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<b>Programme Title:</b>	SCALING UP NUTRITION THROUGH A MULTI-SECTOR APPROACH
<b>Country:</b>	Sri Lanka

## I. Joint Programme Information

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### Joint Programme Information

**Programme title:**

SCALING UP NUTRITION THROUGH A MULTI-SECTOR APPROACH

**Sectorial area of intervention and policy objectives**

Food security and nutrition

Integrated approaches for alleviating child hunger and undernutrition.

Strengthen capacities to generate information through assessment, monitoring and evaluation.

**UN Lead Agency:**

World Food Programme (WFP)

**UN Participating Organizations:**

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

World Food Programme (WFP)

**Local Partners:**

- National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSL), Presidential Secretariat
- Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine (MoH)
- Medical Research Institute (MRI, MoH)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) - National Food Promotion Board (NFPB)
- Ministry of Education (MoEd)
- Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA)
- UNICEF
- Research Intelligence Unit (RIU)

### Report submitted by

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**Reporting Period Ending:**

Sunday, May 1, 2016

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### III. Financial information

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#### Detailed Financial Report:

 [20160705 SDGF JP Sri Lanka\\_Financial Monitoring Report\\_FINAL.xlsx](#)

#### SDG-F Funds

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
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UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	749,858.00	262,450.00	40,759.00	119,427.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	749,871.00	339,398.00	5,382.00	253,980.00

<b>Total</b>	1,499,729.00	601,848.00	46,141.00	373,407.00
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## Matching Funds

Name of source	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
Government of Sri Lanka	1,368,752.00	1,368,752.00	0.00	308,986.00
WFP	71,728.00	71,728.00	8,080.00	63,648.00
UNICEF	126,371.00	126,371.00	0.00	126,371.00

<b>Total</b>	1,566,851.00	1,558,771.00	8,080.00	499,005.00
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## IV. Beneficiaries

### Total number of direct beneficiaries to date:

1185745

### Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government	1,096	535	561	WFP supported the training of 34 male MRI staff and survey enumerators on data and sample collection and field lab sample analysis for the baseline food and nutrition surveys; and involved 80 (55 M and 25 F) participants in the consultative meeting on the national nutrition surveillance system; FAO conducted 29 workshops with 982 participants (480 F and 502 M).
Indigenous				

Children	1,138,887	569,444	569,443	FAO's work on the school nutrition database and the school gardens directly benefits 1,138,887 school children (gender disaggregation not yet available). In addition, WFP and FAO conducted nutrition education promotion activities in line with the key objective at the National Scout Jamboree on 20-26 Feb, 2016 supporting 8,000 boys and 2,000 girl scouts.
Youth				
Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)	14,762	14,762		PLW participated in the baseline survey conducted by MRI
Civil Society / Community	21,000	10,500	10,500	FAO provided nutrition promotion information to the MoEd stall at the exhibition on a Toxin-Free Nation organized by the Presidential Secretariat on March 6-8, 2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,175,745</b>	<b>595,241</b>	<b>580,504</b>	

<b>Beneficiary type - institutional</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations	1.00	WFP supported technical and institutional capacity development for the Medical Research Institute (MRI) relevant to the national baseline surveys on food and nutrition
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
Schools	10,144	All government/national schools benefit through the school nutrition and health promotion database and up to 6,000 of these schools will also benefit from school gardening through the ToT and implementation efforts
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,145</b>	

## Indirect Beneficiaries - Breakdown

<b>Beneficiary type - individual</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth				

Pregnant and Lactating Women	810,886	810,886.00		Cohort of national population indirectly benefitted by PLW baseline nutrition survey
<b>Total</b>	810,886	810,886.00	0.00	

<b>Beneficiary type - institutional</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations	4.00	The four implementing ministries
Private sector	3	Service providers of meeting facilities and potential partner for procuring fortified rice kernels for the pilot programme
Community-based organizations	1	The Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum (SUN-PF) participated in the consultative workshop for food fortification held in July 2015
NGOs		
Academia	7	Academics from 2 national universities were involved in presenting research conducted in under-nutrition and in providing inputs regarding the design of the pilot programme for food fortification Academics from 5 national universities were involved in the preparation of Nutrition supplementary documents
<b>Total</b>	15	

#### **Any other information regarding JP beneficiaries\*:**

The 14,762 participants of the PLW baseline survey are considered direct beneficiaries and the general population of the country comprising PLW (i.e., 810,886) are considered indirect beneficiaries of the national baseline survey on PLW food and nutrition. Note: Per further clarification from the project document, the PLW survey participants are considered direct beneficiaries, not indirect, as previously reported.

WFP supported the Nutrition Coordination Division of the Ministry of Health to conduct a consultative meeting to review the indicators for the National Nutrition Surveillance System on the 18th and 19th of February, 2016. 80 participants contributed to the meeting, including 55 women and 25 men.

FAO conducted a series of workshops through the island nation for training and orientating users on the school health and nutrition database. A total of 9 workshops were held; one for each province between January and March 2016. A total of 408 Division and Zonal level Management Assistants (213 women and 195 men) were trained on the database in all 9 provinces of the country.

FAO commenced a series of workshops through the island nation for Training of Trainers on School Gardens. The workshops are being held in each of the 9 province and 7 workshops have been held to date with a total of 292 participants (102 women & 190 men) including, in-service advisors of agriculture and nutrition, teachers, and zonal education directors.

## V. Joint Programme Progress

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
	<p>**Please note that revisions to the original work plan and budget were proposed and submitted to the National Steering Committee (NSC) for endorsement on March 17, 2016. The NSC requested some changes to the proposed revisions and indicated that the final revised programme will be approved by the NSC via email. However, as the final revised programme is still pending concurrence of the NSC, the progress is reported below per the original work plan.</p>		
<p>JP Outcome 1: Reduce maternal and child under-nutrition and contribute to breaking the intergenerational cycle of under-nutrition by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the government nutrition programmes</p>			



Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.1: Understanding the link between health, food security, food consumption and micronutrient deficiencies for the target group of children U5, PLW and schoolchildren</p>	<p>WFP has been collaborating with the Medical Research Institute (MRI) of MoH since May 2015 on the PLW and school-children baseline surveys. A training was provided to enumerators for the PLW survey before the data collection. The island-wide data collection effort for the PLW survey commenced in May 2015 and was completed in towards the end of 2015. The survey was conducted from 30 clusters in all 25 districts, and comprised approximately 15,000 survey participants. Anthropometric measurements, blood hemoglobin, urine iodine, vitamin A, and ferritin level were the parameters of the survey. Vitamin and iodine analysis is ongoing. The first report on anaemia is expected to be finalized in June 2016. The schoolchildren baseline nutrition survey data collection has been planned to be conducted in June 2016 for 8,100 students. Training of enumerators was completed prior to data collection. As reported previously, the U5 baseline survey will not be conducted as the relevant data will be obtained through the upcoming Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) administered by Department of Census and Statistics. This change is reflected in the proposed programme and budget revisions.</p>	<p>Vitamin A and urine Iodine sample analysis is getting delayed due to lack of technical staff in the MRI lab. Data clearance and compiling process is also dragging unexpectedly due to some issues with the data quality. Progress review meetings are being held every month to discuss the issues and to decide the remedial actions. Commencing the school survey is further delayed due to the difficulties in getting allocated budgetary provisions from the government.</p>	<p>For the PLW survey, data cleaning and compilation is expected to be completed by end of May 2016 and the first part of the report, including anthropometric data, blood hemoglobin levels along with food security data, is expected to be published by end of June 2016. The second part of the report with another micronutrient data is expected to be published later. The report for the baseline survey for school children is expected to be published by end of August following completion of the data collection.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.2: Identification of cost efficient and most efficient use of fortified foods to address existing micro-nutrient deficiencies including distribution mechanism (schools and/or health centers)</p>	<p>The ToR for the pilot programme for rice fortification was developed with the inputs from the established Technical Advisory Group (TAG) members, including government counterparts. A newspaper advertisement was published in April 2016 calling for Eols from potential partners to implement pilot programme. Few applicants were shortlisted based on initial selection criteria and request for proposal (RfP) document was prepared for issuing to qualified candidates in May 2016. Technical evaluation committee (TEC) was appointed by TAG to evaluate the proposals. Discussions with National Food Promotion Board (NFPB) of MoAg continued regarding their capacity to contribute to the rice fortification pilot study.</p>	<p>At the initial consultative meeting held under the project, sector experts came in to conclusion that there is no need to conduct pilot programmes for MNP and salt since some evaluation studies had previously been conducted to see the efficacy of MNP and salt use as a fortificant vehicle. Initially, the consultative experts and technical teams were not in favor of piloting the food fortification programme on school children, as proposed in the project proposal and an alternate modality was proposed to be explored. However, after proper consideration, schools will be used as pilot site along with selected community. There are different views on fortificant types to be added to the rice. Initially, TAG members recommended both iron and folic acid; however, a technical concern was later raised against adding folic acid as fortificant. The MoH agreed to the use of iron and folic acid fortificants for the pilot study and appointed another technical committee to review existing scientific evidence and decide on this matter prior to scale up. WFP discussions with stakeholders regarding the design and implementation of the food fortification pilot programme for rice indicated a potential greater requirement of financial resources than allocated. To effectively conduct the pilot programme additional funds were requested through budget amendments.</p>	<p>At the initial consultative meeting held under the project, sector experts came in to conclusion that there is no need to conduct pilot programmes for MNP and salt since some evaluation studies had previously been conducted to see the efficacy of MNP and salt use as a fortificant vehicle. Initially, the consultative experts and technical teams were not in favor of piloting the food fortification programme on school children, as proposed in the project proposal and an alternate modality was proposed to be explored. However, after proper consideration, schools will be used as pilot site along with selected community. There are different views on fortificant types to be added to the rice. Initially, TAG members recommended both iron and folic acid; however, a technical concern was later raised against adding folic acid as fortificant. The MoH agreed to the use of iron and folic acid fortificants for the pilot study and appointed another technical committee to review existing scientific evidence and decide on this matter prior to scale up. WFP discussions with stakeholders regarding the design and implementation of the food fortification pilot programme for rice indicated a potential greater requirement of financial resources than allocated. To effectively conduct the pilot programme additional funds were requested through budget amendments. A report on the pilot programme on the operational feasibility of rice fortification will be published. This report will be helpful to inform and address the obstacles and issues that may occur in the future plans for rice fortification to be done at an island-wide level as a national nutrition intervention.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 1.3: Review of the capacity for the in-country production of fortified rice & double fortified salt	<p>The project played strong advocacy role to convince the government of the need of a national-level Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with the technical authority and responsibility for guiding the food fortification process of the country and making all decisions related to the national fortification process. WFP continues to support the monthly meetings of the TAG. A private firm called Research Intelligence Unit (RIU) was selected to conduct landscape analysis. Data collection was completed in April 2016 through stakeholder interviews and focus group discussions. Consultancy services of a technical expert from the WFP Regional Bureau Bangkok was obtained to support RIU in the landscape analysis. The international expert completed a mission in February 2016 to assist in the inception phase of the analysis. The rice fortification TAG also contributed to the landscape analysis by providing their comments on the draft inception report and the presentation conducted by RIU at one of the monthly TAG meetings in February 2016. The TAG will further support the landscape analysis by providing their comments and review on the draft final report.</p>	<p>Since the landscape analysis for rice fortification is a totally new study area for the country, it was difficult to find an experienced implementing partner for the study. With the recommendation of the Ministry of Health and the TAG, a local research firm, RIU, was selected to conduct the study. The WFP Country Office tapped into the support of the Regional Bureau for international expertise from their consultant for rice fortification landscape analyses. The international consultant conducted a mission and many virtual meetings to guide RIU in obtaining and processing relevant information for the study. A second mission is planned for May 2016.</p>	<p>The final report of the landscape analysis is expected in June 2016. Experience sharing of technology and best practices for fortified foods is expected to be arranged in the latter part of 2016. In addition, the development of a social marketing strategy to create awareness on rice fortification is planned.</p>
JP Output 1.4: Strengthening advocacy for use of fortified locally produced nutritious foods	<p>Further, WFP continues to advocate for the finalization of the national fortification policy directives that were drafted. While activities under this output are ongoing; the proposed work plan and budget revisions remove the SDGF allocation for these activities while GoSL matching fund commitment remains.</p>	<p>Expertise from local technical consultants were considered in developing the policy directions.</p>	<p>National policy direction on food fortification will approved and published; this will help to technically guide and streamline future fortification activities in the country.</p>
JP Output 1.5: Increased awareness of the inter-linkage of health, and nutrition food security as a national development priority at all levels	<p>WFP is supporting the MoH in updating its information management system (IMS) for the nutrition sector of the country. As a first step, a workshop was organized in February 2016 to review the existing indicators of the National Nutrition Surveillance System and develop more realistic reporting indicators.</p>	<p>There are two nutrition surveillance systems currently operating in the country: one under the ownership of the MoH and one under NNSSL. It was not clear which system should be strengthened to continue as a national system. A series of discussions were held with NNSSL and MoH to fine-tune each of the systems to avoid overlap of information.</p>	<p>Revised information management system for the Nutrition Coordination Division of the MoH.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
JP Output 1.6: Agreement reached that an integrated food, health and nutrition policy would assist in achieving zero hunger and reduce poverty	Discussions are underway with MoH to support the process of reviewing national nutrition policy and a number of bilateral meetings were held to plan the way forward. The Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum (SUN-PF), also consulted WFP in their review of the nutrition policy from a civil society perspective. Upon the request of MoH, WFP agreed to organize a consultative workshop for all the stakeholders involved with policy development to start the policy review process.	There were various concerns of NNSSL on the legality of reviewing the National Nutrition Policy without prior cabinet approval to do so, which caused some delays in conducting the consultative workshop. Finally, the issue was cleared by the MoH and Director - Nutrition was appointed to lead the process.	A consultative workshop to review the National Nutrition Policy is planned for June 2016. Subsequently recommendations for revising the policy will be put forward.
JP Output 1.7: Increased availability of local produced fortified food commodities for the general public	WFP has collaborated with the National Food Promotion Board (NFPB) of MoAg to explore local production of fortified foods, including their involvement in the pilot programme for food fortification. WFP, along with the government, also identified the need to support the quality improvement of locally produced food supplements (Thripasha) used for young children and pregnant and lactating women. WFP supported the government owned Thripasha factory by bringing in a technical expert to assess the factory and the Thripasha programme.	WFP was in a much better position to offer its assistance to the government in working towards this output only after it was jointly identified by WFP and MoH that assistance could be provided through these activities for improving the Thripasha programme, specifically, in addition to capacity building of the NFPB through the pilot study.	WFP will work with other stakeholders to build up private public partnership for large scale production of fortified food, especially through the pilot programme. For the rice fortification pilot study, WFP will build the technical capacity of NFPB to do the blending and also to be the future reference point in the country for blending fortified rice. The report of the technical expert (food technologist) on his visit and evaluation of the Thripasha programme will be submitted to the Government of Sri Lanka with recommendations for further actions.
JP Output 1.8: Minimum standards/guidelines with health and nutrition component implemented for improved levels of nutrition in pre-school children	Children's Secretariat of MoWCA has already developed the minimum standards. During the inception workshop held on July 22, 2015, it was identified that the present need is to cover the gap in the existing guidelines by developing a manual on Health & Nutrition for Pre-schools. A working group was formed on 17th March 2016 comprising the MoH Nutrition Coordination Division and the Children's Secretariat under the guidance of FAO Nutrition Consultant. The following aspects were agreed to be covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is nutrition and why nutrition is important for this age group</li> <li>• What are the special nutritional needs for toddlers</li> <li>• What are their dietary requirements</li> </ul> The working group developed a manual incorporating the above aspects into the pre-school minimum standards guidelines.	While the change in government and administrative heads within the MoWCA during 2015 impacted commencement of activities under the MoWCA, delays continue due to lack of commitment from the Children's Secretariat. To mitigate the delays and progress on activities, FAO met with the Secretary of MoWCA to discuss steps to move forward on October 16, 2015. Further, the FAO Nutrition Consultant initiated the efforts to bridge the gaps in the guidelines for the Health & Nutrition for Pre-schools manual through meetings with the relevant officials at the MoWCA and the MoH. However, progress on MoWCA is still slow despite the delays being highlighted at the PMC meeting on November 6, 2016 and the NNSSL progress review meeting for the JP on March 8, 2016. In addition, the Presidential Secretariat held a special meeting on March 15, 2016 with the Secretary, MoWCA; Director, Children's Secretariat, FAO, and other relevant officials on to address the delays and expedite their activities on this project.	FAO nutrition consultant reviewed the existing documentation on minimum standards, identified gaps in the implementation of health and nutrition component, and provided recommendations to fill up the identified gaps, as detailed in the report on the 'Implementation of Gaps in the Health & Nutrition Component of the Pre-School Minimum Standards Guidelines' dated December 2015. Validation of the revised manual on pre-school minimum standards is scheduled to be held in June 2016 prior to finalization.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.9: Nutrition promotion to pre-school children and communities (parental programmes) enhanced for improved nutrition levels of children in schools and at household level</p>	<p>Three manuals: Pre-School Teacher Manual; Parents Manual; and Children’s Activity Book have been identified as printed material already available through the Ministry of Health. Permission of the Director General, MoH has been obtained for reprinting the manuals. Quotations for the re-printing of the pre-school nutrition promotion manuals developed by MoH are to be called. Updated nutrition modules; review of all initiatives on nutrition promotion; and development of supplementary materials are yet to be done. A ToT group was identified and discussions have been scheduled with MoWCA and MoH targeting 1,500 selected pre-schools.</p>	<p>Delays in the selection of the 1,500 pre-schools for targeting were experienced. The Director &amp; staff of the Children’s Secretariat explained that the delay in providing the list of pre-schools were due to the fact that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-School is a devolved subject and pre-school administration under the provincial authorities and the Children’s Secretariat role is to provide national level guidance only. Therefore, selection of pre-schools needed to be done in consultation with provincial and divisional level officials, which needed time.</li> <li>• Early Childhood Care officers are over-burdened with other activities, e.g. Poshana malla (nutritional packs distribution)</li> </ul> <p>As a mitigation to these delays, FAO conducted many meetings with the MoWCA and the NNSL also conducted meetings to monitor the progress of activities.</p>	<p>Re-printing of 8 MoH publications (4 leaflets and 4 posters) on pre-school nutrition promotion are expected by end June 2016. Update of nutrition modules; review of all initiatives on nutrition promotion; and development of supplementary materials are planned to be completed by end June 2016. Validation of the pre-school manual and guidelines is planned to be conducted in June 2016 and the ToT on pre-school nutrition importance, assessment, and needs is planned to be conducted between July and August, 2016.</p>
<p>JP Output 1.10: Pre-school meals enhanced in nutritional value to improve nutrition levels of pre-school children</p>	<p>A guideline on meals for pre-school children was developed and validation of the guideline has been scheduled for June 2016.</p>	<p>Delays with activities pertaining to the Children’s Secretariat of the MoWCA are related to and sustained from the change in administration in 2015; provincial authorities are more involved in administration for pre-schools than the Ministry; and officials at the Ministry are burdened with other work without much time for focusing efforts on activities under this project. Mitigation efforts include FAO taking the initiative to commence activities and arrange meetings with the Ministry and relevant stakeholders to gain progress on MoWCA activities. Further, the delays were highlighted to the NNSL during PMC and NSC meetings and at progress review meetings and a special meeting was arranged by NNSL with the MoWCA to specifically discuss the delays and urge them to pay special attention to the available timeframe and urge them to utilize the generous donation of the Spanish Cooperacion, as detailed above.</p>	<p>Validation of the developed guidelines have been scheduled for June 2016. Following the validation, a ToT will be conducted, and trainers are expected to train pre-school teachers and parents on how to enhance nutritional value in food to improve nutritional levels of pre-school children (expected after August 2016)</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.11: School feeding policy developed to implement a comprehensive guideline for school feeding inclusive of healthy practices</p>	<p>Comprehensive guidelines for school feeding/food consumption were reviewed through stakeholder consultations on September 3 and gaps were identified. The gaps were addressed at a meeting on October 29-30 and recommendations to address the identified gaps were incorporated into draft school feeding guidelines. Further, a situation analysis on school feeding in Sri Lanka was commissioned by WFP and the finalized in March 2016. The findings and recommendations of the report can be leveraged to inform the school feeding guidelines and policy. The revised school feeding guidelines/circular has been drafted and is expected to be finalized and circulated by end June 2016.</p> <p>Following on from the above-mentioned workshops, a two-day preparation of a comprehensive booklet on school canteen guidelines, including the updated school canteen circular, was developed on Dec. 17-18, 2015. The school canteen guidelines booklet was printed and distributed in both local languages (Sinhala and Tamil) to all 10,000 schools across the island in January 2016.</p> <p>Following the workshop on September 4, 2015 organized by the Ministry of Education to identify the nutrition messages focusing on different age groups, another workshop was conducted on Nov. 24, 2015 with participants from the Ministry of Health, National Institute of Education, academia, and education officers. The participants were tasked with different topics to develop supplementary material for primary and secondary age students and the draft document has been completed. Currently type-setting and proof reading of the curricular nutrition messages is in process.</p>	<p>While the school feeding guideline was drafted last year, there was a delay in the artwork and type-setting for printing the document. To mitigate this and expedite the process, an external type-setter was contracted.</p> <p>The development of the nutrition messages for different age groups was slightly delayed as the working group tasked with drafting the messages were late in providing their inputs by the agreed date due to other commitments. As a mitigation, the FAO consultant contributed to conducting the review or the nutrition messages.</p>	<p>The revised school feeding guidelines/circular is expected to be finalized and circulated by end June 2016.</p> <p>School canteen guidelines were developed and distributed to all 10,000 schools across the country in January 2016. The canteen guidelines were circulated in both Tamil and Sinhalese languages. The nutrition consultant has reviewed the current curriculum of schools and the suggestions obtained from the workshop held on Sept. 4, 2015 and a validation workshop for the recommendations to National Institute of Education is planned for June 2016.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.12: Awareness and knowledge base of education officers improved to address under nutrition in schools and to implement comprehensive guideline for food consumption in schools</p>	<p>The database consultant recruited by FAO has developed the School Health Promotion Program Information System in collaboration with MoEd and MoH. A database orientation workshop was conducted in each of the nine provinces around the island, resulting in 408 data entry operators being trained on data entry island-wide between January and March 2016. In addition, an orientation workshop for provincial education coordinators on the water and sanitation module of the database was conducted in March 2016. As the database is web-based, no CDs will be provided. As of the end of April 2016, basic school information has been entered for all 10,000 schools island-wide and approximately 10% of all data entry of student information has been completed.</p>	<p>Due to delays in obtaining concurrence and endorsement of NNSL and the NSC on the proposed revisions to the budget, the procurement of computers for zonal education offices for data entry of database information has been delayed. The revisions were presented to the NSC on March 17, 2016 and following further revisions requested at the meeting, final endorsement is pending. However, other activities relevant to this output are progressing.</p>	<p>The database referred to as the School Health Promotion Program Information System can be accessed through the following URL: <a href="http://shpp.billusers.com">http://shpp.billusers.com</a>. Access to the system is limited at different levels to relevant officials within the Education Divisions, Zones, and Provinces. Full access to the entire database is only available to specific officials within the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>The formal launch of the database is being planned for the last week of June 2016.</p>
<p>JP Output 1.13: Technical capacity developed to further enhance the inclusion of food and nutrition in the pre-service &amp; in-service teacher education programmes</p>	<p>A working group was formed to develop the manual for training education officers on food and nutrition and the ToT manual was developed. Proofreading of the manual is currently ongoing. As supplementary material, FAO Publication of "Nutrition Education in Primary Schools" - Volume I and II will be translated to Sinhala and Tamil. Sinhala translator has been selected and a Tamil translator is being sourced.</p>	<p>None at this time.</p>	<p>Proofreading of the ToT manuals for primary and secondary grades are proceeding. Once completed, the manuals will be printed and provincial-level trainings are planned to be conducted in August 2016.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Output 1.14: School garden programme improved to increase nutrition levels of school children</p>	<p>Providing technical support to evaluate and introduce nutritionally rich fruits and vegetables to school gardens and to establish and implement school-garden based learning at a national level has not yet started. These activities are planned to commence in September 2016. The FAO Manual for Teachers, Parents, and Communities on "Setting Up and Running a School Garden" (Garden Tool) was translated into Sinhala language and localized for the Sri Lankan context. The Sinhalese medium manual was printed and distributed among 5,000 schools in 7 provinces. Proof reading of the Tamil translation of the Garden Tool is completed and the art work is being finalized. Training of Trainers (ToT) on school garden-based learning commenced in March 2016. As of April 30, 2016, six ToT workshops have been completed in six districts, with a total of 292 education specialists trained on school gardening thus far. 400 School Garden Tool manuals were provided for the ToTs.</p>	<p>Discussions between the NNSL and FAO/MoEd on the proposed reduction in the number of school gardens and the allocation of the remaining funds towards the procurement of computers for the school nutrition database (output 1.12) caused some delays. A final decision to support up to 6,000 school gardens was taken at the NSC meeting on March 17, 2016, while FAO cautioned NNSL that with the available time, the likelihood of reaching a target of 6,000 is very small. However, the official endorsement of all NSC members on the proposed work plan and budget revisions is still pending. Translation to Sinhalese medium took more time than expected and was finally completed in February 2016. The Tamil translation of the Garden Tool was started only after completion of the Sinhala version; thus, a considerable amount of time was taken for the translations.</p>	<p>Printing of 6,000 FAO Garden Tool manuals in the Sinhalese language was completed in February 2016. The manuals were distributed to 7 provinces in April 2016. Finalization of the Tamil language manual is expected to be completed by the end of May 2016 and is planned to be distributed to 1,800 schools in June 2016. The remaining ToT trainings for the school gardens are planned to be completed by June 2016.</p>

## Cross-cutting issues

How has the JP addressed during the reporting period (please provide concrete actions):

### 1) The **sustainability** of the JP work. (200 words)

The baseline nutrition surveys and the review of the in-country capacity for fortified rice (including the landscape analysis and pilot study) will all serve as key documents to scale up and inform long-term national interventions to address malnutrition. Further, enhancing the existing National Nutrition Surveillance System of MoH will strengthen the existing information system and ensure that nutrition indicators are being tracked and the targets and objectives of the existing or future-implemented programmes are monitored. In addition, the development and introduction of national food fortification policy directives will ensure efforts of this programme are incorporated into national standards and development agendas. Also, strengthening the government's 40-year old locally fortified supplementary food programme (Thripasha), through this project will better the product quality and availability, which will continue on even after the end of the JP. Thus, the activities conducted through WFP will support the government in developing sustainable, long-term nutrition interventions.

The efforts of FAO primarily focus on Training of Trainers for both pre-school and school children ensure that the investment of the JP in training educators, officials, and parents through detailed programmes and with comprehensive manuals and information will guarantee that the activities conducted by FAO are incorporated into the pre-school and school systems; thereby promoting nutrition education and better



nutrition in children, schools, and homes. Further, the guidelines, technical materials, school gardens, and the database are all provided to the student beneficiaries through the MoEd and thus national ownership and commitment of the government in sustaining these activities is already evident.

Activities under this JP were also designed to support the GoSL Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) administered by the National Nutrition Secretariat of the Sri Lanka (NNSSL) in collaboration with 17 ministries. As the new government is still committed to this plan, it is guaranteed that the activities of the project will be continuously monitored by the NNSSL within the GoSL's Presidential Secretariat, further ensuring sustainability of the JP activities.

## 2) The promotion of **women's empowerment and gender equality**. (200 words)

The results of the PLW baseline survey, supported by WFP, will serve as a reference point for the nutrition and house-hold level food security status of PLW and will allow the government to implement informed programmes to directly address and enhance the nutritional status of women, and thereby their health and well-being. The schoolchildren survey will evaluate the nutritional status of both boys and girls and will help inform the government, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, among others on appropriate nutrition interventions.

FAO works directly with the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs to educate and empower pre-school teachers and women's development officers, on nutrition promotion, which will directly advise women on improved pre-school and home nutrition.

Both the direct training of pre-school and school teachers and other government officers and community members and the results of the baseline surveys will inform and educate decision makers and ensure national investment in nutrition and household-level food security is a priority to address the prevalence of under-nutrition. Further, the activities of the project will influence women's behavior change towards the procurement and consumption of nutritious foods for their children, themselves, and within their households, in general.

During the planning and consultative workshops held by WFP and FAO, suggestions and recommendations from both men and women were encouraged in influencing policy decisions and programme implementation, thereby ensuring gender balanced considerations.

## 3) The engagement in **public-private partnerships**. (200 words)

The private sector, including millers, traders/retailers, and consumers, were consulted through the landscape analysis to evaluate their capacity and interest for initiating/scaling up rice fortification programmes in the country. Further, the private sector will become more involved in the JP, especially with the rice fortification pilot programme that is planned to commence in July 2016, through the provision of fortified rice kernels for blending.

In addition, the private sector is involved in providing services such as meeting room facilities for stakeholder consultations and workshops.

## **Communication and Advocacy**

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**Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication actions that helps advance its policy**

**objectives and development outcomes?:**

No

**Please describe communication activities developed as part of the JP. :**

Through its activities, the JP has produced a number of communications materials, including flyers/leaflets, banners, news stories, dramas, and guidance documents pertaining to nutrition promotion in line with the objectives of the programme.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, FAO supported revising and updating the School Canteen Circular and Guidelines and distributing these in Sinhala and Tamil languages to all 10,000 schools across the island. FAO also translated the school garden tool training manual into local languages for Training of Trainers (ToT) of education specialists for school garden-based learning.

Further, FAO supported MoE in producing 10 posters and 12 leaflets on organic gardening and agricultural practices displayed at the exhibition for the Toxin-Free Nation organized by the Presidential Secretariat and drawing large crowds of about 7,000 civil society over three days. These posters were printed in Sinhalese language, targeting the language used by the majority in Colombo. FAO also facilitated the production of 1,000 CDs on the utilization of plant extracts for pest and disease control for dissemination to interested community members at the exhibition.

WFP and FAO both supported the 9th National Scout Jamboree, for 10,000 scouts. WFP displayed banners and distributed flyers on the SDGs and nutrition; and facilitated BMI measurements; and FAO supported nutrition-themed games and quiz and drama competitions. Coverage of the support at the Scout Jamboree was provided in a number of local newspapers and the FAO website and can be accessed at:

- <http://www.ft.lk/article/528941/FAO-educates-the-scouts-on-nutrition>

- 

<http://content.educationtimes.lk/latest-news/7220-fao-s-awareness-campaign-on-nutrition-at-jaffna-jamboree-a-resounding-success>

- <http://www.fao.org/srilanka/news/detail-events/en/c/385817/>

While the first year of the project involved the inception phase and the development of guidelines and technical material and the conducting of surveys and studies; the upcoming final year of the JP will involve the publication of baseline surveys and landscape and pilot study reports and the launch of the school database and gardens; thus many more visibility opportunities are anticipated. To this effect, discussions have been planned with the RC office communications focal point, together with the communications officers of each agency to better define a strategy for JP communications and potentially broadcast JP-related communications through the One UN channels. Further, initial discussions were made with NNSSL to consider their willingness to communicate JP activities on their electronic/social media platforms.

**Please provide concrete gains on how the the JP communication and advocacy efforts have increased awareness on SDGs.:**

WFP is supporting the Medical Research Institute (MRI) of MoH to conduct national baseline surveys on the food and nutrition security of PLW and on school children, which will inform policy decisions and necessary interventions regarding SDG 2 and, in turn, address SDG 5: Gender Equality within the household and influence SDG 1 to end poverty. The reports of these two baseline surveys are expected to be published in the third quarter of 2016 and will serve as concrete advocacy tools for government, public, and private sector interventions to improve the nutritional status of the country.

Further, WFP's support for reviewing the National Nutrition Policy; developing the rice fortification policy directives; revamping the National Nutrition Surveillance Information System; will contribute directly to

SDG2 as well as towards SDGs 1, 3, and 5.

The school feeding policy, canteen guidelines and circular, school garden tool, ToT manuals, banners, and flyers, produced by FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs directly contribute to gains towards SDG 2: Zero Hunger, as they are all related to addressing hidden hunger and good nutrition; SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being from pre-school and school children, to teachers and parents; SDG 4: Quality Education; and SDG 5: Gender Equality. Further, the school nutrition database also aims to support the above-mentioned SDGs as well as SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation as it incorporate WASH availability information in schools.

In addition, the JP's support for events such as the National Scout Jamboree and the Toxin-Free Nation Exhibition, help promote SDG 2, especially, among school children and civil society through banners, flyers, and other interactive media.

### JP twitter handle:

@

Other social media channels managed by joint programme (Instagram, Google+, You Tube...):

## One UN Coordination and Delivering as One

The SDG-F is based on the principles of effective development cooperation, inclusion and participation and One UN coordination.

Actions	Description
Managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc.) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	WFP and FAO have regular JP meetings to review progress, collaborate, and coordinate among the two agencies. When bottlenecks are identified, the issues are elevated to the UN agency heads and then to the UN RC for intervention and resolution; including the issue in obtaining the commitment of GoSL to the matching funds and the approval of the proposed work plan and budget revisions, both of which were resolved. Further, both agencies participate in progress review meetings conducted by NNSSL and participating agency heads and UN RC, when available, partake in the Project Management Committee and National Steering Committee meetings, where decisions on the proposed revisions to the work plan and budget were finalized. While not an implementation agency of the JP, UNICEF provided financial support towards the baseline nutrition surveys conducted by MRI for PLW and school children and participate together with WFP at the MRI progress review meetings, again indicating One UN coordination among the government.
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	The WFP-supported monthly meeting of the MoH commissioned Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for food fortification also includes the technical expertise of FAO and UNICEF in shaping and deciding upon factors related to the landscape analysis and pilot study on rice fortification, such as fortificant types, specifications, study design, etc. Technical guidance and expertise from UNICEF is also provided in addition to the financial support towards the baseline nutrition surveys conducted by MRI.

Actions	Description
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Towards the development of an overarching school feeding policy, WFP conducted a school feeding situation analysis to document the existing modalities for school feeding and obtain recommendations for improving the programmes. A key observation and recommendation of the situation analysis, endorsed by MoEd and Ministry of Planning was the lack of and need for a comprehensive school feeding policy. FAO is working with MoEd on drafting and updating school feeding guidelines and circulars. Furthering the project's key objective of achieving attitudinal and behavioural changes through enhanced nutrition education and nutrition promotion, WFP and FAO both supported the 9th National Scout Jamboree, for 10,000 scouts on Feb. 20-26, 2016. As WFP provides school meals to almost all 970 schools in the Northern Province and conducts regular monitoring and evaluation of the schools, 1 WFP officer was nominated to attend the ToT training on school gardens on April 26-27, 2016.
Other, please specify:	UN-Habitat is assisting the construction activities of 15 school buildings and 10 teachers' quarters in 25 schools in the Mannar District in the Northern Province. 16 of the 25 schools have also been selected as beneficiaries for the implementation of school gardens through this SDGF project. Thus, of the 9 remaining schools, 3 participants representing the 9 remaining schools were given the opportunity to attend the ToT on school gardens held in Northern Province on April 26th & 27th 2016.

### **What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? :**

As described above, the joint programme meets regularly to review project progress and jointly discuss implementation strategies and collaborations. The Joint Programme Coordinator organizes the JP meetings and liaises with the coordinating government body, the National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSSL), the SDGF Secretariat, and the representatives for the Spanish Government, on behalf of both implementing UN agencies.

In addition, any documentation, such as the proposed work plan and budget revisions and financial and narrative monitoring reports are prepared separately by the Nutrition Officers at WFP and the Project Manager at FAO and are consolidated by the JP Coordinator as One UN.

As detailed above, FAO participates in the WFP-supported MoH-appointed TAG's monthly meetings with other relevant ministries and government agencies, ensuring that the technical expertise of both agencies are represented in the decisions made in the rice fortification initiative; thereby further indicating to GoSL the collaboration and cooperation between the two agencies of the SDGF JP. Also, UNICEF is represented in the monthly TAG meetings, highlighting the alliance of the UN agencies even more.

Further, both agencies attend together the progress review meetings conducted by NNSSL with all implementing ministries and stakeholders, as well as the JP PMC and NSC meetings. Minutes of the PMC and NSC meetings are prepared by the JP coordinator and reviewed by each participating UN agency prior to sharing with NNSSL for finalization and dissemination.

### **National Ownership: Paris, Accra and Busan Commitments**

The SDG-F strengthens the UN system's ability to deliver results in an integrated and multi-dimensional manner by supporting the Joint Programme modality and by bringing together United Nations Agencies and national counterparts in a collective effort to ensure ownership and sustainability of results of JPs and advance towards the SDGs.

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Government (specify national/local)	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Service Provision	<p>All activities of the JP are conducted in close collaboration with the government. The National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSL) serves as the government oversight and coordination body for the JP and conducts regular progress review meetings with the two UN agencies and the four implementing ministries in addition to co-chairing and hosting the JP PMC and NSC meetings. WFP and FAO also work directly MoH, MoAg, MoEd, and MoWCA in implementing project activities. A few specific examples of government involvement, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoH convenes the WFP-supported monthly meetings of the multi-sector Technical Advisory Group for food fortification</li> <li>• MoAg has offered its support to the pilot study on rice fortification in terms of providing its facilities and resources for blending and logistical needs</li> <li>• MoEd is working closely with FAO on the development of technical materials for schools; the development of the school nutrition database; and implementation of school gardens</li> <li>• MoWCA is providing support in the promotion of nutrition for pre-schools and parents and planning the ToTs</li> </ul>
Private Sector	Slightly involved	Procurement Service Provision	<p>The private sector, including millers, traders/retailers, and consumers were also consulted through the landscape analysis to evaluate their considerations for initiating/scaling up rice fortification programmes in the country. The private sector will become more involved in the JP, especially with the rice fortification pilot programme through the provision of fortified rice kernels for blending.</p> <p>Further, the private sector is involved in providing services such as meeting room facilities for stakeholder consultations and workshops.</p>
Civil Society	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Other <b>Please specify:</b> survey/study participants; exhibition attendees	<p>PLW and schoolchildren from civil society are participants in the baseline nutrition surveys conducted by MRI.</p> <p>The SUN PF conducted a civil sector review of the National Nutrition Policy and the information gathered from this will be considered in the WFP-supported MoH review of the Policy.</p> <p>Households and schoolchildren will also participate in the rice fortification pilot study, especially by providing feedback on acceptability.</p> <p>Also, many numbers of civil society attended the exhibition where FAO disseminated nutrition information through posters, flyers, and CDs in collaboration with the MoEd.</p>

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Academia	Fairly involved	Policy-decision making Service Provision	Experts from universities attend the WFP-supported monthly TAG meetings on food fortification. Further, Eols were received from a few research institutions for conducting the pilot study on rice fortification and will thus likely have a significant input in the implementation of the study. Academics also participated in FAO-supported consultative meetings on developing nutrition guidelines, circulars, ToT manuals, and curricular material for JP activities with MoEd.

\* Implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs

**Please briefly describe the current situation of the government, private sector and civil society on regards of ownership, align:**

With the new government that started its administration coinciding with the commencement of the JP, the high-level oversight and coordination body for this JP- the National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSSL) within the Presidential Secretariat was initially non-functional, but has, over time, provided an instrumental role in collaborating with the multi-sectoral ministries and the two agencies in follow up on the progress and addressing issues (such as agreement on proposed revisions and resolving delays within ministries) that arose in the implementation of the programme. In addition to the JP-required PMC and NSC meetings, NNSSL scheduled and conducted progress review meetings with all four ministries together and separately, when necessary, to monitor project progress – both physical and financial. In addition, WFP provides updates on the SDGF JP to its Project Management Unit at the Ministry of National Policies and Planning as well.

Further, each of the four ministries (MoH, MoAg, MoE, and MoWCA) work in close collaboration with WFP and FAO as necessary in implementing the activities of the project and conduct monitoring within each ministry. For example, MoH follows up on JP activities with WFP participation through updates at the monthly TAG meetings as well as the MoH Nutrition Coordination Divisions meetings and the MCHN meetings where WFP-supported efforts for the baseline surveys, rice fortification landscape and pilot studies, review of the National Nutrition Policy and nutrition information system; and support to the Thripasha programme are discussed. Similarly, efforts of the JP are followed up in the other implementing ministries as well.

Sub-contracted third parties of the private sector have been involved in the type-setting and printing of FAO publications, including school canteen guidelines and the FAO school garden tool, among other documentation. FAO contracted nutrition consultant and database consultant have also provided consistent and committed efforts towards progressing on critical components of the JP. Further, WFP-contracted research institution has worked in close collaboration with the WFP Regional Bureau consultant on the landscape analysis.

Thus, all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the JP activities have been committed to ensuring quality deliverables and sustainable solutions towards achieving the objectives of the JP.

**Please briefly provide an overall assessment of the governance and managerial structures :**

The NNSSL convenes the NSC and PMC meetings with the UN RC (or delegate) as co-chair. To date, the JP held on PMC meeting on November 6, 2015 and one NSC meeting on March 17, 2016. At the NSC meeting in March, participation of the government oversight body, NNSSL; UN RC; and representative of the

Spanish government were all present and directly involved in reviewing the progress and especially the proposed work plan and budget revisions. Concerns regarding certain proposed amendments were voiced and covering resolutions were made at the NSC itself, owing to the committed participation of the decision makers for the JP. This collaboration, showcases the ability of GoSL, UN agencies, and donor to work together at a high-level horizontal coordination towards addressing the important issues of malnutrition in the country.

In February 2016, the Chargée d’Affaires of the Embassy of Spain in New Delhi requested a special meeting in Sri Lanka to discuss the progress and concerns of the SDGF JP. This meeting was arranged on short notice with the participation of the heads of UN agencies and the implementing officers and highlights the commitment of the donor government in ensuring the success of the JP.

The JP also continues to make progress on project activities by working with dedicated staff within the government implementing agencies through horizontal coordination between project officers and government officers to continuously move forward in areas including the baseline surveys, rice fortification initiatives, development of nutrition promotion documentation, development of a nutrition information database, among others..

Vertical coordination between the UN RC, heads of the two UN implementing agencies and JP staff in decision-making, monitoring progress, and advising on addressing bottlenecks has been instrumental in the achievements of the JP thus far. Horizontal coordination between the two UN agency heads in progress reviews and in collaboration on the proposed revised work plan and budget has strengthened the JP ‘Delivering as One’. Regular meetings of the JP team has ensured teamwork and partnership in implementing project activities.

Further, vertical coordination between NSSL and the implementing ministries through progress review meetings also establishes the management structure and responsibilities for successful JP implementation.

## VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 1	By analyzing the results of the baseline surveys and encouraging home-grown school gardening; among other activities the JP can influence targeted nutrition interventions which will help the health and well-being of the society, especially women and girls, thereby ensuring better education, which in turn, helps to end poverty.
Goal 2	The JP was designed around SDG2 and primarily focuses its efforts on nutrition and food security. The baseline surveys on PLW and school children; the policy development and introduction of fortified foods; and nutrition promotion for pre-school and school children, teachers, and civil society; and the revamping of the national nutrition surveillance system are the main components of the JP and all contribute to SDG2 - Zero Hunger. For example, the JP’s support for events such as the National Scout Jamboree and the Toxin-Free Nation Exhibition, help promote SDG 2, especially, among school children and civil society through banners, flyers, and other interactive media presentation good nutrition information.
Goal 3	FAO activities, including Training of Trainers to disseminate nutrition information to educators, parents, students, and civil society will encourage good health and well-being at all ages, in line with SDG 3. Further, WFP’s support for reviewing the National Nutrition Policy and the rice fortification initiatives, contribute towards SDG 3.

<b>SDG #</b>	<b>JP Contribution</b>
Goal 4	The school feeding policy, canteen guidelines and circular, school garden tool, ToT manuals, banners, and flyers, and other technical material produced by FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs directly contribute to gains towards SDG 2: Zero Hunger, and directly promote nutrition education for pre-school and school children, teachers and parents; in line with SDG 4.
Goal 5	Through the national baseline surveys on the food and nutrition security of PLW and on school children and the school nutrition database and national nutrition surveillance system, all of which collect gender-disaggregated data; the information will inform target nutrition interventions, especially relevant to SDG 2 and, in turn, address SDG 5: Gender Equality within the household and influence SDG 1 to end poverty.
Goal 6	The school nutrition database comprises a module which captures the water and sanitation availability at all 10,000 schools. This information can inform the MoEd to ensure access to Clean Water and Sanitation in schools, in line with Goal 6.
Goal 17	The fortification efforts conducted by WFP through the JP include plans for contributing other country experience and technology transfer for capacity building for the production of fortified rice in Sri Lanka. WFP is considering means to strengthen South-South cooperation through collaboration with other countries in the region for the procurement of fortified rice kernels for the pilot study and the sharing of best practices and technical information. WFP is planning to assist the government in improving the locally-fortified supplementary food, Thripasha, through a North-South collaborated exposure exchange visit. Further, WFP is collaborating with the Center for Excellence for Hunger in Brazil to plan and facilitate an exchange visit with government officials to better the school feeding programme in Sri Lanka by influencing the school feeding policy; home-grown school feeding; and inclusion of fortified food in school meals.

## VII. Additional Information

### **Additional Comments:**

Through the regular progress review meetings and discussions with implementing ministries, it was noted that activities related to the MoWCA were being continuously delayed. To mitigate this, FAO elevated the issue to NNSL and they called for a special meeting with high-level ministry officials to urge them to cooperate and expedite activities allocated to them.

While it took some time for NNSL to work with the implementing ministries to identify and document the availability of matching funds, at the NSC meeting on March 17, 2016, NNSL announced that after numerous meetings with the four ministries, the co-financing component of GoSL has been resolved. This was a major concern of the JP and the NNSL indicated that they will provide formal details of the funds in the upcoming weeks.

Further, the NSC reviewed the proposed work plan and budget revisions and after some debate, especially on the target for school gardens, came to an agreement on the final amendments. Following the meeting, the amendments were incorporated and formal endorsement of the NSC members is pending to proceed accordingly.

### Attachments

### **Performance Monitoring Framework \*:**



 [20160705 SDGF JP Sri Lanka\\_2nd Performance Monitoring Framework\\_FINAL.pdf](#)

**NSC and/or PMC Minutes \*:**

 [Note for Record\\_SDGF JP PMC Meeting on 20151106\\_FINAL shared.pdf](#)

**Publications and reports generated by the JP \*:**

 [20151231 School Canteen Circular and Guidelines\\_Sinhala.pdf](#)

 [20151231 School Canteen Circular and Guidelines - Cover\\_Sinhala.pdf](#)

 [20151231 School Canteen Circular and Guidelines\\_Tamil.pdf](#)

 [20151231 School Canteen Circular and Guidelines - Cover\\_Tamil.pdf](#)

 [20151231 School Canteen Circular and Guidelines\\_English.pdf](#)

**Other publications:**

 [20151012 FAO Sri Lanka Newsletter\\_Issue 21.pdf](#)

 [20160524 FAO Sri Lanka Newsletter\\_Issue 23.pdf](#)

**Press releases:**

 [20160303 Scout Jamboree Article\\_FT.pdf](#)

 [20160303 Scout Jamboree Article\\_The Island.pdf](#)

 [20160304 Scout Jamboree Article\\_FAO website.pdf](#)

 [20160305 Scout Jamboree Article\\_Sunday Times\\_Education.pdf](#)

 [20160403 Newspaper Ad calling for Eols for Rice Fortification Pilot Study.pdf](#)

 [20160410 WFP Pilot Rice Fortification Study\\_The Sunday Times Sri Lanka.pdf](#)

**Additional documentation:**

 [20160707 UN RC Cover Letter for Submission of Monitoring Report 2.pdf](#)

 [20160216 SDG Flyer for Scouts\\_Final.pdf](#)