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<b>Programme Title</b>	Food Security Initiative
<b>Country/Region</b>	Sri Lanka
<b>Priority area/ strategic results</b>	Food security, nutrition and agriculture
<b>UN Agency</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP)  <b>Stakeholder Government Agencies:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, including the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Development, Ministry of Finance, Health Promotion Bureau, Department of Census and Statistics (DCS), and Department of Samurdhi Development, and Scaling Up Nutrition People’s Forum, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health
<b>Programme Duration</b>	12 months (to commence 1 month after approval)
<b>Amount</b>	AUD 2,500,000 (approximately USD 1,831,500)
<b>Proposed project submitted/report(s) to be submitted by</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Vimlendra Sharan</b>            Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for Sri Lanka and Maldives         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>Abdur Rahim Siddiqui</b>            Representative and Country Director World Food Programme (WFP)         </div> </div>

## 1. BACKGROUND/ RATIONALE

Sri Lanka's food system has been challenged in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, predominantly affecting smallholder farmer incomes and food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable rural population groups. Added to this complex environment is the country's transformational change towards organic agriculture farming with the recent government removal of subsidies on imported chemical fertilizer. The economy continues to be pressured by high fiscal deficits, depreciation of the exchange rate, import restrictions and unemployment, which has seen food prices soar. On the other hand, there are preexisting vulnerabilities of high rates of wasting, stunting and undernourishment that are at risk of being exacerbated. The economic downturn and policy changes are impacting food availability and accessibility and raises serious concerns about the food security situation of Sri Lanka.

WFP's recent Market Monitor bulletin for February 2022 has shown inflation steadily increasing (8.3% in October, 11% in November, 16.8% in January and 17.5% in February). When taking a closer look, food inflation increased to 24.7% in February. Most striking is that this is the highest month-on-month food inflation rate since 2003, due to considerable price increases in vegetables, rice and milk powder driven by market volatility.

On November 30th 2021, the government eased the May 6th 2021 ban on the import of chemical fertilizers, by permitting the private sector to import nitrogen fertilizers for maize and tea cultivation. However, with the price of fertilizer rising exponentially in the global market on the back of a strong demand worldwide, the smallholder and poorer farmer in Sri Lanka is finding it extremely difficult to access chemical fertilizers. This is in the context that agriculture yields in the country have been heavily dependent on the application of a range of fertilizers and pesticides, which are mostly chemical based. Over dependence on and overuse of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides has been the bane of Sri Lankan agriculture impacting soil and human health. Unfortunately, the current supply of alternative/organic fertilizers are not adequate to the vast scale required, which will impact agricultural production and livelihoods of farmers across the country. Moreover, extension services may not be adequately prepared to support farmers in producing and using organic fertilizers and the private sector has not developed sufficient supply chains for organic inputs.

From a global perspective the continuing conflict between Ukraine and Russia has implications on Sri Lanka's agriculture production, consumption patterns and accessibility (food inflation and high transport/travel cost.) It is envisaged that affordability may drop by around 1/3, further worsening and expanding the vulnerable groups not having healthy diets. World prices of specific commodities will directly impact Sri Lanka, while indirectly impacting all food items through increasing energy prices.

While the new regulations will have a favorable impact on human health and natural resources, **low yields are expected** during the transitional period to ecological farming as the natural course of reestablishment of soil takes time. Due to the lack of inorganic fertilizer this Maha season, paddy yields may be reduced, as a result, unless imported, the prices of rice may rise. Socio-economic challenges, including fuel shortage experienced by farmers has also meant that cultivation during this season has been much lower, as summarized by the table below. This has also translated to price hikes in commodities, resulting in vulnerable groups with less access to food.

Item	Levels of Stocks available (in Metric tonne and Hectares)
<b>Paddy</b>	
2020/21 Maha production	3.2 million Mt
2022 Yala production	2.8 million Mt
Total yearly (921/22) production	5.0 million Mt
Total yearly requirement	3.81 million Mt
2021/22 Maha Sowing Target	854,959 Ha
2021/22 Maha sown up to November 2021	543,753 Ha
<b>Maize</b>	
2020/21 Maha production	0.4 million Mt
2020/21 Yala production	0.025 million Mt
Total yearly requirement	0.65 million Mt
2021/22 Maha Sowing Target	103,991 Ha
2021/22 sown, up to November 2021	20,000 Ha

*Source: Production & Requirement Figures – Department of Agriculture & SL Food Balance Sheet.*

*Cultivation Figures - Socio Economics & Planning Centre, Department of Agriculture – Crop Forecast Maha 2021/22 – Volume 1 – 15 December 2021.*

There are concerns that rice stocks - the primary food staple crop in Sri Lanka - will last until early April 2022. However, the supplies are primarily held by a few large-scale millers and may not be released to the market right away.

With the heavy impact of COVID-19 on the country's economy and the Government's sudden fertilizer import ban, it is predicted that there would be significant reduction in the production of rice. At the same time, the country's ability to import food commodities is curtailed by ongoing economic difficulties. Such difficulties are also hampering the Government's capacity to support its citizens through established social protection mechanisms. The National School Meals Programme is one of those safety nets, targeting about 1.1 million primary school children to receive a meal each day they attend school. Government's contribution to the School Meals Programme (SMP) has been cut to around USD 10 million in 2022 from around USD 25 million in 2019 due to the economic crisis.

While WFP's immediate measures are imperative to school children as a social safety net in the evolving context, it is envisaged that the dire economic situation faced in the country currently will linger into the medium term. There is a bleak forecast which calls for longer-term solutions that are sustainable in improving nutrition in vulnerable school-going children. FAO will play a role in building the capacity of select schools to produce for their own food and nutrition needs through a school garden programme. School gardening has the potential to improve children's health, social development and academic attainment in a sustainable manner. Home grown school feeding supported by surrounding farmers has

reduced drastically, due to lack of agriculture inputs, low yields and economic and food inflation. The ability to transport harvest has come to a standstill. In the midst of this, Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and any future weather-related disasters will wipe out the ability of farmers to supply regularly to schools as well as to their regular market channels. While, feeding school children to address their basic consumption and nutritional needs is a priority, it is evident that in a learning setting, involving secondary school children in school gardening and teaching them hands-on knowledge on nutrition can have lasting implications by focusing on the importance of growing your own food for food security or marketing it as a source of income. It is an opportunity to introduce safe and healthy cultivation practices to children, along with demonstrating what a healthy diet means and how it plays a significant role in their ability to succeed as an adult. They also learn to be self-reliant at a much younger age.

The most comprehensive review, by the National Foundation for Education Research<sup>1</sup>, included international studies and found evidence for positive impacts of growing activities on pupils' nutrition and attitudes towards healthy eating. It also concluded there was modest evidence for social well-being benefits, especially for lower ability pupils or those who have become disengaged from learning.

The current context demands immediate and anticipatory actions to safeguard vulnerable communities from a worsening food security situation. Priority needs to be given to ensure people in situations of vulnerability do not resort to negative coping mechanisms like reducing the quantity and quality of nutritious meals and incurring debt. Resilience building capacity strengthening is needed for farmers to facilitate a successful transition towards organic production that encourages farmers towards Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). This will help in an effective transition to a sustainable and environment friendly agriculture. Moreover, the Government of Sri Lanka must strengthen their capacity to monitor the food security situation enabling informed policy decisions and targeted strategies.

### **Key Issues**

- The onset of sudden low yields and shortfalls in production volumes due to fertiliser shortages and high food prices will likely lead to food insecurity, mostly affecting rural, undernourished households, marginalized women, and those who are particularly vulnerable to climate change and socio-economic inequalities. Compounded impact of Covid-19 will have added effects on the availability and affordability of nutritious food.
- Social protection systems are already exacerbated, and coping mechanisms are stretched.
- The government though extremely supportive has not been able to roll out GAP as a resilient measure amongst the farming community. Deficiencies have been seen in delivering appropriate technical packages and technology to farmers and commercial cultivators.
- Farmers do not have the know-how or capacity to transition into GAP within an extremely short period of time and therefore, run the risk of losing their livelihood incomes.
- The private sector, which is a key element for success of the GAP programme, has not been mobilised and is unprepared to respond to a drastic policy change that can be detrimental.
- GAP needs to be given more recognition, through consumer awareness programmes and campaigns. This would enhance demand for products locally and a better price for GAP products.
- There is no established data surveillance system to safeguard against future shocks.
- Lack of information and data on food security to make informed policy decisions

These key issues disrupt the food system, have economic implications, and significantly impacts food security across all four pillars (access, availability, consumption and stability) over the short and medium term. Qualitative studies during COVID-19 have also indicated adverse nutritional outcomes and further

economic stressors can exacerbate the food security outlook of people in situations of nutritional vulnerability like pregnant and nursing mothers and household with children under five years of age.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, it is critical to address the immediate and emerging food and nutrition security challenges of vulnerable people and reduce the overdependence on chemical inputs amongst the poorer farming community without hindrance to agriculture production and primary income, and continue to monitor the evolving food security situation.

## **2. TARGETED LOCATIONS**

FAO and WFP will collectively identify vulnerable farmers in Monaragala (Kudaoya and Kithulkote of Wellawaya and Thanamalwila) and Mullaitivu using the stated criteria (Food insecurity, suitability for GAP, and operational presence). WFP will leverage ongoing programming in both these areas, where WFP has existing operations in Thanamalwila and Wellawaya DS (Monaragala) and Thunukai and Manthai East DS (Mullaitivu,) which can be leveraged to reach new beneficiaries.

Most vulnerable schools in the geographical areas with the lowest MDPI will be covered under the food assistance for NSMP. The schools will be selected from North Western, Northern, Uva, North Central, Southern, Eastern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

## **3. OBJECTIVE(S)**

- Ensure food security and adequate nutrition of vulnerable groups, specifically those who are most susceptible to the shock and are critical to food production;
- Ensure women in vulnerable situations are not affected by implications of food availability and affordability and resulting effects on nutritional status;
- Strengthen resilience of farmers, marketers and consumers to the policy change that has dismantled critical systemic processes in the agriculture sector;
- Reduce potential internal migration from the agriculture sector;
- Vulnerable primary school aged children will have access to nutritious food through NSMP; and
- Improved food and nutrition security of school children through a better understanding/attitude toward healthy eating habits and learning of entrepreneurial agriculture for income from within the school gardening context.

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<sup>1</sup> WFP, Post Distribution Monitoring, Cash Assistance through Social Protection Mechanisms, December 2021

#### 4. EXPECTED RESULTS AND ACTIVITIES

**Ultimate outcome:** Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers are food secure, have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks and stresses all year round

##### **Outputs:**

- Increased knowledge and use of good agricultural practices of 450 farmers (30% to 40% include a combination of Female Headed Households and female entrepreneurs)
- 80 officers inclusive of women (20%-30%) have the technical capacity to deliver GAP advisory services and technology packages
- Market linkages are strengthened between smallholder farmers and retailers
- 450 smallholder farming households and people in vulnerable situations are able to meet their immediate food, nutrition, and essential needs through cash-based transfers and nutrition awareness
- 3500 Social Protection beneficiaries (Pregnant and nursing mothers (PNM), Households with Children Under Five and/or Household with Persons with Disability), registered with the Department of Samurdhi Development will receive cash-based transfers and nutrition awareness
- Rapid assessment of the current food security status completed
- Specialized food security assessments through partners completed
- 1 feasibility study completed to establish a Government of Sri Lanka Food Security Surveillance system
- 445MT of rice will be distributed to be used in the school meal programme targeting 160,000 children between 5 to 10 years of age
- Entrepreneurial school garden guidelines and methodology to the approach
- Entrepreneurial gardens established with minor infrastructure (minor setup structures) and initiated in schools
- Income source mechanism and context for selling school garden produce established
- Training of Trainers (ToTs) for area based Regional Department of Health Services (RDHS,) extension services, agriculture instructors, zonal education officers
- Integrate nutrition counselling using the FBDGs and other material through a mechanism to institutionalize and monitor the approach

##### **Activities:**

1. **Establish the system of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP)** through technical support and input provision, implementing collaboratively with the government extension system, local CBOs and local agriculture departments, using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to disseminate GAP practices as a practical tool amongst 450 farmers. GAP implementation will be closely monitored initially (up to 1 to 1.5 months after commencement) to fine-tune the approach in response to beneficiaries adopting the methodology. Any adaptations to suit the cultural and social context will take place at this point, as it is an evolving process that requires close engagement with beneficiaries. Thereafter, it will be during mid periods of both seasons (Yala and Maha). Other than seasonal monitoring, qualitative feedback from beneficiaries will be taken into consideration during implementation. This will enable FAO to assess farmer performance and make procedural adjustments. Observations and

findings will be documented in the periodic reporting of activities. GAP will support farmers in gradually transitioning into more reliable yields in the absence of chemical fertilizer application. Incomes will slowly stabilize over a period of time and the approach will provide farmers the much-needed technical knowledge on the scientific aspects of GAP (quantities, duration and frequency of application, water use, soil adaptation measures and other critical land management approaches.) (FAO)

2. **This activity will integrate counselling on how GAP enhances nutrition in crop production.** It will also include counselling on how nutrition focused consumption of locally produced/purchased plant and animal source foods will contribute to a diverse diet that can have an impact on the health of family members. The objective is to change perceptions and consumption habits by especially highlighting benefits to child growth, maternal wellbeing, cognitive development and income earning abilities. This support will be provided along with entrepreneurial and financial literacy training. Female and male farmers will be selected based on their capacity to implement GAP, size of land, ecological conditions, level of vulnerability to the current context, income level and household context such as members living with disabilities, FHH and young children susceptible to nutrition insecurity. Beneficiaries will be selected based on the said criteria in consultation with the divisional and village level (Grama Niladari) authorities, relevant agriculture and health departments at the local level, as well as NGOS/CSOs doing related work at the ground level. (FAO)
3. **Providing cash transfers to 450 smallholder farmers to address immediate food and nutrition needs, during the transition period of GAP (linked to activity 1).** The average value is LKR 35,906, based on Department of Census and Statistics National consumer price index trend for food expenditure given in three tranches to cover three months. The social protection beneficiaries receiving Cash-based Transfers (CBT) through this programme are part of a national social protection mechanism who receive regular monthly social assistance. Therefore, this is considered a supplemental assistance programme that is topping up what they already receive. The amount provided per tranche is consistent with the value provided by Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) during the early stages of the pandemic. This alignment is important to do no harm to the government's approach to cash assistance, given in three tranches to cover three months. To complement the cash assistance, farmers and shock-responsive social protection beneficiaries will be provided with nutrition awareness to improve knowledge and influence positive attitudes and practices on nutrition, healthy diets and dietary practices. The nutrition awareness programme will be implemented with Scaling Up Nutrition Peoples Forum in collaboration with Ministry of Health. The approach is in line with DFAT's cash transfer policy. As noted in the policy "evidence suggests that concerns around CTP resulting in inflation are usually not realized," which is likely the situation here. The caseload of CBT beneficiaries across three divisions is not at a scale that would trigger localized inflation. WFP will get approval from WFP's counterpart ministry which is the Ministry of Finance that will facilitate the collaboration with technical agencies like MOA and Department of Samurdhi Development. (WFP)
4. **The extension delivery mechanism to be capacitated** to disseminate the approach (80 Extension officers). (FAO)
5. **Utilizing current linkages formed by FAO with retailers, establish continued purchases of GAP products** that would be labelled as such through the marketers. Encourage establishment of special outlets for GAP products in urban cities where there is a market for quality and safe products that are priced accordingly. (FAO)
6. **3500 Shock-responsive social protection beneficiaries supported with cash assistance and nutrition awareness** (Pregnant and nursing mothers (PNM) Households with Children Under Five

and Households with Persons with Disability), registered with the Department of Samurdhi Development. (WFP) Each tranche is LKR 5,000 consisting three months of transfers. They currently receive LKR 5,000 from Samurdhi. The CBT will be provided to cover three months and the beneficiaries will continue to receive Samurdhi allowances. This is in line with the LKR 5,000 provided by the Government for the Covid-19 response. Nutrition awareness will be provided to these beneficiaries (WFP)

**The social protection beneficiaries will be selected** based on their division, registration as Samurdhi recipients, whether they are pregnant and nursing at the time of registration/ have children under 5/ or have a person living a disability in their household. The selection process will be conducted in collaboration with the Department of Samurdhi Development. As part of the approach, WFP and FAO will share the criteria with communities on eligibility into the programme and will display how to access WFP's complaint and feedback mechanism. This mechanism allows people to call into a WFP hotline and ask questions about the programme, assess whether they are eligible and get their direct questions answered. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted to assess and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the cash assistance programme. Results of the PDM will be shared with DFAT.

#### 7. **Direct purchase and distribution of rice for the school meal programme**

According to the analysis done using SMP PLUS (an innovative online school meal planning tool developed by WFP), the items that incur the highest cost to prepare the current school menu are eggs and rice. As distribution of a perishable item such as eggs is not practical (WFP is supporting egg production for home-grown school meal consumption as part of a longer-term support), WFP proposes the direct purchase and distribution of rice. WFP will explore options but prefers to directly import rice from the South Asia region so that the subsidy does not affect the demand-supply dynamics.

GoSL's contribution to the school meals programme (SMP) has been reduced to around USD10 million in 2022 from around USD 25 million in 2019 due to the unprecedented financial crisis, including the foreign exchange deficit. WFP is supporting the Ministry of Education to mitigate this situation through a series of short- medium- and long-term actions. An important short-term measure is to provide one or two of the food items that is needed for the school meal. This in-kind support will supplement the budget allocation of the Ministry of Education, allowing schools to purchase vegetables and eggs from the local market. This support is intended to be provided for the lean season when the food prices are expected to be the highest and targeting the most vulnerable schools. WFP will purchase around 445 MT of rice. This will approximately cover school meals for 36 days (12 school days a month for 3 months) for an estimated 160,000 children between 5 to 10 years of age in the targeted schools. Ration size of rice will be computed based on the current school menu recipe which recommends 75 g of rice per child per day.

Storage and distribution of the rice to the schools will be done by the Government based on the Letter of Understanding with WFP.

The caterers receive a monthly allowance from the Ministry of Education to purchase produce, rice and eggs from the local market (ie. 30 rupees per meal). However, the rising price of food means that the caterers buy less and then this unfortunately compromises the quality of the meals. In-kind provision of rice will help to offset the costs as a short-term measure so that the caterers can buy the produce and eggs from the market.



The longer-term strategy is about transforming the school meals programme into a more sustainable model. WFP is providing technical assistance in certain pilot locations (Matale and Monaragala). In these locations, caterers are supported to grow their own produce in their home gardens and are connected to poultry farmers so that they can get a reduced price for the eggs. This model is called Home Grown School Meals and WFP is scaling this more sustainable school meals approach.

WFP will continue to pursue medium to long term strategies to guarantee meaningful nutrition is provided to children through the School Meals Programme. It is likely that the on-going negotiations with the Ministry of Finance to increase the allocation to at least LKR 40 per meal will be successful by the time 2023 National Budget is formulated. (WFP)

8. FAO proposes an entrepreneurial approach to school gardens with the involvement of secondary school children, based on a pilot being implemented in the Kurunegala District under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). This is a learning-based approach to introduce agriculture enterprise in schools and to inculcate a culture of nutrition based healthy behaviour. It aligns with the government's "Divimagata Mulakuru" entrepreneurship development program. It is currently being piloted as a school gardens project in 20 schools in the Kurunegala District through a FAO Technical Cooperation Programme. The government wishes this to be scaled up to the rest of the country.

FAO will introduce and motivate the adoption of modern agriculture practices to develop entrepreneurship skills, aiming to change behaviour and perceptions towards contemporary farming as a livelihood and a source of nutrition-based food. The learnings will include eco-friendly practices and nutritionally balanced diets from fruit and semi-perennial/annual crops within the school premises. It will address nutrition issues and promote healthy living. The initiative will collaborate and jointly implement with regional government service providers from agriculture, health services and zonal education. ToT training will be provided, so that as requested by MoA the approach can be replicated to other Districts with the assignment of officers and field level staff who can provide guidance to the program. The benefit of this approach is that it targets behaviour change and promotes entrepreneurial thinking. It aims to attract and introduce the older school children to agriculture as an enterprise-based activity. With the advent of GAP and healthy eating this method fits into the thinking of the younger generation. A core partner at the school level is the "School Development Society," which would coordinate and navigate the initiative along with school officials to link sales of agriculture produce to either the private sector, parents of school children, local markets or the school feeding program. The current pilot attempts to link the sale of harvest to a range of buyers as mentioned above. The guidance to schools will be an integrated one from the agriculture, health and education sectors. Nutrition counselling is a major component of this initiative and will be provided to a larger school network and will include younger age groups. The schools and government service providers from health, agriculture and education sectors will be provided training on impact oriented nutritional counselling (also using the FBDGs) to affect behaviour change on nutrition. The children will have a demonstrative understanding of edible gardens in the school that can be translated to a home context. A key feature of the initiative is that it prompts the transfer of knowledge and attitudinal change on consumption habits to family members. The produce being marketed will not conflict with existing suppliers to the current school meal program, unless there is a gap in the provision of the service. Purchase prices of school produce will be handled by the School Development Society or other school entity. This is a school-to-home knowledge transfer approach on edible gardens, that brings out nutrition and better health through conscious consumption habits and as a potentially lucrative income earner.

9. FAO has adapted the FAO School Garden teaching guide to Sri Lanka with translations to both local languages through a previous project about 7 years ago. It included educating parents, as well as

Training of Trainers and of teachers and educators involved in primary and pre-school education. Manuals, guidelines and training documents were circulated and incorporated into the government and community pre-school and school system through numerous training sessions.

#### 10. Food Security Assessments and Analysis

**Assess the food security status among rural, urban, and estate and vulnerable groups of Sri Lanka in collaboration with Government partners.** Furthermore, a feasibility assessment will also be conducted to assess the setting up of a National Food Security Surveillance system within Department of Census and Statistics. Three studies are proposed.

(1) Rapid assessment of the current food security status- The household food security assessment is expected to be completed in June in collaboration with relevant stakeholders

(2) Support specialized food security assessments through partners such as HARTI<sup>2</sup> that determine the effects of the escalating food prices on household food security

(3) A feasibility study to implement a National Food Security Surveillance system in the country. WFP and DCS will jointly conduct a feasibility study to determine the viability of establishing a food security surveillance system within DCS. Specific objectives will include but are not limited to:

- Identify and understand existing needs, gaps and challenges of food security information;
- Assess and map DCS data collection, storage, management and processing systems and identify gaps for remote data collection structure; and
- Cost assessment of face-to-face and remote methodologies.

Current data collection. - DCS collects the following information along with HIES related to FS every four years.

- FIES (food insecurity experience scale)
- Households food consumption patterns
- Household food expenditure
- Household Calories intake

These data/results will be disseminated by DCS through their official channels. Data will be used by decision makers/academia/ stakeholders with interest in the food security sector. DCS has shown great willingness and support. The feasibility study can be completed in one year. The frequency, indicators and process for data collection will be assessed through the feasibility study. The current practice of food security data along with the HIES is collected every 4 years and often delayed. The surveillance system aims to provide high-frequency data collection (potentially on a quarterly basis) needed for timely decision making. The feasibility assessment will provide insight into required capacities and the ability of DCS to source and fund the necessary human resources and technical expertise to embark on future food security and surveillances. If the approach is adopted, it would be introduced as a need based exercise and be integrated into the data collection system protocols of DCS. (WFP)

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<sup>2</sup> Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute

## 5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Source of Verification	Key Assumptions and Risks in Achieving Outputs
<p><b>Outcome 1</b> <sup>[1]</sup>  Vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers are food secure, have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks and stresses all year round  <b>Indicator:</b> Food consumption score; livelihood coping strategies; food coping strategies  <b>Baseline:</b>  <b>Planned Target:</b> TBD after baseline PDM survey</p>		Post distribution survey reports	<p><u>Assumptions and Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of government support due to current economic and political crisis</li> <li>• Challenges in coordinating GAP training for extension officers and other government sectors (e.g. education and health) due to logistical issues, as a result of the political crisis</li> <li>• The challenges in linking farmers and school produce to markets due to the economic crisis</li> <li>• School closures that may occur due to the current political/economic crisis</li> </ul> <p><u>Risk Mitigation</u>  FAO and WFP takes into account any risks that may</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1 Smallholder farmers have increased knowledge in the use of Good Agricultural Practices (GA)</b>  <b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> – Smallholder farmers adopting GAP  <b>Baseline:</b> TBD  <b>Planned Target:</b> 450 smallholder farmers (approximately 275 from Monaragala and 175 from Mullaitivu; 30% - 40% female headed households and female entrepreneurs)</p>		List of farmers who have adopted GAP jointly approved by FAO and Department of Agriculture	

<sup>[1]</sup> Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlines in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p><b>Output 1.2 Government agriculture extension officers have Increased knowledge on the use of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)</b>  <b>Indicator 1.2.1</b> – Agriculture extension officers have the technical capacity to deliver GAP advisory services and technology packages  <b>Baseline:</b> TBD  <b>Planned Target:</b> 80 officers inclusive of women (20%-30%)</p>		<p>Government approved list of GAP trained government agriculture extension officers</p>	<p>impact on its ability to achieve its objectives with integrity. Both agencies proactively manage risks to beneficiaries, employees, financial and other resources, assets, programmes, reputation and interests. And take appropriate and timely measures to contain any risks that materialize and minimize their consequences, ensuring</p>
<p><b>Output 1.3 Market linkages are strengthened between smallholder farmers and retailers</b>  <b>Indicator 1.3.1</b> – Farmers establish links with buyers to sell their produce  <b>Baseline:</b> TBD  <b>Planned Target:</b> 200 smallholder farmers establish market links</p>		<p>List of farmers who have formal/informal agreements with buyer/s</p>	<p>risk management is integrated into all aspects of activities, through project design and into implementation. The activities and operations included in this proposed project are designed in an environmentally and socially</p>
<p><b>Output 1.4: Cash transfers provided to 450 smallholder farmers to address immediate food and nutrition needs, during the transition period of GAP</b>   <b>Indicator 1.4.1</b>  # of cash transfer provided to smallholder farmers (M/F)  # of households reached through gender and nutrition promotion  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Planned Target:</b> 450</p>		<p>CBT settlement records  Nutrition promotion final report</p>	<p>sound manner, avoiding unintended environmental and social harm, and maximizing environmental and social benefits wherever possible.</p>

<p><b>Output 2: 3500 Shock-responsive social protection beneficiaries supported with cash assistance and nutrition awareness</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> # of beneficiaries that receive CBT (disaggregated by (Pregnant and nursing mothers (PNM) Households with Children Under Five and Households with Persons with Disability)</p> <p># of households that receive gender and nutrition promotion</p>		<p>CBT settlement records Nutrition promotion final report</p>
<p><b>Output 3: Direct purchase and distribution of rice for the school meal programme</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1:</b> # MT of rice distributed to School Meals Programme</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 445 MT of rice</p>		<p>Distribution records</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2 Entrepreneurial school garden guidelines and methodology to the approach</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2–</b> A comprehensive and easy to use guidelines produced on the approach</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Draft</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> 1 guideline translated into 2 local languages</p>		<p>Approved guidelines</p>
<p><b>Output 3.3 Entrepreneurial gardens established with minor infrastructure (minor setup structures) and initiated in schools</b></p>		<p>School administration approval on entrepreneurial school gardens</p>

<p><b>Indicator 3.3</b> Schools have adopted entrepreneurial gardens Baseline: pilot District <b>Planned Target:</b> Approximately 200 schools in 10-11 Districts targeted towards grades 8-12 secondary school children.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.4 Income source mechanism and context for selling produce from school gardens established</b> <b>Indicator 3.4</b> - Schools establish links with buyers to sell their produce <b>Baseline:</b> pilot District <b>Planned Target:</b> 200 schools have a mechanism in place</p>		<p>List of schools that have an operational mechanism to source an income through entrepreneurial gardens endorsed by the respective schools</p>
<p><b>Output 3.5 Training of Trainers (ToTs) for area based Regional Department of Health Services (RDHS,) extension services, agriculture instructors, zonal education officers</b> <b>Indicator 3.5</b> - ToT training <b>Baseline:</b> pilot District <b>Planned Target:</b> [TBD] Based on officers identified by the government for the initiative</p>		<p>List of officers in area based Regional Department of Health Services (RDHS,) extension services, agriculture instructors, zonal education officers engaged in the approach</p>
<p><b>Output 3.6 Integrate nutrition counselling using the FBDGs and other material through a mechanism to institutionalize and monitor the approach</b></p>		<p>List of schools that have received training on this approach and absorb impact oriented nutritional counseling (also using the FBDGs) through behaviour change approaches to better</p>

<p><b>Indicator 3.6-</b> Additional schools that have the capacity to provide nutrition counseling Baseline: 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> Approximately 500 schools</p>		<p>nutrition. This will also be about providing nutrition counseling to younger children who will have a demonstrative understanding of edible gardens in the school and home context.</p>
<p><b>Output 4: Food security status assessed among rural, urban, and estate and vulnerable groups of Sri Lanka in collaboration with Government partners</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1-</b> # of Rapid assessment of the current food security status completed</p> <p># of specialized food security assessment completed through partners such as HARTI</p> <p># of feasibility study completed to implement a National Food Security Surveillance system</p> <p>Baseline: 0 <b>Planned Target:</b> 1 rapid assessment 1 specialized food security assessment 1 feasibility study on the National Food Security Surveillance system</p>		<p>Final assessment reports</p>