

Emergency Operation: Sri Lanka 200990

Targeted emergency cash assistance to the most vulnerable in support of the Government of Sri Lanka's response to the flood and landslide disaster

Number of beneficiaries	40,000
Duration of project (starting date – end date)	15 June until 15 September 2016
Gender Marker Code * ¹	2A
WFP food tonnage	NA

* For the coding criteria, refer to <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	-
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	1,800,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-
DSC	328,278
ISC	148,979
Total cost to WFP	2,277,257

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

¹ See [WFP Gender Marker Guide](#) and [PGM: Gender Marker Guide](#) for how to calculate a Gender Marker Code

On 15 May 2016 Sri Lanka was affected by a severe tropical storm (Roanu) that caused widespread flooding and landslides in many parts of the country destroying homes and submerging entire villages. As much as 300 mm of rain fell in 24 hours in some locations. The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) stated that 22 districts out of a total of 25 had been affected by floods; 340,150 people were affected, at least 84 people died and a further 116 people are still missing. It is one of the worst flood situation that has hit Sri Lanka in the past 25 years. The districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle and Ratnapura were among the worst affected.

Emergency life-saving food security assistance is needed for an estimated 40,000 people in the four districts most severely impacted by the flood and landslide disaster. These are the poorest and most vulnerable households as identified by the government's social safety net programme, Samurdhi, and verified by WFP.

There has been massive damage recorded and many households have lost their personal and productive assets, sources of livelihoods and agricultural land. Despite significant life, income and asset losses, food security is expected to be adequate for the majority of households, except for the poorest and most vulnerable.

The level of debt among the poor in Sri Lanka is extremely high and the recovery cost caused by the current disaster will add further to the debt burden. This will prevent the poor from accessing sufficient food as credit ceilings are reached and local food vendors will no longer allow food purchases on credit. As such, ensuring food security among the poorest is currently a serious concern.

On 23 May 2016, a formal request for food assistance was sent by the Sri Lankan Government to UNRC and WFP to provide relief and ensure food security among the affected population. This was followed-up by a request for humanitarian food assistance by the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs for at least six months on 31 May 2016.

This EMOP is launched with a view to providing further assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka in meeting emergency food assistance needs for 40,000 beneficiaries in the most affected areas during the period 15 June to 15 September 2016. This will be done through Cash Based Transfers (CBT) using the Government of Sri Lanka's existing social safety nets system, Samurdhi. The transfer value equals to USD60 per month for an average four member household. The transfer value was determined on the basis of the current market price for an emergency food basket consisting of rice, lentils and oil. It will be provided on top of the regular Samurdhi monthly cash pay-out.

In line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the overall goal of this EMOP is to save lives and protect livelihoods (Strategic Objective 1).

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. On 15 May 2016 Sri Lanka was hit by a severe tropical storm (Roanu) that caused widespread flooding and landslides in many parts of the country destroying homes and submerging entire villages. The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) stated that 22 districts out of a total of 25 had been affected by floods; 340,150 people were affected, at least 84 people died and a further 116 people are still missing. It is the worst flood situation that has hit the area in the past 25 years. At least 4,296 houses were damaged or destroyed. More than 237,000 people were forced to leave their homes and are currently living in a variety of temporary accommodation, including camps, where humanitarian partners have observed overcrowding and

limited access to basic services. The districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle and Ratnapura were worst affected.

2. In rural areas, especially in the districts of Kegalle and Ratnapura, landslides destroyed houses and submerged entire villages. Many people lost all of their personal and productive assets and are currently living in temporary accommodation. With limited prospects for resettlement in the immediate future or to restart their livelihoods, and in light of the upcoming monsoon rains, they are in need of urgent support, especially the poorest and most vulnerable.
3. In urban areas, in districts such as Colombo and Gampaha, there is still over 1.5 metres of standing water that may take several days to recede. Poor informal settlements and squatter housing were especially hard hit, exposing people who were already vulnerable to the risk of food insecurity.
4. Sri Lanka is a middle income country and ranks high (73) on the human development index. However, wealth is distributed unequally and pockets of severe poverty remain. Gender disparity remains an issue of concern. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.370 rates Sri Lanka 72nd out of 155 countries in 2015. Only 5.8 percent of the parliamentary seats are held by women and 72.7 percent of women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 76.4 percent of their male counterparts. Female participation in the labour market is 35.1 percent compared to 76.3 percent for men. According to the WFP gender assessment report (2015), women work longer hours than men by at least two to three hours per day. The impact of the natural disaster will further add to the work burden of women. Women mainly operate in the informal sector and their work remains undervalued. In the affected areas, the flood and landslide disaster may lead to a further reduction in female participation in the labour market and potentially push women to migrate internally and internationally, which is an inherent issue in Sri Lanka.
5. Sri Lanka is vulnerable to natural disasters. In recent years, it has been exposed to an annual cycle of drought and flood events driven by climate change. WFP's emergency assessments over the past several years show a worrying increase in the number of people deemed food insecure due to these consecutive disasters. The same communities affected by the floods and landslides were also badly hit by floods in 2015 and many of the poor were still struggling to overcome their losses of last year's flood. Furthermore, the Sri Lanka labour force survey (2015) found that 33 percent of women are engaged in the agriculture sector compared to 27 percent of men and thus may be more directly impacted by climatic shocks.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

6. The initial rapid assessment conducted by the Disaster Management Centre with support from WFP and NGOs, indicate massive damage to property. Its findings indicate that many households have lost their personal and productive assets, sources of livelihoods and agricultural land. However, despite significant loss of life, incomes and assets, food security is expected to be adequate for the majority of households, except for the poorest and most vulnerable.
7. Currently over 23.4 percent of households in Sri Lanka are female headed, and they are disproportionately represented among the poorest households. The prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting) amongst children 6-59 months is extremely high in Sri Lanka at 19.5 percent while chronic malnutrition (stunting) is relatively

acceptable at 13 percent. There is little difference between boys and girls in these undernutrition indicators. However, most of the malnourished children can be found amongst the poorest households who are also the most affected by this disaster. The education level of the mother is an important determinant of the likelihood of childhood undernutrition in the households.

8. Among the most vulnerable households, including people with disability, single headed household (female and male), widows, the elderly and households with pregnant or lactating women, the initial assessments indicate that strategies such as limiting food intake are commonly practiced in the affected areas. Dietary changes have occurred and many people are relying largely on spontaneous in-kind donations provided by NGOs, religious organisations and private individuals. It is however expected that these supplies will be exhausted by the end of May, leaving poor and vulnerable households at high risk of food insecurity.
9. The risk of food insecurity is directly linked to the loss of income and personal and productive assets among the poor. The level of debt among the poor in Sri Lanka is extremely high and the recovery cost caused by the current disaster will add further to the debt burden. Pawn shops in the affected areas already report a significant increase in customers, especially from among the poorest segments of the population. Within villages, it is customary to buy food on credit from a local vendor. However, once credit amounts reach certain levels and cannot be paid off, vendors will no longer allow this practice. With debt levels further increasing due to the high losses sustained by the population, these credit ceilings are quickly reached. As such, maintaining food security among the poorest is of serious concern.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government(s)*

10. The Government of Sri Lanka has a strong national structure for disaster preparedness and emergency operations. The Disaster Management Act No 13 of 2005 (DM Act) provides the basis for the disaster management approach. The DM Act outlines the coordination structure at the highest executive level; it provides for the establishment of the institutional framework for disaster management, including the National Council for Disaster Management (NCDM) and the Disaster Management Centre (DMC). Following these guidance, coordination for this response is being carried out through the DMC Centre in the Ministry of Disaster Management. The DMC has activated the National and Divisional Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). In addition, the President has established an inter-ministerial task force to address the way forward for the response.
11. The Sri Lankan Government has demonstrated leadership in the initial preparations by activating emergency mechanisms, including establishment of safe locations for the displaced population. The Sri Lankan Armed Forces are conducting search and rescue efforts, evacuations and relief distributions, including reconnaissance missions and food drops by the Sri Lankan Air Force.
12. The Government of Sri Lanka has not declared a state of national emergency. However, in recognition of the impact on the people in the affected areas, the Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issued an appeal for immediate relief assistance. A letter of request to the international community was sent on 19 May 2016 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for providing essential and

live-saving support. A specific request was made for the provision of essential relief supplies to the UNRC and WFP (letter from the Ministry of Disaster Management on 23 May 2016) to ensure food security among the most vulnerable households affected by the disaster. This was followed-up by a request for humanitarian food assistance by the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs for at least six months on 31 May 2016.

Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

13. OCHA facilitated the preparation of CERF support which focuses on shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and food. Total humanitarian requirements are estimated at USD 20 million. CERF is expected to provide approximately USD 4 million for the immediate and life-saving response. The WFP food security assistance represent approximately 20% of the overall CERF request (USD 756,343).

Coordination

14. Overall coordination for the emergency response is the mandate of the Disaster Management Centre. WFP is providing technical support, especially with regard to analysing field level data gathered through assessments.
15. The United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC) in Sri Lanka through the UNCT coordinates the overall UN response to the disaster.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

16. The overall goal of this EMOP is to save lives and protect livelihoods of the population affected by floods and landslides, in line with Strategic Objective 1. Specifically, the EMOP has the following objectives:
 - To ensure access to adequate food for the most vulnerable households who have lost their personal and productive assets, source of livelihood and agricultural land;
 - To prevent the built up of unsustainable high debts among the poor, safeguarding livelihoods and limit negative coping strategies.
 - To provide technical support to the Sri Lanka Government for scaling-up their social safety net programme for use in emergencies.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
Targeted emergency cash	19,460	20,540	40,000
TOTAL	19,460	20,540	40,000

17. This EMOP will assist up to 40,000 beneficiaries in the four worst impacted districts of Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle and Ratnapura. Within these districts assistance will be geographically targeted to the Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNs) impacted by floods/landslides.

18. WFP will target 40,000 beneficiaries, approximately 10,000 households based on an average family size of four in Sri Lanka, who are registered under the Government social safety net programme, Samurdhi. The Samurdhi is Sri Lanka's largest social protection scheme. Its main goal is to reduce poverty. Implicit in the Samurdhi strategy is the enhancement of the health and nutrition status of the poor with four key objectives:

- 1) broadening opportunities for income enhancement and employment;
- 2) organizing youth, women and other disadvantaged sections of the population into small groups and encouraging them to participate in decision-making activities and developmental processes at the grassroots level;
- 3) assisting persons to develop their latent talents and strengthening their asset bases through productive employment; and
- 4) establishing and maintaining productive assets to create additional wage employment opportunities at the rural level.

The Samurdhi programme is implemented by the Department of Divineguma Development. It currently provides monthly cash transfers ranging between Rupees 1,500 and 3,500 (USD 10 - USD 25) to 1.5 million families throughout Sri Lanka. The Samurdhi programme targets the poorest households, with no source of regular income. The recent improvement in using a participatory household selection process for inclusion in the scheme and transparency on households benefiting from the scheme show that the programme has potential to reach the neediest households within disaster affected areas. Beneficiaries are selected using a community participatory approach; any potential household eligible for assistance will be verified by a team consisting of the village Samurdhi Officer, the Agriculture Research and Extension Officer, GN and community leaders, village representatives and members from welfare societies, using a scoring technique for observable indicators including living space, land ownership, living conditions, asset ownership, debt levels, income generation capacity, member with chronic disease or disability, and benefits received from extended families. WFP will further screen and verify the Samurdhi beneficiary lists and partner with Handicap International to identify additional families who merit inclusion due to the impact of the disaster. Women will equally participate into the decision-making on the final targeting list.

19. Households listed on the Samurdhi benefit schemes are publicly displayed at the GN level and also available online at www.samurdhi.gov.lk. However, WFP will take into consideration the possible inclusion and exclusion of households in the affected areas and will make recommendations to the Department of Divineguma Development in case errors are found. WFP will geographically limit the operation to only include flood/landslide impacted neighbourhoods and will only include Samurdhi households directly impacted by the floods. WFP will also aim to identify households that merit inclusion as a direct consequence of the disaster and has agreed with the Department of Divineguma Development to include them in the list of beneficiaries. The additional inclusion of vulnerable households will be done by the Samurdhi extension officers, based on the targeting criteria developed by Handicap International using the coping strategy index tool adapted to the context of Sri Lanka. For that purpose they would have to open a Samurdhi bank account, which can be opened by any citizen of Sri Lanka within, on average, a minimum of one day, and is free of charge

20. An additional target group include the elderly, disabled and chronically ill. WFP will collaborate with Handicap International to ensure that people with disabilities fully benefit from the ongoing response. Handicap International has a solid and

long standing experience in Sri Lanka in ensuring technical assistance for inclusion of people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups; especially in cash grant programmes.

21. Gender considerations will remain at the core of the WFP response. During emergencies, food insecurity may expose women, adolescent girls and children to additional risk of gender based violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse as they explore avenues for survival. Women are also the primary caregivers in the households and are in charge of preparing food, as such, play a key role in improving the household's nutritional status. When food is scarce, and women are burdened with this responsibility to provide for their families and may undertake negative coping mechanisms. WFP will consult with other agencies such as UN Women on best ways of identifying and implementing ways to prevent gender-based violence and early identification of negative coping. In accordance with WFP Gender Policy, the EMOP will use every possible opportunity to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into activities, by ensuring equal participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-sensitive interventions. Furthermore, where possible, WFP will advocate for the female member of the household to open a bank account in her name. Moreover, this intervention will afford WFP an opportunity to work with Samurdhi to further include gender consideration into their targeting and implementation in the longer term.
22. Evidence from past programmes have generally shown a positive effect of having women as direct recipients of cash based transfers. WFP will ensure that implementing partners are well informed of the importance of equal access by both male and female. In partnership with the Department of Divineguma Development, through the Samurdhi field officers, sensitization sessions and messaging will be done to beneficiaries, both male and female, on the benefits of joint decision making in the use of the assistance and the importance of gender equity in the process of receiving cash support for ensuring food security. Basic information on gender equality will also be provided to the Samurdhi officials during an inception workshop.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

23. Cash assistance presents a low cost and flexible means of helping families get back on their feet and meet basic food needs for the poorest. The assistance is intended to be a complementary intervention that will facilitate a sustained and smooth recovery process. Making use of an existing social safety net assistance transfer will circumvent the difficulties it takes to establish new and temporary transfer mechanisms through banks or mobile companies. The cash transfer value per household was calculated based on current market prices for an emergency food basket of rice, lentils and oil, satisfying the daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal per person. The transfer value per household depends on the family size. A household with four or more members will receive the equivalent of US\$60, a household with three members will receive the equivalent of US\$45, and a household with less than three members will receive of US\$30 per month. This is in line with, and on top of, the current monthly cash pay-outs provided by Samurdhi which equal approximately US\$24 for a four member household, US\$17 for a three member households and US\$10 for households that have less than three members.

24. WFP aims to provide beneficiaries with basic information on the importance of a balanced diet so that beneficiaries could use the transfer to purchase varied and nutritious food items. In parallel to the Samurdhi programme, children 6-59 months with acute malnutrition and pregnant and lactating women will continue to have access to Thripasha, a locally produced fortified blended food, which is distributed through health centres. Furthermore, all children 6-23 months with no acute malnutrition are provided with micronutrient powder also provided by the health centres.
25. WFP has recently conducted a market assessment and as a follow-up to that analysis, consulted with food suppliers and vendors in the affected areas. The findings confirm that markets are functional and supply routes unaffected. Cash transfers received by affected households can be used to purchase necessary food items to meet basic nutrient requirements.
26. A further rationale for the provision of cash is that the direct cash transfer of a total of USD 1,800,000 translates into approximately 1,980 MT of food supplies. Had food been selected as the transfer modality, a minimum additional cost of USD 71,280 would have to be incurred to cover the distribution cost. This on top of the delay in implementation due to procurement and transport of food commodities. The government has agreed to disburse the cash at zero cost to WFP as well as the beneficiaries.
27. The transfer of targeted cash assistance will allow the poorest households to overcome a period of reduced income due to their livelihood and asset loss, avoid built up of excessive debt levels, and maintain an acceptable level of food consumption.

TABLE 2: TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)			
	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)	0.50		
TOTAL	\$1,800,000		
Total kcal/day			
% kcal from protein ^[1]			
% kcal from fat			
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	31		

TABLE 3: TOTAL CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/USD)				
Commodity Type / Cash & voucher	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total (mt or USD)
Cash/voucher (USD)	\$1,800,000			
TOTAL	\$1,800,000			

^[1] A GFD ration should provide a basket of food commodities that covers the 'recommended mean daily per capita nutrient intake' (WHO, 1995). The GFD ration should therefore provide 10 to 12 percent of its Kcal (energy) from protein and at least 17 percent from fat (Food and Nutrition Handbook. Page 65, table 8.1).

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

28. Under this programme, WFP will have a Letter of Understanding with the Treasury under the Ministry of Finance which will sign on behalf of Government of Sri Lanka. The Letter of Understanding will outline the implementations responsibilities of the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs which is responsible for overall coordination, the Ministry of Disaster Management which is responsible for coordinating the disaster relief, and the Department of Divineguma Development under the Ministry of Housing and Samurdhi which manages the Samurdhi poverty safety net programme, through which WFP will transfer cash to ensure food security is maintained among the poorest in the disaster impacted areas.
29. *Transfer modalities:* The modality for the transfer to the beneficiaries will be through direct cash transfers to each targeted beneficiary through a Samurdhi bank account. There will be 3 monthly cash transfers of USD60 based on an average four member household. Samurdhi households already have a bank account. Additional beneficiaries who merit support, including vulnerable households that provide care to elderly and disabled, will be required to open a Samurdhi bank account to receive the cash assistance. Support will be sought from Handicap International and Department of Social Services to identify these additional households. The Department of Divineguma has in principal agreed to scale-up the list of beneficiary households in affected areas to needy households on request of WFP. Some 10 percent of the overall caseload of 40,000 beneficiaries will be reserved to this purpose.
30. WFP will independently monitor the programme, through post-distribution monitoring such as beneficiary contact monitoring at banks, and any noted challenges will be discussed with the Government to enhance the Samurdhi social safety net system.
31. WFP will also provide technical support to the Government of Sri Lanka in various areas including the screening, selection and registration of additional beneficiaries based on the targeting criteria, the monitoring of cash receipt and use, and effectively address protection and gender challenges in the emergency response. WFP will advocate for bank accounts to be registered under the name of the female in the household where appropriate to enhance women's role in decision-making. The beneficiary selection committee at the Grama Niladhari will be empowered to handle grievance at the community level. WFP will explain to cooperating partners their legal and ethical responsibilities to protect beneficiary well-being and to take gender-sensitive approach into consideration.

All cash will be channelled through the Ministry of Finance to the Department of Devineguma under the government financial regulations and will be accountable up to reaching the pre-identified flood affected vulnerable households. A letter of understanding (LoU) will be signed between the WFP and Ministry of Finance.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

32. The WFP country office in Colombo will oversee and manage the overall emergency operation. WFP plans to monitor a large percentage of the cash distributions done through Samurdhi in the affected areas.
33. The essential indicator to be tracked during the implementation period of the EMOP is ensuring that cash assistance is received by the intended beneficiaries and utilized adequately.

34. The distribution of assistance will be monitored through both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators will be derived from the distribution and monitoring reports submitted by Samurdhi on a monthly basis. These will be compared against WFP monitoring data collected by WFP's monitoring staff. Progress on critical gender dimension of WFP activities will be monitored and reported the Country Office M&E system. A gender sensitive complaint and feedback mechanism for the beneficiaries will set-up for the purpose of this EMOP.
35. Food security information has been gathered through field assessment conducted by the Disaster Management Centre with technical support from WFP on agricultural and livelihood impact, market functioning, water and sanitation, housing and food needs.
36. Handicap International will implement a thorough screening process in selected GNs to identify vulnerable households who are off the radar for inclusion in the Samurdhi beneficiary list for emergency response.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

37. There is a growing literature on how government safety nets such as cash transfer programs can be 'scalable' in response to shocks. With its nationwide support targeted to the poorest and most vulnerable, the Samurdhi poverty benefit scheme, has the potential to become an important safety net system that can be used to target the most vulnerable following an emergency to ensure food security. WFP plans to use the current intervention as a learning opportunity to test the viability of the approach and based on lessons learned engage with the Government to enhance the shock-responsiveness of the Samurdhi safety net system.
38. The length of this EMOP is predicated on the assumption that longer term recovery assistance will have allowed affected communities to re-establish their livelihoods and partially recovered asset losses, so that food security risks are minimal.
39. WFP will conduct a lessons learned exercise in order to ensure that best practices highlighted during the operation are compiled and feed into the enhancement of the Samurdhi programme as well as build up WFP regional expertise in using national safety net programmes to safeguard food security during emergency situations. This will ultimately allow for a faster, better tailored and more cost-effective response mechanisms for future emergencies both in Sri Lanka as in the wider Asia and Pacific region.

RISK MANAGEMENT

40. There are minimal programmatic risks anticipated related to possible targeting errors within the Samurdhi programme as well as concerns related to the privacy of beneficiaries to be included on the final targeting list. WFP is in consultation with UN women to address any protection issue. Adequate monitoring arrangements and the involvement of Handicap International for screening the beneficiaries will minimize the risk of exclusion of most deserving beneficiaries.
41. The EMOP is currently less than 50 percent funded for the provision of a three month's cash support programme targeted to the poorest and most vulnerable. An important element of the EMOP operation is the initiation of a longer-term partnership between WFP and the Department of Divineguma for the purpose of enhancing the Samurdhi programme. WFP is of the opinion that with the frequent occurrence of natural disasters in the country, the Samurdhi programme may provide an important mechanism to effectively respond to disasters by the

Government in the future. Underfunding of the operation however, would mean that WFP would have to shorten the duration of support. This would first of all jeopardize the food security status of many vulnerable households and as such would not lead to the intended outcomes. Secondly, WFP would not be in a position to effectively draw conclusions and lessons learned in identifying opportunities to transform the Samurdhi programme into a shock-responsive safety-net system.

Security Risk Management

42. The security level in Sri Lanka is minimal (level one) prior to the disaster and all reports received in the aftermath of flood and landslide indicate that it has remained the same. However, some areas have been identified by the Government as unsafe due to high risk of further landslides and these areas should be avoided by WFP's field staff.
43. There are no signs that the security situation might deteriorate in the near future.

RECOMMENDATION

44. The Chief of Staff is requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation for Sri Lanka

APPROVAL

.....
Jim Harvey
Chief of Staff
Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	-	-	
Pulses	-	-	
Oil and fats	-	-	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	-	-	
Total Food Transfers	-	-	
External Transport		-	
LTSH		-	
ODOC Food		-	
Food and Related Costs ¹			-
C&V Transfers		1,800,000	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			1,800,000
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			1,800,000
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			328,278
Total Direct Project Costs			2,128,278
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²			148,979
TOTAL WFP COSTS			2,277,257

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

² The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	164,140
General service staff **	35,493
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	199,633
Recurring and Other	36,045
Capital Equipment	6,500
Security	17,900
Travel and transportation	38,200
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	30,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	328,278

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

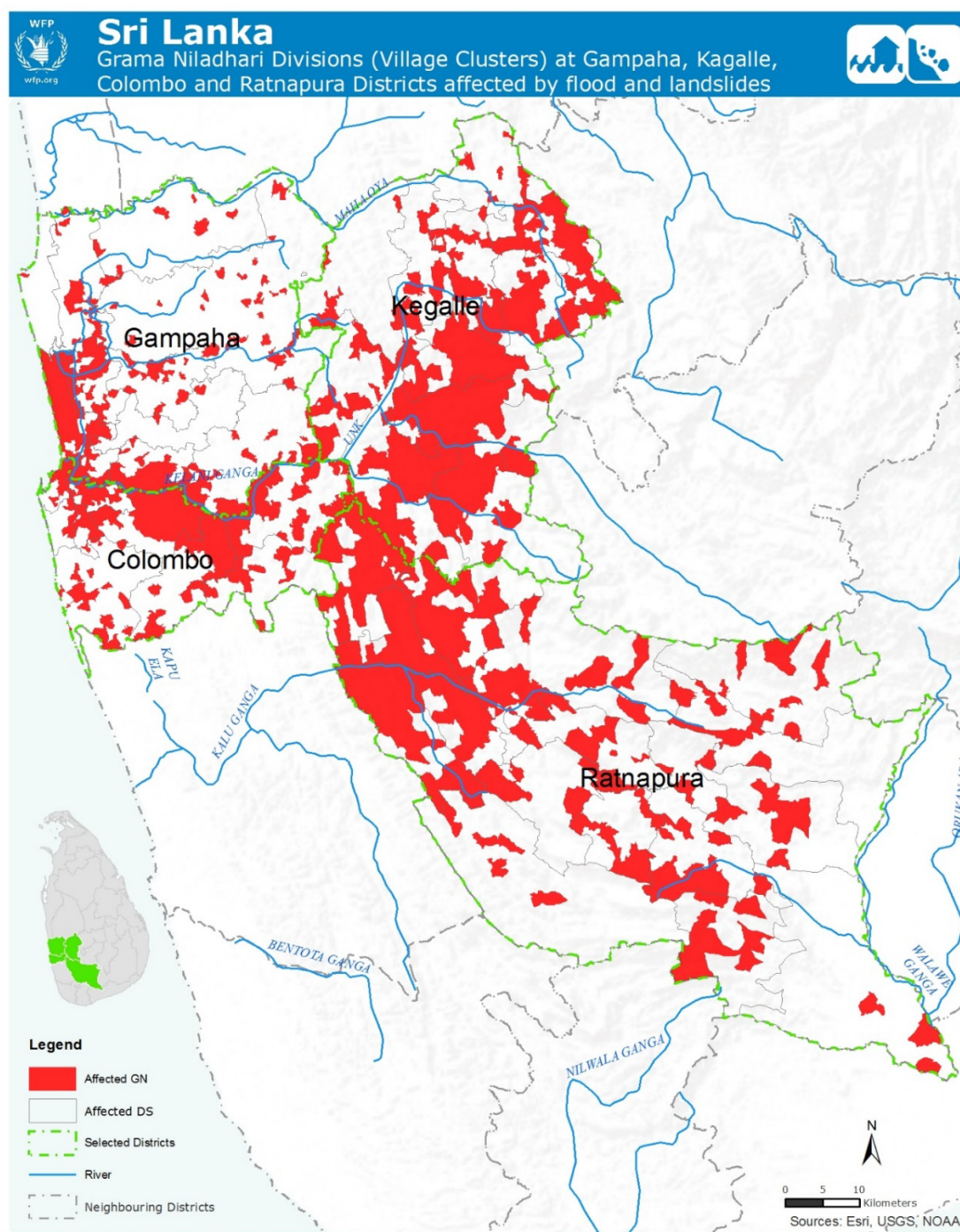
** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework for Sri Lanka EMOP (200990)

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Gender: Gender equality and empowerment improved	<p>Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: TBD <p>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: > 50% <p>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: > 60% 	<p>Cultural social systems where women can make decisions exist.</p> <p>Women are socially/culturally not prevented from holding positions of leadership</p>
Protection and accountability to affected populations: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 90% <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 80% 	<p>Programme orientation will be carried out to all beneficiaries before cash transfers take place.</p>
Partnership: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: 2 	<p>Partner organisations are willing to provide significant inputs.</p> <p>Partner organisations allocate adequate independent funding for any complimentary activities.</p>
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: TBD <p>Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: TBD <p>Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Target: TBD 	<p>Sufficient funding available</p> <p>Markets remain functioning, and prices stable</p> <p>Adequate access to target communities</p>
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (bank), as % of planned</p>	

MAP of severely impacted areas at Grama Niladhari level



□ These are reportedly the worst floods in 25 years

□ Floods and landslides in Sri Lanka have affected 288,768 people according to information from the Government of Sri Lanka Disaster Management Centre, 92 people are known to have died and 109 people are still missing.

□ As a result of the floods, 185,933 people have been displaced from their homes and have moved to 295 'safe locations', including camps as well as schools, temples, community centres, with host families or in other temporary accommodation.

At least 506 houses are reported to have been destroyed with a further 3,995 partially damaged, although extent of damage is likely to be higher.

Date Created: 23 May 2016

Contact: WFP.Colombo@wfp.org

Website: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/sri-lanka>

Data Sources: WFP, DMC

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CBT	Cash Based Transfer
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
GN	Grama Niladhari
HDI	Human Development Index
NCDM	National Council for Disaster Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SSN	Social Safety Net
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program

