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**Executive Board
Third Regular Session**

Rome, 22–26 October 2001

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 8

For approval

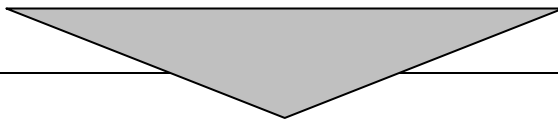
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COUNTRY PROGRAMME— SRI LANKA (2002–2006)

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval to the Executive Board.

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

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Executive Summary

Sri Lanka, a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC) with a population of 19 million and an annual per capita gross national product (GNP) of US\$820 (1998), ranks 84th on the UNDP's Human Development Index (1999). Relative to their successes in earlier decades, public institutions and their strategies for tackling poverty and food insecurity have become less effective, and 18 years of armed conflict have taken a heavy toll on the country's social and economic performance. About one third of Sri Lanka's children are underweight, and one quarter of the population consumes less than the World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) standard recommended level of 2,100 kcal per person daily.

Within the overarching goal of promoting sustainable human development, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) signals the United Nations' commitment to assist Sri Lanka by:

- Providing emergency and humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected areas and people, helping to restore the economic livelihood of adversely affected persons;
- Reducing poverty through promoting improved access to basic services and the creation of economic opportunities for the poor; and
- Supporting governance reform aimed at promoting people-centred development.

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), also to be presented to the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2001, responds to the first of these objectives, while the Country Programme (CP) addresses the second and third objectives. Thus, WFP food assistance programmes in Sri Lanka will be better integrated by jointly focusing on the primary causes of food insecurity in the country. The activities are harmonized within the UNDAF.

The goal of the CP is to achieve sustainable improvements in the food security of vulnerable people. Food insecurity in Sri Lanka typically results from a combination of inadequate access to food and poor nutrient utilization. WFP's assistance simultaneously addresses these two dimensions of food insecurity through a combination of a direct nutrition intervention for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 3, and food-for-work interventions that tackle the underlying poverty causing much of the prevailing malnutrition.

The CP gives particular attention to gender equality concerns through the involvement of women in the identification of needs and priorities, through an increased focus on women's empowerment, and through the creation of human and physical assets for women. More than 70 percent of programme participants will be women, and women and children account for more than 90 percent of food aid beneficiaries.

Significant innovations in this CP are:

- The focusing of WFP assistance on those areas with the greatest incidence of poverty and malnutrition;
- The focus on the role of women in community decision-making and women's increased involvement in training opportunities and agriculture-based economic



activities;

- The introduction of a mother and child nutrition (MCN) intervention in WFP's activity portfolio, building on an ongoing government feeding programme;
- New types of food-for-work (FFW) activities, with increased emphasis on reducing poverty among poor rural households; and
- Its stress on programme synergies through initiatives such as linking nutrition messages with homestead gardening and constructing multipurpose community buildings that can be used as health clinics.

In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. This Country Programme addresses Enabling Development policy objectives 1 and 5 under the following activities:

- **Activity 1: Assistance to Mother and Child Nutrition** will provide essential nutritional supplements to expectant and nursing mothers and to young children, complementing other partners' ongoing nutritional and health-related education programmes. This activity addresses Enabling Development policy objective 1: Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs.
- **Activity 2: Assistance to Strengthen Livelihood Opportunities among Poor Farming Households** expands on current WFP minor irrigation assistance to strengthen agricultural production among smallholders, primarily by improving access to irrigation water, diversifying cropping patterns and expanding income-generation opportunities from agriculture. This activity addresses Enabling Development policy objective 5: Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.
- **Activity 3: Assistance to Settlers in the Uda Walawe Irrigation Project** is an ongoing project that helps landless households settle on newly irrigated land and aims to improve their agricultural incomes. It is due for completion during 2003. This activity also addresses Enabling Development policy objective 5.

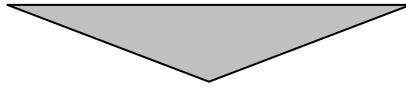
Activities under the CP will be implemented in parallel with the PRRO intervention whereby WFP will cover the food gap of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people through:

- Food-for-work schemes that provide a safety net for conflict-affected people; and
- A supplementary feeding programme, complemented with nutrition education, to ameliorate the malnutrition levels of the conflict-affected people.

For the proposed Sri Lanka CP, covering the period 2002-2006, the Executive Director requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$10.1 million, representing all basic direct operational costs (DOCs), and to endorse US\$3.1 million for supplementary activities.



Draft Decision



The Board approves the Country Programme for Sri Lanka (2002–2006)
(WFP/EB.3/2001/8/3).



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. The Sri Lanka CP for 2002–2006 is based on the Country Strategy Outline (CSO) endorsed by the Executive Board in May 2001 (see Annex I).
2. The country office's activities are harmonized with the UNDAF. Within the overarching goal of promoting sustainable human development, the UNDAF signals the United Nations' commitment to assist Sri Lanka by:
 - providing emergency and humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected areas and people, assisting in restoring the economic livelihood of adversely affected persons;
 - reducing poverty through promoting improved access to basic services and the creation of economic opportunities for the poor; and
 - supporting governance reform aimed at promoting people-centred development
3. WFP's assistance through its PRRO responds to the first of these objectives, while the Sri Lanka 2002–2006 CP addresses the second and third objectives. Thus, WFP food assistance programmes to Sri Lanka will be better integrated by jointly focusing on the primary causes of food insecurity in the country.
4. The goal of the CP is to improve the food security of the most vulnerable people in Sri Lanka.
5. Despite a legacy of impressive social and economic achievements, Sri Lanka has not been able to alleviate the food insecurity confronted by a considerable portion of its population. Food insecurity has two dimensions:
 - insufficient access to food as a result of poverty; and
 - poor food utilization resulting from inadequate nutrition, care and health practices.
6. The worst cases are to be found among the conflict-affected communities since they are alienated from active participation in the national economy. Eighteen years of armed conflict between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), who are fighting for a separate State, has caused the loss of more than 62,000 lives and large and frequent displacements of people. It is estimated that approximately two million people island-wide are directly affected by the conflict. The northern area of the island between Vavuniya and Jaffna and disjointed areas in Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara in the east are uncleared.¹
7. Through a series of PRRO interventions, WFP has been providing relief food assistance to internally displaced families in government-run welfare centres in the conflict-affected areas since 1992. The core objective of the next phase of the PRRO intervention is to provide food assistance to cover the food gap of the most vulnerable conflict-affected people, while helping to restore self-reliance. Major initiatives will be food-for-work schemes that target new settlement sites and provide a safety net for conflict-affected people, and an expanded supplementary feeding programme complemented by nutrition education to ameliorate the malnutrition levels of the affected people.
8. In those areas of the country not directly affected by the conflict, poverty is largely related to small landholdings, insecure tenancy arrangements and underemployment.

¹ Not controlled by the Government.



Poverty and malnutrition are greatest among small and marginal farmer-cum-worker households living in the dry and semi-dry zones; women and children are nutritionally the most vulnerable. Between one fifth and one third of the total population of Sri Lanka (excluding the conflict-affected districts) can be considered poor, and 90 percent of the poor live in rural areas.

9. The CP will address the two dimensions of food insecurity simultaneously. The immediate needs of the most nutritionally vulnerable (young children and expectant and nursing mothers) will be met through a direct nutrition intervention, linked with government health and nutrition education programmes. At the same time, food-for-work interventions will create assets to address the underlying poverty that is a basic cause of much of the prevailing malnutrition.
10. Geographic targeting will support this two-pronged approach by focusing activities in the districts where food insecurity is greatest. Geographic clustering will also allow for more streamlined and cost-effective programme monitoring.
11. A composite Food Insecurity Index² for the country (see Annex IV) identifies eight districts, outside the conflict-affected areas in the north and east, with the highest proportions of people suffering from poverty and malnutrition. WFP will refocus its development assistance on these eight districts. Within these districts, the Programme will concentrate food assistance in the Divisional Secretaries Divisions (DSD,³ sub-units of the districts) with the worst poverty and malnutrition, using new data as they become available.
12. This strategy is in line with the Government's Framework for Poverty Reduction in Sri Lanka, which calls for a review of the nation's safety net programmes in order to concentrate on the socially excluded and the hardcore poor, with a strengthening of basic preventive and curative health care services.
13. The CP strategy focuses on human and physical asset-creation for members of poor, malnourished families. This is pursued through three main food-assisted activities; one activity is related to improving human assets, while the other two activities are related to strengthening physical assets. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. This Country Programme addresses Enabling Development policy objectives 1 and 5 under the following activities:
 - **Activity 1: Assistance to Mother and Child Nutrition**, addresses Enabling Development policy objective 1: Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs.
 - **Activity 2: Assistance to Strengthen Livelihood Opportunities among Poor Farming Households** addresses Enabling Development policy objective 5: Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.

² Based on four indicators: prevalence of babies with low birth weight (an indicator of the mother's nutritional status); prevalence of low weight for age among children under 5; proportion of population below the poverty line; and average per capita calorie consumption by the poorest 20 percent of the population.

³ Sub-district units that provide services to the community. There is rough correspondence between DSDs (which are essentially political units) and the area covered by each Medical Officer of Health, although in sparsely populated areas this may be larger than a DSD; Agrarian Services Centres usually cover an area smaller than a DSD.



- **Activity 3: Assistance to Settlers in the Uda Walawe Irrigation Project**, which also addresses Enabling Development policy objective 5.
14. Sri Lanka stands out in South Asia as *not* having significant gender inequality in terms of access to health or education services. However, women continue to encounter barriers to achieving equal access to income and resources, and acquiring decision-making prerogatives in community organizations. Thus, gender equality concerns will be addressed throughout the CP, especially in terms of:
- greater targeting of female project participants and beneficiaries;
 - the involvement of women in identification of needs and project implementation;
 - increased focus on the creation of human and physical assets for women; and
 - increased women's empowerment, especially by giving them a stronger role in community-level decision-making.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

Country Programme Resources and Preparation Process

15. Guided by the anticipated global availability of resources to WFP, the proposed CP⁴ envisages assisting an estimated 460,050 food aid beneficiaries during the five-year period, as follows:

TABLE 1: PROGRAMME PARTICIPANTS AND FOOD AID BENEFICIARIES
(by activity)

	Programme participants			Food aid beneficiaries ⁵		
	Total	Female no. (%)	Women and children no. (%)	Total no. (%)	Female no. (%)	Women and children no. (%)
Activity 1	242 800	184 100 (76)	242 800 (100)	242 800 (53)	184 100 (76)	242 800 (100)
Activity 2	41 800	25 100 (60)	25 100 (60)	209 000 (45)	106 600 (51)	171 400 (82)
Activity 3	1 650	240 (15)	240 (15)	8 250 (2)	4 100 (51)	6 800 (82)
Total	286 250	209 440 (73)	268 140 (94)	460 050 (100)	294 800 (66)	421 000 (92)

16. All the participants in Activity 1 will be women and children. Approximately 60 percent of participants in Activity 2 will be women. For Activity 3, the female participation rate is 15 percent, which accounts for a relatively small number of participants in a component that is to be phased out. In total, women's participation will account for more than

⁴ Since 1992, WFP has been assisting people displaced by the conflict in the northeast who are residing in Government welfare centres. A new phase of the PRRO will have an annual value of US\$7.5 million for WFP alone. These resources do not form part of this CP.

⁵ Individuals who are assisted for more than one year have been counted only once, to avoid double-counting.



70 percent; women and children will comprise more than 90 percent of food aid beneficiaries.

17. The annual number of CP participants will change, as the MCN intervention is expanded and food-for-work activities decline. The annual number of participants will increase from 53,550 in the first year of the CP to 91,000 by the last year, as follows:

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Activity 1	41 500	62 200	83 400	83 500	83 500
Activity 2	10 400	8 800	7 600	7 500	7 500
Activity 3	1 650	935			
Total	53 550	71 935	91 000	91 000	91 000

18. The total food requirements for the five-year CP will amount to some 32,200 tons of food, at a total basic direct operational cost for WFP of approximately US\$10.1 million (see Annex III). The allocations among the proposed activities are anticipated as follows:

Activity	Food requirements		Total WFP basic direct operational cost	
	(tons)	(%)	(US\$)	(%)
Activity 1	13 370	42	4 898 350	44
Activity 2	16 945	52	4 751 700	49
Activity 3	1 894	6	450 749	6
Total	32 209	100	10 100 799	100

19. In addition to the basic activities, in the event that additional resources become available, supplementary activities with a combined food value of US\$2,324,260 are proposed as follows:

- expansion of support to MCN, to a value of US\$668,020; and
- support to government proposals to settle additional landless households in the Uda Walawe project, to a value of US\$1,656,240.

20. The CP supports primarily the second UNDAF objective by focusing on the food security of the malnourished poor. Wherever possible, WFP will undertake joint programming of activities with other United Nations agencies, including UNICEF, UNDP, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).



THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Support to Mother and Child Nutrition

✦ **Strategic Focus**

21. This activity will enable young children (6–36 months) and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs (Enabling Development policy objective 1).

✦ **Problem Analysis**

22. National estimates of malnutrition suggest that about one third of children under 5 are underweight, nearly one fifth are stunted and about 14 percent are wasted.^{6,7} A very striking feature of the nutritional profile in Sri Lanka is the early onset of chronic malnutrition, with stunting starting between the ages of 6 and 18 months, reflecting a failure by mothers to practise adequate complementary feeding.
23. Indicators of poor maternal nutrition include:
- a high incidence of babies with low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg)⁸; and
 - low weight gain during pregnancy (averaging only 7.5 kg).⁹
24. Micronutrient deficiencies also remain a serious problem. UNICEF estimates that half of expectant mothers suffer from anaemia, which predisposes them to poor pregnancy outcome and babies with a low birth weight.¹⁰
25. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has designed an infrastructure to provide basic health services at the village level. In remote communities, service delivery, particularly for preventive health care, is often constrained; clinic schedules are not properly communicated, supplies are exhausted by the time people arrive from remoter areas, transport facilities are poor and there is often no suitable building in which to provide clinic services.
26. Since 1973, MOH has implemented a supplementary feeding programme¹¹ to alleviate malnutrition among vulnerable groups. The programme is intended to provide each beneficiary mother or eligible child with 50 g of blended food per day in the form of a monthly take-home ration. The ration provides an additional 200 kcal per day, but this is not sufficient to cover a woman's extra energy needs during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

⁶ Ministry of Finance and Planning—Department of Census and Statistics (1993), Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey.

⁷ Ministry of Plan Implementation—Nutrition and Poverty Policy Division (1994), Second National Nutrition and Health Survey.

⁸ Prevalence of low birth weight: 18 percent.

⁹ The average weight gain in developed countries is 10 to 12 kg.

¹⁰ UNICEF (2000). *Government of Sri Lanka—UNICEF Country Programme of Cooperation 2002–2006*. A Strategy Paper.

¹¹ The *Thripasha* (meaning “triple nutrient”—energy, protein and micronutrient) programme.



The Government accords a high priority to this programme, but recognizes the need to improve its organizational structure and targeting, supervision and monitoring.

📌 *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

27. The long-term objectives of the intervention are to:
- reduce the prevalence of low birth weight to 50 percent of the current rates; and
 - reduce the prevalence of underweight among children 6–36 months to 50 percent of the current rates.
28. The immediate objectives are to:
- increase the nutrient intake of young children and expectant and nursing mothers to appropriate levels;
 - improve the knowledge and practices of expectant and nursing mothers regarding their nutrition and health needs and those of their children; and
 - empower community-based organizations to assume MCN-related responsibilities.

📌 *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

29. The roles of WFP food assistance for young children and expectant and nursing mothers are:
- to provide an essential nutritional supplement to the diet of women during their pregnancy and nursing period and to children during the most critical period (6–36 months); and
 - to encourage regular attendance at health and nutrition education programmes implemented by partner agencies.
30. In light of the special nutritional requirements of young children and expectant and nursing mothers, the WFP-supplied ration of fortified blended food will be as follows:

TABLE 4: COMPOSITION OF DAILY FOOD RATION FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

	Expectant and nursing mothers*	Children 6–36 months
Daily food ration (g)	150	75
Nutritional value		
Kcal	570	285
Protein (g)	27	13.5
Fat (g)	10.5	5.25

*The WFP-supplied fortified blended food will meet at least one third of the micronutrient requirements and the additional requirements of energy, protein and fat of expectant and nursing mothers.

📌 *Implementation Strategy*

31. WFP's support will address weaknesses in the current design and implementation of the national supplementary feeding programme, including increasing the overall availability of supplementary food in the country.



32. The MCN intervention will be implemented through the provincial authorities of MOH and will closely collaborate with the UNICEF-supported Participatory Nutrition Improvement Project (PNIP),¹² implemented through the Ministry of Plan Implementation, and similar projects that provide health and nutrition education to complement food aid.¹³ PNIP works through community mobilizers who:
- facilitate identification of community needs;
 - assist clinic staff and midwives during antenatal visits and in mother and child health clinics;
 - convey nutrition messages to the community; and
 - monitor progress in improving the community's nutritional situation.
33. WFP will initially utilize the food logistics structure of the Government's current supplementary feeding programme to distribute food rations to mothers and children attending local health clinics. Community-based organizations, representing WFP beneficiaries, will be established and encouraged to manage and supervise food distributions, to articulate their training needs and become proactive in ensuring that government services are adequately provided. As community-based organizations become effective, they will assume a greater role in receiving, managing and distributing the food rations to beneficiaries. At this stage, receipt of food will be directly linked with attendance at nutrition- and health-related training sessions.
34. Implementation of WFP-supported MCN activities will be initiated in the most food insecure districts and DSDs where PNIP or similar interventions have substantial coverage. Expansion into other DSDs will depend on the availability of health and nutrition education programmes from other partners in order to ensure the availability of required complementary technical and material support to WFP's food assistance.

📌 **Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits**

35. In the first year of the CP, MCN will assist 16,500 women and 25,000 boys and girls annually. By the last year of the CP, this will have increased to 33,300 women and 50,200 boys and girls annually.
36. All expectant and nursing mothers (up to six months after delivery) and children aged 6–36 months residing in the assisted DSDs will be eligible to participate in the activity and will benefit from the fortified nutritional supplement, the regular health consultation and the nutrition- and health-related training.
37. Accompanied by their mothers/guardians, children identified as growth faltering or underweight will attend clinics monthly to receive special nutrition advice and undergo monitoring of their physical development.

¹² The UNICEF programme for 2002–2006 proposes to subsume PNIP activities within a new initiative called the Early Childhood Care for Survival, Growth and Development, with a total value of US\$1.4 million for the programme period.

¹³ The World Bank has been supporting the Community Programming Project, implemented by MOH with partner NGOs. This project will end in 2001. It may be possible to make arrangements with some NGOs that have been part of the Community Programming Project to continue their activities in selected divisions.



✧ *Support and Coordination*

38. The MCN project will be implemented under the overall policy framework of MOH, which will be the direct government implementation partner. Coordination with the Ministry of Planning, the lead ministry for PNIP, supported by UNICEF, will be vital.
39. Regular monitoring of the prevailing nutrition situation is to be established at the district level, using to the extent possible the existing system of maternal health cards and growth monitoring cards (see paragraphs 40–42). Data collection and analysis need to be rationalized and strengthened. WFP will seek the assistance of other stakeholders, including UNICEF, the World Bank and UNFPA, to train MOH staff in this regard.

✧ *Monitoring and Evaluation*

40. Monitoring will be based on the current system for the Thripasha supplementary feeding programme, including analysis of data from:
 - **growth monitoring cards**, which are given to each child who visits the mother and child health clinic;
 - **maternal health cards**, which are provided to each expectant mother on her first antenatal care visit; and
 - **ration cards**, which will be countersigned by ration recipients (mother or guardian in the case of children) upon receipt of each monthly ration.
41. Each medical officer will be responsible for monitoring registration, which will be collated in a Monthly Beneficiary and Inventory Report. WFP will use this report to programme food aid deliveries.
42. An annual District Report on Nutritional Status will enable district authorities to monitor the incidence of underweight children and low-birth-weight babies. Nutrition information collected through the Government's supplementary feeding programme will provide comparative data for follow-up assessments on the progress and impact of the WFP intervention. Cohort studies will assess the benefits of the intervention to individual growth and development and identify particular growth stages where the risk of malnutrition is highest. These data will enable vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) regularly to update the food security status of areas covered by WFP.

Activity 2: Assistance to Strengthen Livelihood Opportunities among Poor Farming Households

✧ *Strategic Focus*

43. Activity 2 is the main intervention to enable and support the shift by food-insecure farming households to more sustainable livelihoods, and relates to WFP Enabling Development policy objective 5: Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.

✧ *Problem Analysis*

44. The livelihoods of farmer-cum-worker households depend largely on rainfed agriculture. Irrigation water supplements the rainfall, enabling cultivators to cope with the erratic and uneven distribution of rain and ensuring production of at least one paddy crop in valley bottoms during the principal rainy season (Maha), from October to February. With higher



rainfall, the irrigation water can be used to achieve a second crop, either of paddy or other food, during the secondary rainy season (Yala), from April to September.

45. The most common approach to increasing irrigation water supplies is to store rainwater in village tanks (small earthen embankments or similar structures). Alternative structures to supplement rainfall are dug wells (both domestic and those built for agricultural use) and water-diversion structures on semi-permanent streams using weirs and channels.
46. While paddy cultivation is an important activity, it is only one component of the overall tank-based household economy. Not all households have access to irrigated paddy land (“lowlands”), but most households, including those with paddy land, farm areas on higher ground (“highlands”) under rainfed conditions. This rainfed cultivation provides crops for both home consumption and sale. Owing to the risk involved, few cultivators use fertilizers or improved seeds, and the use of irrigation water is rare.
47. Cultivation of land in the immediate area of the homestead is also undertaken. This is largely under the control and responsibility of women. Crops include vegetables and fruit. These are either used for home consumption or are sold to supplement household cash incomes, with the money raised remaining under the women’s control. Again, cropping patterns are usually not systematic, and little fertilizer or irrigation is used.
48. Conditions vary significantly between communities, however, the improved supply of irrigation water (but not necessarily from village tanks, which for physical and social reasons are reserved mainly for paddy cultivation) is the most frequently expressed urgent development need of both men and women. Other community works, such as the construction of access roads and agricultural improvements, are major concerns among men, while women give higher priority to the availability of potable water and the improvement of homestead gardening. Many of these remote communities lack basic social infrastructure, such as health clinics, access roads, kindergartens, etc.

📌 **Objectives and Intended Outcomes**

49. The long-term objective of the activity is sustainably to increase agricultural production and the incomes of poor farming households.
50. The immediate objectives are to:
 - improve and change agricultural practices that lead to an overall (and sustainable) increase in agricultural production levels;
 - strengthen the communities’ sense of ownership of the assets created; and
 - strengthen women’s participation in decision-making and foster their access to and control over resources.

📌 **Role and Modalities of Food Aid**

51. Work will be undertaken mainly during the low agricultural season, usually April to September in the dry zones, when food prices are highest and poor families typically reduce their food intake. Migration in search of work is a common coping strategy during this period. Food aid will thus help to supplement diets and also replace income foregone from migration, with farmers-cum-workers instead investing time and resources in improving community infrastructure facilities.
52. Each worker in FFW activities, or participant in training activities, will receive 2.5 kg of rice, 300 g of pulses and 150 g of sugar for each working day. This ration is based on an average family size of five. In addition to the food ration, each FFW worker will also



receive 10 rupees per workday from government funds to help cover non-food needs, and prevent the worker from selling food items to cover those needs. It is expected that each worker will be employed for 112 days on average, and each participant in training activities will attend those activities for six days on average.

📌 *Implementation Strategy*

53. The FFW activity builds on current WFP support to minor irrigation schemes, due for completion in 2003. Thus the main emphasis of the new activity will initially continue to be placed on the rehabilitation of minor irrigation schemes, as this is where both WFP and the Department for Agrarian Development (DAD) have the greatest experience. However, DAD has also initiated other types of interventions, including improvements in rainfed highland and homestead cultivation. Thus, DAD is well placed to assume overall responsibility for the technical implementation of this diversified activity portfolio.
54. The final composition of the portfolio will depend on the priorities of each community, the capacities of implementing partners and the availability of technical support from other government agencies, NGOs and other partners.¹⁴ By the end of the CP period it is estimated that at least 40 percent of FFW resources will be used annually for activities other than tank rehabilitation. Interventions that address other aspects of the household economy will be steadily introduced throughout the CP period. Social infrastructure, such as multi-purpose community buildings (which provide space for the farmers' organizations [FOs], health clinics, kindergartens, etc.) and access roads, will be constructed through FFW. New types of intervention will normally be introduced on a pilot basis, and expanded only after a technical review has found them to be viable and effective.
55. Food rations will also support training activities. Community nutrition training will be coordinated by divisional officers of DAD in collaboration with local health authorities and/or the local NGOs who deliver these messages to the villagers. This initiative will complement nutrition education interventions of the MCN activity.
56. Increased emphasis will be placed on strengthening community capacity. FOs will be formed, revitalized or strengthened to represent the interests of the community. They will be responsible for food distribution, monitoring and management of the created assets.
57. Efforts will be undertaken to encourage more women to become members in the FOs and to increase the proportion of women members from the current level of 38 percent to at least 45 percent to ensure that their priorities are better reflected. Women will also be encouraged to become officeholders, with the goal of their comprising at least 60 percent of the members of each FO executive committee. All executive committee members will undergo special training in subjects such as leadership techniques, water management and the introduction of other field crops.
58. Food resources will support training programmes to improve the role of FOs, strengthen the agricultural skills of women (for the cultivation of other field crops, homestead gardening, animal husbandry and so on) and increase their participation in decision-making.
59. Institutional organizers (IOs), specially recruited by DAD for the implementation of WFP-assisted activities, will facilitate strengthening of self-help capacities. IOs will act as conduits between the FOs and DAD and DSD authorities. Using participatory techniques,

¹⁴ While the current joint WFP/IFAD collaboration in tank rehabilitation will conclude in 2001, similar collaborative arrangements are being pursued.



they will also collect information on the development needs and priorities of both men and women within the community, to provide the basis for designing food-assisted interventions, as well as help to later assess the effectiveness of WFP assistance in increasing incomes and relieving poverty. IOs will receive special training in participatory techniques in order to identify better the needs and priorities of communities. Currently about half of IOs are women, and this proportion will be increased to at least 70 percent.

✧ **Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits**

60. An estimated 41,800 participants, of whom 60 percent will be women, will receive food assistance through this activity. The annual number of participants will decline from 10,400 in the first year of the CP to 7,500 by the last year. Food aid beneficiaries will total 209,000, of whom 82 percent will be women and children.
61. The physical and human assets created through FFW and food for training (FFT) will help to diversify cultivation systems and increase production in a sustainable way, which in turn should increase household incomes from agricultural activities and thus reduce poverty.

✧ **Support and Coordination**

62. DAD will coordinate with other government agencies and NGOs for the required technical support, using the existing network of Agrarian Services Centres, which are under the overall management of DAD. Such coordination will help bring together expertise on a range of agricultural services, including irrigation, seeds and fertilizers, soil conservation, forestry and livestock management.
63. Local DAD staff require strengthening in some specific key areas, including:
 - the use of participatory techniques; and
 - the use of cost-effectiveness analysis.
64. Special training modules and visual aids will be developed by DAD to help IOs train FOs in group-management techniques, the principles of water management, improved production of other field crops, better use of agricultural inputs and training in improved rainfed and homestead cultivation techniques.

✧ **Monitoring and Evaluation**

65. WFP and DAD have developed monitoring formats to collate data at the village, division and district levels. Under the guidance of the IOs, a Community Needs Analysis will be conducted prior to the provision of WFP assistance. Qualitative information will be complemented by quantitative information collected by IOs using standardized formats, including data on:
 - the area of land under cultivation by type of land;
 - current cropping patterns and intensities;
 - productivity for the previous two years;
 - main sources of income (using local farm prices to assess incomes from own production); and
 - alternative labour demands.



Activity 3: Assistance to Settlers in the Uda Walawe Irrigation Project

📌 *Strategic Focus*

66. This is the second activity to support the settlement of landless people, who are food insecure, on land being developed in the Uda Walawe area as part of a larger irrigation project. This relates to WFP's Enabling Development policy objective 5: Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods.

📌 *Problem Analysis*

67. A major cause of poverty in the rural areas is landlessness. Often landless people encroach on lands that under present conditions are not suited for agricultural production. The Government has a programme to upgrade such lands through the provision of irrigation facilities, resulting in farmers shifting to a stable land-use system.

📌 *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

68. The long-term objective is sustainably to increase the agricultural incomes of landless farming households.
69. The immediate objectives are to:
- enable settler households to build their homes and prepare their newly acquired irrigated lands for cultivation;
 - strengthen women's participation and foster their access to and control over resources; and
 - strengthen the communities' sense of ownership of the assets created.
70. Within the framework of this activity, at least 40 percent of the settlers will be selected from female applicants.

📌 *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

71. Family food rations are provided during the initial settlement, thus enabling these families to concentrate fully on the construction of their homesteads and the development of their lands. It is expected that the activity will be completed during 2003.
72. WFP food rations will be provided to new settlers for up to 18 months. The daily family food ration will be 2.5 kg of rice, 300 g of pulses and 150 g of sugar.

📌 *Implementation Strategy*

73. The Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) will implement the activity. MASL has prepared a settlement package, with a value of approximately US\$250 per household, to assist the new settlers in:
- constructing houses and latrines;
 - undertaking soil conservation and land clearance;
 - providing a source of drinking-water;
 - obtaining basic agricultural implements; and
 - obtaining seeds and planting material for farmland and homestead cultivation.



✧ **Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits**

74. The availability of irrigation water from the Uda Walawe project provides the geographic focus for this activity. The beneficiary group is similar to the beneficiaries of the other activities in this Country Programme—i.e., poor, marginal farming households.
75. In the activity, 1,350 households (with approximately 6,750 people) will receive a plot of irrigated land to cultivate. A further 300 households will settle on plots that will be provided with irrigation facilities after 2003. In addition, all settlers will receive a piece of land to establish homestead gardens. In all, about 240 households will be female-headed ones.

✧ **Support and Coordination**

76. WFP's assistance to the settler families complements funding by the Government and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), which is providing US\$30 million on a loan basis for the construction of irrigation facilities and infrastructure. Once the current works are completed, the Government will continue with the development of land that borders the present project area in the South. The estimated development costs of this next phase are US\$100 million, which will also be financed by JBIC.

✧ **Monitoring and Evaluation**

77. With WFP support, MASL field staff will undertake a baseline survey to collect socio-economic and anthropometric data, which will form the basis for ongoing monitoring of key indicators. Standard formats will be used to collect data on the number and type of beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender, and on food distribution.
78. A review of the technical and social effects of the activity will be undertaken in early 2003 to determine the impacts of WFP assistance and make recommendations on the continuation of WFP support to the next phase of the project.

Support Activities

✧ **Advocacy and Capacity-building**

79. To reinforce the three activities, and in particular to encourage the adoption of innovative approaches introduced under the CP for other food security interventions of the Government and its development partners, the country office will take a proactive advocacy role in the following key areas:
- improving targeting of assistance programmes to the most needy, in particular encouraging development partners to focus their activities on the areas identified by WFP as being the most food insecure;
 - reinforcing government nutrition programmes, in particular facilitating better use of micronutrients to address malnutrition;
 - exploring the potential to work more closely with the Government's own welfare programmes, in particular the Samurdhi programme, the Government's major poverty alleviation programme, which may in due course replace WFP assistance;
 - further increasing women's access to and control over resources;
 - increasing the role of women in decision-making bodies;



- increasing the proportion of female staff in partner agencies, including support for training, with a view to bringing about greater gender balance in staff positions of partner agencies;
 - better accommodating women's needs and priorities through wider use of participatory approaches, especially by government agencies such as DAD; and
 - improving blended food composition and micronutrient fortification.
80. Local capacity-building will emphasize training of staff from implementing agencies in:
- transparent project management procedures;
 - the use of participatory techniques;
 - cost-effectiveness analysis for small-scale interventions (for selected staff only); and
 - project monitoring and evaluation.

📌 *Role of VAM*

81. Vulnerability analyses have been of critical importance in the CP planning process and have been used as a primary tool for identifying target districts. As part of ongoing VAM activities, the country office will:
- identify target DSDs for implementation of the CP, through analysis of newly available data on poverty and malnutrition;
 - help identify development opportunities and constraints in target communities; and
 - provide statistical support for effective advocacy for improved targeting of social and food security safety net programmes.
82. The country office will regularly update its vulnerability and food security analyses. These will be shared with government entities, local authorities and other concerned agencies to increase common understanding of the levels of poverty and malnutrition, and help retarget development interventions and safety net programmes to the areas and people who need them most.

📌 *Gender Mainstreaming*

83. The Sri Lanka CP strives to fulfill WFP's Commitments to Women¹⁵ by:
- **Providing direct access to appropriate and adequate food.** MCN will specifically address nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among women and children. In both MCN and settlement activities, women exclusively will receive the food rations.
 - **Ensuring women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making.** Women will be encouraged to become members of FOs so that their priorities are better reflected. Women's representation among officeholders in FOs will increase to at least 45 percent. Seventy percent of IOs will be women. Related activities will include management and leadership training for women in project-management structures.
 - **Ensuring women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade.** More than 70 percent of CP participants and 90 percent of food aid beneficiaries will

¹⁵ WFP chairs the United Nations Gender Theme Group, with the objective of strengthening gender-mainstreaming mechanisms within the United Nations organizations to ensure women's empowerment and advancement.



be women and children. More important, FFW activities will focus more directly on women's priorities and needs, and seek to increase their income-earning possibilities and further the creation of assets under their control or for their immediate benefit.

- **Using gender-disaggregated data.** Such data will be generated and disseminated in reports and surveys for planning and evaluation.
- **Employing a gender analysis of data.** This will help WFP plan interventions according to gender-based needs, distinguishing between the different constraints, needs and priorities of women and men.
- **Improving accountability.** Gender commitments will be reflected in operational documents and agreements.

Key Issues, Assumptions and Risks

84. A key issue in the success of the CP is the technical capacity of partner agencies, particularly at the provincial level. WFP will strengthen partnerships with other agencies, such as UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and selected NGOs, in terms of obtaining technical support from implementing partners. Such collaboration includes the following:
- UNICEF will provide support to nutrition- and health-related training, in the framework of the PNIP.
 - UNDP will render its support, in a decentralized approach, to CP implementation in the framework of its governance project in Uva Province.
 - IFAD will engage in the rehabilitation of minor irrigation schemes, social mobilization, etc., in the framework of its Participatory Rural Development Project.
 - GTZ will provide technical assistance in further improving CP monitoring.
85. Coordination with the activities of other agencies will be an important element in achieving the desired impact of WFP food aid. This is particularly so for the MCN intervention. Supplementary feeding alone is not sufficient to address the underlying causes of malnutrition and should be integrated with other health- and nutrition-related interventions. Poor provision of antenatal and child health services, because of insufficiently trained personnel or inadequate material resources, will defeat the expected benefits. This risk is greatest where joint programming with other agencies providing technical and material support to mother and child health and nutrition does not materialize.
86. Support to the creation of assets through community participation will be the largest component of overall WFP development assistance to Sri Lanka. In some of the divisions identified by VAM as having high food insecurity, there may be limitations as to the type of assets to be created. Thus, a significant challenge will be to find alternative and appropriate FFW interventions to address livelihood issues in these districts.
87. Sri Lanka's economic growth has been severely hampered by the conflict in the northeast. A major upsurge in the conflict could seriously divert government resources and manpower, and limit the effectiveness of WFP's development interventions.
88. Despite the conflict, Sri Lanka's economy has continued to grow, and if economic growth continues at the same level achieved over the past ten years, continued WFP development assistance may not be required beyond 2006. A major focus of the CP is strengthening the Government's own programmes to alleviate poverty and malnutrition by encouraging better targeting of—and better catering to—the needs of the poorest



communities, so that these programmes can replace WFP assistance. A CP mid-term review, conducted in 2004, will *inter alia* determine the continued necessity for WFP development assistance.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

89. Activity summaries will be refined during local appraisal missions to be fielded after the CP approval, which will then be endorsed by a Food Aid Advisory Group.

Programme Implementation

90. The CP will evolve in three important respects:
- The MCN intervention, a new activity for WFP in Sri Lanka, will be initiated in 2002 and gradually expanded in line with improved implementation capacity of local government authorities and the extension of effective nutrition and health education programmes from other partners. It is expected that for the last three years of the CP, this activity will account for at least 40 percent of WFP resources annually.
 - New types of FFW activities, which are currently almost entirely limited to rehabilitation of minor irrigation tanks, will be phased in to alleviate poverty more effectively by addressing communities' land-use systems. With the greater focus on strengthening the role of women in economic activities, WFP assistance will gradually be redirected from tank rehabilitation to the provision of irrigation water so that all cultivation activities can be supported as appropriate, including:
 - ◇ irrigated paddy production;
 - ◇ cultivation of other irrigated food and cash crops;
 - ◇ highland (rainfed) cultivation, which often provides the main cash crops; and
 - ◇ homestead gardens, which are usually the responsibility of women.
 - WFP assistance will be focused on those areas with the greatest incidence of poverty and malnutrition.
91. Criteria for the selection of DSDs in which to implement WFP-assisted activities will be:
- **Overall level of malnutrition within the DSD.** Low birth weight will be used as a proxy for maternal malnutrition. Weight for age will be used as an indicator for the extent of child malnutrition. Data from the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey and nutrition-related data currently collected through the Government's reporting system for its supplementary feeding programme will be used to identify the nutrition situation at the DSD level.
 - **The presence of PNIP or a similar nutrition and health intervention.** PNIP is currently present in selected communities in seven of the eight districts identified by WFP as being the most food insecure.
 - **Overall level of poverty within the DSD.** Data from the 2000 Household Income and Expenditure Survey will be used to identify the poverty and food consumption at the DSD level.



92. The presence of both WFP-supported activities within the same community will foster programme synergies, which will be further strengthened by:
- including a nutrition education component for communities participating in FFW activities;
 - linking nutrition messages in the MCN activity (such as on the need for increased consumption of more nutritious foods) with FFW activities (such as homestead gardening); and
 - constructing multi-purpose community buildings through FFW that can be used as health clinics by the MCN activity.
93. Work targets for each activity will be adjusted annually on the basis of previous performance and an assessment of counterpart capacity and constraints.
94. Full participation by male and female members of the community and local government representatives in the design, implementation and monitoring of the WFP-assisted activities is essential to ensure ownership of the proposed programmes. WFP will encourage implementing partners to introduce more participatory approaches in the selection and design of interventions. WFP will support technical programmes to strengthen management capacity of implementing partners and to orient agencies toward the CP principles of sustainability, participation, women's empowerment and results-based thinking.
95. WFP will adopt a phased approach in providing blended food for the MCN intervention. Initially, blended food will be imported and repackaged in Sri Lanka. If local manufacturing capacity increases sufficiently to be able to meet the needs of the MCN programme without detriment to other local demands, then WFP will import the main ingredients for local manufacture. If local production of the necessary ingredients increases sufficiently to meet all local demand, and if it is cost-effective to do so, then WFP will purchase locally manufactured blended food.
96. During the last few years, rice imports have been minimal but wheat requirements have been met exclusively through imports, and usually amount to over 800,000 tons per year. WFP will explore the possibility of exchanging locally produced rice for imported wheat, especially in years when there is domestic surplus production, or WFP will explore the possibility of procuring the rice locally.
97. The External Resources Division (ERD) will have overall responsibility for reporting on progress in the implementation of the CP in coordination with the Ministry of Health, Department of Agrarian Development and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, which are responsible for the implementation of specific activities.
98. The introduction of the CP will require adjustments to the present country office staffing levels and budget. WFP will open two sub-offices in the southern and north-central provinces to facilitate direct interaction with counterparts at the provincial and local levels.

Programme Monitoring and Evaluation

99. Primary data on malnutrition and income levels to monitor CP outcomes (see Annex II) will be collected and processed in close collaboration with the statistical units of the Family Health Bureau of MOH, DAD and MASL.
100. The comparatively good availability of secondary data at the national and district levels will facilitate monitoring of the impact of the CP. Measurement of progress towards the overall goal of improving food security for the target population will require close



interaction between monitoring and evaluation activities and VAM. Selective use will be made of special studies in order to complement VAM data obtained from analysis of secondary sources.

101. Monitoring of programme outcomes along with changes in the national food security situation will not only assist in programme management and advocacy, but will also indicate if WFP assistance continues to be required.
102. Monitoring will provide gender-disaggregated data through:
 - quarterly progress reports from each activity on food distribution and participants;
 - biannual project implementation reports, based on quantitative data collected by project field staff, using standard reporting formats; and
 - qualitative information collected by WFP monitors on the overall situation of each activity.

Supplementary Activities

103. WFP will seek to extend the coverage of the MCN intervention—depending on the capacity of local authorities to implement a larger programme and on the availability of health- and nutrition-education services through PNIP—and to support the Government's proposals to settle more landless families in the Uda Walawe project, if:
 - the current phase of the project has been found to be effective; and
 - the proposed beneficiaries are within WFP's target criteria.
104. The implementation of supplementary activities will be subject to the availability of bilateral or additional directed multilateral funding. All WFP resources depend on voluntary funding.

RECOMMENDATION

105. For the proposed Sri Lanka CP, covering the period 2002–2006, the Executive Director requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$10.1 million, representing all basic direct operational costs, and to endorse US\$3.1 million for supplementary activities.



ANNEX I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE SRI LANKA CSO (WFP/EB.2/2001/4/3)

Sri Lanka is a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC) of 19 million people. It has made considerable progress in terms of human and economic development. Strong investments in human resources, the promotion of gender equality and the early liberalization of the economy have positioned the country in the medium human development category. It has a Human Development Index (HDI) rank of 84, a Gender Development Index (GDI) rank of 68 and a per capita gross national product (GNP) of US\$820. Despite this impressive achievement, at least one quarter of the population continues to suffer from food insecurity and malnourishment. Two factors are among the prime causes of this adverse development. First, and most obvious, 17 years of armed conflict have taken a heavy toll on the country's social and economic performance. Second, relative to their successes in earlier decades, public institutions and their strategies for tackling poverty and food insecurity have become less effective.

Without resources and catalytic and innovative approaches from the donor community, further improvements for the most vulnerable groups are not likely to occur. The poorest rural districts lack economic infrastructure and quality social services. Entire communities there are trapped in a vicious circle of malnourishment and poverty. Families are restricted to an average daily food intake that is 25 percent below the WHO/FAO standard recommended level of 2,100 kcal per person, and malnutrition (underweight) rates among young children reach 50 percent. Reducing poverty through the promotion of improved accessibility to basic services and the creation of economic opportunities for the poor is one of the priority areas of the Government's Framework for Poverty Reduction in Sri Lanka, and of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) of food insecurity—outside the conflict area—identifies small and marginal farmer-cum-worker households in eight districts as those most in need of development food assistance. Food insecurity for this group has two dimensions: insufficient access to an adequate diet and poor food utilization resulting from inadequate nutrition education, care and health practices. The equally poor or worse situation of many families from the conflict area is being addressed by WFP through a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO).

The goal of the WFP Country Programme 2002–2006 will be to improve the food security of vulnerable households, particularly of mothers and children, in the most food insecure areas in Sri Lanka and to apply innovative approaches that may later be adopted and expanded in other food assistance interventions by the Government and its development partners. In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. The Sri Lanka Country Programme will address objectives 1 and 5: enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs, and enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods. The Country Programme under the strategy outlined in this CSO is estimated to benefit about 170,000 persons per year. Cross-cutting concerns will be gender equality and environmental protection. In line with WFP's Commitments to Women, and in light of the specific situation in Sri Lanka, special attention will be given to women's involvement in decision-making and their equal access to and control over resources.

Underlying principles of the Country Programme will be: (i) the achievement of more synergy between food assistance interventions; (ii) the building of partnerships to ensure



complementarity of efforts (especially with United Nations partners such as UNICEF and the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], bilateral and multilateral donors and competent non-governmental organizations [NGOs]; and (iii) the strengthening of community participation in programme implementation and monitoring. Monitoring of programme outcome and food security issues will not only assist in programme management and advocacy, but will also indicate when WFP assistance is no longer required.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION HELD DURING THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CSO FOR SRI LANKA

The Board endorsed the CSO and supported the procedures for beneficiary selection. It accepted the new nutritional activities proposed and the orientation of aid towards mothers and children in food-insecure areas. Some representatives underlined the need to step up coordination with United Nations bodies. The Secretariat observed that it would be appropriate to link the new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in Sri Lanka to the Special Food Security Programme (SFSP) of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), given that there were many areas common to both.

The Board was informed that WFP activities were focused on providing humanitarian assistance to victims of the current conflict. In reply to a question from a representative, the Secretariat explained that some past activities would continue under the proposed Country Programme, and gave the Board details of WFP's monitoring work, both in and outside the conflict-affected areas.



Sri Lanka Country Programme Logical Framework

Hierarchy of Objectives

Country Programme Goal
Improved food security (access and utilization) of the most vulnerable people in the most food insecure areas of Sri Lanka

Enabling Development Policy
Strategic Objective 1
 Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs

Enabling Development Policy
Strategic Objective 5
 Enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods

Change in living conditions

CP Activity 1
Assistance to Mother and Child Nutrition

Long-term Objectives

- To reduce the prevalence of low birth weight
- To reduce the prevalence of underweight among young children (6–36 months)

Immediate Objectives

1. To increase the nutrient intake of children (6–36 months) and expectant and nursing mothers to appropriate levels
2. To improve the knowledge and practices of expectant and nursing mothers regarding their nutrition and related health needs and those of their children
3. To empower community-based organizations to assume MCN-related responsibilities

CP Activity 2
Assistance to Strengthen Livelihood opportunities among Poor Farming Households

Long-term Objective

- To sustainably increase agricultural incomes of poor farming households

Immediate Objectives

1. To improve and change agricultural practices to facilitate an overall increase in agricultural production levels in a sustainable way
2. To strengthen the communities' sense of ownership of assets created
3. To strengthen women's participation in decision-making and foster their access to and control over resources

CP Activity 3
Assistance to Settlers in the Uda Walawe Irrigation Project

Long-term Objective

- To sustainably increase agricultural incomes of landless farming households

Immediate Objectives

1. To enable settler households to build their homes and prepare their newly acquired irrigated lands for cultivation
2. To strengthen women's participation and foster their access to and control over resources
3. To strengthen the communities' sense of ownership of the assets created

Change in beneficiary behaviour



COUNTRY PROGRAMME SRI LANKA (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

CP Activity and Target Group	Results of CP Activities	Indicators*
<p>Activity 1: Assistance to Mother and Child Nutrition</p> <p>Expectant (six months from first consultation until delivery) and nursing mothers and their children (6–36 months)</p>	<p>Impact</p> <p>Prevalence of low-birth-weight babies reduced</p> <p>Malnutrition rate of children under 3 reduced</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <p>Nutrient intake of expectant and nursing mothers and of children improved to appropriate levels</p> <p>Knowledge and practices of expectant and nursing mothers regarding their nutritional and nutrition-related health needs and those of their children improved</p> <p>Community-based organizations assumed MCN-related responsibilities</p>	<p>Impact indicators</p> <p>Prevalence of low birth weight (< 2.5 kg) among babies of targeted mothers reduced by at least 50 percent</p> <p>Prevalence of underweight among targeted children measured by weight for age reduced to half of 2000 levels</p> <p>Outcome indicators (five-year period)</p> <p>75 percent of expectant mothers have required weight gains during pregnancy</p> <p>85 percent of children have acceptable growth levels</p> <p>70 percent of targeted mothers have knowledge of and 50 percent apply appropriate nutritional and nutrition-related health practices for themselves and their children</p> <p>In 50 percent of targeted communities, community-based organizations have started to assume MCN-related responsibilities such as assisting in target group identification, priority identification and supplementary food distribution</p>

* Indicators are limited to basic CP activities only; targets are approximate figures, which will be finalized during the appraisal of CP activities.

Outputs

Output indicators (annually)


COUNTRY PROGRAMME SRI LANKA (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

CP Activity and Target Group	Results of CP Activities	Indicators*
<p>Activity 2: Assistance to Strengthen Livelihood opportunities among Poor Farming Households</p>	<p>Expectant and nursing mothers received: micronutrient-fortified blended food for themselves and their children;</p> <p>required health services (growth monitoring, medicines, vaccinations etc);</p> <p>nutrition and nutrition-related health training.</p>	<p>Annual number of beneficiaries who regularly received the full monthly take-home fortified blended food rations increased from:</p> <p>first year: 16,500 expectant and nursing mothers, and 25,000 boys and girls;</p> <p>last year: 33,300 expectant and nursing mothers, and 50,200 boys and girls.</p> <p>With mothers receiving 4.5 kg/month and boys and girls receiving 2.25 kg/month</p> <p>All expectant mothers received antenatal care according to MOH standards</p> <p>All children under 3 years received checkups according to MOH standards</p> <p>100 percent of the targeted mothers regularly participated in nutrition-related health education sessions</p>
<p>Food-insecure rural farmer-cum-worker households</p>	<p>Impact</p> <p>Agricultural incomes of poor farming households increased</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <p>Cultivators improved and agricultural practices that are expected to result in an overall increase in agricultural production changed</p>	<p>Impact indicators</p> <p>Average agricultural income increased by 30 percent in targeted households (income from paddy cultivation, other field crop cultivation, highland cultivation and homestead gardening)</p> <p>Outcome indicators (five-year period)</p> <p>Cultivated lowland area (total of maha and yala) shifted from paddy to other field crops by 20 percent</p> <p>Lowland cultivation intensity increased by 25 percent</p> <p>Home garden production value increased by 40 percent</p>




COUNTRY PROGRAMME SRI LANKA (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

CP Activity and Target Group	Results of CP Activities	Indicators*
	Communities' sense of ownership of created assets increased	Development needs and priorities identified and action plans prepared by each community 90 percent of the FOs met at least once per month
	Women's participation in decision-making and their access to and control over resources increased	50 percent of FO members are women 60 percent of FO officeholders are women On average, 40 percent of all members who attend FO meeting are women Income from women's home garden and other agricultural-based activities increased by 40 percent
	Outputs	Output indicators (annually)
	FFW opportunities for poor men and women created	1.8 million FFW rations—consisting of 2.5 kg of rice, 300 g of pulses, and 150 g of sugar—distributed (60 percent to female participants)
	FFT opportunities for poor men and women from the communities created	0.5 million FFT rations (as above) distributed for training on nutrition, cultivation of other field crops, homestead gardening and other agriculture-based income-generating activities (70 percent to female participants)
	Physical community and household assets created <i>(Note: All physical assets created are estimates as they depend on the choice of the communities)</i>	Approximately 172 tanks rehabilitated, according to the choice of the respective communities Approximately 50 anicuts constructed Approximately 290 dugwells installed Approximately 43 community (multi-purpose) buildings constructed Approximately 87 km of village access roads built Other community and household assets created through FFW <i>(Not possible to specify—will be according to communities' priorities)</i>



COUNTRY PROGRAMME SRI LANKA (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

CP Activity and Target Group	Results of CP Activities	Indicators*
 <p>Activity 3: Assistance to Settlers in the Uda Walawe Irrigation Project</p>	<p>Human assets created For FO officeholders</p>	<p>860 FO officeholders (at least 60 percent women) trained by IOs in leadership techniques, community water management and irrigation system maintenance</p>
	<p>For community members</p>	<p>All female officeholders of FOs trained by IOs in how to participate effectively in decision-making</p>
	<p>For Institutional organizers (IOs)</p>	<p>Community advocacy material for increased women’s participation in local-level decision-making prepared and distributed in each community</p>
	<p>For DAD staff</p>	<p>All IOs trained in participatory approaches, especially in community-needs identification</p>
	<p>Impact</p>	<p>Impact indicators</p>
<p>Food-insecure landless households who live in the Uda Walawe irrigation area</p>	<p>Agricultural incomes of landless farming households sustainably increased</p>	<p>Average agricultural income increased above the food poverty line for 1,350 settler households</p>
<p>Food-insecure landless households who live in the Uda Walawe irrigation area</p>	<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Outcome indicators (1.5 years until mid-2003)</p>
	<p>Settler households built their homes and prepared their newly acquired land for cultivation</p>	<p>1,650 homes built, one for each household 1,350 settler households developed 1,010 ha of newly irrigated land 300 households moved out of the irrigation area and received land-use permits for rainfed plots in the “extension area”</p>
	<p>Women’s participation in community decision-making strengthened and their access to and control over resources fostered</p>	<p>40-percent female members in FOs 60-percent female officeholders in FOs Community advocacy material for increased women’s participation in local level decision-making prepared and distributed before the end of the first year of the CP Joint landownership titles for husband and wife in settler households achieved by mid-2003</p>

COUNTRY PROGRAMME SRI LANKA (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

CP Activity and Target Group	Results of CP Activities	Indicators*
	Communities' resume responsibility for the created assets	80 percent of the households remain in their house and continue to cultivate after the end of the food assistance in 2003
		Irrigation infrastructure is maintained by FOs according to technical specifications
	Outputs	Output indicators (1.5 years until mid-2003)
	Poor landless households received government subsidies for homestead and land development according to agreements	1,650 landless households (about 8,250 persons), 15 percent (240) of them depending on a woman's income, settled with a government settlement package
	Settler households received family food rations according to plan	1,650 settler households received a monthly family food ration of 2.5 kg of rice, 300 g of pulses, and 150 g of sugar, as planned
	Advocacy efforts made with the Government of Sri Lanka on joint landownership titles of husband and wife in land settlement schemes	Meetings held in 2002 with key government counterparts on WFP's Beijing Commitments to Women (1995) and the requirement for land assets in WFP-assisted schemes to be shared equally between husband and wife
	Activities undertaken to strengthen the communities' sense of ownership of the assets created	12 FOs established for managing the irrigation water distribution All FO officeholders (at least 60 percent women) trained in leadership techniques, community water management and irrigation system maintenance



ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR SRI LANKA COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2006)

Basic Activities

	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total
Food commodities (mt)	13 370	16 945	1 894	32 209
Food commodities (value)	3 395 980	3 808 230	345 280	7 549 490
External transport	1 350 370	779 470	87 124	2 216 964
ODOC	152 000	164 000	18 345	334 345
Total Direct Operational Costs	4 898 350	4 751 700	450 749	10 100 799
DSC ¹	314 000	338 200	37 700	689 900
ISC ²	406 563	397 012	38 099	841 674
Total WFP costs	5 618 913	5 486 912	526 547	11 632 373
Government contribution	1 533 000	5 310 000	403 289	7 246 289

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.

BUDGET PLAN FOR SRI LANKA COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2006)

Supplementary Activities

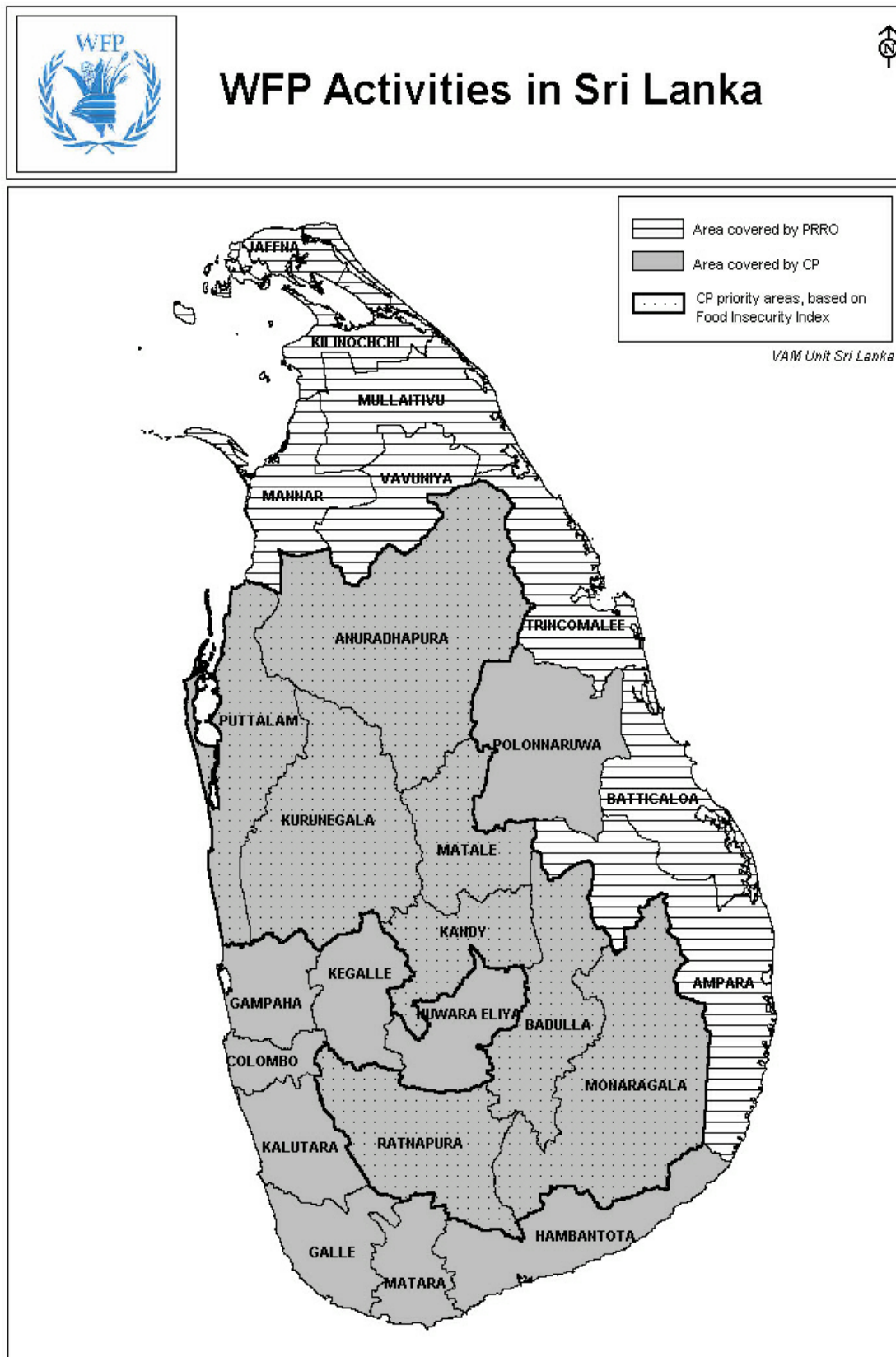
	Activity 4	Activity 5	Total
Food commodities (mt)	2 630	9 081	11 711
Food commodities (value)	668 020	1 656 240	2 324 260
External transport	265 630	417 726	683 356
ODOC	29 982	87 146	117 128
Total Direct Operational Costs	963 632	2 161 112	3 124 744
DSC ¹	61 000	180 285	241 285
ISC ²	79 922	182 629	262 551
Total WFP costs	1 104 554	2 524 026	3 628 580

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.



ANNEX IV



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

CBO	Community-based organization
CP	Country Programme
CPP	Community Programming Project
CSO	Country Strategy Outline
DAD	Department for Agrarian Development
DSD	Divisional Secretaries Division
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FO	Farmers' organization
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IO	Institutional organizer
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MCN	Mother and child nutrition
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PNIP	Participatory Nutrition Improvement Project
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization

