance after six months of resettlement. Phase-out plans for food assistance are integrated in the community-based FFW activities, which are time limited.
81. The establishment of peace would require a different strategy from that foreseen for this PRRO, shifting emphasis towards rehabilitation and reconstruction for families who have endured 18 years of conflict.



## Contingency Mechanism

82. The main contingency planning component revolves around a sudden change in the conflict resulting in a large additional displacement of civilians. In the event of a large displacement of civilians, it is proposed that the current allocation of food commodities for recovery activities be used for relief. Likewise, should an early settlement of hostilities enable a greater resettlement/returnee programme, at least initially, it is proposed that relief food be used to support recovery activities. Therefore, with the flexibility to re-direct resources between components, no specific additional contingency allocation will be required.

## BUDGET PROPOSAL AND INPUT REQUIREMENTS

83. The total costs to WFP of the PRRO expansion are US\$20.2 million for three years.<sup>16</sup> The government counterpart contribution amounts to US\$18 million, covering internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH), coconut oil contribution and the operational/administrative support for the PRRO.
84. The total food requirements are estimated at 55,513 tons, excluding the 3,146 tons of coconut oil to be provided by the Government. In the first year, the relief component accounts for 71 percent of the total, but it is then expected to decline to 31 percent in the third year.

TABLE 4: COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS, 2002–2004  
(in tons)

Component/food requirements	2002	2003	2004	Total
<b>Relief</b>				
Relief support	9 828	8 127	6 996	<b>24 951</b>
<b>Recovery</b>				
Nutritional support	1465	5 011	5 012	<b>11 488</b>
Self-reliance	2 808	6 364	9 360	<b>18 532</b>
Psychosocial programmes	94	168	280	<b>542</b>
<b>Subtotal for recovery</b>	<b>4 367</b>	<b>11 543</b>	<b>14 651</b>	<b>30 562</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 195</b>	<b>19 670</b>	<b>21 647</b>	<b>55 513</b>

85. The total commodity cost to WFP amounts to US\$11.8 million. External transport of commodities is estimated at US\$2.4 million. All internal transport and handling costs are borne by the Government. The budget in the annexes provides a detailed analysis of all costs envisaged in the PRRO.

<sup>16</sup> Details of commodity and budget are in annexes.



**ANNEX I****PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN**

	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton	Value (dollars)
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Commodity <sup>1</sup>			
– Rice	37 892	170	6 441 640
– Pulses	4 210	450	1 894 500
– Sugar	2 729	270	736 830
– Salt	238	100	23 800
– CSB	10 444	260	2 715 400
<b>Total commodities</b>	<b>55 513</b>		<b>11 812 210</b>
External transport			2 439 770
Other direct operational costs			595 000
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>14 846 980</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs (see Annex II for details)</b>			
<b>Total direct support costs</b>			<b>1 756 500</b>
<b>C. Indirect support costs (7.8 percent of total direct costs)</b>			
<b>Total indirect support costs</b>			<b>1 295 071</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>17 898 551</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects, may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.



## ANNEX II

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (*dollars*)**Staff**

International professional staff	834 000
National professional officers	189 000
National general service staff	429 000
Temporary assistance	4 500
Overtime (in USD only)	6 000
International consultants	20 000
National consultants	9 000
UNVs	54 000
Staff duty travel	24 000
Staff training and development	6 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 575 500</b>

**Office expenses and other recurrent costs**

Rental of facility	18 000
Utilities (general)	12 000
Office supplies	6 000
Communication and IT services	18 000
Insurance	3 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	3 000
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	15 000
Other office expenses	45 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>120 000</b>

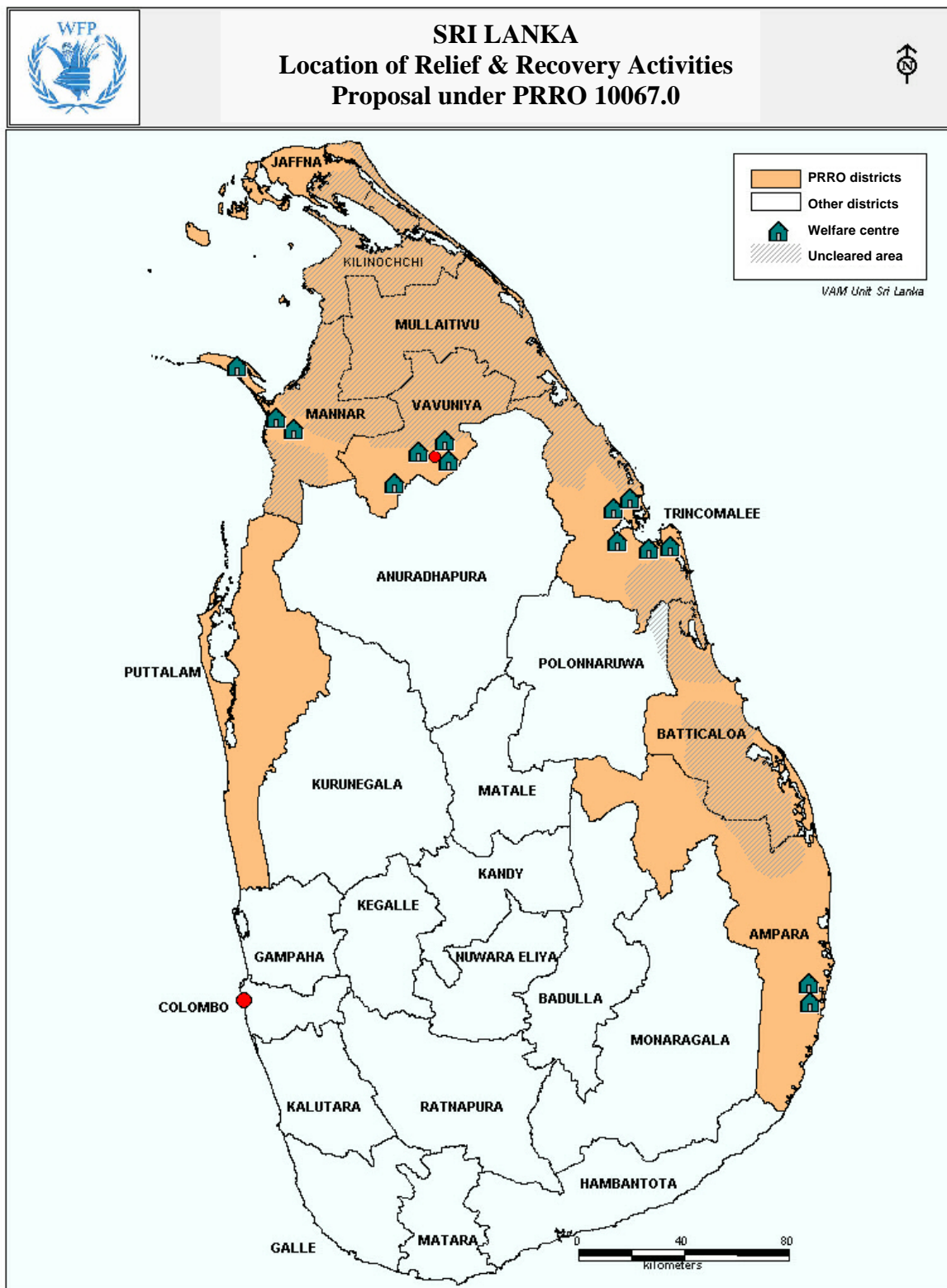
**Equipment and other fixed costs**

Furniture, tools and equipment	6 000
Vehicles	40 000
TC/IT equipment	15 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>61 000</b>

<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>1 756 500</b>
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**ANNEX III**



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.





**ANNEX IV****RECOMMENDED STRATEGY FOR FUTURE WFP ASSISTANCE\***

The Food Needs Assessment Mission recommended the following strategy for future WFP assistance under the protracted relief and recovery operation:

- Increase the focus on and the level of assistance to populations in areas currently or recently affected by conflict.
- Where IDP populations are able to contribute significantly to their own food requirements, provide a ration that covers only the estimated food *gap*, so as to reduce the risk of dependency.
- Increase the access of IDPs to their entitlements through a closer monitoring of operations at the district/division level and, the prompt reporting of delays in the supply of rations, cases where IDPs are not receiving their entitlements or cases where eligible IDPs are not included in the distribution list.
- Contribute to a reduction in malnutrition rates in conflict-affected areas through the continuation of supplementary feeding to children under 3 and expectant and nursing mothers and the expansion of nutritional education programmes.
- Increase the chances of self-reliance among resettling/relocating populations through the expansion of vocational training programmes, with an increased focus on vulnerable groups, particularly female-headed households.
- Provide a safety net for IDPs who have not been able to attain an appropriate degree of self-reliance within six months of their resettlement/relocation by making available FFW opportunities in resettlement/relocation areas.
- Extend WFP assistance (FFW and vocational training schemes) to the most vulnerable in the host population and among the IDPs living with friends and relatives in areas most affected by the conflict. WFP assistance should also be extended to those areas with a high concentration of people who are resettling/relocating or economically marginalized, and to areas with a high concentration of IDPs living with friends and relatives.
- Use rehabilitation and skills development/capacity-building as a vehicle for reconciliation by promoting FFW and training activities in which all groups participate.

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\* From Final Report, WFP Food Needs Assessment Mission March 2001.



**ANNEX V**

## MONITORING INDICATORS

## Relief Support to Cover Food Gaps

## Output

- The number of men, women and children who have received WFP-supplied food (in person days)
- Quantities of food distributed by type of commodity per month of operation
- Number of female-headed households receiving food at distribution sites (target 80 percent through women)
- Timeliness of food deliveries made (on a scale from 1 to 5: from always on time to hardly ever on time)
- Percentage of men/women able to name their ration size (target 100 percent)
- Number of the complaints received from men/women concerning the irregularities in targeting/distributions process (target: none)
- Number of women trained in leadership and welfare centre committee responsibilities

## Outcome

- Number and percentage of women on welfare centre committees
- Extent to which women on committees are participating

## Support Nutritional Improvement

➤ **Supplementary Feeding Programme**

## Output

- Number of food rations delivered per day to identified malnourished children (by gender) and nursing mothers (compared with the target)
- Number of beneficiaries receiving WFP-supplied food rations (by gender and target group, e.g, children under 3, expectant and nursing mothers)
- Quantities of food distributed by type of commodity per month of operation
- Timeliness of food deliveries made (on a scale from 1 to 5: from always on time to hardly ever on time)

## Outcome

- Number/percentage of boys and girls under 3 suffering from malnutrition
- Number/percentage of boys and girls who do not gain weight and who are referred to clinical settings
- Percentage of newborns weighed within ten days of birth who are below 2,500 g



## ➤ *Nutrition Education*

### Output

- Number of nutrition and health education sessions held
- Number/percentage of expectant mothers participating in health and education sessions
- Number of volunteers trained

### Outcome

- Ratio of people graduating from the nutrition education programmes vs. number of people enrolled (by gender)
- Number of volunteers still imparting nutrition education after six months, after one year

## Promotion of Self-reliance

### Output

- Number of men and women who have received WFP-supplied food through FFW participation by category of project (irrigation, wells, latrines, roads, etc.)
- Number of men, women and children who have benefited from WFP-supplied food through FFW rations (secondary beneficiaries) by category of project (irrigation, wells, latrines, roads, etc.)
- Number and percentage of men and women directly benefiting from FFW projects (WFP target: >25 percent women)
- Number and type of assets created on FFW projects
- Physical outputs for FFW schemes—kilometres of road, number of wells, tanks rehabilitated

### Outcome

- Number and/or percentage of women/men who have acquired new skills during the project
- Percentage of women who administer and control (e.g. owners, co-owners) assets created by the project

## Vocational Skills Training and Inputs for Income-generation

### Output

- Training courses organized under the project (type of course, number of participants by gender, duration, subjects covered)
- Proportion of the target group trained (by gender) by subject (e.g. carpentry, electric wiring)
- Proportion of female heads of household attending sessions

### Outcome



- Percentage of participants working less than three days per week six months after completing the training course.
- Percentage coverage of family's basic income needs by the former trainee

## Support for Psychosocial Programmes

### Output

- Number and percentage of children/adolescents attending psychosocial programmes
- Frequency of attendance

### Outcome

- Percentage of people who feel they benefit from programmes
- Percentage of children "catching up" in basic education
- Number of "graduates" leaving such programmes



## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CBO	Community-based organization
CGES	Commissioner General for Essential Services
DDC	District Development Committee
DSC	Direct support costs
DSS	Department of Social Services
FFW	Food for work
FHH	Female-headed household
FNAM	Food Needs Assessment Mission
GNP	Gross national product
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IDP	Internally displaced people
LBW	Low birth weight
LIFDC	Low-income, food-deficit country
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCS	Multi-purpose cooperative societies
MSF	Doctors without Borders
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PNIP	Participatory Nutrition Improvement Programme
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
RRR	Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconciliation
UAS	Unified Assistance Scheme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WRDS	Women's Rural Development Societies

