



EVALUATION QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

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TERMS OF REFERENCE SRI LANKA: AN EVALUATION OF WFP PORTFOLIO (2011-2015)

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1. Background

1. The purpose of these Terms of Reference (TOR) is to provide key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The TOR are structured as follows: Chapter 1 provides information on the context; Chapter 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; Chapter 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; Chapter 4 identifies the evaluation approach and methodology; Chapter 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized.

1.1. Introduction

2. The World Food Programme (WFP) Office of Evaluation (OEV) will conduct a country portfolio evaluation (CPE) in Sri Lanka in 2016. CPEs encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. They evaluate the performance and results of the portfolio as a whole and provide evaluative insights to make evidence-based decisions about positioning WFP in a country and about strategic partnerships, programme design, and implementation. CPEs help Country Offices (CO) in the preparation of Country Strategies and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycles, and provide lessons that can be used in the design of new operations.

1.2. Country context

Geography and population

3. Sri Lanka is a small (65,610 Km²) but diverse island nation. Administratively, it has nine provinces, 25 districts, 325 divisional secretariats, and over 14,000 Grama Niladhari divisions, or village clusters, with the capital city of Colombo located in the Western province.

4. As of 2014, the total population of Sri Lanka is estimated at 20.2 million¹. The majority of the population currently resides in the Western province (29 percent), with approximately 12 percent living in the Central, Southern and North-western provinces and less than 10 percent in each of the other provinces.

Political context

5. Sri Lanka follows a presidential system of government, where the President is the Head of State and Head of Government. The three levels of government constitute national, provincial and local; each level is elected for a period of five years through the proportional representation system. Though decentralisation through the provincial administration is in place, much of the political authority still rests with the Central Government.

6. Almost three decades of civil conflict between the Sinhalese majority and Tamil separatists ended in May 2009. In February 2002 the government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), more commonly known as the Tamil Tigers, formalized a cease-fire. However, violence between the LTTE and government forces intensified in 2006. The government regained control of LTTE-controlled areas in 2007 and by May 2009 hostilities came to an end. The map in Annex 9 illustrates the areas of conflict and displacement at the end of the war.

¹ Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics, 2012 census.

7. The Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement, & Hindu Religious Affairs was established to ensure dignified resettlement of all displaced persons, who lost their original places of residence as a result of the conflict. The 2013 Resettlement Policy outlines the administrative, logistical, advisory, humanitarian and other forms of support available to internally displaced persons, returnee refugees of legitimate Sri Lankan origin and resettled communities, clearly recognising that resettlement is a voluntary process.

8. In addition to efforts at reconstructing its economy, the government has resettled the large majority of those civilians displaced during the final phase of the conflict and released most of former LTTE combatants. Resettlement of civil war affected IDPs was organized through the return of land, known as High Security Zones and occupied by the armed forces, to its rightful civilian owners. WFP together with other UN agencies is welcoming this move and providing support to the Government in this endeavour.

9. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) outlook on political stability for 2016 – 2020 despite the positive steps to provide political stability, build peace, calm ethnic tensions and a promise to address Tamil grievances, the government of Sri Lanka will struggle to reconcile the needs and demands of Tamils with those of the Sinhalese majority². The Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, classified Sri Lanka as category 3 -violent crisis- within a range of 5 (dispute, non-violent crisis, violent crisis, limited war and war) in its 2014 conflict barometer report³.

Economy and development

10. The country is now in a process of transitioning from a post-conflict economy to development. Sri Lanka's social indicators are among the best in South Asia, with near universal literacy, and comparatively low levels of poverty. Since the country's civil conflict ended, Sri Lanka has recorded 8 high economic growth with poverty rates dropping significantly⁴. Sri Lanka's economy grew by 4.5 percent in 2014⁵, by 4.4 percent in the first quarter of 2015 and 6.7 percent in the second quarter⁶.

11. According to the EIU outlook, the Sri Lankan economy will expand at a robust pace in 2016-20, but growth will be below potential owing to shortages in skilled labour, poor infrastructure and the government's inability to attract large amounts of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The EIU forecast that the economy will grow by 6 percent in 2016, and by an average of 6.2 percent a year in 2017-20. This expansionary trend will be supported by development efforts in the North and East of the island.

12. The government current strategic vision is laid out in the 2013 document "Mahinda Chintana Vision for the future - A Brighter Future- 2010-2016". The Mahinda Chintana document, identifies three central areas of focus: achieving more equitable development through accelerated rural development, accelerating growth through increased investment in infrastructure and strengthening public service delivery. The State is to play a critical role in delivering this new agenda – especially in lagging and emerging regions – as well as meeting the other imminent development challenges.

2 Sri Lanka Country Report, Economist Intelligence Unit, 2015

3 Conflict barometer, Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, 2014

4 Asian Development Bank, <http://www.adb.org/countries/main>

5 World Bank data, <http://data.worldbank.org/>

6 GDP growth projections will be revised in line with the changes in the national accounting.

13. The government's public investment strategy 2014-2016 is laid out in the "Mahinda Chintana - Vision for the future – Unstoppable Sri Lanka 2020". The strategy highlights several priority areas: raise exports and reduce imports needs, health, education, food security and food inflation. The investment strategy also highlights that while carrying forward Sri Lanka's development process towards a higher middle income country status, the compliance to environment regulations and standards must be adhered to at all times considering the importance of sustainable development over time.

14. The President of Sri Lanka also launched the 100 day development programme while the long-term strategy was being formulated. Sri Lanka has a major role to play for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a key step forward along a national sustainable development path. As an emerging economy, Sri Lanka should be able to find new sustainable development paths in the 21st century, including:

- Economic: development through enhancing technology, resources, and skills.
- Social: building social and human capital committed to peace, reconciliation, and unity.
- Environmental: activating ancient values and culture that respect nature.

15. Poverty rates have dropped by two thirds in the last decade with gains in both urban and rural poverty. Sri Lanka's human development record has been historically high because of universal free education and health services since 1948. Sri Lanka ranked 73 out of 188 countries and territories in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI) in 2014, and is therefore in the "high human development category". Between 1980 and 2014, Sri Lanka's HDI value increased by 32.5 percent, an average annual increase of about 0.83 percent.

16. Between 1980 and 2014, Sri Lanka's life expectancy at birth increased by 6.7 years, gross national income (GNI) per capita increased by about 281.7 percent, mean years of schooling increased by 3.7 years and expected years of schooling increased by 3.7 years.

17. Sri Lanka provides free education to both boys and girls from primary to university levels. The 2012 Sri Lanka Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2012 reveals that among the total child population aged 5 to 14 years in Sri Lanka, 98.7 percent children are currently attending school. The percentage of population aged 5 years or more passing primary is however only 23.6 percent.

18. The National Education Policy is implemented through education programmes. Currently, the main national education programme is the Education Sector Development Framework and Programme (ESDFP), focusing on equity in access, improved quality of education, efficiency and equity in resource allocation, and improved service delivery. Its first phase was planned from 2006 to 2010. A second phase, entitled Transforming School Education as the Foundation of a Knowledge Hub (TSEP), covers the period 2012 to 2016. Its objective is to enhance access to, and the quality of, primary and secondary education in order to provide a foundation for the knowledge-based economic and social development of the country.

19. The figure on the side shows the contribution of each component index to Sri Lanka's HDI since 1980.

20. However, according to the 2014 UNDP Human Development Report 6.7 percent of the population still lives below the poverty line. The Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa provinces share a higher number of poor households as well as a higher poverty incidence.

21. When the HDI value is discounted for inequality, it decreases 11.6 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices⁷. Regional disparities are also highly pronounced, with the Western province being the main engine of growth. Out of nine provinces in the country, the Western province accounts for 44.4 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while North Western and Southern province contribute respectively 10 and 11 percent; Northern, Uva, North-central, Eastern and Sabaragamuwa contribute less than 10 percent each.

22. Annex 1 provides information on various indicators relevant to the Sri Lanka portfolio.

Gender

23. The adult literacy rate for females is 90 percent. Among youth (15-24 years) the rate is 99 percent. Girls outnumber boys in secondary education 50.42 to 49.58 percent (boys). Seventy-three percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 76.4 percent of their male counterparts.

24. Sri Lanka's excellent record on gender parity in education, has not translated into equality in the workplace or politics. Nearly 6 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women and at the local and provincial levels it is lower.

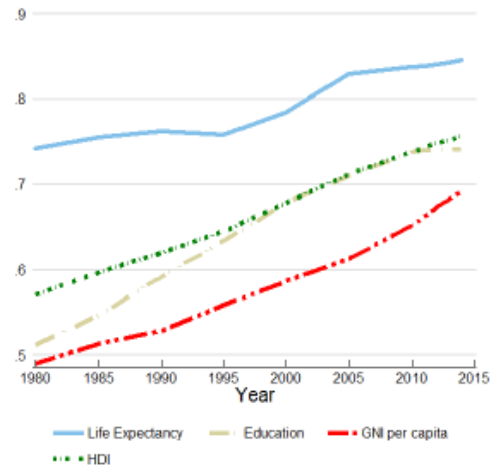
25. Female participation in the labour market is 35.1 percent compared to 76.3 for men. Women's unemployment rate has been double that of men for more than 3 decades. The quality of employment for women has deteriorated, as the demand is chiefly in casual and low-paying, low-skill jobs in the formal and informal sectors. Unemployment rates were 3.6 percent for men and 7.7 percent for women.

26. The UNDP Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity, and it is a proxy indicator of the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the three GII dimensions. Sri Lanka ranks it 72 out of 155 countries in the 2014 index.

Livelihoods

27. Distinct topographic, geographic and climatic characteristics around the country overlap to create a mosaic of agro-ecological areas that then inform livelihood

Figure 1. Trends in Sri Lanka's HDI indices 1980-2014



Source: Sri Lanka briefing note, 2015 HDR - UNDP

⁷ Briefing note for countries on the 2015 Human Development Report, UNDP, 2015

patterns. At the broadest level, three agro-ecological zones (wet, intermediate and dry) are defined by the prevailing climate and rainfall patterns. Altitudinal differences (highland, upland and lowland) serve to further delineate within these major zones, while soil type narrows the areas even further to a total 46 sub-agro-ecological zones⁸.

28. Despite high population density in the urban areas, nearly 80 percent of Sri Lankan population is considered rural. While engaged in diverse activities, livelihoods are nonetheless closely intertwined with agricultural industries, whether as producers, processors, wholesalers, retailers or elsewhere in the market chain. As such, livelihood zones in Sri Lanka are defined in large part by the agricultural activities that dominate the landscape.

Food security and nutrition

29. Despite the economic and social progress, vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity and low resilience to climate variability persist around the country, affecting the poorest households the most. Among the Sri Lankan population, an estimated 2.4 million people are food-insecure⁹. Nationally, the average food energy consumption is 2,094 kilocalories, which falls just above the threshold for low daily energy consumption based on the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) guidelines as well as the Sri Lankan minimum daily dietary energy requirement of 2030 kilocalories.

30. Dietary diversity in the country is also considered to be quite poor¹⁰. Although not nationally representative, results from a 2009 study on nutrition and food security conducted by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP found that 64 percent of the surveyed households were estimated to have less than optimal dietary diversity.

31. Chronic food insecurity persists amongst poor households in the up-country tea estate and South-eastern rain-fed paddy farming and other field crops zones. Reliance on wage labour with low wages, limited household production of own food resulting in higher dependence on the market for food, yet faced with poor physical and financial access to food from these markets are the driving factors of chronic food insecurity in the zone. Road access and thereby access to large and diverse markets, education and health facilities is poor in these zones, contributing further to the food insecurity to the poorest households that tend to be the most isolated.

32. Seasonal food insecurity is highest in the Northern zones and areas in the Southern region. In the North, limited water supply for irrigation between May and September, often due to the destruction or damage of tanks during the conflict, restricts year-round production potential. As households work to rebuild livelihoods, taking on loans is common and financial access is further limited by resulting indebtedness.

33. 4.7 million people, 22 percent of the total population in Sri Lanka, are reported as undernourished¹¹. As per WFP's most recent Cost of Diet analysis¹², almost 6.8 Million people, 33 percent of the total population, cannot afford the minimum cost of a nutritious diet. The findings of the same analysis have found that 15 percent of the

⁸ Sri Lanka food security atlas, WFP – Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), May 2015

⁹ Sri Lanka WFP country brief, December 2015

¹⁰ Sri Lanka food security atlas, WFP – Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), May 2015

¹¹ Global Food Security Update, FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2015

¹² Sri Lanka - Minimum Cost of Nutritious Diet (October 2013 - September 2014), October 2015

total population living in the Northern province cannot afford the minimum cost of daily energy needs. Furthermore, approximately one third of the Northern and Uva population as well as half of the Eastern province population cannot afford the minimum cost of a nutritious diet.

34. Maternal and child undernutrition remain a major challenge in Sri Lanka, particularly in terms of acute malnutrition (wasting) and micronutrient deficiencies. Wasting rates are exceptionally high at 19.6 percent, well above the WHO threshold (serious level > 15 percent) and as compared to other countries in the region, with the highest prevalence found in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

35. By contrast, chronic malnutrition (stunting) is low according to WHO threshold for stunting (acceptable level < 20 percent) and as compared to prevalence rates seen around the region, but still at 13.1 percent. Stunting rates, although low, have shown a little changes over the past decade, fluctuating around 15 percent. The highest prevalence is found in the up-country tea estates (> 20 percent) and is likely due to poor food security, lower education levels and low access to improved water supply. In addition, many households do not spend enough on a diverse diet to achieve the required daily intake of micronutrients. .

36. Micronutrient deficiencies remain a pervasive issue in Sri Lanka affecting both women of reproductive age and children aged 6-59 with 15 percent of children and 26 percent of women suffering from anaemia¹³.

37. Nearly one in five infants, 17.9 percent, in Sri Lanka is born weighing less than 2.5 Kg, the threshold for low birth weight. Low birth weight in Sri Lanka has been closely associated with heavy labour demands on agriculture, particularly among women who work in the plantation sector.

38. Other interesting patterns emerge when the prevalence of stunting and wasting are disaggregated by maternal education. For stunting, as the mother's education level increases, the prevalence of stunting declines. For wasting, by contrast, the prevalence does not decline significantly as maternal education increases. Only when education exceeds 13 years there is a large decline, 12 percent, in the prevalence of wasting¹⁰.

39. The current National Agricultural Policy aims, among other goals, to increase domestic agricultural production to ensure food and nutrition security, promote agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable growth, maximize benefits and minimize adverse effects of globalization on domestic and export agriculture, adopt productive farming systems and improved agro-technologies, apply environmental friendly techniques in agriculture, promote agro-based industries and increase employment opportunities, and enhance the income and the living standard of farming community. At the time of writing the Ministry of Agriculture was in the process of developing a new National Agricultural Policy.

40. A National Nutrition Policy was formulated in 2010 with the main goal of achieving and maintaining the nutritional well-being of all Sri Lankans enabling them to contribute effectively towards national socio-economic growth and development. The nutrition policy outlines the following key objectives: ensure optimal nutrition throughout the life cycle, enhance capacity to deliver effective & appropriate interventions, ensure effective management of adequate nutrition to vulnerable

¹³ National nutrition and micronutrient survey, Ministry of Health Sri Lanka and UNICEF, 2012

populations, ensure food and nutrition security for all citizens, strengthen advocacy, partnerships and networking and strengthen research, monitoring and evaluation.

Climate change

41. Sri Lanka is prone to climate-related natural hazards and shocks with increasing frequency of occurrence in recent years, which also poses a toll on food security, especially among the most vulnerable. Historical trends suggest that the number of people being affected by climate-related hazards is increasing, from an average of approximately 400,000 people affected every year between 1980 and 1990 to an average of 750,000 affected annually between 2000 and 2013¹⁴. The majority of the affected population is exposed to drought or flood—both of which are linked to failure or high intensity of the monsoon rains. The increase in exposure is largely due to erratic monsoon patterns resulting in more frequent and intense floods and droughts. Long-term projections predict increasingly erratic rainfall, particularly during the Northeast monsoon period. Coastal hazards such as tsunamis, sea level rise, soil salinization as well as storm hazards present additional climate change-related threats for many livelihood groups and households along Sri Lanka’s coastline¹⁵.

42. These shocks have negatively impacted the resettled communities to capture their livelihoods back to normal. Further, the climate change has reversed years of development gains achieved in different sectors as a result of escalating recovery costs.

43. Climate change in Sri Lanka has also impacted water security (availability) for both human and animal consumption, as well as agricultural and industrial purposes prompting the government to distribute water to selected communities every year with the related budgetary impact of limited resources for more acute disaster response¹⁶.

44. The National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) was established in 2005 and is the highest policy making body in the country on disaster risk reduction. The National Policy on Disaster Management was prepared in February 2013. The document outlines the 3 following main goals: protect lives of the citizens from natural and manmade disasters, create a culture of safety among communities and the implementation of post disaster activities.

45. Table 1¹⁷ shows the main natural disasters in Sri Lanka and an estimation of people affected between 2011 and 2014.

46. Annex 2 shows the main natural disasters in Sri Lanka and an estimation of the affected population between 2006 and 2014.

Table 1: Main natural disasters in Sri Lanka and estimation of people affected (2006-2014)

Date	Natural Disaster	Total affected (million)
2014	Drought	1,800
	Flood	1,100
2012	Drought	1,800
	Flood	447
2011	Flood	1,060
2010	Flood	606
2009	Flood	300
2008	Flood	363
	Flood	360
2006	Flood	333

Source: EM-DAT The international disaster database
(<http://www.emdat.be/database> visited on 1st March 2016)

¹⁴ Consolidated Livelihood Approach for Analysing Resilience, GoSL and WFP, 2014

¹⁵ Sri Lanka food security atlas, WFP – Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), May 2015

¹⁶ WFP Sri Lanka Country Strategy, 2016 - 2019

¹⁷ Data is based on information collected and disseminated by the Sri Lanka Disaster Information Management System, <http://www.desinventar.lk/>

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. Rationale

47. Sri Lanka was selected for a CPE on the basis of country-related and WFP-specific criteria.

48. In line with Sri Lanka's transition into a developmental phase, WFP is currently realigning its programme objectives from relief and recovery, to development in support to a policy and capacity development approach.

49. The evaluation is an opportunity for the Country Office to benefit from an independent assessment of its 2011-2015 portfolio of operations in line with WFP's Strategic Plans (2008-2013 and 2014-2017).

2.2. Objectives

50. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, the evaluation will:

- Assess and report on the performance and results of the country portfolio in line with the WFP mandate, Country Office strategic positioning and in response to humanitarian and development challenges in Sri Lanka; and
- determine the reasons for observed success or failure and draw lessons from experience to produce evidence-based findings to allow the Country Office to make informed strategic decisions about positioning itself in Sri Lanka, form strategic partnerships, and improve operations design and implementation whenever possible.

2.3. Stakeholders and users of the evaluation

51. The key intended users of the evaluation findings and recommendations are the Country Office in liaison with the Government of Sri Lanka and other UN and Non-UN partners. The Bangkok Regional Bureau (RB) is expected to use the evaluation findings to strengthen its role in providing strategic guidance and regional integration of operations. Lastly WFP Headquarters (HQ) management will also use the findings for accountability and strategic advocacy.

52. WFP Sri Lanka did not have a Country Strategy in place during the period under review (the current Country Strategy covers the period 2016-2019). A Country Programme (CP) was approved in 2015 for the period 2016-2017 and the current UNDAF was approved in 2012 for the period 2013 – 2017. The timing of this CPE and the evidence provided will feed the Country Office strategic planning for the design of the new UNDAF cycle (2018-2022), the operation that will replace the current CP and any possible mid-term reviews of the Country Strategy. As such, this CPE is weighed more upon the learning objectives of evaluation rather than accountability. In this regard, the CPE and the understanding of how WFP adapted to Sri Lanka transition process will also benefit WFP's corporate learning.

53. Other stakeholders in the evaluation include the WFP Executive Board (EB), donors and beneficiaries of WFP assistance. The table below provides a preliminary list of stakeholders. A thorough analysis will be done by the evaluation team during the inception phase. More information on the external stakeholders can be found in Annex 3.

Table 2. Evaluation stakeholders

Stakeholders	
Executive Board (EB)	As the governing body of the organisation, the EB has a direct interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP operations and their harmonisation with strategic processes of government and partners.
Beneficiaries: women, men boys and girls	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective.
Government (including partner Ministries)	The Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP operations in Sri Lanka are aligned with their priorities and harmonized with other agencies in order to provide the right kind and levels of assistance to the people of Sri Lanka. Amongst other areas of work, this CPE will help to determine WFP's future role in supporting the Government and civil society in emergency preparedness and crisis response. The direct line Ministry for WFP is the Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affairs. The main GoSL counterparts are the Ministries of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine; Economic Development; Education; Agriculture; Rural Economic Affairs; Disaster Management; Finance; Trade; Environment and other provincial and district authorities.
Donors	WFP activities are supported by donors' contributions. They have an interest in knowing to which extent the WFP strategy complement their own strategies and supported-programmes. They also have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent effectively and efficiently.
UN agencies and groups, and multilateral institutions	UN agencies have a shared interest with WFP in ensuring that the ensemble of UN support is effective and complementary in support of the population's needs, gender equality and human rights. The main UN partners for WFP's portfolio in Sri Lanka are UNICEF, UNOPS, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, WHO and UNDP. Over the period under review WFP participated in various UN groups: the United Nations Cluster System (deactivated in July 2013) which supported government efforts in addressing needs during the conflict, post-conflict and early recovery phases, the United Nations inter-agency group that monitored and planned for contingencies under the OCHA leadership and the UN Country Team. WFP also partners with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.
NGO partners and other organizations	NGOs are WFP's partners in programme implementation and design and as such have a stake in the WFP assessment of its portfolio performance as well as an interest in its strategic orientation. WFP worked with various NGOs covering the different activities such as Save the Children, CARE, Caritas, ZOA, World Vision, among others.

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1. WFP's portfolio in Sri Lanka

54. WFP has been present in Sri Lanka since 1968. A total of 8 different operations budgeted USD 178,152,106 million and 2 trust funds budgeting USD 8,738,849 have been active over the period under review.

55. Through its various interventions, WFP aims to saving lives, improving food and nutrition security, building resilience to climate shocks and supporting livelihoods in a sustainable manner¹⁸. WFP's operations aim to be aligned with the Government's social protection policy and the national development plan, help strengthen the Government's capacity to reduce hunger, and promote and develop innovative and tailored food and nutrition responses.

56. In line with the country's transition from recovery to development, WFP is currently realigning its programme objectives from relief and recovery, to development in support to a policy and capacity development approach.

57. WFP's food assistance targets internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees from India, school children, children under five and pregnant women and lactating mothers.

¹⁸ WFP Sri Lanka Brief, 2015

58. As indicated in the timeline below, over the period under review, WFP has conducted various relief and recovery activities in former conflict-affected areas in the North (PRROs 200143 and 200452), and nutrition activities in areas not covered by the PRROs (DEV 106070 till Sept 2013). A Special Operation (SO) 105390 was launched in 2006 to address operational logistics gaps in the post tsunami recovery period and the conflict situation in Sri Lanka and was extended to the end of 2011. Two IR EMOPs (200809 & 200233) and EMOP 200239 were approved between 2011 and 2015 to provide food assistance to flood victims. A trust fund (10024563) covering 2015 – 2016 was approved in 2015 through the Sustainable Development Goal Fund (SDG-F) to provide technical support and capacity building to Government institutions for ‘Scaling Up Nutrition through a Multi-Sector Approach’. Another trust fund (10022993), covering 2014-2016 was approved in 2014 to develop household food security and build i) resilient livelihoods for rain-fed farming households and ii) institutional capacity in village, local and regional service delivery.

59. A Country Programme (CP) was approved in 2015 for the period 2016-2017 to improve food and nutrition security and build the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks. The geographical coverage of this new CP includes both the former conflict-affected provinces in the North and other vulnerable areas in the country.

Table 3. Timeline and funding level of WFP portfolio in Sri Lanka 2011 – 2015

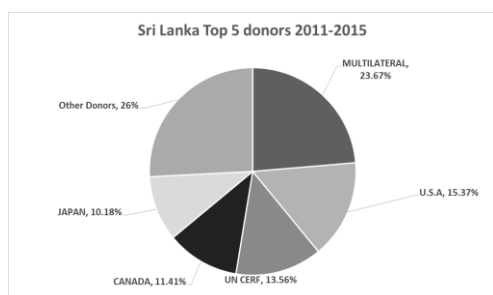
Operation	Time Frame	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SO 10539.0	Sep 2006 - Jan 2007 (extended to Dec 2011)	Req: 9,814,908 Rec: 9,715,913 Funded: 99%					
DEV 106070	Jan 2008 - Dec 2012 (extended to Sep 2013)		Req: 13,371,238 Rec: 4,860,717 Funded: 36.4%				
IR EMOP 200233	Jan 2011 - Mar 2011	Req: 496,965 Rec: 381,725 Funded: 76.8%					
PRRO 200143	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 (extended to Dec 2012)	Req: 69,159,260 Rec: 38,163,491 Funded: 55.2%					
EMOP 200239	Feb 2011 - Aug 2011 (extended to Jan 2012)	Req: 10,754,392 Rec: 6,373,244 Funded: 59.3%					
PRRO 200452	Jan 2013 - Dec 2014 (extended to Dec 2015)			Req: 53,930,956 Rec: 28,673,912 Funded: 53.2%			
IR-EMOP 200809	Jan 2015 - Apr 2015					Req: 919,222 Rec: 815,288 Funded: 88.7%	
CP 200866	2016-2017						Req: 19,705,165 Rec: 5,189,752 Funded: 26%
SDG-F Trust Fund 10024563	Jan 2015 - Dec 2016					Req: 749,122 Rec: 339,398 Funded: 45%	
Trust Fund 10022993	Aug 2014 - Apr 2018					Req: 7,989,727 Rec: 2,801,000 Funded: 35%	
Direct Expenses (US\$ millions)		29,543	15,834	8,749	10,041	n.a.	n.a.
% Direct Expenses: Sri Lanka vs. WFP World		0.79%	0.40%	0.21%	0.21%	n.a.	n.a.
Food Distributed (MT)		37,358	19,762	8,953	8,549	4,840	n.a.
Total of Beneficiaries (actual)		1,793,834	353,252	314,933	448,664	450,365	n.a.
% women beneficiaries (actual)		52.4%	51.2%	51.9%	52.5%	51.9%	n.a.

Source: APR 2014, Project Documents, SPRs 2011-2015 and Resource Situation (WFP The Factory) as of 23 Feb 2016 and PGG Combined Report of Contributions and Forecasts Statistics. Requirements (Req.) and Contributions Received (Rec.) are in US\$

60. The two projects in the most needy conflict-affected areas (PRROs 200143 and 200452) received 55.2 percent 53.2 percent of the required funds respectively; while the nutrition activities conducted under the Development project 106070 elsewhere in the country received 36.4 percent of its total requirements. Special operation 10539.0, 99 percent funded, IR EMOP 200233, 76.8 percent, EMOP 200239, 59.3 percent, and IR-EMOP 200809, 88.7 percent, were better funded. Trust Fund 10024563 received 45 percent of requirements, while Trust Fund 10022993 was 35 percent funded. Validation of the above figures and further research on missing information is expected to take place during the field data collection work. The table above provides also an overview of the funding levels of WFP portfolio of operations during the period 2011 – 2015.

61. The figures below show the top 5 donors to the Sri Lanka overall WFP portfolio and by operation over the period under review¹⁹.

Figure 3. Main donors to Sri Lanka portfolio



Top 5 Donors to the Portfolio (2011- 2015)	
Overall	MULTILATERAL, U.S.A, UN CERF, CANADA, JAPAN
CP 200866	JAPAN, CANADA, SRI LANKA
DEV 106070	MULTILATERAL, PRIVATE DONORS
EMOP 200239	UN CERF, MULTILATERAL, EUR. COMMISSION, CANADA, AUSTRALIA
PRRO 200143	U.S.A, MULTILATERAL, UN CERF, BRAZIL, JAPAN
PRRO 200452	MULTILATERAL,CANADA, JAPAN, SRI LANKA, U.S.A.
SO 10539.0	EUR. COMMISSION,U.S.A.,UN CERF, MULTILATERAL, U.K.

Source: Resource Situation 22 Feb 2016 with forecast & <http://factory.wfp.org> as of 25 Feb 2016

62. Following a smooth and peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections conducted in 2015, the formation of unity and democratic government has resulted in testimony of positive support from donors and international community.

63. WFP's portfolio over the review period included provisions designed to improve gender equality; e.g. participation of pregnant and lactating women in health and nutrition education, public health interventions and community activities (DEV 10607.0); specific targeting of widows and female heads of households (PRRO 200452) or participation of women groups in nutrition capacity building activities (Trust Fund 10024563). Further research of these aspects is expected to be conducted by the evaluation team during the evaluation period.

Table 4. Sri Lanka percentage and total of beneficiaries by activity 2011- 2015

Activity		School feeding	Nutrition	GFD	FFA	HIV/AIDS	Cash and Vouchers
Operation							
DEV 106070 Jan 2008 - Dec 2012 (extended to Sep 2013)	Planned		207,747 100%				
	Actual		369,000 100%				
IR EMOP 200233 Jan 2011 - Mar 2011	Planned			442,740 100%			
	Actual			420,000 100%			
PRRO 200143 Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 (extended to Dec 2012)	Planned	166,436 46%	73,255 20%	86,354 24%	36,201 10%	1,330 0.4%	
	Actual	173,000 35%	119,000 24%	175,000 36%	21,500 4%	1,500 0.3%	
EMOP 200239 Feb 2011 - Aug 2011 (extended to Jan 2012)	Planned		58,305 10%	492,946 84%	34,030 6%		
	Actual		63,500 10%	500,000 83%	42,000 7%		
PRRO 200452 Jan 2013 - Dec 2014 (extended to Dec 2015)	Planned	315,783 57%	34,218 6%	180,187 32%	27,710 5%		81,411 15%
	Actual	320,000 48%	123,000 18%	191,300 29%	33,112 5%		194,397 29%
Planned % of beneficiaries		482,219 22%	373,525 17%	1,202,227 56%	97,941 5%	1,330 0.1%	81,411 4%
% women beneficiaries vs total by activity (planned)		50%	62%	52%	56%	39%	53%
Actual % of beneficiaries		493,000 19%	674,500 26%	1,286,300 50%	96,612 4%	1,500 0.1%	194,397 8%
% women beneficiaries vs total by activity (actual)		50%	56%	50%	51%	50%	51%

Source: Decota as of 13 Jan 2016. The table covers 2011-2014. Data for the following projects is not available: IR-EMOP 200809, CP 200866 and Trust Fund. SO 10539.0 is non-food operation and is not included here.

¹⁹ Trust Funds are included under 'Other Donors' in Figure 3 pie chart. Total amounts exclude carry overs from previous operations, miscellaneous incomes and stock transfers.

64. The table above shows the planned and actual number of beneficiaries by activity and operation. Over the review period, 50 percent of WFP beneficiaries have received General Food Distribution Rations (GFD), 26 percent received assistance through nutrition activities and 19 percent through the school feeding programmes. Annex 5 gives further details on the activities by operation and beneficiaries proportion by activity; and the beneficiaries and tonnage by operation.

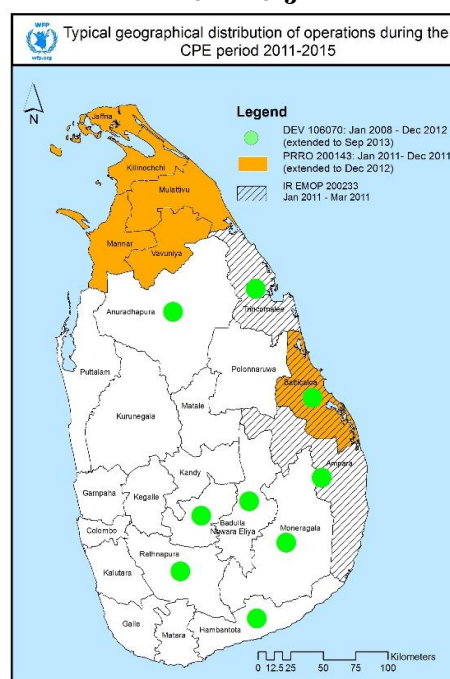
65. Annex 4 provides further details regarding the Sri Lanka portfolio: timeframe, funding, activities, food tonnages and number of beneficiaries, costs and objectives.

3.2. Scope of the evaluation

66. The scope of the evaluation will cover a five years period from 2011 to 2015. Thus, in summary, the CPE will review and assess the overall performance of the various relief and recovery PPRO activities conducted in the most severely conflict-affected areas in the Northern and Eastern provinces, a development project focused on nutrition elsewhere in the country and the occasional EMOPs implemented to meet the needs of flood-affected victims. The map on the side shows 3 of the core operations during the CPE review period and provides an overview of the portfolio geographical distribution. The geographic scope of this CPE includes all areas covered by the portfolio.

67. In light of the strategic nature of the evaluation, it is not intended to evaluate each operation individually, but to focus broadly on the portfolio as a whole. Following the established approach for WFP CPEs, the evaluation focuses on three main areas detailed in the below key evaluation questions.

Figure 4. WFP interventions in Sri Lanka 2011 - 2015



Source: WFP Sri Lanka CO - VAM, 2016

4. Evaluation questions, approach and methodology

4.1. Evaluation questions

68. The CPE will be addressing the following three key questions, which will be further detailed in a matrix of evaluation questions to be developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons from the WFP country presence and performance, which could inform future strategic and operational decisions. It should be noted that question three will constitute the largest part of the inquiry and evaluation report.

1. **Question one: Portfolio alignment and strategic positioning.** Reflect on the extent to which: i) the portfolio main objectives and related activities have been relevant with Sri Lanka's humanitarian and developmental needs (including those of specific groups), priorities and capacities; ii) the objectives have been coherent with the stated national agenda and policies; iii) the objectives have been coherent and

harmonised with those of partners especially UN partners, but also with, bilateral and NGOs; iv) WFP has been strategic in its alignments and partnerships, and has positioned itself where it can make the biggest difference; v) there have been trade-offs between aligning with national strategies on one hand and with WFP's mission, strategic plans and corporate policies (including the Humanitarian Principles) on the other hand; and vi) WFP portfolio has been consistent with the status of the peacebuilding and reconciliation process.

2. Question two: Factors and quality of strategic decision making. Reflect on the extent to which WFP: i) has analysed (or used existing analysis) the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition situation and the climate change issues in Sri Lanka - including gender issues; ii) contributed to placing these issues on the national agenda, to developing related national or partner strategies and to developing national capacity on these issues; iii) has generated and applied its own learning to improve the management of the Country Portfolio and engagement with government and partners; iv) has adequately covered the vulnerable groups in its programming. Analyse how WFP's approach to targeting evolved across the portfolio period. Identify the factors that determined existing choices: perceived comparative advantage, corporate strategies, national political factors, resources, organisational structure and staffing, monitoring information etc., in order to understand these drivers of strategy, and how they were considered and managed.

3. Question three: Performance and results of the WFP portfolio. Reflect on: i) the level of effectiveness, efficiency, (including the respective cost analyses) and sustainability of the main WFP programme activities and explanations for these results (including factors beyond WFP's control); ii) the level of emergency preparedness, vis-à-vis the effectiveness of the portfolio iii) the level of synergy and multiplying effect between the various main activities regardless of the operations; and iv) the level of synergies and multiplying opportunities with partners especially UN partners, but also with, bilateral and NGOs at operational level.

4.2. Evaluability

69. The CPE will benefit from the recently drafted Country Strategy covering the period 2016 – 2019, which fed into the design of the current Country Programme. However, the Country Strategy is not a results-based management document. Thus the primary benchmarks for assessing performance will be a combination of the operation project documents, standard project reports (SPR) as well as qualitative assessment of WFP's work.

70. Each operation has its own logical framework and the formulation of the operations at different points in time refers consequently to different strategic plans. The 2008-2013 Strategic Plan as well as the subsequent 2014-2017 Strategic Plan should be used as main references for the discussion on strategic alignment of the overall portfolio, as well as its related strategic results.

71. No major challenges or restrictions around the timing to conduct the evaluation are expected. The rainy seasons should not, in principle, pose a challenge for travelling to the project sites. Special attention should be paid to plan and allocate sufficient time to meet with the Government partners.

72. Monitoring data is available at the CO and can be complemented with the data available at the Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics. OEV will ensure that an initial e-library list bibliography is made available to the team.

73. The language used to communicate with some national stakeholders (in particular beneficiaries) may be a constraint. All team members will have to communicate in English with national counterparts, and be assisted by local expertise to communicate in Tamil and Sinhala with the beneficiaries.

4.3 Methodology

This evaluation will examine the extent to which gender and equity dimensions are integrated into WFP's policies, systems and processes.

74. The evaluation will employ relevant internationally agreed evaluation criteria including those of relevance, coherence (internal and external), efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability and connectedness - appropriately linked to the three key evaluation questions.

75. CPEs primarily use a longitudinal design, rely on secondary quantitative data and conduct primary qualitative data collection with key stakeholders in the country.

76. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will design the evaluation methodology to be presented in the inception report.

77. The methodology should:

- Build on the logic of the portfolio and on the common objectives arising across operations;
- Be geared towards addressing the evaluation questions presented in 4.1. A model looking at groups of “main activities” across a number of operations rather than at individual operations should be adopted.
- Take into account the budget and timing constraints.
- Develop (reconstruct) a working theory of change for the Sri Lanka portfolio. This should be done during the inception phase in close collaboration with the Country Office.

78. The methodology should demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (e.g. stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) and using a mixed methodological approach (e.g. quantitative, qualitative, participatory) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means. The sampling technique to impartially select site visits and stakeholders to be interviewed should be specified.

79. The evaluation should provide a comparative cost-efficiency²⁰ and cost-effectiveness²¹ analyses of the different food assistance transfer modalities, i.e. Cash Based Transfers (CBT) vs. in-kind interventions in the portfolio. As a mode of example this analysis can be structured as follows:

Cost-efficiency

1. Comparison of in-kind procurement value and logistic costs (transport, storage and handling, quality control and salaries for logistic staff – LTSH) to transport the different commodities to the respective markets with the CBT local market prices

²⁰ A cost-efficiency analysis measures outputs against inputs in monetary terms and facilitates comparison of alternative transfer modalities in order to use available resources as efficiently as possible.

²¹ Cost-effectiveness analysis measures the comparative costs of achieving the desired outcomes. The current WFP cost-effectiveness tool is the omega value, a ratio between the in-kind Nutrient Value Score (NVS) divided by the full cost for the in-kind delivery basket and the CBT NVS divided by the full cost of the full CBT basket.

at the same point in time. If sufficient data is available a seasonal analysis should also be presented.

2. Same as above including the in-kind operational costs (partners, equipment and supplies, travel etc. – ODOC) with the equivalent CBT operational costs (C&V related costs: C&V delivery and C&V other). Attention must be paid to differentiate the start-up costs and the running costs and include depreciation calculations if necessary.

Cost-effectiveness

3. Omega value and/or other cost-effectiveness indicators, e.g. the in-kind vs CBT costs per percent increase in households with adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)

4.4. Quality assurance

80. WFP's Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS) is based on the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community²². It sets out processes with in-built steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products. It also includes quality assurance of evaluation reports (inception, full and summary reports) based on standardised checklists. EQAS will be systematically applied during the course of this evaluation and relevant documents provided to the evaluation team. The evaluation manager will conduct the first level quality assurance, while the OEV Director will conduct the second level review. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

81. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases.

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. Phases and deliverables

82. The evaluation will proceed through five phases and will be implemented within the following tentative timeframe in 2016. This timeframe is aligned with the Sri Lanka CO planning process and decision-making so it can be as useful as possible.

83. The three phases involving the evaluation team are: (i) the inception phase with a briefing of the evaluation team in Rome in April followed by an inception mission in Colombo in May (team leader and evaluation manager), and by the inception report providing details for conducting the evaluation fieldwork. (ii) The fieldwork phase, with at least 3 weeks in the field, is planned to take place in Sri Lanka in June 2016 involving primary and secondary data collection, and preliminary analysis, followed by an exit debrief with the CO and a subsequent online preliminary findings debrief with the CO, RB and OEV. (iii) The reporting phase concludes with the final evaluation report (a full report and an EB summary report) in September 2016 that is planned to be presented to WFP's Executive Board in February 2017. A more detailed timeline can be found in Annex 6.

²² Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD – DAC).

Table 5: Summary timeline - key evaluation milestones

Phases	Provisional Timeline	Outputs
Phase 1 (Preparation): Preparation of ToR, stakeholder consultation and identify evaluation team	Jan – Mar 2016	Concept Note ToR Evaluation team selected and contracted
Phase 2 (Inception): Briefing evaluation team at WFP HQ, document review and inception mission in Sri Lanka	Apr – May 2016	Inception Report
Phase 3 (Fieldwork): Evaluation mission and data collection and analysis	Jun – Jul 2016	Exit debriefing Preliminary findings debrief (telecom)
Phase 4 (Reporting): Draft reports, comment and revision	Aug - Oct 2016	Draft report Comments and process reviews In-country learning workshop Final evaluation report (including SER)
Phase 5 (Presentation): Executive Board and Management response	Feb 2017	Summary evaluation report editing Evaluation report formatting Mngmt response and EB presentation

5.2. Evaluation team / expertise required

84. An independent evaluation team will implement the evaluation including inception, fieldwork, analysis, internal quality review and reporting. It is expected that the evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced, geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess the portfolio gender dimensions.

85. The team leader (TL) will have the additional responsibility for overall design, implementation, reporting and timely delivering of all evaluation products. The TL should also have a good understanding of the Sri Lankan context, policy analysis and support to government institutions, food security issues, and familiarity with the relevant portfolio issues. He/she will have excellent synthesis and reporting skills in English.

86. The evaluation team will be composed of 4 national and international consultants (including the team leader) and 1 research analyst. Consultants will have knowledge of mixed evaluation methods, synthesis and reporting skills in English, knowledge in Sri Lanka and appropriate skills to assess the portfolio gender dimensions. The team should combine between its various members the following competencies and expertise

- (Team leader) Policy analysis and support to government institutions: role of WFP in the formulation and implementation of national policies (food security and nutrition, food fortification, school feeding, resilience building and safety nets, agricultural development, natural resource management, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response etc.)
- Food security, nutrition and food fortification.
- Relief and recovery food assistance: natural disasters response, IDPs (return and resettling programs), conditional transfers (F/CFW, F/CFT, income generating and livelihood empowerment), school feeding.
- Market analysis and market based interventions.
- Capacity development in food security monitoring, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response

5.3. Roles and responsibilities

87. This evaluation is managed by OEV. Diego Fernandez has been appointed as evaluation manager. The Evaluation manager has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation in the past. He is responsible for drafting the TOR;

selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing in HQ; assisting in the preparation of the field missions; conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products and consolidating comments from stakeholders on the various evaluation products. He will also be the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process.

88. WFP stakeholders at CO, RB and HQ levels are expected to provide information necessary to the evaluation; be available to the evaluation team to discuss the programme, its performance and results; facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Sri Lanka; set up meetings and field visits, organise for interpretation if required and provide logistic support during the fieldwork. The CO should nominate a focal point to communicate with the evaluation team. A detailed consultation schedule will be presented by the evaluation team in the Inception Report. The CO will also organise a learning workshop in Colombo for both internal and external stakeholders with support from the Team Leader and Evaluation Manager.

89. The contracted company will support the evaluation team in providing quality checks to the draft evaluation products being sent to OEV for its feedback. Particularly, the company will review the draft inception and evaluation reports, prior to submission to OEV.

90. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.

5.4. Communication

91. WFP stakeholders at CO, RB and in HQ will engage with the evaluation process and will be invited to provide feedback on the TOR and the Evaluation Report, which are the two core draft evaluation products.

92. During the last day of the fieldwork there will be an internal exit debrief with the evaluation team and the CO. After the fieldwork, the initial evaluation findings and conclusions will be shared with WFP stakeholders in CO, RB and HQ during a teleconference debriefing session.

93. All evaluation products will be delivered in English.

94. The SER along with the Management Response to the evaluation recommendations is planned to be presented to the WFP Executive Board in February 2017. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website. Refer to the Communication and Learning Plan for the Evaluation in Annex 7.

5.5. Budget

95. The evaluation will be financed from the Office of Evaluation's budget. The total budget covers all expenses related to consultant/company rates and international travels.

Annexes

Annex 1: Key indicators for country context

Key Indicators for Country Context - Sri Lanka						
	Indicator	Year	Value		Source	
General	Population (total, millions)	2014	20,639,000		World Bank. WDI.	
		2005	19,644,000			
	Average annual growth (%)	2010/2015	0.8		UNDP HDR 2015	
		2000/2005	1.1			
	Urban Population (% of total)	2014	15.3		UNDP HDR 2015	
Human Development Index	2014	0.757		UNDP HDR 2015		
	Rank	73/188				
Gender	Gender - Inequality index	2014	0.370		UNDP HDR 2015	
		Rank	72			
	Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2013	29		UNDP HDR 2015	
	Seats in national parliament (% female)	2014	5.8		UNDP HDR 2015	
	Population with at least some secondary education, female, male (% ages 25 and older)	2005–2014	M	F		UNDP HDR 2015
			76.4	72.7		
	Births attended by skilled health personnel (% of total)	2007	98.6		World Bank. WDI.	
	Labour force participation rate (% aged 15 and older)	2013	M	F		UNDP HDR 2015
			76.3	35.1		
Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)	2014	33.9		World Bank. WDI.		
Net enrolment rate, primary, female (%)	2013	94		World Bank. WDI.		
Economic	Income Gini Coefficient	2005–2013	36.4		UNDP HDR 2015	
	GDP per capita (current US\$)	2014	1,242		World Bank. WDI.	
		2005	3,819			
	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP)	2014	1.2		World Bank. WDI.	
2005		1.1				
Net official development assistance received (% of GNI)	2013	0.6		World Bank. WDI.		
Poverty	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	2012	1.69		World Bank. WDI.	
	Population vulnerable to poverty (%)	n.a	n.a		UNDP HDR 2015	
	Population in severe poverty (%)	n.a	n.a		UNDP HDR 2015	
Nutritio	Number of people undernourished (millions)	2014–16	4.7		The state of food security in the world 2015	
		2009–2013	Mod & Sev		UNICEF SOWC 2015	

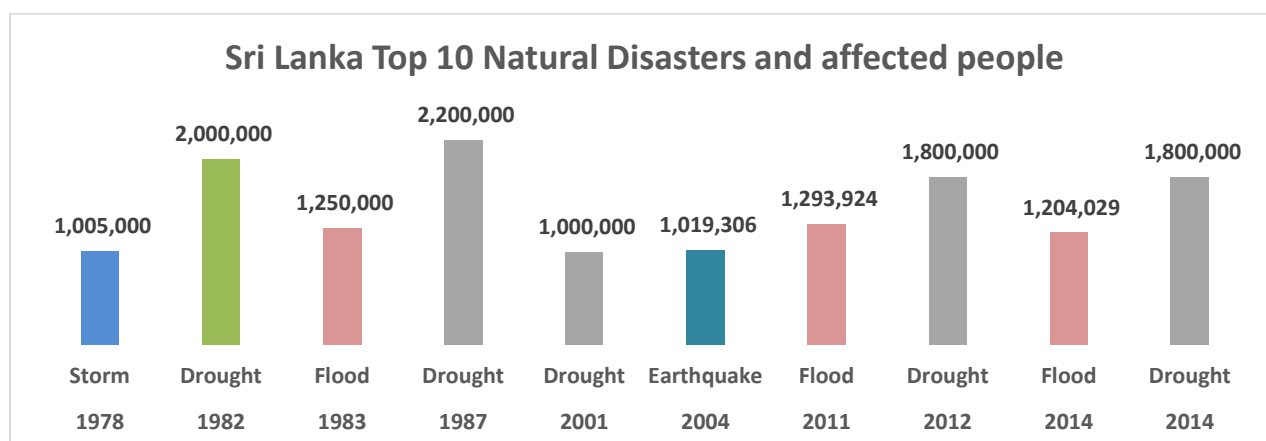
Key Indicators for Country Context - Sri Lanka					
	Indicator	Year	Value		Source
	Weight-for-height (Wasting), prevalence for < 5 (%)		21		
	Height-for-age (Stunting), prevalence for < 5 (%)	2009-2013	Mod & Sev		UNICEF SOWC 2015
			15		
	Weight-for-age (Underweight), prevalence for < 5 (%)	2009-2013	Mod & Sev		UNICEF SOWC 2015
			26		
	< 5 mortality rate	2013	10		UNICEF SOWC 2015
		2000	16		
% of children aged 6-59 months with anaemia (Hb<11.0G/dl)	2012	15.1		UNICEF National Nutrition and micronutrient survey 2012	
% of children aged 6-59 months with LBW	2012	17.9		UNICEF National Nutrition and micronutrient survey 2012	
Poverty head count ratio (%)	1995/96 – 2012	6.5		Household Income and Expenditure survey 2012/2013	
Health	Maternal Mortality ratio (Lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:)	2013	1,400		UNICEF SOWC 2015
	Life expectancy at birth	2013	74		
	Estimate HIV prevalence - adult (ages 15-49)	2012	<0.1		UNAIDS 2013
		2001	<0.1		
Public expenditures on health (% of GDP)	2013	3.2		UNDP HDR 2015	
Education	Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older)	2005–2013	74		UNDP HDR 2015
	Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 y) (%)	2009-2013	M	F	UNICEF SOWC 2015
			98	99	
	Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%)	2012	8.8		World Bank. WDI.
	Gross enrolment ratio, primary school (%)	2009–2012	M	F	UNICEF SOWC 2015
			98	99	
	Net attendance ratio, primary school (%)	2008–2013	M	F	UNICEF SOWC 2015
			n.a.	n.a.	
Net attendance ratio, secondary school (%)	2008–2013	M	F	UNICEF SOWC 2015	
		n.a.	n.a.		
Net enrolment ratio, primary school (%)	2009–2013	M	F	UNICEF SOWC 2015	
		94	94		
Net enrolment ratio, secondary school (%)	2009–2013	M	F	UNICEF SOWC 2015	
		83	87		

Annex 2: Natural disasters and affected²³ population in Sri Lanka

Main natural disasters in Sri Lanka and estimation of people affected (2006-2014)

Date	Natural Disaster	Total affected
2014	Drought	1,800,000
	Flood	1,100,020
2012	Drought	1,800,000
	Flood	447,021
2011	Flood	1,060,324
2010	Flood	606,072
2009	Flood	300,000
2008	Flood	362,582
	Flood	360,000
2006	Flood	333,002

Source: EM-DAT The international disaster database (<http://www.emdat.be/database> visited on 1st March 2016)



Source: EM-DAT The international disaster database (<http://www.emdat.be/database> visited on 1st March 2016)

²³ Figures do not include total deaths.

Annex 3: External stakeholders matrix

Operation type	Title	Timing	Beneficiaries	Multi and Bilateral Funding donors	Cooperating International Agencies	Operational Governmental Partners	Cooperating International NGOs
CP 200866	Country Programme	2016-2017	1) Children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women 2) Schoolchildren in food-insecure areas 3) Vulnerable households' resilience to shocks 4) Government	Japan, Canada, Sri Lanka	UN agencies, such as FAO, UNDP	Government (not specified)	Non-governmental partners (not specified)
DEV 106070	Support to improve Mother-and-Child Health and Nutrition	Jan 2008 - Dec 2012 (extended to Sep 2013)	1) Children aged 6–24 months; 2) Malnourished children aged 25–59 months 3) Pregnant women from the fourth month of pregnancy 4) Lactating women up to six months after delivery 5) Pregnant and lactating women in health and nutrition education, public health interventions and community activities	Multilateral, Private Donors	Nutrition Technical Working Group, UNICEF	Task Force for Causal Analysis of Malnutrition, Nutrition Coordination Committee, Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, Ministry of Finance	Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (not specified)
EMOP 200239	Food assistance and early recovery for the population affected by the flood in Eastern Sri Lanka	Feb 2011 - Aug 2011 (extended to Jan 2012)	Flood victims in need of emergency food assistance, including: 1) IDPs 2) flood-affected returnees 3) Other non-displaced small-holder farmers and households 4) Households hosting IDPs in food-insecure areas	UN Cerf, Multilateral, Eur. Commission, Canada, Australia, U.S.A	United Nations Country Team, UNICEF FAO, UNDP	Government's relevant departments, e.g. Disaster Management Centre, and Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economic Development	CARE, Caritas, ZOA, World Vision, etc
IR EMOP 200233	Food assistance for flood affected population in Sri Lanka	Jan 2011 - Mar 2011	Displaced persons in Batticaloa district, focusing on those who are living with host families	U.S.A., Multilateral, Un Cerf, Brazil, Japan, Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Private Donors, Sri Lanka, EDMF		Central Ministry of Disaster Management, District Secretaries headed by the District Secretary, Government's implementation units, Ministry of Economic Development	Multi Purpose Cooperative Society (MPCS)
IR-EMOP 200809	Food Assistance for flood victims in Sri Lanka	Jan 2015 - Apr 2015	Flood and landslide victims		FAO, UNICEF and OCHA	-	Save the Children, OXFAM, Child Fund, World Vision, ZOA, Handicap International
PRRO 200143	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 (extended to Dec 2012)	Displaced persons in camps, returnees and host communities	U.S.A., Multilateral, Un Cerf, Brazil, Japan, Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Private Donors, Sri Lanka, EDMF	UNICEF, ILO, United Nations Office for Project Services, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, ADB	Presidential Task Force, United Nations country team meetings, Ministry of Economic Development	Civil society organizations (not specified)
PRRO 200452	Supporting Relief and Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas	Jan 2013 - Dec 2014 (extended to Dec 2015)	Widows/widowers, female heads of household, the disabled, and recent returnees, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), infants between 6 and 23 months, children aged 24 – 59 months who are screened and moderately wasted.	Multilateral, Canada, Japan, Sri Lanka, U.S.A., UN Cerf, Private Donors, Saudi Arabia, Norway, EDMF	UNICEF, World Bank, ADB, ILO, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNHCR	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry and Co-operatives, Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI), Medical Research Institute (MRI), Institute of Health Policy	International and national nongovernment organizations (not specified)
SO 10539.0	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity (supporting the current and planned emergency response linked to the expansion of PRRO 10067.1)	Sep 2006 - Jan 2007 (extended to Dec 2011)	Conflict-affected people, IDPs	Eur. Commission, U.S.A., UN Cerf, Multilateral, U.K., Switzerland, Ireland, Denmark, Australia, Private Donors, Sweden, Norway	UNICEF	Military, Government Agents, e.g. Ministry of defence	Humanitarian organisations (not specified)
SDG-F Trust Fund 10024563	UNDP Sustainable Development Goals Fund Scaling up Nutrition through a Multi-Sector Approach	Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	Government staff Children and women groups island-wise	-	FAO, UNICEF, UNCT-HCT	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Nutrition Secretariat, Medical Research Institute, Ministry of Finance and Planning	Non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations (not specified) and private sector
Trust Fund 10022993	Addressing Climate change Impacts on Marginalized Agriculture Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka	Aug 2014 – Apr 2018	Marginalized farming communities	-	UNFCCC	Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (MERE), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Agrarian Services and wildlife	-

Source: Project documents and PGG Combined Report of Contributions and Forecasts Statistics

Annex 4: Sri Lanka portfolio overview 2011 – 2015

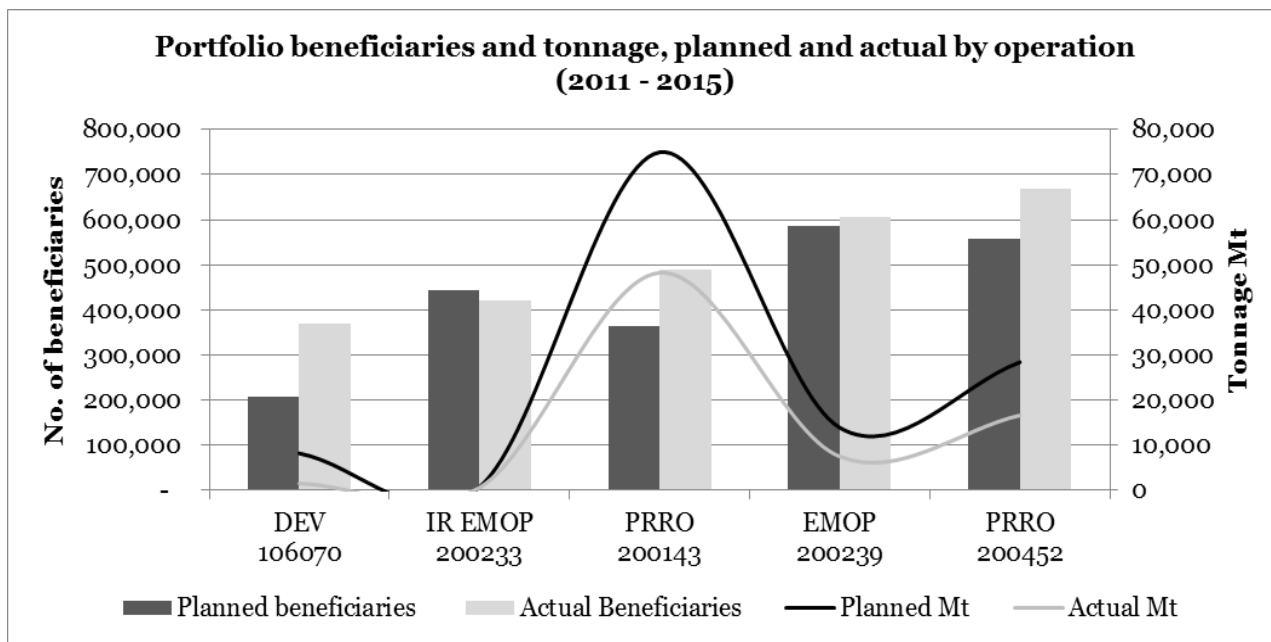
Operation type	Operation number	Title	Time frame	US\$ Req.	US\$ Rec.	% Funded	Project Components, activities and modalities
CP	200866	Country Programme	2016-2017	19,705,165	5,189,752	26%	Component 1: Nutritional support for vulnerable groups Component 2: School feeding Component 3: Resilience-building to reduce risk and vulnerability to shocks
DEV	106070	Support to improve Mother-and-Child Health and Nutrition	Jan 2008 - Dec 2012 (+ 9 BR extended to Sep 2013)	13,371,238	4,860,717	36.4%	Nutrition
EMOP	200239	Food assistance and early recovery for the population affected by the flood in Eastern Sri Lanka	Feb 2011 - Aug 2011 (+ 1 BR extended to Jan 2012)	10,754,392	6,373,244	59.3%	General food distribution (in-kind) Food Assistance for Assets Nutrition (Supplementary feeding) Capacity building
IR EMOP	200233	Food assistance for flood affected population in Sri Lanka	Jan 2011 - Mar 2011	496,965	381,725	76.8%	General food distribution (in-kind)
IR-EMOP	200809	Food Assistance for flood victims in Sri Lanka	Jan 2015 - Apr 2015 (+ 1 BR)	919,222	815,288	88.7%	General food distribution (in-kind)
PRRO	200143	Supporting Relief and Early Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 (+ 3 BR extended to Dec 2012)	69,159,260	38,163,491	55.2%	General food distribution (in-kind) Food Assistance for Assets School feeding Nutrition
PRRO	200452	Supporting Relief and Recovery in Former Conflict-Affected Areas	Jan 2013 - Dec 2014 (+ 6 BR extended to Dec 2015)	53,930,956	28,673,912	53.2%	General food distribution (in-kind) Food Assistance for Assets School feeding Nutrition Capacity building
SO	10539.0	Augmentation of logistics preparedness capacity (supporting the current and planned emergency response linked to the expansion of PRRO 10067.1)	Sep 2006 - Jan 2007 (+ 6 BR extended to Dec 2011)	9,814,908	9,715,913	99%	Logistics network Fleet Management Fuel Management Capacity building Operational support (ICT & Security)
SDG-F Trust Fund	10024563	UNDP Sustainable Development Goals Fund 'Scaling up Nutrition through a Multi-Sector Approach'	Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	749,122	339,398	45%	Support technical skills and capacity building of the Medical Research Institute of the Ministry of Health Provide trainings to the parent ministries' technical staff Conduct pilot studies on cost-efficiency and effectiveness of fortified rice
Trust Fund	10022993	Addressing Climate change Impacts on Marginalized Agriculture Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka	Aug 2014 – Apr 2018	7,989,727	2,801,000	35%	Household food security and resilient livelihoods Institutional capacity

Source: Project Documents, SPRs 2011-2015 and Resource Situation (WFP The Factory) as of 23 Feb 2016 and PGG Combined Report of Contributions and Forecasts Statistics

Operation type	Operation number	Time frame	Annual Average				Totals by project				% Funded	Food cost/Total cost	Objectives	SOs SP 2008-2013	SOs SP 2014-2017	MDG's
			MT		Beneficiaries		Food cost (USD, millions)		Total WFP Cost (USD, thousands)							
			P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A						
CP	200866	2016-2017	10,956	-	274,000	-	7 882 744	-	19,705,165	5,189,752	26%	-	Improve food and nutrition security and build the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate shocks		3,4	1,2
DEV	106070	Jan 2008 - Dec 2012 (+ 9 BR extended to Sep 2013)	2,743	511	78,667	71,851	11,463,057	3,909,758	13,371,238	4,860,717	36.4%	80%	1) Improve the nutritional status of (i) children aged 6–24 months, (ii) malnourished children aged 25–59 months, (iii) pregnant women from the fourth month of pregnancy and (iv) lactating women up to six months after delivery. 2) Participation of pregnant and lactating women in health and nutrition education, public health interventions and community activities.	3 (SP 2006–2009)		1,2,4,5,6
EMOP	200239	Feb 2011 - Aug 2011 (+ 1 BR extended to Jan 2012)	6,968	3,766	280,000	269,075	8,262,379	5,679,416	10,754,392	6,373,244	59%	89%	1) Improve the food consumption of the most affected people. 2) Stabilize acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women. 3) Develop the capacity of the Government and humanitarian partners.	1,2		1,5,7
IR EMOP	200233	Jan 2011 - Mar 2011	735	631	420,000	442,740	412,545	418,055	496,965	381,725	77%	110%	Mitigate short-term food insecurity and help avoid a deterioration in the nutritional status of the affected population.	1		1,5,7
IR-EMOP	200809	Jan 2015 - Apr 2015 (+ 1 BR)	1,184	1,176	238,400	250,450	834,066	792,282	919,222	815,288	89%	97%	Provide food assistance to the flood and landslide victims.		n.a.	n.a.
PRRO	200143	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 (+ 3 BR extended to Dec 2012)	37,489	24,130	526,880	498,600	52,392,371	28,361,911	69,159,260	38,163,491	55%	74%	Reduce hunger, support early recovery and rebuild livelihoods among IDPs and recent-returnee households	1,3		1,2,3,4,5
PRRO	200452	Jan 2013 - Dec 2014 (+ 6 BR extended to Dec 2015)	13,086	6,776	376,067	306,538	32,783,194	15,462,122	53,930,956	28,673,912	53.2%	54%	1) Improve short-term food security. 2) Rebuild livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities in post-conflict situations. 3) Reduce acute malnutrition in children from 6 to 59 months. 4) Promote school attendance and retention of girls and boys. 5) Strengthen national capacities.	1,3,5		1,2,4,5
SO	10539.0	Sep 2006 - Jan 2007 (+ 6 BR extended to Dec 2011)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,814,908	9,715,913	99.0%	-	1) Increase the overall emergency preparedness of WFP. 2) Activate the contingency plan's priority preparedness actions, arrangements and procedures. 3) Form collaboration with independent organizations with implementing capacity. 4) Improve and increase logistic capacity	n.a.		n.a.
SDG-F Trust Fund	10024563	Jan 2015 - Dec 2016	-	-	61,000	-	-	-	749,122	339,398	45.3%	-	1) Strengthen capacities to generate information through assessment, monitoring and evaluation to improve efficiency and effectiveness of government investment 2) Achieve attitudinal and behavioural changes through enhanced nutrition education and nutrition promotion		n.a.	1,3,4,5,8
Trust Fund	10022993	Aug 2014 – Apr 2018	-	-	14,039	-	-	-	7,989,727	2,801,000	35.1%	-	1) Develop household food security and build resilient livelihoods for rain-fed farming households 2) Build institutional capacity in village, local and regional service delivery	-	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Project Documents, SPRs 2011-2015 and Resource Situation (WFP The Factory) as of 23 Feb 2016 and PGG Combined Report of Contributions and Forecasts Statistics

Annex 5: Beneficiaries and tonnage by operation



Source: Dakota as of 13 Jan 2016. The table covers 2011-2014. Data for the following projects is not available: IR-EMOP 200809, CP 200866 and Trust Fund. SO 10539.0 is non-food operation and is not included here.

Annex 6: Detailed evaluation timeline

	Sri Lanka Country Portfolio Evaluation	By Whom	Key Dates (deadlines)
Phase 1 - Preparation			
	Desk review. Draft TORs. OEV/D clearance for circulation to WFP staff	EM	Jan-Feb 2016
	Review draft TOR on WFP feedback	EM	Mid Mar 2016
	Final TOR sent to WFP Stakeholders	EM	End Mar 2016
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	End Mar 2016
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation prior to HQ briefing (reading Docs)	Team	Mar-Apr 2016
	HQ briefing (WFP Rome)	EM & Team	Apr 2016
	Inception Mission in Sri Lanka (some 4 days + travel)	EM + TL	Early May 2016
	Submit Draft Inception Report (IR) to OEV	TL	Mid May 2016
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM	End May 2016
	Submit revised IR	TL	End May 2016
	Circulate final IR to WFP key Stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	End May 2016
Phase 3 - Evaluation phase, including fieldwork			
	Fieldwork & Desk Review. Field visits at CO(s). Internal debriefing with the CO	Team	June 2016
	Exit Debrief (ppt) Preparation	TL	June 2016
	Online debriefing with HQ, RB and COs Staff.	EM&TL	July 2016
Phase 4 - Reporting			
Draft 0	Submit draft Evaluation Report (ER) to OEV (after the company's quality check)	TL	Early Aug 2016
	OEV quality feedback sent to the team	EM	Mid Aug 2016
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	Mid Aug 2016
	OEV seeks OEV Director's clearance prior to circulating the ER to WFP Stakeholders. When cleared, OEV shares draft evaluation report with with WFP stakeholders for their feedback (2 weeks)	EM	Late Aug 2016
	OEV consolidate all WFP's comments (matrix), and share them with team	EM	Early Sep 2016
	Learning workshop (Colombo) 2 days	TL & EM	Mid Sep 2016
Draft 2	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on the WFP's comments, and team's comments on the matrix of comments.	TL	Mid Sep 2016
	Review matrix and ER.	EM	End Sep 2016
	Seek for OEV Dir.'s clearance to send the Summary Evaluation Report (SER) to Executive Management for comments.	EM	Oct 2016
	OEV circulates the SER to WFP's Senior management for comments (upon clearance from OEV's Director)	EM	Oct 2016
	Revise Executive Summary of evaluation report	EM	Oct 2016
	OEV sends and discuss the comments on the SER to the team for revision	EM	Oct 2016
Draft 3	Submit final draft ER (with the revised SER) to OEV	TL	Early Nov 2016
	Seek Final approval by OEV. Dir. Clarify last points/issues with the team if necessary	EM&TL	Early Nov 2016
Phase 5 Executive Board (EB) and follow-up			
	Submit SER/recommendations to RMP for management response + SER to ERBT for editing and translation	EM	Mid Nov 2016
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB Round Table Etc.	EM	Dec 2016
	Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report to the EB	D/OEV	Feb 2017
	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/RMP	Feb 2017

Note: TL=Team Leader; EM=Evaluation Manager; OEV=Office of Evaluation. RMP = Performance and Accountability Management

Annex 7: Evaluation communication and learning plan

Internal (WFP) communication plan

When Evaluation phase with month/year	What Communication product	To whom Target group or individual	What level Organizational level of communication	From whom Lead OEV staff with name/position	How Communication means e.g. meeting, interaction, etc.	Why Purpose of communication
Preparation (Jan-Feb 2016) TOR (Mar 2016)	Final CN Full TOR TOR summary	OEV, CO, RB, HQ	Conceptualization & Strategic	Evaluation Manager (EM)	Consultations, meetings and written exchanges	Draft TOR for comments / Final for information
Inception (Apr-May 2016)	HQ Briefing + Inception Mission & Inception Report (IR)	CO, RB, HQ, stakeholders (IR mainly for the CO)	Operational & Informative	EM	Written exchange	Advisable to share draft IR (section 4) with CO. Final IR for information
Field work, debrief (Jun-Jul 2016)	PPT	CO, RB, HQ, CO stakeholders	Operational	Evaluation Team Leader (TL)	Meeting / Teleconference	For information and verbal feedback
Reporting (Aug-Oct 2016)	Draft and Final Evaluation Report	EMG, CO, RB, HQ, stakeholders	All	EM + CPE Coordinator, OEV Director	Written exchanges (+ matrix of comments on request)	Draft for written comments / Final for information
Post report/EB (Dec 2016)	Evaluation Brief	EMG, CO, RB, HQ	Informative	EM + CPE Coordinator, OEV Director	Written exchange	Dissemination of evaluation findings and conclusions.

External communications plan

When Evaluation phase	What Communication product	To whom Target org. or individual	What level Organizational level of communication	From whom	How Communication means	Why Purpose of communication
TOR, Mar 2016	Final TOR TOR summary	Public, UNEG	Strategic	OEV	Websites	Public information
Formatted ER/Translated SER, Dec 2016	Final Report (incl. SER)	Public, UNEG	Strategic & Operational	OEV, EB Secretariat	Websites	Public information
Evaluation Brief, Dec 2016-Jan 2017	2-page Evaluation Brief	Board Member & wider public	Strategic	OEV	Website	Public information
EB, Feb 2017	SER & Mgt Resp	Board Member	All	OEV & RMP	Formal presentation	For EB consideration

Annex 8: WFP's operations in Sri Lanka since 1964

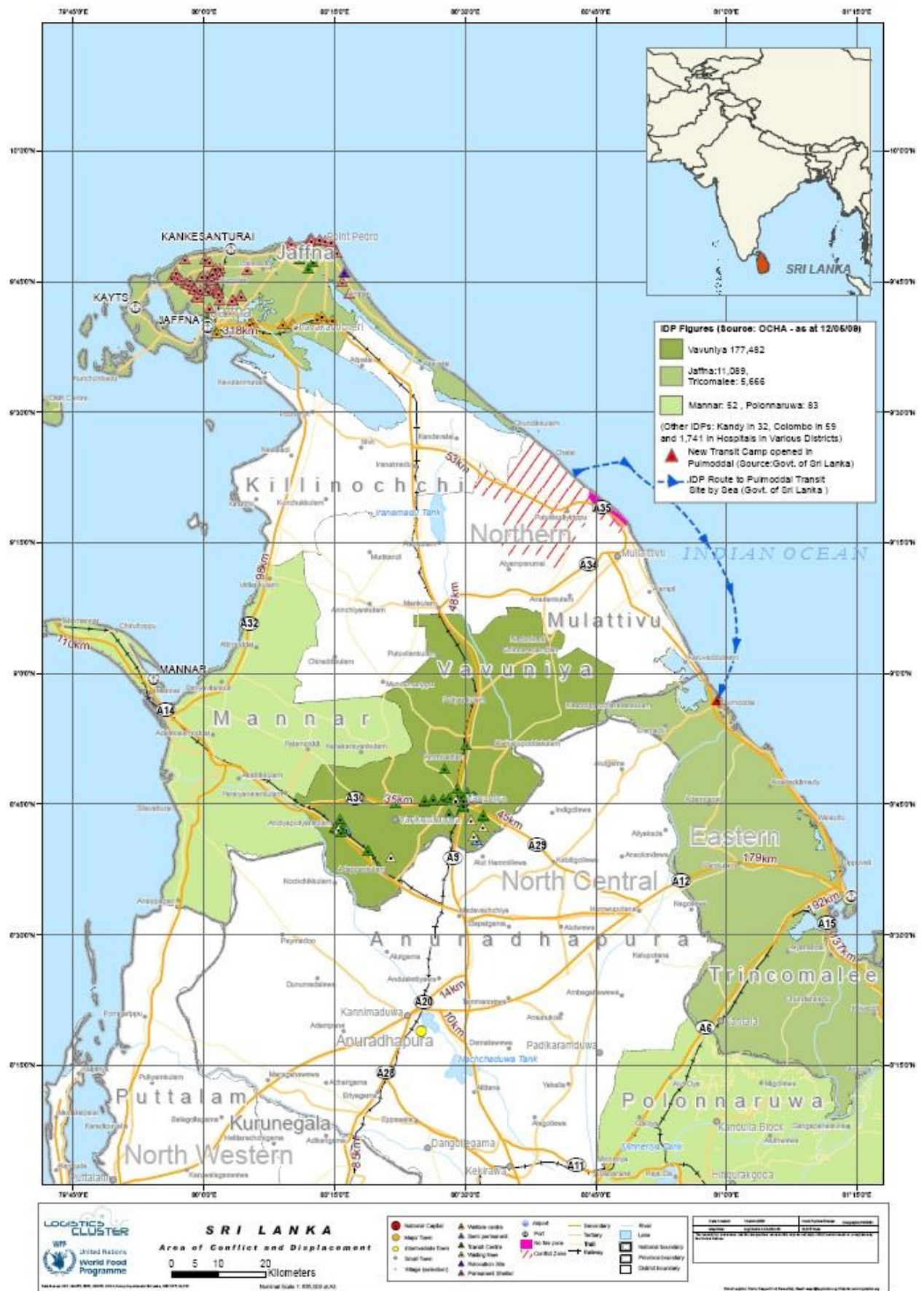
Project Type & Number	Title	Approval date	Food budget (dollars)	Total WFP project budget (dollars)
D 174	Voluntary labour (shramadana) develop. nt plan	6/23/1964	421,271	560,138
E 821EM	Cyclone victims relief	2/18/1965	131,154	177,765
D 174P1	Voluntary labour (shramadana) develop. nt plan	12/11/1966	162,818	258,144
D 291	Unemployed youth resettlement	1/5/1967	414,376	509,915
D 430	Food assist. to agricultural development corps	4/24/1968	138,545	181,745
D 431	Food assistance to colonists	9/26/1968	2,470,818	3,246,882
E 906EM	Flood victims	2/3/1969	103,515	140,696
D 174PX	Voluntary labour (shramadana) dev plan (2nd exp)	5/13/1969	1,219,916	1,780,687
D 453	Devel. of poultry industry and of maize produc.	5/13/1969	694,663	1,671,265
D 748	Rehabilitation of village tanks	5/4/1973	6,654,789	8,191,211
D 2009	Food assistance to cooperative farms	3/25/1975	542,600	739,000
Q 2195QX	Rural works programme in drought-stricken areas	3/25/1975	7,120,634	8,054,978
D 2223	Restoration of the colombo-puttalam canal	12/5/1975	120,062	161,790
E 1054EM	Em. ass. for people in the drought stricken area	2/4/1976	2,499,467	2,959,961
D 2195PX	Rural works in drought-stricken areas	5/6/1976	10,934,003	12,352,563
E 1069EM	Emerg. assist. people drought-stricken areas	10/8/1976	3,676,192	4,164,259
E 1069E1	Food assist. to drought affected people	2/2/1977	1,983,157	2,236,198
D 2360	Assist. to the mahaweli gonga development proj.	5/27/1977	3,764,000	5,138,000
Q 2474QX	Food ass for promot of employ in volunt units	10/5/1978	55,428	64,571
D 0245800	Food assistance to settlement schemes.	10/31/1978	1,797,777	2,665,384
E 1151EM	Food aid to cyclone affected people	12/15/1978	1,285,200	1,676,600
D 2470	Food ass for aided self help housing programme	8/13/1979	675,800	893,400
D 0258400	Afforestation of water catchments and lands degraded by shifting	3/31/1981	213,284	238,205
D 0258500	Assistance to system of accelerated mahaweli gonga development programme	5/20/1981	4,511,121	5,636,149
E 1260RF	Food aid to drought affected people	6/1/1981	1,231,500	1,508,133
E 1283RF	Food aid to drought affected people	4/8/1982	2,768,610	3,100,506
D 0263500	WFP assistance to kirindi oya settlement	4/29/1982	2,586,594	3,160,981
D 0262700	Assistance for escavation ov monuments and sites in cultural triangle	6/7/1982	1,216,348	1,420,429
D 0263400	Assistance to system b and g of the accelerated mahaweli gonga dev. Proj	5/27/1983	13,074,975	15,285,821
D 0267100	Assistance fo anuradhapura dry zone agriculture project	5/27/1983	661,924	976,562
E 1347EM	Food assistance to displaced persons	8/17/1983	90,200	155,000
D 0276700	Assistance to national nutrition education programme	11/28/1985	127,856	164,796
D 0262701	Excavation and conservation of monuments and sites in the cult. Triangle	5/30/1986	2,794,307	3,352,954
E 0331400	Emergency food assistance to victims of the kantalai dam disaster	3/16/1987	995,419	1,386,348
E 0335000	Emergency food assistance for drought victims in sri lanka	5/27/1987	6,213,016	7,167,155
D 0263501	Assistance to kirindi oya settlement project - phase ii -	6/2/1987	545,440	617,406
E 0331401	Emergency food ass. To victims of the kantalai dam disaster in sri lanka	8/11/1987	1,005,994	1,160,776
E 0347100	Resettlem. of families displ. by ethnic disturb. and terroristic activities	10/30/1987	2,019,400	2,750,013
D 0348000	Asst. To national agric. Diversification and settl. authority project.	12/12/1988	4,214,354	5,097,323
D 0276701	National nutrition education programme	4/30/1991	273,130	407,231
E 0492300	Emergency food assistance for families displaced by civil strife	11/22/1991	1,719,313	2,008,217
D 0263401	Mahaweli system b and c	12/13/1991	3,464,327	4,125,457
E 0492301		12/29/1992	1,385,801	1,600,450
D 0452100	Improvements of minor irrigation schemes in four selected districts	6/4/1993	8,068,318	10,386,494
X 0534600	Assistance to internally displaced persons	9/9/1993	1,890,635	2,340,542
D 0262702	Assist. for excavat. & conservat. of monuments & sites in cultural_triangle	6/2/1994	1,217,234	1,458,290
X 0534601	Assistance to displaced persons	8/29/1994	1,886,847	2,320,659
X 0534602	Assistance to displaced persons	7/17/1995	2,781,887	3,239,877
X 0534603	Assistance to sri lankan internally displaced persons (idp)	9/12/1996	2,993,407	3,816,263
X 0534604	Assistance to internally displaced persons	12/18/1997	2,998,813	3,766,604
X 0534605	Relief and recovery asst. internally displaced persons in sri lanka	3/26/1999	1,608,736	2,093,582
DEV 04521.1	Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Schemes	10/20/1999	4,303,500	6,760,371
DEV 06107.0	Assistance to Settlers in the Uda Walawe Project	4/30/2000	627,080	1,004,255
PRRO 06152.0	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons	10/20/1999	9,547,395	13,058,633
PRRO 10067.0	Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected People	10/24/2001	14,559,620	26,029,995
PRRO 10067.1	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups for Peace Building in Areas Affected by Conflict and the Tsunami	10/13/2004	110,719,364	173,340,002
DEV 10075.0	Country Programme - Sri Lanka (2002-2006)	10/24/2001	10,254,898	15,872,783
EMOP 10119.0	Food Assistance to Drought Victims	10/11/2001	5,498,004	8,183,796
EMOP 10297.0	Assistance to Disaster-Affected People in Southern Sri Lanka	6/12/2003	168,000	199,983
EMOP 10401.0	Assistance to Victims of Tsunami	12/27/2004	402,980	497,529
EMOP 10405.0	Assistance to Tsunami Victims in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Maldives and other Countries in the Indian Ocean Region	1/4/2005	100,783,823	200,760,745
SO 10406.0	Logistics Augmentation in Support of WFP Indian Ocean Tsunami EMOP 10405.0	1/3/2005		22,413,794
SO 10407.0	WFP Air Support of Humanitarian Relief Operations in response to the Indian Ocean Tsunami	1/3/2005		50,906,104
SO 10408.0	Establishment of a UN Joint Logistics Centre including an Air Coordination Center providing Logistics & Movement Coordination and Augmentation to Humanitarian Agencies working in the Indian Ocean Tsunami	1/3/2005		5,649,768
SO 105640	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sri Lanka	11/17/2006		3,546,823
DEV 10607.0	Support to Improve Mother-and-Child Health and Nutrition	10/26/2007	7,863,391	11,336,703
PRRO 107560	Food for Peace Building and Recovery in Conflict Affected Areas	9/30/2008	113,146,341	163,501,984
SO 105390	Augmentation of Logistics Preparedness Capacity	8/28/2006		9,814,908
EMOP 200139	Food Assistance For Flood Affected Population in Sri Lanka	5/21/2010	353,920	476,896
EMOP 200143	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations	11/11/2010	52,392,371	69,159,260
IR - EMOP 200233	Immediate Response Emergency Operation Sri Lanka 200233 (IRA) - Food Assistance for Flood Affected Population in Sri Lanka	1/5/2011	412,545	496,965
EMOP 200239	Food assistance and early recovery for the population affected by the flood in Eastern Sri Lanka	2/11/2011	8,262,379	10,754,392
PRRO 200452	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations	11/14/2012	21,894,456	37,530,507
IR - EMOP 200809	Food Assistance for flood victims in Sri Lanka	9/1/2015	837,408	919,222
CP 200866	Country Programme - Sri Lanka (2016-2017)	10/15/2015	7,882,744	19,705,165
Total	75 Operations		591,335,194	1,000,487,958

Source: WFP Historical database, SPRs

D= Development, Q= Quick-Action, E= Emergency, X= Protracted Refugee and Displaced Person Projects/Operations

EMOP: Emergency Operation; PRRO: Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations; SO: Special Operations; CP: Country Programme.

Annex 9: Areas of conflict and displacement at the end of the war



Annex 10: Factsheet Sri Lanka 2011 – 2015

Timeline and funding level of WFP portfolio in Sri Lanka 2011 - 2015

Operation	Time Frame	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SO 10539.0	Sep 2006 - Jan 2007 (extended to Dec 2011)	Req: 9,814,908 Rec: 9,715,913 Funded: 99%					
DEV 106070	Jan 2008 - Dec 2012 (extended to Sep 2013)	Req: 13,371,238 Rec: 4,860,717 Funded: 36,4%					
IR EMOP 200233	Jan 2011 - Mar 2011	Req: 496,965 Rec: 381,725 Funded: 76,8%					
PRRO 200143	Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 (extended to Dec 2012)	Req: 69,159,260 Rec: 38,163,491 Funded: 55,2%					
EMOP 200239	Feb 2011 - Aug 2011 (extended to Jan 2012)	Req: 10,754,392 Rec: 6,373,244 Funded: 59,3%					
PRRO 200452	Jan 2013 - Dec 2014 (extended to Dec 2015)				Req: 53,930,956 Rec: 28,673,912 Funded: 53,2%		
IR-EMOP 200809	Jan 2015 - Apr 2015					Req: 919,222 Rec: 815,288 Funded: 88,7%	
CP 200866	2016-2017						Req: 19,705,165 Rec: 5,189,752 Funded: 26%
SDG-F Trust Fund 10024563	Jan 2015 - Dec 2016					Req: 749,122 Rec: 339,398 Funded: 45%	
Trust Fund 10022993	Aug 2014 - Apr 2018					Req: 7,989,727 Rec: 2,801,000 Funded: 35%	
Direct Expenses (US\$ millions)		29,543	15,834	8,749	10,041	n.a.	n.a.
% Direct Expenses: Sri Lanka vs. WFP World		0.79%	0.40%	0.21%	0.21%	n.a.	n.a.
Food Distributed (MT)		37,358	19,762	8,953	8,549	4,840	n.a.
Total of Beneficiaries (actual)		1,793,834	353,252	314,933	448,664	450,365	n.a.
% women beneficiaries (actual)		52.4%	51.2%	51.9%	52.5%	51.9%	n.a.

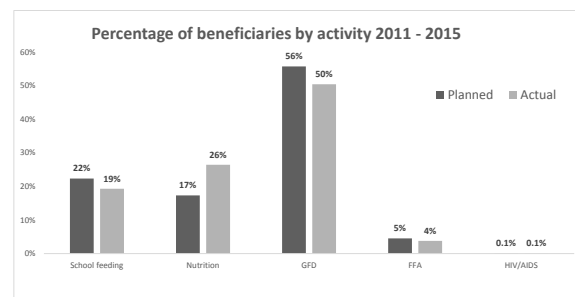
Source: APR 2014, Project Documents, SPRs 2011-2015 and Resource Situation (WFP The Factory) as of 23 Feb 2016 and PGG Combined Report of Contributions and Forecasts Statistics

Requirements (Req.) and Contributions Received (Rec.) are in US\$

Distribution of WFP portfolio activities by beneficiaries

Operation	Activity	School feeding	Nutrition	GFD	FFA	HIV/AIDS	Cash and Vouchers
DEV 106070 Jan 2008 - Dec 2012 (extended to Sep 2013)	Planned		207,747 100%				
	Actual		369,000 100%				
IR EMOP 200233 Jan 2011 - Mar 2011	Planned			442,740 100%			
	Actual			420,000 100%			
PRRO 200143 Jan 2011 - Dec 2011 (extended to Dec 2012)	Planned	166,436 46%	73,255 20%	86,354 24%	36,201 10%	1,330 0.4%	
	Actual	173,000 35%	119,000 24%	175,000 36%	21,500 4%	1,500 0.3%	
EMOP 200239 Feb 2011 - Aug 2011 (extended to Jan 2012)	Planned		58,305 10%	492,946 84%	34,030 6%		
	Actual		63,500 10%	500,000 83%	42,000 7%		
PRRO 200452 Jan 2013 - Dec 2014 (extended to Dec 2015)	Planned	315,783 57%	34,218 6%	180,187 32%	27,710 5%		81,411 15%
	Actual	320,000 48%	123,000 18%	191,300 29%	33,112 5%		194,397 29%
Planned % of beneficiaries		482,219 22%	373,525 17%	1,202,227 56%	97,941 5%	1,330 0.1%	81,411 4%
% women beneficiaries vs total by activity (planned)		50%	62%	52%	56%	39%	53%
Actual % of beneficiaries		493,000 19%	674,500 26%	1,286,300 50%	96,612 4%	1,500 0.1%	194,397 8%
% women beneficiaries vs total by activity (actual)		50%	56%	50%	51%	50%	51%

Source: Decata as of 13 Jan 2016. The table covers 2011-2014. Data for the following projects is not available: IR-EMOP 200809, CP 200866 and Trust Fund. SO 10539.0 is non-food operation and is not included here.



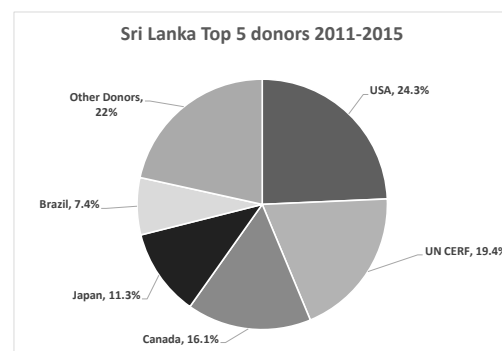
Sri Lanka Top 5 donors and contributions to the portfolio 2011 – 2015

Overall	USA, UN CERF, Canada, Japan, Brazil
CP 200866	JAPAN, CANADA, SRI LANKA
DEV 106070	MULTILATERAL, PRIVATE DONORS
EMOP 200239	UN CERF, MULTILATERAL, EUR. COMMISSION, CANADA, AUSTRALIA
PRRO 200143	U.S.A, MULTILATERAL, UN CERF, BRAZIL, JAPAN
PRRO 200452	MULTILATERAL,CANADA, JAPAN, SRI LANKA, U.S.A.
SO 10539.0	EUR. COMMISSION,U.S.A.,UN CERF, MULTILATERAL, U.K.

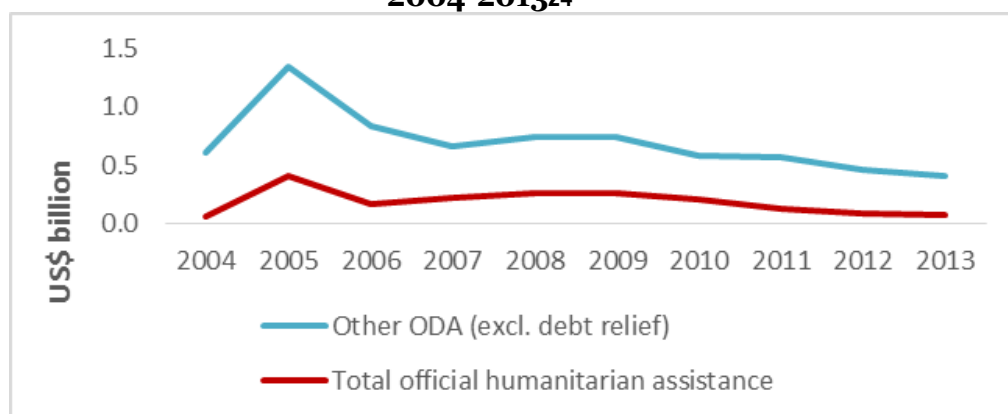
Source: Resource Situation 22 Feb 2016 with forecast
& <http://factory.wfp.org> as of 25 Feb. 2016

Operation	Requirements US\$	Actual received US\$	% Requirements vs Received
CP 200866	19,705,165	5,189,752	26%
DEV 106070	13,371,238	4,860,717	36%
EMOP 200239	10,754,392	6,373,244	59%
IR EMOP 200233	496,965	381,725	77%
IR-EMOP 200809	919,222	815,288	89%
PRRO 200143	69,159,260	38,163,491	55%
PRRO 200452	53,930,956	28,673,912	53%
SO 10539.0	9,814,908	9,715,913	99%
Total	178,152,106	94,174,042	53%
Extra-budgetary funds			
SDG-F Trust Fund 10024563	749,122	339,398	45%
Trust Fund 10022993	7,989,727	2,801,000	35%

Source: Project Documents, SPRs 2011-2015 and Resource Situation (WFP The Factory) as of 22 Feb 2016 and PGG Combined Report of Contributions and Forecasts Statistics



Humanitarian Assistance and other Overseas Development Assistance 2004-2013²⁴



Source: <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/countryprofile/sri-lanka>

WFP Sri Lanka main partners 2011 – 2015: Government of Sri Lanka: The direct line Ministry for WFP is the Ministry of National Policies & Economic Affairs. The main GoSL counterparts are the Ministries of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine; Economic Development; Education; Agriculture; Rural Economic Affairs; Disaster Management; Finance; Trade; Environment and other provincial and district authorities. , **UN agencies** (UNICEF, UNOPS, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, WHO and UNDP) and **national and international NGOs** (Save the Children, CARE, Caritas, ZOA, World Vision, among others)

²⁴ The sharp increase in 2004-2015 was due to the tsunami emergency.

Annex 11: Sri Lanka CPE E Library 2011-2015

Sri Lanka CPE 2012-2015 Latest update 30/03/2016			
Folder name / File name		Author	Date
1 - EQAS & Technical Notes			
Guidance for process and content - CPE		WFP OEV	2014
	1.1. Inception report		
	Template & Quality Checklist for Inception Report - CPE	WFP OEV	2013-2014
	Team members work plan and proposed stakeholders meeting	WFP OEV	2011
	1.2. Evaluation report		
	Template & Quality Checklist for Evaluation Report & SER - CPE	WFP OEV	2013-2014
	1.3. Technical notes (12)		
	I. Integrating Gender in Evaluation	WFP OEV	2014
	II. Conducting evaluations in situation of conflict & fragility	WFP OEV	2014
	VI. Evaluation Criteria & Theory Of Change	WFP OEV	2013
	IX. - Efficiency	WFP OEV	2013
	TN in the booklet (Formatting Guidelines, Evaluation Recommendations, Stakeholder analysis, evaluation matrix)	WFP OEV	2011-2013
	1.5. Examples		
	Examples of Country Portfolio Evaluations (Inception Reports, Evaluation Reports, SERs, Management Responses)	WFP OEV	2011 to 2015
2 - WFP POLICIES & DOCS			
WFP Orientation Guide		WFP	2015
WFP Organizational Acronyms as of March 2016		WFP	2016
	2.1. Policies & Strategic Plans		
	Annual Performance Report 2011-2014	WFP	2011-2014
	Compendium of WFP policies 2015	WFP	2015
	CSP Informal Consultation - Dec 2015	WFP	2015
	Enterprise Risk Management Policy	WFP	2015
	Management Results Framework	WFP	2011
	OEV CPE Brief	WFP	2014
	Performance Management Policy	WFP	2014
	Strategic Results Framework 2014-2017	WFP	2014
	Update on the implementation of the QCPR 2015	WFP	2015
	WFP Strategic Plan 2008-2013	WFP	2008
	WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017	WFP	2013
	WFP Risk appetite - Informal consultation Dec 2015	WFP	2015
	WFP Risk appetite statement - Dec 2015	WFP	2015
	WFP Evaluation Policy	WFP	2015

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
WFP Performance Management Approach	WFP	2015
2.2. Nutrition		
Food and nutrition handbook	WFP	2000
Food and nutrition needs in emergencies	WFP	2003
Guidelines for selective feeding - management of malnutrition in emergencies	WFP & UNCHR	2012
Programming for Nutrition-Specific Interventions 2012	WFP	2012
Moderate Acute malnutrition - A decision Tool for Emergencies	WFP	2014
Programming for nutrition specific interventions	WFP	2012
Technical workshop on nutrition	WFP	2012
The Right Food at the Right Time	WFP	2012
WFP Nutrition Policy	WFP	2012
WFP Nutrition Policy Evaluation Report	WFP	2015
WFP Nutrition policy Follow up	WFP	2012
WFP Nutrition Policy Update	WFP	2013
WFP HIV and AIDS policy	WFP	2010
Update on WFP response to HIV and AIDS	WFP	2014
Food Assistance in the Context of HIV: Ration Design Guide	WFP	2008
WFP HIV and TB Programme and M&E Guide	WFP	2014
Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition	WFP	2009
Improving Child Nutrition: The achievable imperative for global progress	WFP	2013
Programmatic Guidance Brief On Use of Micronutrient Powders For Home - Fortification	WFP	2011
2.3. Emergency		
Definition of emergencies	WFP	2005
ED's Circular - WFP Emergency Response Activation Protocol (Circular OED2015014)	WFP	2015
Exiting emergencies	WFP	2005
Food aid and livelihoods in emergencies strategies for WFP	WFP	2003
Impact Evaluations of the Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions in Protracted Refugee Situations	WFP	2013
Impact Evaluations of the Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions in Protracted Refugee Situations - Management Response	WFP	2013
Targeting emergencies WFP policy	WFP	2006
Transition from relief to development	WFP	2004
Update on WFP peacebuilding policy	WFP	2014
WFP Emergency Response Activation Protocol	WFP	2012
WFP's role in peacebuilding in transition settings	WFP	2013
2.4. Gender		

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
Gender mainstreaming from the ground up	WFP	2014
Gender Policy Evaluation Management Response	WFP	2014
Gender Policy Evaluation report	WFP	2013
Gender Policy Evaluation report - SER	WFP	2014
UN SWAP performance indicators	UNEG	2014
UN Women Evaluation Handbook	UN WOMEN	2015
Update on implementation of gender mainstreaming accountability framework	WFP	2015
Update on implementation of gender policy corporate action plan	WFP	2012
Update on the WFP gender policy	WFP	2014
WFP Gender Marker Guide	WFP	2014
WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020	WFP	2015
WFP Gender Policy Corporate Action Plan (2010 2011)	WFP	2010
2011 Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation_ Handbook	UNEG	2011
2.5. Food security		
Comparative Review of Market Assessments Methods Tools Approaches and Findings	WFP	2013
Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Guidelines	WFP	2009
Emergency Food Security Assessment Handbook	WFP	2009
Food consumption analysis - Calculation and use of the FCS in FS analysis	WFP	2008
Food distribution guideline	WFP	2006
FSMS Indicators Compendium & Technical guideline	WFP	2010-12
Joint Evaluation of Food Security Cluster Coordination in Humanitarian Action	FAO & WFP	2015
Joint Evaluation of Food Security Cluster Coordination in Humanitarian Action & Management Response	FAO & WFP	2015
Labour Market Analysis Guidance For Food Security Analysis and Decision-Making	WFP	2013
Market Analysis Framework - Tools and Applications for Food Security Analysis and Decision-Making	WFP	2011
Market Analysis Tool - How to Conduct a Food Commodity Value Chain Analysis	WFP	2010
Mobile VAM Presentation	WFP	2015
Technical Guidance - The Basics of Market Analysis for Food Security	WFP	2009
Technical Guidance Note - Calculation and Use of the Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) Indicator	WFP	2014
The State of food insecurity in the world	WFP/FAO/IFAD	2014
UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission Guidelines	WFP & UNHCR	2008
VAM Standard Analytical Framework	WFP	2002

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
2.6. School Feeding		
A Guidance Note to Develop a National Sustainability Strategy	WFP & WB	2012
How to develop the logic of school feeding projects	WFP	-
Local Food for Children in School	WFP	2013
Overview presentation SF policy Part I	WFP	2012
Overview presentation SF policy Part II	WFP	2012
Revised school feeding policy 2013	WFP	2010
Rethinking School Feeding	WFP & WB	2009
SABER - work in progress 2012	WFP	2012
School Feeding Flier	WFP	2013
School Feeding Policy	WFP	2009
School Feeding Policy Evaluation report	WFP	2011-12
School Feeding Policy Evaluation - Management Response	WFP	2011-12
Update on implementation of the new school feeding policy	WFP	
School-feeding and nutrition 2010	WFP	2010
State of school feeding worldwide	WFP	2013
Sustainable school feeding, Lifting school children out of the hunger trap	WFP	2011
2.7. Capacity Development		
Capacity Development Kit	WFP	2012
Capacity development Policy 2009	WFP	2009
Complementary Guidelines - Capacity gaps and needs assessment 2014	WFP	2014
Complementary Guidelines #2 - Capacity gaps and needs assessment 2014	WFP	2014
Evaluation report of WFP's Capacity development and Policies	WFP	2008
Evaluation of WFP's Capacity development and Policies - Mana. Response	WFP	2008
Guideline for Technical Assistance and Capacity Strengthening to End Hunger	WFP	2014
Operational Guide to strengthen capacity of nations to reduce hunger	WFP	2010
2.8. Partnerships		
Evaluation From Food Aid to Food Assistance Working in Partnership	WFP	2012
Topics Partnerships - Working with NGOs	WFP	NA
WFP Partnership & fundraising Strategy	WFP	2008-13
WFP Corporate Partnership 2014 - 2017	WFP	2014
WFP Partnership & fundraising Strategy 2008	WFP	2008
WFP's PPP and fundraising strategy an evaluation	WFP	2012
2.9. Resilience & Safety nets		
Resilience		

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
Policy on building resilience for food security and nutrition	WFP	2015
Draft Policy on building resilience for food security and nutrition 2015	WFP	2015
WFP Programme design framework & WFP contributing to Resilience Building ppt	WFP	2014
Programming food aid in urban areas - Operational guidance	WFP	2004
Safety nets		
Policy brief on urban Food Insecurity - Strategies for WFP	WFP	2002
Programming food aid in urban areas - Operational guidance	WFP	2004
Update of WFP Safety nets policy	WFP	2012
Urban Food Insecurity - Strategies for WFP	WFP	2002
WFP and food-based safety nets - Concepts & experiences	WFP	2004
WFP Safety Nets Guidelines - Module A to L	WFP	2014
WFP's Role in Social Protection and Safety Evaluation	WFP	2011
WFP's Role in Social Protection and Safety Evaluation - Management Response	WFP	2011
2.10. Monitoring		
Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution Guidance	WFP	2013
Beneficiary definition_counting	WFP	
COMET Design Modules - logframes design & results	WFP	-
Counting Beneficiaries in WFP	WFP	2012
Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance modules (Chapter 2,3,4,5,6)	WFP	2014-2015
SOPs for Monitoring & Evaluation	WFP	2013
Third Party Monitoring Guidelines	WFP	2014
WFP Corporate Monitoring Strategy 2015-17	WFP	2016
2.11. Cash & Voucher		
Accounting Procedures on the use of Vouchers and Cash Transfers to Beneficiaries In WFP Operations	WFP	2009
C&V Manual	WFP	2009
C&V Manual Edition 2 - 2014	WFP	2014
Cash & voucher Policy	WFP	2008
Cash & voucher Policy - update	WFP	2011
Cash and Food Transfers - A Primer	WFP	2007
Cash and voucher policy evaluation	WFP	2014
Cash and voucher policy evaluation - Management response	WFP	2014
Economic impact study - Vouchers programme in Lebanon	WFP	2014

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
Financial Directive Operations and Finance Procedures for the use of Cash and Voucher Transfers to beneficiaries	WFP	2013
Internal Audit of Cash & Voucher Modalities in the Field -Management response	WFP	2015
Internal Audit of Cash & Voucher Modalities in the Field - Project Design & Set up	WFP	2015
Internal Audit of Cash & Voucher Modalities in the Field	WFP	2015
WFP Cash for change Initiative Distribution Models	WFP	2012
2.12. Logistics		
Annual Report Logistics Cluster 2014	WFP	2014
Global Logistics Evaluation - Evaluation report Vol I	WFP	2012
Global Logistics Evaluation - Evaluation report Vol II	WFP	2012
Global Logistics Evaluation - Evaluation report - Management Response	WFP	2012
Global Logistics Evaluation - Evaluation report SER	WFP	2012
WFP aviation - Operational snapshot Jan-June 2014	WFP	2014
WFP aviation report	WFP	2013
WFP aviation report	WFP	2014
2.13. Protection & Humanitarian Principles		
Humanitarian principles	WFP	2004
Note Humanitarian Access	WFP	2014
Note Humanitarian Assistance System	WFP	2014
Update Humanitarian Assistance System	WFP	2014
WFP's Protection Project	WFP	2008
WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy	WFP	2012
WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy Update	WFP	2014
3 - WFP IRAQ		
WFP Sri Lanka Country Strategy 2014-2017 - 25 May 14	WFP	2014
3.1. Portfolio Operations		
CP 200866		
Project document, Resource Situation	WFP	
DEV 106070		
Project document, Resource Situation, Standard Project Reports, Budget Revisions, WINGS milestones	WFP	
EMOP 200239		
Project document, Standard Project Reports, Budget Revisions	WFP	
IR - EMOP 200809		
Project document, Standard Project Reports, WINGS milestones	WFP	
IR-EMOP 200233		

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
Project document, Standard Project Reports	WFP	
PRRO 200143		
Project document, Resource Situation, Standard Project Reports, Budget Revisions	WFP	
PRRO 200452		
Project document, Resource Situation, Standard Project Reports, Budget Revisions, WINGS milestones, WINGS milestones	WFP	
SO 105390		
Project document, Resource Situation, Standard Project Reports, Budget Revisions, WINGS milestones, WINGS milestones	WFO	
Trust Fund 10022993		
Decision Memo	WFP	
Trust Fund 10024563		
Decision Memo	WFP	
3.2. Assessment Reports		
Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience	WFP/MoED	2014
Drought food security and livelihoods affected by erratic weather	WFP	2014
Emergency Food Security Assessment Ampara District	WFP	2009
Emergency Food Security Assessment Baticaloa District	WFP	2009
Emergency Food Security Assessment Report Vanni Districts	WFP	2010
FAO_WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Sri Lanka	FAO/WFP	2004
Food security and livelihoods affected by erratic weather	WFP/Others	2014
Food Security and Nutrition among TB infected patients	WFP	2014
Food Security Assessment In Resettled Households Trincomalee District	WFP	2009
Food Security Assessment In Resettled Households Trincomalee District	WFP	2009
Food Security Atlas Livelihoods Food Security and Resilience	WFP/Others	2015
Food security in northern eastern north central provinces	WFP	2011
Food Security in the Northern and Eastern Provinces	WFP	2012
Macro Financial Assessment C+V scale up	WFP	2014
Minimum Cost of Diet Oct 2013	WFP	2014
Minimum Cost of Nutritious Diet Sri Lanka	WFP	2013-14
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Ampara District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Anuradhapura District	WFP/Others	2009

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Badulla District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Batticaloa District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Colombo District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Hambantota District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment in Sri Lanka	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Jaffna District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Kurenegala District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Moneragala District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Ratnapura District	WFP/Others	2009
Nutrition and Food Security Assessment Vavuniya District	WFP/Others	2009
Rapid Drought Impact Assessment	WFP/Others	2014
Revolution From Food Aid to Food Assistance	WFP	2010
VAM bulletin Monsoon floods rapid assessment	WFP	2011
Sri Lanka Joint Needs Assessment Final Report 2014	GOSL - HCT	2014
3.3. Executive briefs		
Country Brief SL	WFP	2015
Country Brief SL	WFP	2016
3.4. Situation Reports, Briefs and Reports		
WFP Brief	WFP	2015
Country Security Profile	WFP	2009
OCHA Situation Reports	OCHA	2010-11
OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin	OCHA	2014
SL Annual Report	WFP	2009
WFP Situation Reports	WFP	2011
3.5. Early Warning Reports (EWR)		
WFP Early Warning Report Oct, Nov, Dec	WFP	2014
WFP Early Warning Report - Production and income losses Oct, Nov, Dec	WFP	2014
WFP Weekly Emergency Overview	WFP	2015
UNDSS Security Advisory Bad Weather Condition 2010		
3.6. Evaluations		
Joint Eval FAO and WFP Support to Information Systems for Food Security Full Report	WFP	2009
Joint Eval FAO and WFP Support to Information Systems for Food Security Manag. Response	WFP	2009

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Folder name / File name		Author	Date
	Joint Eval FAO and WFP Support to Information Systems for Food Security SER	WFP	2009
	Joint Eval FAO and WFP Support to Information Systems for Food Security SL Country Synthesis	WFP	2009
	Top Ten Lessons Learned C+V	WFP	2009
	Top Ten Lessons Learned	WFP	2010
	Top Ten Lessons Learned Gender and the Delivery of WFP Programs	WFP	2011
	Cash and Voucher Policy Evaluation Full Report	WFP	2015
	Cash and Voucher Policy Evaluation Management Response	WFP	2015
	Cash and Voucher Policy Evaluation SER	WFP	2015
	Cash and Voucher Policy Evaluation Summary TOR	WFP	2015
	Cash and Voucher Policy Evaluation TOR	WFP	2015
	Cash and Voucher Policy_ A Policy Evaluation Brief	WFP	2015
	3.7. Capacity Development		
	2010 Capacity Development and Hand-over Action Planning and Learning	WFP	2010
	3.8 Press releases		
	Tenth Anniversary of the Indian Ocean Tsunami	WFP	2014
	WFP and gender	WFP	2014
	Women and Food	WFP	
	3.9 M&E		
	M+E report PRRO 200452 + DEV 106070	WFP	2013
	M+E report PRRO 200452	WFP	2015
	eWIN training programme report Sri Lanka	WFP	2015
	4. MAPS		
	Map Flood affected	WFP	2010
	Map SL LogCluster	WFP	2011
	Map SL Estimated potentially affected people as of precipitation forecast	WFP	2014
	Map SL People Affected by Heavy Rainfall and localized High Windsate	WFP	2014
	Map SL Flood Affected Area	WFP	2014
	Map Vam	WFP	2012
	5. IRAQ EXTERNAL DOCS		
	5.1. Government docs		
	The development policy framework	GOV	2010
	Country Programme Framework 2014-18	GOV	
	Vision Towards a new Sri Lanka - 10 year horizont develop framework 2006 2016	GOV	2006-2016
	Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) - Pro poor policies of SL	GOV	
	Economic and Social Statistics of Sri Lanka	GOV	2012

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Folder name / File name	Author	Date
National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme, National council for Sustainable	GOV	2009
Poverty Indicators Vol 1 Issue 2 2011	GOV	2011
Economic and social statistics of SL 2014	GOV	2014
National Agricultural Policy	GOV	
A transformation in Sri Lankan Education	GOV	
Education First SL 2013	GOV	2013
Sri Lanka - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	GOV	2002
Education Policy 2008	GOV	2008
Household Income and Expenditure survey	GOV	2012-2013
5.2 FAO		
Sri Lanka and FAO	FAO	2015
FAO Regional Overview of Food Insecurity 2015	FAO	2015
The state of food security in the world 2015	FAO	2015
5.3 UNDP		
UNDP Assessment of development results in SL	UNDP	2012
UNDP HDR	UNDP	2015
UNDP human dev report Sri Lanka 2015	UNDP	2015
UNDP SL National Human Development Report	UNDP	2014
UNDAF framework 2013 2017		2012
5.4 Economist Intelligence Unit		
Country Report SL 2016	EIU	2016
5.5 World Bank		
World Bank Group Levering Urbanization in South Asia	WB	2016
WB Country partnership strategy for the period FY2013-16		
5.6 UNICEF		
UNICEF SOWC	UNICEF	2015
Early Child Development Standards	UNICEF	2013
National Nutrition and Micronutrient Survey	UNICEF	2012
UNICEF Annual Report for Sri Lanka	UNICEF	
Current Status of Child Care Institutions	UNICEF	2013
UNICEF Country Study Out-of-School Children	UNICEF	2013
5.7 UNAIDS		
UNAIDS Global Report	UNAIDS	2013
5.8 WHO		
Investigation and Evaluation of Chronic Kidney Disease of Uncertain Aetiology in Sri Lanka, WHO	WHO	
WHO Country cooperation Strategy 2012-17	WHO	
5.2. UN docs		
UNDAF Framework 2013 2017		
6 - DATA		

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Folder name / File name		Author	Date
Historical Project Info 1964 - 2000			
Sri lanka - Trust Funds and confirmed contributions as of 1 Feb 2016			
7 -CONTACT LIST			
	WFP Organigram	WFP	2015
	Quick Reference Telephone Directory Feb 2016	WFP	2016

Docs prior to the reviewed period (2011-2015) are included as they might have been used for the design of WFP interventions (see Evaluation Question 2)