

SDG Fund Joint Programme

Final Narrative Report

Report Formatting Instructions:

- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point _ Gill Sans MT.

<p>Participating UN Organization(s)</p> <p>World Food Programme (WFP) [Lead] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p>	<p>Targeted SDGs</p> <p>Please indicate relevant SDGs, indicators and targets</p> <p>Goal 1: No Poverty Goal 2: Zero Hunger Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being Goal 4: Quality Education Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p>
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<p>Joint Programme Title</p> <p>Scaling Up Nutrition through a Multi-Sector Approach</p>	<p>Joint Programme Number</p> <p>UNJ/SRL/070/UNJP</p>
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<p>Joint Programme Budget</p> <p>SDG Fund Contribution: US\$ 1,499,729</p> <p>Matching Funds Contribution 1: US\$ 1,500,000.00</p> <p>Matching Funds Contribution 2: US\$</p> <p>Other: TOTAL: US\$ 3,000,000</p>	<p>Joint Programme [Location]</p> <p>Country: Sri Lanka</p> <p>Region(s): South Asia</p> <p>District(s): Island wide-25 Districts</p>

Final Joint Programme Evaluation		
Final Evaluation Completed	<u>Yes</u>	No
Evaluation Report Attached	<u>Yes</u>	No
Date of delivery of final report	Yes	No

Joint Programme Timeline
Start date June 4 th 2015
Actual end date September 30 th 2017

Participating national and local partners, private sector and CSOs organisations

Ministry of Education (MoEd)
Ministry of Women & Child Affairs (MoWCA), Children's Secretariat
 National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSL), Presidential Secretariat
 Ministry of Health, Nutrition, and Indigenous Medicine (MoH)
 Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg)
 National Food Promotion Board (NFPB)
 Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs (MoNPEA)
 UNICEF
 Agri-business Centre,
 University of Peradeniya

I. PURPOSE

1. Give an overview of the socio-economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.

Sri Lanka graduated to a lower-middle-income country status in 2010 with a development agenda focused on accelerating economic growth, ensuring good governance and sustaining peace. Although its significant progress in several areas has led to Sri Lanka's assessment as having high human development, further efforts are required to address food security and nutrition, gender equality and geographic and socio-economic development disparities. The 2017 Global Hunger Index (GHI) and 2017 Global Food Security Index (GFSI) rank Sri Lanka 84 out of 119 countries, and 66 out of 113 countries, respectively.

Despite sound health indicators in Sri Lanka - in comparison to its South Asian neighbors - maternal, newborn and child malnutrition continue to pose a major challenge for the country, characterized by a high level of acute malnutrition (wasting), mild to moderate level of chronic malnutrition (stunting) and widespread micronutrient deficiencies. Further compounding the issue is the increased prevalence of overweight and obesity, as the country undergoes a dramatic nutritional transition influenced by economic growth, urbanization and shifts in the quality and quantity of diets.

Specific nutrition indicators for children 0-5 years and women of reproductive age have reached a critical stage as shown by current rates of wasting, Low Birth Weight (LBW) and adult obesity in the country. The high prevalence of wasting is widely distributed across all wealth quintiles, districts, gender and age groups, while stunting is concentrated in the most deprived populations (e.g. lower

socio-economic groups and estate populations.) The current prevalence of wasting in Sri Lanka at 15.1 percent is considered 'critical' as per the WHO benchmark.

With wasting at 15 percent amongst children aged 0-59 months, the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) shows that wasting rates have remained stagnant over the last 10 years from (2006 to 2016). This critical level of wasting places Sri Lanka amongst the top 5 worst of low and middle-income countries (LMIC) as defined by the World Bank. The same survey found that the prevalence of stunting among children under five years increased from 13 percent in 2012 to 17 percent in 2017, and is much higher among poorer populations such as the estate sector, where 32 per cent of children are stunted.

At the same time, Sri Lanka is increasingly facing the double burden of malnutrition, with 45 percent of women of reproductive (age 15 – 49) were found to be overweight. Micronutrients deficiency remain pervasive in Sri Lanka, with the average prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-59 months and women of reproductive age found at 15.1% and 26% respectively, 50% of which is attributed to iron deficiency.

Causes of malnutrition are multifaceted with a range of immediate, underlying and basic causes, ranging from factors such as food insecurity and inadequate care practices and is heavily influenced by wealth quintiles and income, geographical location, gender inequality and education level of caregivers, as shown by disparities in nutrition status across the country. Economic access to nutritious food remains an issue. The recent HARTI Cost of Diet study (2014/2015) indicated that 34 percent of households in Sri Lanka cannot afford the cost of a nutritious diet. Sri Lanka is also vulnerable to recurring climate shocks such as floods, landslides, and droughts, ranking 4th in the Climate Risk Index, indicating the high extent of weather-related loss events. Extreme weather events and recurrent natural disasters (droughts, floods, and landslides) adversely impact socioeconomic progress in the country, undermining the resilience of the affected vulnerable population.

Recognizing the multi-sectoral approach required to address the poor nutrition situation in the country, and to demonstrate the commitment towards scaling up nutrition actions at the highest level, in 2012 the Government of Sri Lanka joined the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. Subsequently, the first Multisector Action Plan for Nutrition (MsAPN) 2012-2017 was developed, emphasizing the importance of a more comprehensive, sustainable and holistic response and multi-sector approach, which involved 16-line ministries, re-affirming that malnutrition cannot be addressed effectively by health sector alone. To coordinate the MsAPN, the National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSSL) was established within the Presidential Secretariat under the purview of His Excellency the President.

The joint programme was developed in consultation with the NNSSL and aimed primarily at supporting the implementation of the MSAPN. Further, based on the issues and response framework identified above, the joint programme funded by the SDG-F aimed to achieve two specific objectives:

- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of government investment on food security and nutrition by highlighting the gaps, opportunities and impact of current initiatives; and
- Achieve attitudinal and behavioural changes through enhanced nutrition education and nutrition promotion on safe and nutrient foods, dietary diversity, nutrient deficiencies and its root causes.

WFP and FAO in consultation with NNSSL and relevant ministries have identified actions, including food fortification, school nutrition, nutrition information system and surveys, and others, prioritized by key ministries as gaps which required technical and funding support. All the technical activities outlined and incorporated in this joint programme by FAO and WFP are directly linked to action plans outlined in the MSAPN and the UNDAF pillar 1 objective, which has selected nutrition as its flagship initiative, and is part of a larger joint UN and bi-lateral donor support framework to the government. It should be noted that UNICEF through a separate donor (DFAT) reinforced FAO and WFP activities by supporting complementary activities, and thereby increase the effectiveness of this joint programme.

The intended beneficiaries of the joint programme are children under 5, pre-schools children, school children between the ages of 6 and 14, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs), teachers, school communities, educators, civil society stakeholders and the private sector next to all participating line ministries at national, provincial and district level.

The programme also worked closely with the SUN Civil Society Forum, established by Save the Children and WFP through other funding sources, to ensure engagement of the community and reinforce civil society on nutrition.

2. List **joint programme outcomes and related outputs** as per the final approved version of the joint programme document or last agreed revision.

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

JP Output 1.1: *Understanding the link between health, food security, food consumption and micronutrient deficiencies for the target group of PLWs and schoolchildren*

Under this output, WFP collaborated with the Medical Research Institute (MRI) of MoHN&IM to carry out national nutrition survey amongst PLW and school-children to form a baseline to monitor progress towards SDG 2030. Specific outputs delivered by the programme are as followed:

- Thirty-four enumerators were trained in data collection in May 2015 and June 2016 prior to the PLW and schoolchildren surveys, respectively.
- Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey data collection on 14,762 PLW in 25 districts across the island was completed as of November 2015. A data dissemination workshop was conducted on June 30, 2016 and the final reports of the National Nutrition and Micronutrient Surveys of Pregnant Women and of Lactating Women were published in August 2017.
- Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey data collection on 8,791 school children from 262 schools commenced in July 2016 and was completed in September 2016, and the preliminary results of the school children were disseminated in November 2016. Report of the schoolchildren surveys were finalized in September 2017.

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, health centres and/or schools)*

- The development of the methodology, sample frame, ToRs, and tools for 1 pilot study was finalized by the research institute, the University of Peradeniya, in collaboration with the Technical Advisory Group in August 2016
- Local procurement of 20 MT rice and international procurement of 0.5 MT fortified kernels for the pilot study in the two districts was completed in October 2016;
- Mission of the WFP regional rice fortification expert was facilitated in June 2016 to assess requirements for the NFPB rice fortification blending facility for the pilot study and beyond.
- Procurement of new equipment for NFPB for blending, packaging, and storing the fortified rice was completed in January 2017.
- The mechanism for sampling and distribution of pilot study sites was finalized by the research institution selected to conduct the pilot study in Moneragala and Kandy.
- The Pilot programme in Moneragala district was completed in March 2017.
- Fortified rice was distributed among 1,200 children in 30 schools and 1,062 adults and their households for the pilot study in Moneragala.
- The pilot study in Kandy, distributed fortified rice to another 1,271 school children and 1,002 adults and households and was completed in July 2017.
- The draft final report of the pilot programme was submitted in September 2017. thereafter.
- Linked to the pilot study and potential scale up beyond, technical and logistical capacity support was provided to National Food Promotion Board in December 2016 for producing fortified rice by providing necessary factory equipment.
- The draft final report of the pilot study on rice fortification was released in September 2017 and has been circulated for review by the TAG and other stakeholders in October 2017.

JP Output 1.3: Review of the capacity for the in-country production of fortified rice

- As a result of the JP, the Technical Advisory Group (TAG), represented by multi-stakeholder, 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 was formed in November 2015.
- A mission of the rice fortification expert from the WFP Regional Bureau was conducted to provide guidance and information at the initial rice fortification workshop in July 2015. This initial technical supported the development of the national roadmap for rice fortification in Sri Lanka.
- Two missions of the WFP regional rice fortification expert were facilitated to support the rice fortification landscape analysis in February and May 2016. The findings of the landscape analysis were presented at the national rice fortification workshop in March 2017, which helped inform decision makers of the possible opportunities and bottlenecks in introducing rice fortification in the country.
- The landscape analysis report was published in September 2017 and disseminated to stakeholders at the SDGF JP Wrap Up meeting.
- The report of the landscape analysis for the in-country production of fortified rice was reviewed by WFP and TAG and published in September 2017.
- A workshop for food fortification was held on 22-23 March 2017 with the participation of government ministries, private sector, academia, and civil society organizations and global participants from WFP Regional Bureau in Bangkok, and colleagues from WFP India and Bangladesh, government delegates from India and partners from the Food Fortification Initiative (FFI). The primary outcome of the workshop was the stakeholder-endorsed way forward for food fortification in the country. The workshop report was published and disseminated in September 2017.

- Linked to the pilot study and potential scale up beyond, technical and logistical capacity support was provided to National Food Promotion Board in December 2016 for producing fortified rice by providing necessary factory equipment.
- NFPB was further supported, beyond the scope of the pilot study to strengthen their capacity to serve as a national model blending facility for rice fortification in Sri Lanka. Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) fortified rice blending process was finalized with inputs from TAG members in February 2017, and 34 NFPB factory staff were trained on quality control and blending process.
- Further, in September 2017, additional financial resources were provided to NFPB to enhance the production facility for food fortification.
- The call for Expression of Interest from private marketing companies to support the government to develop the national social marketing strategy for rice fortification has been developed and was published in the first week of July 2017. A draft social marketing strategy for rice fortification was developed in September 2017.
- Based on all the activities (advocacy, landscape analysis, national workshop and acceptability trial) the Ministry of Health will be submitting a memo to the Cabinet to seek approval to streamline rice fortification through the government safety net programme.

JP Output 1.4: Strengthening advocacy for use of fortified locally produced nutritious foods

- With the support of WFP, MoHN&IM has developed policy directions for food fortification, which is currently with the government for next steps. The fortification policy directive was also presented at the national food fortification workshop.
- WFP is also providing support to the National Nutrition Secretariat in the development of MSAPN 2018-2025, whereby advocacy to include food fortification as one of the key action areas will be prioritized.
- The national workshop on food fortification organized in March 2017, also brought over 100 participants from the government, academia, private sector, civil society, as well as the government delegates from India and Bangladesh, which helped to advocate for the use of fortified food given that India and Bangladesh offer modality of implementation which Sri Lanka could learn from. The experience from India and Bangladesh helped to demystify some of the concerns related to food fortification. As an outcome of the workshop, it was agreed that voluntary rice fortification and social safety net mechanisms will be the approach for scaling up rice fortification. As the next step to formalize the approach, a Cabinet paper will be submitted by the Ministry of Health to get the government endorsement.
- Based on the success of the exchange at the national workshop, WFP facilitated key government officials, academia and private sector companies to visit India in September 2017 for on-site observation and discussion regarding the implementation of the policy framework required for rice fortification. WFP also facilitated advocacy exchange visits to Bangladesh and Rwanda in July and August 2017, respectively.
- As a result of the visit to India, the government official from the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health who also joined the mission to India, was requested to make a presentation to the Food Advisory Committee of Sri Lanka. The Food Advisory Committee is responsible for setting standards and is represented by various stakeholders within the government and private sector. Based on the presentation it was agreed that Sri Lanka will work on developing standards for fortification as a next step. For this, WFP will continue to provide technical support to the MoHN&IM.

JP Output 1.5: Increased awareness of the inter-linkage of health, and nutrition food security as a national development priority at all levels

- WFP has developed a Cost of Diet Analysis and a Food Security Atlas in collaboration with HARTI, Ministry of Agriculture. These documents serve as complementary tools for linking health, nutrition, and food security data at national level and can be leveraged for building capacity for developing an integrated data system.
- WFP supported the Nutrition Coordination Division (NCD), MoHN&IM in updating its information management system (IMS) for the nutrition sector surveillance of the country. A workshop was organized in February 2016 in Nuwara Eliya to review the existing indicators of the National Nutrition Surveillance System and develop more realistic reporting indicators. The system was then tested out in Nuwara Eliya district for 6 months until December 2016 to better understand the difficulties in reporting, usefulness of the indicators collected and others. The report on the IMS data collection pilot study was finalized in December 2016.
- Following the pilot phase of the national nutrition surveillance system, consultative meetings were held in 5 other districts (Batticaloa, Matale, Kegalle, Ampara, Trincomalee) between January to March 2017, including government stakeholders such as agriculture, poverty reduction officer, Health and others.
- The consultative meetings were then extended to all other 18 districts by September 2017. Following the consultative meetings, district level training will be carried out by the Ministry of Health to start implementing the system.

JP Output 1.6: Agreement reached that an integrated food, health and nutrition policy would assist in achieving zero hunger and reduce poverty

- A consultative workshop and policy dialogue with all stakeholders was organized MoHN&IM with the support of WFP on July 11, 2016 to determine the road map for the National Nutrition Policy review process. The Nutrition Division (ND), MoHNI&M prepared a ToR and budget and published the tender in September 2016 for a consultant to conduct the review. WFP also participated as a member of the expert committee appointed by the MoHN&IM to select the consultant and monitor the review process.
- Based on the transparent selection process led by the ND, the Institute of Health Policy (IHP) was selected to carry out the review of the National Nutrition Policy. The agreement was signed from June 1, 2017 for a period of three months and the report was expected in September 2017 but will be finalized in October 2017 due to various delays. The findings will be used to assist the Ministry in updating the nutrition policy in 2018. The recommendations will also be submitted to NNSL to inform the development of an updated, integrated, and coordinated, Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN).
- The Scaling Up Nutrition People's Forum (SUN-PF), also consulted WFP in their review of the nutrition policy from a civil society perspective. The report of the SUN-PF review has been published.
- Also, WFP separately commissioned a National Strategic Review towards Zero Hunger, which is a comprehensive multi-stakeholder process, which will inform the revised MSAPN and nutrition policy review.
- Based on the request of SUN-PF, WFP also supported the secretariat to organize a national forum for civil society in June 2017, which brought together over 160 members of the SUN-PF to discuss the work plan and best ways to ensure sustainability of the forum. Further in September 2017, WFP supported the SUN-PF to organize capacity building sessions in

Matale and Batticaloa districts which targeted over 90 staff from various grass-root organizations.

JP Output 1.7: Increased availability of locally-produced fortified food commodities for the general public

- WFP, along with the government, also identified the need to support the quality improvement of locally produced food supplements (Thriposha) used for young children and pregnant and lactating women. WFP supported the government-owned Thriposha factory by bringing in a technical expert from WFP HQ in Rome to assess the factory and the Thriposha programme in April 2016. WFP has since worked on Thriposha improvement plan, which includes assessment of production, supply chain and consumption and demand of Thriposha. The production assessment was completed in April 2016 and was endorsed by MoHN&IM in August 2016. The report of the technical expert (food technologist) on his visit and evaluation of the Thriposha programme was endorsed by the Government of Sri Lanka and was finalized in December 2016.
- The Nutrition Coordination Division, MoHN&IM conducted a consultative meeting in July 2016 to discuss the recommendations of the report and the way forward. Based on this assessment, the Secretary of Health has appointed a technical advisory group in August 2016 to review and develop new product which is suitable for the treatment of MAM (based on Thriposha prototype).
- Further a supply chain assessment was completed in February 2017 by WFP international expert, and the findings have been shared and discussed with MoHN&IM. The assessment found several issues in the supply chain system of Thriposha, such as inadequate storage management at the field level and lack of adequate product tracking system. The report of the supply chain assessment to identify gaps and areas for improvement has been developed and shared with Ministry of Health in May 2017 and finalized in August 2017.
- Based on this, WFP organized a south-south cooperation exchange visit to Rwanda for 6 WFP and Government officials in July 2017, where WFP Rwanda has supported a private company (African Food) to establish a state-of-the-art food factory to produce specialized nutritious product (similar to Thriposha). This visit allowed the opportunity for factory managers and personnel from Ministry of Health, and other stakeholders to fully understand the optimum quality and supply chain system required for such products. ToR for the visit has been prepared and shared with the Ministry of Health and the factory and the mission report was finalized in September 2017.
- Based on the recommendations of the Supply Chain assessments, WFP supported the Ministry of Health to provide logistic training to staff from 7 provinces for Thriposha supply chain in Sept. 2017.

JP Output 1.8: Minimum standards/guidelines with health and nutrition component implemented for improved levels of nutrition in pre-school children

- A working group was formed in March 2016 comprising the Children's Secretariat, Nutrition Coordination Division of N&IM and FAO Nutrition Consultant, through which the content of the pre-school guidelines was finalized.
- Pre- Schools guidelines with health and nutrition component were developed and introduced to 1,414 pre-school teacher representatives.
- Validation workshop on pre-school nutrition guidelines was held in June 2016 and the content of the manuals was finalized and 5,000 books were printed in March 2017. The guidelines were distributed to all 1,414 pre-school teacher representatives who participated in the trainings and 3,500 books printed were handed over to the Children's Secretariat for distribution to other pre-schools around the country.

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

- Update of nutrition module for teachers and the development of supplementary materials for parents were completed in February 2017 in both Sinhala and Tamil languages.
- The children's activity book was prepared in Sinhala and Tamil languages, and following finalization by MoHN&IM, printed and distributed together with the manuals for parents and teachers in November 2017.
- Re-printing of 8 MoHN&IM publications (4 leaflets and 4 posters) on pre-school nutrition promotion were completed in August 2016 in the Sinhalese language and the Tamil translation was completed by end November 2016 and distributed to 1,304 pre-schools. 5,000 additional copies were distributed to other pre-schools by the Children's Secretariat.
- Training of teachers from 1,500 selected pre-schools by the ToT groups was conducted, in collaboration with MoWCA and MoHN&IM, starting from August 2016 to August 2017 in order to cover all 25 districts. 1, 414 pre-school teacher representatives had been trained as of end August 2017.
- 4 ToT trainings for 129 participants were completed by August 2016 and pre-school teacher and parents' trainings were conducted between August 2016 and August 2017.
- 4 workshops with 129 ToT participants (86 female and 43 male) representing all nine provinces and comprising Early Childhood Development Officers (ECCD); Women's Development Officers; and others, were trained in Colombo by August 2016.

JP Output 1.10: Pre-school meals enhanced in nutritional value to improve nutrition levels of pre-school children

- The nutrition guidelines for pre-school children were developed and validated in June 2016. It was then field-tested among pre-school teachers in the Western Province as arranged by MoWCA.
- The guidelines were printed and distributed to 1,414 pre-schools through the pre-school teacher training programme. Another 3,500 copies of the pre-school guidelines booklet were provided to Children's Secretariat for distribution to other pre-schools (same as Output 1.8 and 1.9).

JP Output 1.11: School feeding policy developed to implement a comprehensive guideline for school feeding inclusive of healthy practices

- Comprehensive guidelines for school feeding/food consumption were reviewed through stakeholder consultations on September 3, 2015 and gaps identified. The gaps were addressed at a meeting on October 29-30, 2015 and recommendations to address the identified gaps were incorporated into the draft school feeding guidelines.
- Further, a situation analysis on school feeding in Sri Lanka was commissioned by WFP and finalized in March 2016. The findings and recommendations of the report were leveraged to inform the school feeding guidelines and policy. The revised school feeding guidelines, "Manual on School Nutrition Programme" were validated with the support of FAO in February 2017 and the printed guidelines distributed island-wide in November 2017 in all three languages (500 English, 5,000 Sinhala, and 2,000 Tamil).
- Following 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 December 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.

- Following the workshop on September 4, 2015 organized by the Ministry of Education to identify nutrition messages focusing on different age groups, another workshop was conducted in November 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 school students and the draft document was completed. The curricular nutrition messages were completed in September 2017.

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 school

- The database consultant recruited by FAO developed the School Health Promotion Program Information System in collaboration with MoEd and MoH. A database orientation workshop was conducted between January and March 2016 in each of the nine provinces across the island, resulting in 408 data entry operators being trained island-wide. In addition, an orientation workshop for provincial education coordinators on the water and sanitation module of the database was conducted in March 2016.
- Following the SDGF Secretariat approval of the revised work plan and budget in August 2016, quotations were called for the procurement of computers. 108 desktops were distributed to 98 educational zones; 9 provincial education departments; and 1 to the Ministry. Similarly, 108 weighing scales were distributed for database data collection.
- As of the end April 2017, basic school information was entered for all 10,000 schools island-wide and approximately 78% of all data entry of 2016 student information and 67.5% of 2017 student information had been entered.
- A new option has been incorporated to the database as a pilot, whereby MoE can transfer funds “on line” to suppliers for the government school feeding programme. This new feature was piloted in the Uva Province, and after the project expected to be scaled up based on the results of the pilot.

JP Output 1.13 Technical capacity developed to further enhance the inclusion of food and nutrition in the pre-service & in-service teacher education programmes

- 142 teachers and 2,094 pre-services teachers (from 14 teacher training colleges) were trained on nutrition in 20 educational zones.
- ToT manual was developed for primary and secondary grades school nutrition education and published by end of August 2017.
- As supplementary material, FAO Publication of “Nutrition Education in Primary Schools” – Volume I and II was translated to Sinhala and Tamil. This publication was distributed via CD. The supplementary books were written on two CDs (6,000 Sinhala and 2,000 Tamil) and were distributed in September 2017 to primary and secondary schools.

JP Output 1.14: School garden programme improved to increase nutrition levels of schoolchildren

- Establishment of 2,250 school gardens commenced in June 2017 and tools and seed distributed.
- 377 education specialists were trained to implement school-garden based learning through nine workshops (one for each province). These were completed by mid-2016

- FAO School Garden Based Learning Tool was translated into Sinhala and distributed among 6,000 schools in seven provinces. Printing of Tamil translation was completed in September 2016 and distribution to the two remaining provinces was done in October 2016.
- A supplementary book on school gardening, developed by MoEd was printed. The Tamil medium translation was completed by July 2017.
- Tools for school gardening were distributed among 2,250 schools in June 2017. (Tools include mamoty, rake, bucket, digging fork, hand shovel, shovel, water can, hand sprayers, claw hammers, etc.)

3. Explain the **overall contribution** of the joint programme to **national plans and priorities**

Activities under this JP contributed directly to the GoSL Multi-Sector Action Plan for Nutrition (MSAPN) 2012 – 2016. The programme brought together four government ministries, reflecting the nature of the inter-ministerial coordination, as well as private sector, academia, civil society, highlighting the importance of multi-sectoral approach.

WFP also support the MoHN&IM to carry out an independent review the existing National Nutrition policy to identify gaps and good practices. The findings of the review will be used by the Government to update the revise nutrition policy in 2018. Its findings will be also submitted to the National Nutrition Secretariat to be considered in the development of the new MSAPN 2018 – 2022.

The baseline nutrition surveys conducted by MRI with the support of WFP provided the basis for evidence-based nutrition actions for school age children and PLW. The findings of the surveys also served as a baseline for the Government of Sri Lanka in its monitoring of the progress towards SDG 2030.

Actions undertaken to support the national food fortification process, including landscape analysis, acceptability trial, national workshop, and south-south exchange – all led to the decision for mandatory wheat flour fortification, and use of fortified in the national social safety net programme and voluntary fortification for commercial market. The decisions will be submitted to the cabinet for approval towards the end of 2017 and early 2018, leading to the highest level of commitment towards staple food fortification in Sri Lanka. The approval by the cabinet will also pave the way forward for the establishment of the legal and regulatory framework, standard settings for food fortification, as well as scale up effort in the country.

The support provided to the national supplementary programme (Thripasha) through technical review of the production and food quality control process in the factory has led to a revision of the formulation of the vitamins and minerals content of the product to be in line with the global WHO's recommendations. Thus, the activities conducted through WFP will support the government in developing sustainable, long-term nutrition interventions for supplementary feeding.

The efforts of FAO's primarily focus on Training of Trainers and of teachers and educators for both school children and pre-school children and parents through the development, printing, and circulation of many comprehensive manuals, guidelines, and training documents, and through numerous training sessions that ensure that the investment of the JP in nutrition promotion programmes will guarantee that the activities supported by FAO are incorporated into the government and community pre-school and school systems. Further, the guidelines, technical materials, school gardens, and the database are all provided to the student beneficiaries through

the MoEd and/or MoWCA with the multi-sectoral consultations of MoH and MoAg and the oversight of the National Nutrition Secretariat, thereby ensuring national ownership and commitment of the government in sustaining these activities.

4. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

Key stakeholders, including the Government of Sri Lanka, particularly the four line ministries, and WFP and FAO worked closely together to achieve the JP's results and its subsequent contribution to the prioritized interventions under the MSAPN. The Project is under the overall responsibility of the Joint Project Coordinator, who coordinated activities implemented by WFP and FAO. According to the final project evaluation, the harmonious working relationship between the two agencies was particularly noted.

To ensure effective coordination within the project and effective contribution of development partners towards the Project, the Project oversight is provided by two Committees as per the SDG-F guidelines:

The National Steering Committee is co-chaired by the Presidential Secretariat (in the capacity of NNSSL) and the UN Resident Coordinator, with representatives of UN agencies, MoWCA, MoH, MoE and MoAg and the donor (Spanish Government) representative. It is tasked with 'Oversight and Strategic Leadership of joint programmes at the national level'¹ which includes management, planning and reporting, monitoring, evaluation and audit, advocacy and communications, and coordination, in particular to promote synergies between the joint programmes and related projects and/or programmes.

The Programme Management Committee, co-chaired by the Presidential Secretariat (in the capacity of NNSSL) and the UN Resident Coordinator is composed of representatives of UN agencies, MoWCA, MoH, MoE and MoA, and are expected to meet about quarterly exclusively to provide managerial oversight.²

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

1. What were the key outcomes of the programme? Explain any variance in achieved versus planned results.

The intended outcome of the JP is to *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.*

As per the findings of the JP evaluation carried out in September 2017, it was noted that the project result framework proposed in initial proposal does not clearly reflect the outcome indicators, and focuses mainly on output indicators, rendering it difficult to measure changes at the intermediate level. However, to discuss various in achieved versus planned results, the three results areas proposed by the evaluation is used, as presented in the table below. These results are essential to contribute to the reduction of maternal and child nutrition, while supporting the Government ministries to enhance efficiency of the programmatic implementation.

¹ MDG-F Joint Implementation Guidelines used in SGDF Joint Programme Guidelines; MDG Achievement Fund Secretariat (2011)
² See page 7 MDG-F Joint Implementation Guidelines; MDG Achievement Fund Secretariat (2011)

Table 1:

<p>Result # 1: Policies and strategies for improved nutrition are in place (linked to output 1.1, 1.5, 1.6, and 1.11)</p>
<p>Under this result area, WFP and FAO through SDG-F supported the Government of Sri Lanka to better understanding of the linkages between health, food security, micronutrient deficiencies for the target population including PLW and school children through national nutrition surveys. Results of the surveys provided timely and appropriate information for the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and other to make informed decision on planned programmatic approach. Further the results from the surveys were used as baseline for the Government of Sri Lanka to track the progress towards SDG goals for maternal and child nutrition.</p> <p>Further, to track the situation the JP also helped to stimulate the discussion around nutrition surveillance system in the country. Through the JP, the reporting mechanism and indicators for the National Nutrition Surveillance System were revised. As a result of this initiative, the Ministry of Health has taken up to ensure that the system is well established and integrated island-wide.</p> <p>The JP also contributed significantly to the national nutrition policy dialogue in the country, and through the Project the national nutrition policy review was undertaken. The process was led by the Ministry of Health with the support of WFP. Although there were some delays in the recruitment and final report publication process, the findings were discussed with wider stakeholders with the involvement of high level official such as the Secretary of Health in 2018. The findings of the report have also prompted the steps to officially update the policy in 2018.</p> <p>Under the JP, FAO supported the Ministry of Education to update school canteen circular which is essential in ensuring that sale of unhealth and unsafe food are not targeted to school children. This contributes to the prevention of overweight and obesity as well as food contaminations. Instead of developing a school feeding policy, based on extensive consultations with the Ministry of Education it was decided that School Feeding Guidelines needed to be updated and distributed to all the schools, therefore the JP provided support to this initiative of the Ministry.</p>
<p>Result # 2: Appropriate fortified food is made available to target populations (linked to output 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.7)</p>
<p>Through the JP, efforts were made to enhance the availability, accessibility and utilization of fortified foods in the country, using both staple food and specialized nutritious food products as vehicles.</p> <p>For staple food fortification, which is one of the key approach recommended by WHO as an effect measure to prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies, WFP focused its effort on supporting the Government to explore the use of fortified rice, which was based on initial consultation with stakeholders in 2015. Rice is the main staple in Sri Lanka and is widely consume in large amount, and therefore has high potential to reach a large segment of the population. Through the JP, support was provided to create an enabling environment to kick off the process for rice fortification in the country, including 1) landscape analysis for rice sector in Sri Lanka; 2) acceptability trial; 3) national workshop to establish work plan and way forward; 4) establishing fortified rice blending facility in the country; 5) south-south exchange to India and Bangladesh; and 6) development of communication strategy on rice fortification. All of the actions directly supported the draft and submission of cabinet memo for mandatory wheat flour fortification and to promote the use of fortified rice in social safety net programme. This also helped to initiate</p>

discussions with private sectors such as rice millers, garment industry, and others to make fortified food available for those in need.

In addition to staple food fortification, the JP also supported the Ministry of Health to assess and review the existing fortified blended foods called Thripasha, which are provided to children under 5 and PLW. Thripasha programme also constitutes one of the biggest portion of the Ministry of Health nutrition programme, and therefore the JP provision to improve the product quality and nutrition profile, as well as supply chain through technical assistance and south-south exchange to Rwanda, was an important investment. The efforts help to establish the Technical Advisory Group to review the product that is targeted for moderate acute malnourished children, the micronutrient profile of Thripasha was revised and update to match the global recommendations by WHO, and the Thripasha factory is looking at investment case to improve the quality control system on the factory based on the lessons learned from Rwanda.

Result # 3: Health and nutrition of pre-school and primary children and other vulnerable groups are improved (linked to output 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.12, 1.13, and 1.14)

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
Output 1.13	Technical capacity developed to enhance inclusion of food and nutrition in pre-service/in-service teacher education programmes
Output 1.14	School garden programme improved to increase nutrition levels of school children

Through the JP, FAO collaborated with the Ministry of Women and Child Affair (MWCA) to contribute to the improvement of health and nutrition of pre-school children. This was done through capacity strengthening of pre-school teachers on nutrition by way of nutrition and community empowerment module development and integration into the curriculum, information materials development and distribution, trainings of teachers, as well as publication of the guidelines booklets which are made available island-wide. These documents and processes helped to establish standards for improving nutrition amongst pre-school children.

Within the school context, FAO worked closely with the Ministry of Education to improve the nutritional status of school children through system strengthening and improvement of data system. With the support of the JP, school nutrition database system was developed and provided a basis for island-wide information generation for effective decision making. Further technical assistance was also provided to schools, with training of teachers and pre-service teachers on nutrition education. School garden programme was introduced in selected schools to increase access to nutritious foods for school children, and for this FAO provided garden tools, guidelines, and training to education specialists to implement school-garden based learning.

2. In what way did the capacities developed during the implementation of the joint programme contribute to the achievement of the outcomes?

The activities implemented under the JP strengthened capacity at all three levels, including individuals, organizational and enabling environment which positively contributes to improving the

efficiency and effectiveness of the government nutrition programmes, and in a long run will influence the reduction of maternal and child undernutrition in the country.

At individual level, the Project carried out several training activities, including training of pre-school teachers, schoolteachers and training of trainers on school health and nutrition. The training provided help raise awareness on the importance of maintaining adequate nutritional status in children, existing nutritional problems in the country, how to reach optimum nutrition through food intake, assessment of growth of children and the factors contributing to poor nutrition in children. The pre- and post-tests carried out at each training workshop clearly indicated a significant increase in knowledge on proper nutrition through the training.

Through the JP, in preparation of school nutrition guidelines, school canteen guidelines, schoolteachers, directors of zones and provinces were also involved planning and designing of curriculum and circulars, which provided them with learning opportunity on nutrition practices

The school garden project increased awareness of the schoolteachers and directors at the district level on ways to obtain proper nutrition through gardening as well as mechanism to build and maintain school garden with the available facilities in the area.

The project also provided training to Government staff on nutrition survey techniques, which will help to develop the capacities of the government staff on collecting nutrition data in more accurate manner. Further, NFPB staff were also trained on standard operating procedures for rice fortification blending and packaging which helps support establishment of food quality control system in the country.

At organizational level, the Project supported the National Food Promotion Board (NFPB) with modern technology for producing fortified rice, which could also be used for their other products such as rice flour etc. This plant will serve as a national reference body for providing technical support for the country in fortified rice production.

The Project also support the establishment of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) formed under the project provides the technical guidance for the implementation of national rice fortification roadmap. Following the end of the Project, the TAG and the budget to support TAG meeting has been successfully taken over by the Ministry of Health.

The School curriculum at primary, intermediate and secondary levels was strengthened with the support of the Project, to include more nutrition information/activities. Teaching and learning materials for promotion of nutrition to the teachers and supplementary reading materials for children were made available through the project.

To create an enabling environment for improved nutrition outcome in the country, WFP and FAO advocated for evidence-based policy and strategic dialogue. Through this Project, the national nutrition policy was reviewed wherein good practices and bottleneck to implement the policy were identified, and is used to inform the revision of the policy going forward. The process also helped to promote integration of multi-sectoral approach to address malnutrition, and the contribution of other sectors will also be reflected in the revised policy going forward.

In the field of food fortification, technical assistance provided through studies, research and south-south exchanges, resulted in better understanding of the importance of the approach in Sri Lank. The efforts contributed directly to the submission of cabinet memo, which will set forward the

motion for appropriate standard setting, formulation of regulatory mechanisms, and engagement with private sector to generate demand and supplies. This will also lead to the sustained emphasis on food fortification in the national nutrition policy and the multi-sector action plan for nutrition. The project also supported in the formulation of the communication strategy to promote fortified food amongst the general population. This strategy will serve as a guidance to develop media campaign on fortified food to make the demand creation.

The school canteen circular was revised and amended with guidelines and information on balanced and healthy meals preparation to be used in the canteens as well as in the school feeding programme. This will help to prevent any sale of unhealthy food to school children, especially important in the context of rising obesity.

One of the recognized key gaps in Sri Lanka is the consolidation of data that are available within the country for decision-making. Through the Project, FAO and WFP supported Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health to strengthen their information management systems. The Project assisted in the establishment of the database within the Ministry of Education which allows for synthetization of basic information, nutritional status, school feeding etc. in schoolchildren covering all the schools in the country.

The project also provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health to strengthen the national nutrition surveillance system, which could be further developed to collect and report nutrition and food security data, particularly during times of crisis.

3. How have outputs contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/right holders.

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
<p>JP Output 1.1: Understanding the link between health, food security, food consumption and micronutrient deficiencies for the target group of PLWs and schoolchildren</p>	<p>Indicator: Health, and nutrition food security surveillance indicators, Infrastructure and capacities at national level developed</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey on PLWs is completed • Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey on school children is completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerator trainings were provided in May 2015 and June 2016 before the PLW and schoolchildren surveys, respectively • Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey data collection on 14,762 PLW is completed as of Nov. 2016 and the preliminary data was disseminated in June 2016.

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two reports of integrated food and nutrition baseline survey is produced one for PLW and one for school children • Two reports of integrated food and nutrition baseline surveys of PLW and School Children are printed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey data collection on 8,791 school children from 262 schools commenced in July 2016 and was completed in Sept. 2016 • Preliminary results of the school children were disseminated in November 2016 • Reports of the National Nutrition and Micronutrient Surveys of Pregnant Women and of Lactating Women were published in March 2017. The schoolchildren survey reports were finalized in September 2017.
<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, health centres and/or schools)</p>	<p>Indicator: No. of school children and households fed according to acceptable Diet Intervention models for the roll-out of fortified food commodities developed and tested Number of school children and households benefitting from the pilot of the fortified food commodities.</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortified foods for the pilot study is procured • The mechanism of the sampling and distribution of the pilot study sites is finalized • The development of methodology, sample frame, TORs and tools for 1 pilot study is completed • Distribution of fortified rice through selected schools and households is completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the methodology, sample frame, ToRs, and tools for 1 pilot study was finalized by the research institution in collaboration with the TAG in August 2016 • Local procurement of 20 MT rice and international procurement of 0.5 MT fortified kernels for the pilot study in the two districts was completed in October 2016; • Mission of the WFP regional rice fortification expert was facilitated in June 2016 to assess requirements for the NFPB rice fortification blending facility for the pilot study and beyond. • Procurement of new equipment for NFPB for blending, packaging, and storing

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the rice fortification pilot programme is printed 	<p>the fortified rice was completed in January 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mechanism for sampling and distribution of pilot study sites was finalized by the research institution selected to conduct the pilot study in Moneragala and Kandy • Awareness programmes on the pilot study were conducted in three locations prior to commencement of the study. • The Pilot programme in Moneragala district was completed in March 2017. • Fortified rice was distributed among 1,200 children in 30 schools and 1,062 adults and their households for the pilot study in Moneragala • The pilot study in Kandy, distributed fortified rice to another 1,271 school children and 1,002 adults and households and was completed in July 2017. • The draft final report of the pilot programme was submitted in September 2017 and will be finalized soon thereafter.
<p>JP Output 1.3: Review of the capacity for the in-country production of fortified rice</p>	<p>Indicator: Landscape analysis and additional requirements report on in country production capacity of fortified rice completed</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape analysis of the current fortification efforts undertaken by government, private sector civil society up to grass root–community level is completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mission of the rice fortification expert from the WFP Regional Bureau was conducted to provide guidance and information at the initial rice fortification workshop in July 2015. • Two missions of the WFP regional rice fortification expert were facilitated to support the rice fortification

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of current situation, changes and gaps completed and road maps for possible increased capacity development agreed upon by all stakeholders including private and civil society is completed • The optimization of the production of fortified foods is done through the best practices from other countries • The optimization of the production of fortified foods is done through technology transfer • Type and size of packaging and pricing of fortified foods is done based on consumer review which will allow to scale up • Social media campaign to raise awareness is designed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscape analysis in Feb. and May 2016. • The report of the landscape analysis for the in-country production of fortified rice was reviewed by WFP and TAG and published in September 2017. • A multi-stakeholder workshop on rice fortification was conducted in March 2017. The meeting brought together delegates from India and experts from the WFP Country Office in Bangladesh and Regional Bureau in Bangkok; and the Food Fortification Initiative to share food fortification experiences and best practices from the country-, regional-, and global-levels; the report of the workshop was finalized and published in September 2017. • Linked to the pilot study and potential scale up beyond, technical and logistical capacity support was provided to National Food Promotion Board in Dec. 2016 for producing fortified rice by providing necessary factory equipment. • SoP for fortified rice blending process was finalized with inputs from TAG members in Feb. 2017 • Further, technical support was provided to NFPB to leverage them as the model rice fortification center for Sri Lanka through a south-south

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
		<p>collaboration mission to Bangladesh to learn about the rice fortification production process in July 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type and size of packaging for the pilot study was based on analysis and recommendation of the research institution, with endorsement of the TAG. • An interim draft social marketing strategy for rice fortification was prepared in Sept. 2017. A more comprehensive strategy will be developed to build upon this from other funds, following the close out of this JP.
<p>JP Output 1.4: Strengthening advocacy for use of fortified locally produced nutritious foods</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy plan available • National guidelines for food fortification established <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current ongoing advocacy national initiatives from both the government, private sector and by community organizations, women's clubs and other civil society organizations are reviewed and supported • Advocacy meetings, national technical working groups for the MSAP-N in addition to the national, regional and district sub-committees are conducted and participated • Community participation is included in the marketing strategies and policy decisions on packaging, marketing and key persuasive messages is ensured and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support of WFP, MoH has developed policy directions for food fortification and is with government for next steps. • NNSL conducts regular meetings on the MSAPN and for development of the next MSAPN 2017-2020 • Through the rice fortification pilot study, community advocacy by way of participation in the acceptability trials of 1,062 households in each of two districts will be studied and analyzed through the pilot programme to inform scale up decisions. • Government, private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders participated participate in the national

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
	supported	fortification workshop held in March 2017. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an outcome of the workshop, it was agreed that voluntary rice fortification and social safety net mechanisms will be the approach for scaling up rice fortification. As the next step to formalize the approach, a Cabinet paper will be submitted by the Ministry of Health to get the government endorsement.
JP Output 1.5: Increased awareness of the inter-linkage of health, and nutrition food security as a national development priority at all levels	Indicator: Capacity strengthening for the collection, analysis and use of gender disaggregated data relating to food, health and nutrition No. of joint decisions taken by government institutions linked to health, and nutrition food security. Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing knowledge data sources and information systems of the inter-linkage of health, and nutrition food security by gender and target group were reviewed and supported Stakeholders meetings addressing identified challenges and ground level success-stories were participated Integrated analysis methodologies including the use and generation of gender disaggregated data is developed and supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP has developed a Cost of Diet Analysis and a Food Security Atlas in collaboration with HARTI, MoAg. These documents serve as complementary tools for linking health, nutrition, and food security data at national level and can be leveraged for building capacity for developing an integrated data system. A multi-sector stakeholder workshop was held in February 2016 to review the current indicators, including gender disaggregated data, and revise the reporting structure of the of the existing national nutrition surveillance system. A six-month pilot study on the revised data collection tools was completed in Nuwara Eliya in Dec. 2016 and the results are being used to scale up the system across the country. The report on the pilot study was drafted in Sept. 2017.

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between Jan. and Mar. 2017, consultative meetings to sensitize multi-sector government stakeholders at 6 districts were conducted and the remaining 18 districts will take place by Sept. 2017. • WFP provided financial and technical assistance to develop communication materials with nutrition messages, including nutrition promotion plates and banners to mark the government’s designated nutrition month – June 2016 and 2017.
<p>JP Output 1.6: Agreement reached that an integrated food, health and nutrition policy would assist in achieving zero hunger and reduce poverty</p>	<p>Indicator: No. of joint decisions taken by government institutions linked to zero hunger, and the integrated aspects of food, health and nutrition security</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security is supported • Experience and best practices to identify and materialize mechanisms for increased collaboration among communities, food producers and with national governments and donor agencies to ensure increase that and integrated approach would assist in achieving zero hunger is shared • The baseline surveys results advocate for the formulation of an agreement that integrated food, health and nutrition policy would assist in achieving zero hunger and reduce poverty were reviewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoH is overseeing the review the National Nutrition Policy to provide recommendations for the impending update, integrating food security, health and nutrition. • A stakeholder workshop for the policy review process was conducted in July 2016. • A technical expert committee, including WFP, was appointed by the Ministry of Health to select an appropriate consultant / company to carry out the review and to provide guidance to the review process through an open and competitive selection process. • A preliminary report on the policy review was provided Sept. 2017 and will be finalized shortly thereafter. • WFP supported the SUN People’s Forum to conduct capacity building and nutrition

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
		promotion for civil society in 2 districts in September 2017.
<p>JP Output 1.7: Increased availability of local produced fortified food commodities for the general public</p>	<p>Indicator: % increase in locally produced fortified nutritious food available for the general public % of new guidelines established to regularize fortification</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger coordination among the health, industry, trade, transport, agriculture and education sectors at all levels is advocated • Ensured increase production of fortified food is achieved by providing experience to identify mechanisms for increased collaboration among food producers and with national governments and donor agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the TAG, landscape analysis, and pilot study, WFP regularly supports the multi-sectoral collaboration between health, agriculture, education, economic affairs ministries and the Presidential Secretariat on moving forward with rice fortification • WFP provided recommendations through the mission of an WFP food technologist from headquarters in April 2016 to improve the quality of locally produced fortified foods (Thriposha). The report on Thriposha Assessment and Product Diversification was finalized in Sept. 2016. • WFP supported an assessment of the Thriposha supply chain with the service of international expert who was on mission in Feb 2017. The report was finalized in August 2017. • WFP facilitated South-South Collaboration knowledge exchange experiential visits for multi-sectoral stakeholders and partners to Rwanda (for Thriposha improvement) in August 2017 and to India, for fortification in September 2017. • WFP supported logistic training for Thriposha supply chain in 9 provinces in Sept. 2017

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
<p>JP Output 1.8 Minimum standards/guidelines with health and nutrition component implemented for improved levels of nutrition in pre-school children</p>	<p>Indicator: % of pre-schools implementing the minimum standards/guidelines with updated nutrition component</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school minimum standards/guidelines with health and nutrition component developed and introduced to 1,500 pre-schools for nutrition inclusive implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A working group was formed in March 2016 comprising the Children's Secretariat, MoH Nutrition Coordination Division and FAO Nutrition Consultant and contents of the manuals were finalized; • Pre-Schools guidelines booklet with health and nutrition component developed and introduced at 1,414 pre-school teacher trainings as of end August 2017 and 3,500 additional copies printed for distribution to other pre-schools through MoWCA.
<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>Indicator: % of pre-schools implementing the updated module on nutrition</p> <p>% of community organizations/parental societies empowered to participate in updated nutrition promotion</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module on nutrition promotion and supplementary materials introduced to 1500 pre-schools for improved nutrition in pre-school children • 1500 teachers trained on nutrition promotion for children and 250 TOTs (ECCD, WDO, others) trained on community empowerment • Nutrition promotion and supplementary materials introduced to 1250 community organizations/parental societies • 5-6 supplementary materials developed to enhance nutrition promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 ToTs (ECCD, WDO, etc.) conducted on community empowerment • Training for community awareness was scheduled from August 2016 to June 2017. • Nutrition module for teachers, supplementary materials for parents and Children's Activity Books were completed in February 2017 in both local languages; 5,000 Sinhala and 2,000 Tamil copies distributed. • The children's activity book prepared in Sinhala and Tamil completed by June 2017, following finalization of the drawings 4 leaflets and 4 posters developed by MoH were re-printed in Sinhalese language in August 2016 and the Tamil translations were also completed. The leaflets and posters were distributed to 1,304 pre-schools.

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
<p>JP Output 1.10 Pre-school meals enhanced in nutritional value to improve nutrition levels of pre-school children</p>	<p>Indicator: % of pre-schools implementing the new guidelines for meals</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines introduced to 1500 pre-schools to improve nutritional value of meals in schools • 1500 pre-schools teachers trained in implementation of guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,414 pre-schools received training as of end August 2017. This was conducted together with the activities under Outputs 1.8 and 1.9
<p>JP Output 1.11 School feeding policy developed to implement a comprehensive guideline for school feeding inclusive of healthy practices</p>	<p>Indicator: Policy document based on comprehensive guideline introduced for cabinet approval</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive guideline for school feeding/food consumption inclusive of healthy practices introduced in 10,000 schools in support of new school feeding policy • 1-2 types of publications/ technical materials produced to implement guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School canteen circular was updated and the Manual of Instructions on School Canteens (school canteen guideline) was revised, translated, and distributed to 10,000 schools in January 2016. 8,000 Sinhala; 3,000 Tamil; and 500 English copies were printed. • School feeding guideline was drafted and validated by end Nov. 2016. Translation from Sinhala to Tamil and English languages completed and all printing and distribution done by September 2017. • 50 canteen display boards (43 Sinhala; 7 Tamil language) depicting the food pyramid were distributed to schools in 6 provinces by end September 2017.
<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</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of schools implementing an electronic school based nutrition information system for analysis of nutrition status of children</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition information system established and introduced in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School nutrition database system developed • Basic school information for all 10,000 schools entered into the database system including student's information that has been categorized by age, gender and nutrition status. Approximately 78% of all

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
consumption in schools	<p>10,000 schools to analyze and address the nutrition situation in school children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106 (9 provincial level and 97 zone level) education specialists and teachers trained to have better awareness on addressing nutrition issues of children in the school 	<p>student information entered pertaining to 2016 and 67.55 % of information pertaining to 2017, as of September 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 408 officials from 9 provinces and 97 education zones trained on data entry island-wide. • 109 desktop computers and 108 weighing scales were provided to 9 provincial and 99 (98 for scales) zonal education offices and 1 to MoEd for data entry. • A new option in the database, piloted in the Uva Province for MoEd to transfer funds online to suppliers of the government school feeding programme.
<p>JP Output 1.13 Technical capacity developed to further enhance the inclusion of food and nutrition in the pre-service & in-service teacher education programmes</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of pre-service and in-service teachers trained with appropriate technical material and by trained education officers</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 education officers trained for improved awareness on food and nutrition • 1-2 types of supporting technical material developed and produced to strengthen teacher education programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 142 teachers and 2,094 pre-services teachers (from 14 teacher training colleges) were trained on nutrition in 20 educational zones. • ToT manual for primary and secondary grade school nutrition education was developed in July 2017 in Sinhala (6,000 copies) and Tamil (2,000 copies) and published by September 2017. • As supplementary material, FAO Publication of "Nutrition Education in Primary Schools" – Volume I and II was translated to Sinhala and Tamil. This publication was distributed via CD (6,000 Sinhala and 2,000 Tamil) to schools through provincial and zonal education offices by end September 2017

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators	
	Planned	Achieved
<p>JP Output 1.14 School garden programme improved to increase nutrition levels of school children</p>	<p>Indicator: % of schools implementing the new school garden programmes</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 types of nutritionally rich foods introduced in up to 6,000 schools to improve school garden products • School garden-based learning established as a learning tool in 10,000 schools • 500 education specialists trained to implement school-garden based learning • 1-2 types of technical materials developed to facilitate school garden-based learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for establishment of 2,250 school gardens in all 9 provinces commenced in June 2017 after which trainings and distribution of tools were completed by September 2017. • 377 education specialists trained as ToTs to implement school-garden based learning through 9 workshops (one for each province) were completed by mid-2016 • FAO School Garden Based Learning Tool translated into Sinhala and distributed among 6,000 schools in 7 provinces. Printing of Tamil translation was completed in Sept. 2016 and distribution to the 2 remaining provinces done in Oct. 2016. • A supplementary book on “School Nutrition Gardens” was developed. 6,000 Sinhala copies were printed by end August 2017 and 2,000 Tamil copies distributed to schools through provincial and zonal education offices by end September 2017. • Set of 9 gardening tools were distributed to 2,250 schools in June 2017. (Tools include: mamoty, rake, bucket, digging fork, hand shovel, shovel, water can, hand sprayers, claw hammers, etc.)

4. Who are and how have the direct beneficiaries/rights holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme (e.g. gender, age, etc.)

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	F	M	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government	1,068	539	529	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 72 (49 female and 23 male) participants in the workshop to review indicator to be included in the national nutrition surveillance system. 59 (19 female and 31 male) participated in the progress review meeting in Nuwara Eliya for the surveillance system. 378 (195 female and 183 male) participants took part in the consultative meetings on the national nutrition surveillance system carried out in 12 districts; 50 (17 female and 33 female) participated in the end user training for the surveillance system. Further, 70 government officials (42 female and 28 male) participated in the National workshop for food fortification organized by WFP in March 2017. 16 government officials participated in exchange visits to Bangladesh, Rwanda, and India (7 male and 9 female – most of whom were involved in other related trainings and workshops). FAO conducted 9 workshops on the school nutrition database for 408 management assistants (213F and 195M)
Indigenous				
Children	1,138,887	580,832	558,055	FAO's work on the school nutrition database and the school gardens directly benefits all 1,138,887 school

				<p>children. 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. MRI also surveyed 8,791 school children for the WFP-supported baseline nutrition survey. Moreover, WFP provided fortified rice to 1,200 children (612 female; 588 male) in 30 schools in the Moneragala district and 1,268 children (616 female; 652male) in 30 schools in Kandy district through the pilot programme.</p>
Youth	433	278	155	<p>WFP supported the National Youth Model United Nations conference in August 2016 by providing flyers and banners on SDGs.</p> <p>WFP also trained 38 enumerators (13 female and 25 male university students) on data collection for the rice fortification pilot trials in the Moneragala District. 35 enumerators (17 female and 18) were trained in Kandy District</p>
Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)	14,762	14,762	-	<p>PLW participated in the baseline survey conducted by MRI</p>
Civil Society / Community	26,607	13,881	12,726	<p>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. It was estimated that 21,000 people visited the exhibition (10,710 F and 10,290 M), thus benefitting from the nutrition education promotion.</p> <p>WFP provided nutrition awareness and fortified rice to 1,062 adults in Moneragala district and 1,000 adults in Kandy district (parents of the children in the schools where the rice fortification acceptability trial was conducted) and provided a take home ration of fortified rice for their households -equivalent to</p>

				<p>approximately 6,192 beneficiaries (excluding children that already receive rice in school) as part of the pilot study in Moneragala in March 2017.</p> <p>Further, 4 women from 2 civil society organizations and 3 men from 3 NGOs participated in the food fortification workshop in March 2017. In June 2017, 162 civil societies members (80 male and 82 female) from Anuradhapura, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Vavuniya, Jaffna, Hambanthota, Polonnaruwa, Matale and Colombo attended a workshop organized to raise awareness on nutrition.</p> <p>In addition, in September 97 members (27 male and 70 female) from civil societies in Hambanto and Matale district were provided with nutrition training.</p>
ToTs for pre-schools including ECCD, WDO, CRPO officers and pre-school teachers	1,271	1,223	48	FAO supported 4 ToT workshops on pre-school nutrition and trainings for 1,414 pre-school teachers (1409 F; 5 M) on nutrition in 25 district trainings
Education specialists on school nutrition	3,629	2,420	1,209	Zonal-level trainings on school nutrition and ToT programmes on secondary school nutrition and school gardens (133 F, 244 M) were supported by FAO in each of the 9 provinces for with FAO support for in-service advisors of agriculture and nutrition, teachers, and zonal education directors, pre-service teachers (pre-service teachers 1,500 F, 594 M).
Private sector and Academia	25	3	22	18 representatives from 12 private sector firms, including rice millers and wheat flour producers and 7 academics (3 F; 4 M) from 4 universities benefitted from the national food fortification workshop in March 2017 attended the national food fortification workshop in March

				2017. 3 M from academia and 1 M from private rice miller (all of whom attended the workshop in March) also participated in the rice fortification exchange visit to India.
Total	1,185,357	612,739	572,618	
Beneficiary type – institutional				
SMEs				
Cooperatives				
Government/ municipal organizations	7	-	-	<p>WFP supported technical and institutional capacity development for the Medical Research Institute (MRI) relevant to the national baseline surveys on food and nutrition. WFP also supports the technical and capacity development of the National Food Promotion Board (NFPB), MoAg for rice fortification and provides technical capacity development for the Thripasha factory (MoH) to improve the quality of Thripasha (a locally-fortified blended food). Representatives from NNSSL and MoFinance participated in the exchange visits to India, Bangladesh, and Rwanda, in addition to MoEd, MoH, MoNational Policies, and the Thripasha Factory</p> <p>Through FAO, MoWCA and MoEd also benefit from the training programmes and technical material provided.</p>
Private sector	12			18 people from 12 private sector firms, including rice millers and wheat flour producers, attended the national food fortification workshop in March 2017. 1 of those private rice millers also participated in the exchange visit to India in September 2017.
Community-based organizations	2			4 women participated from 2 CBOs in the national food fortification workshop held in March 2017

NGOs	3			3 people representing 3 NGOs participated in the national food fortification workshop held in March 2017
Academia	4			7 academics from 4 universities attended the national food fortification workshop in March 2017. 3 representatives from 2 of these universities also participated in the exchange visit to India in September 2017.
Schools	1014	-	-	All government/national schools benefit through the school nutrition and health promotion database and <i>up to</i> 6,000 of these schools will also benefit from school gardening through the ToT and implementation efforts. To date, 439 schools have been trained on school gardening. The school baseline nutrition survey conducted by MRI included students from 262 schools across the country. Further, WFP rice fortification pilot programme covered 60 schools in Moneragala district and Kandy district
Teacher Training Colleges	14			2,094 Pre-service teachers from 14 teacher training colleges were trained on nutrition.
Other 3 please provide details				
Total	10,186	-	-	

Indirect Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Total number of indirect beneficiaries to date:

Please try to give as detailed a breakdown as possible in the table below, include other types of indirect beneficiaries, as necessary.

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	F	M	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				

Indigenous				
Children	1,138,887	580,832	558,055	Cohort of all school children indirectly benefitted by national baseline nutrition survey
Youth				
Pregnant and Lactating Women	810,886	810,886	-	Cohort of national population indirectly benefitted by PLW baseline nutrition survey
Other 2 please provide details				
Other 3 please provide details				
Total	1,949,773	1,391,718	558,055	
Beneficiary type – institutional				
SMEs				
Cooperatives				
Government/municipal organizations	4	-	-	The four implementing ministries
Private sector	4	-	-	Service providers of meeting facilities; partner for procuring fortified rice kernels for the pilot programme; and technical support to the consulting firm for the rice fortification landscape analysis.
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 and the national workshop in March 2017.
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

Other 2 please provide details				
Other 3 please provide details				
Total	16	-	-	

5. How did the joint programme and its development partners contribute to the achievement of the SDGs?

WFP supported 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 3, Good Health and Well-Being; 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 2017 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; rice fortification initiatives; revamping the National Nutrition Surveillance Information System; and promoting locally-fortified food products, 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 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 incorporates WASH availability information in schools.

In addition, the JP's support for events such as the National Youth Model United Nations forum; National Scout Jamboree and the Toxin-Free Nation Exhibition, where flyers were distributed and posters and banners on SDGs were displayed; interactive media information was provided; and dramas were conducted, help promote awareness on SDG 2, especially, among school children, youth, and civil society.

Engagement of the private sector, civil society organizations, and academia, international initiatives, and representatives from India, Bangladesh, and the Regional Bureau in Bangkok at the food fortification meeting held in March 2017 and the south-south collaborative visits to Rwanda, Bangladesh, and India contribute towards SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals.

6. What was the impact of the matching funds in programme design, management and implementation?

Matching funds contributed to the JP by the Government of Sri Lanka through four implementing ministries including the MoH, MoE, MoWCA and MoAg, coordinated by the NSSL, allowed for better integration of the project with the Government programme designed. The matching funds

contributed by line ministries indicated ownership of the project activities implemented. It also enhances the management structure of the project by ensuring regular monitoring meetings, collaboration and coordination between the UN agencies and the Government.

The Government also provided significant human resources allocation to the project, including technical staff and spaces such as Government meeting venue to ensure smooth Project implementation. Further, the matching fund provided by the Government is a reflection of Government's commitment to the Project and to the Nutrition agenda in the country. As noted by the Project Evaluation, the partnerships brought about by the Project will be beneficial for all. The Project activities are in the core programmes of MoH, MoE, MoWCA, and MoA; these will ensure sustainability of the initiatives and are likely to further strengthen these partnerships.

7. What were the programme's achievements in terms of its contribution to the targeted crosscutting issues?

a) Gender equality and women's empowerment

The results of the PLW baseline surveys, 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, for which data collection was completed in September 2016 and data disseminated in November 2016, evaluated 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.

Further, the review of the nutrition policy process in 2017 will also allow for the integration of a gender transformative lens to policy and nutrition interventions. WFP is also drafted an interim communications strategy and is working to bring in the expertise of the private sector to prepare a strategy for marketing and social behavior change communication to strengthen the capacity of the Government, which will incorporate women's empowerment and gender equality considerations.

FAO worked directly with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Women and Child Affairs to educate and empower pre-school teachers, educators, and women's development officers, on nutrition promotion, which directly advised 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 on nutrition promotion and the results of the baseline surveys will inform and educate decision makers on prioritizing national investment on nutrition and food security to address and mitigate malnutrition levels in the country. With a greater majority of female pre-school teachers and teachers, the trainings and other activities of the project directly influence women's behavior change towards the procurement and consumption of nutritious foods for their students, 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.

The exchange visit to India included equal number of men and women participants (9 each) and the study tour to Rwanda also included three male and female officials from the government; thereby promoting equal learning opportunity and international exposure for both male and female government officers and decision-makers.

b) Public-private partnerships

For the rice fortification pilot study, the fortified rice kernels (FRK) are being procured and imported through a private corporation and is being cleared through customs by the government and blended, packaged, and distributed for use in the pilot study. This private-public partnership will be replicated in the event of scale up of rice fortification, until the country builds the capacity to produce the FRK locally.

Further, the pilot study on rice fortification includes an acceptability and logistical evaluation of the inclusion of fortified rice in school meals. In the Moneragala District, which is one of the two districts selected for the study, school meals are prepared by private caterers employed by the school. For the incorporation of fortified rice through this school meal modality, the pilot study will evaluate the feasibility of working with the private-sector caterer, which will inform the best practices and challenges for scaling up the provision of fortified rice in school meals.

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 (including rice millers and wheat producers) were further engaged during the rice fortification symposium conducted in March 2017 and in developing the social marketing strategy planned for July 2017. The participation of private sector stakeholders at the national symposium on fortification allowed for advocacy for private-public partnership in this sphere of intervention.

Through the WFP global private sector partnership with DSM, a volunteer conducting a mapping of the private sector interest for rice fortification in Sri Lanka, further strengthening the advocacy efforts of the project. The JP also liaised with CSR Lanka to advocate for the promotion of nutrition interventions through corporate social responsibility programmes.

Further, the private sector is involved in providing services such as meeting room facilities for stakeholder consultations and workshops and in printing the nutrition information publications.

c) Sustainability of results

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 significant efforts towards rice fortification through the landscape analysis, pilot study, and planned marketing strategy and capacity building, will inform the government on scaling up and incorporating rice fortification into national standards and development agendas. The national workshop conducted in March 2017, gained consensus on the way forward for rice fortification with a strategic work plan developed. This will facilitate the submission of cabinet paper, seeking endorsement of the highest level of government on the paving the way forward for scale up of the rice fortification efforts.

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 for supplementary feeding.

The efforts of FAO primarily focus on Training of Trainers and of teachers and educators for both school children and pre-school children and parents through the development, printing, and circulation of many comprehensive manuals, guidelines, and training documents, and through numerous training sessions that ensure that the investment of the JP in nutrition promotion programmes will guarantee that the activities supported by FAO are incorporated into the government and community pre-school and school systems; thereby increasing 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/or MoWCA with the multi-sectoral consultations of MoH and MoAg and the oversight of the National Nutrition Secretariat, thereby ensuring national ownership and commitment of the government in sustaining these activities. In addition, approximately 5,000 copies of each document is printed for distribution to training participants and further distribution to relevant personnel who did not directly receive the training through the JP. These materials were also provided to NNSSL for the training programmes conducted by them and to the relevant ministries in hard and soft copy for future use, ensuring long-term utilization of the nutrition information products developed through this JP.

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. NNSSL is currently working on updating the MSAPN within the GoSL's Presidential Secretariat, further ensuring sustainability and continuation of the JP activities.

WFP's support to review the National Nutrition policy will ensure that a broader and more integrated approach is reflected in the revised policy, warranting changes in the policy directions of the country and subsequent implementation plan.

8. Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:

- Principles of the **Paris Declaration**, i.e. leadership of national and local governmental institutions, involvement of CSO and citizens, alignment and harmonization, and innovative elements in mutual accountability (justify why these elements are innovative)

Government

The Government of Sri Lanka is fully in in the JP including policy decision-making, budget allocation, service provision. All activities of the JP are conducted in close collaboration with the government. The National Nutrition Secretariat of Sri Lanka (NNSSL) 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 with MoH, MoAg, MoEd, and MoWCA in implementing project activities. A few specific examples of government involvement, include:

- MoH convenes the WFP-supported monthly meetings of the multi-sector Technical Advisory Group for food fortification
- MoAg supports rice fortification initiatives led by MoH blending, producing, and delivering fortified rice for the pilot study and serving as a model rice fortification blending facility

- MoEd works closely with FAO on the development of technical materials for schools; the development of the school nutrition database; and implementation of school gardens
- MoWCA is providing support in the promotion of nutrition for pre-schools and parents and planning the ToTs together with MoH

Private Sector

Private sector was slightly involved in the JP implementation, particularly in relation to procurement and service provision. Fortified rice kernels (FRK) were procured from the international private sector for the production of fortified rice for the pilot study. Further, the pilot study includes an acceptability and logistical evaluation of the inclusion of fortified rice in school meals, which will engage private caterers that prepare school meals in the Moneragala District.

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. Further, Leading private sector companies in the rice milling industry attended the rice fortification workshop and gave their inputs to develop way forward of the rice fortification the country.

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

Civil Society

The JP fully involved the CS, particularly in policy decision-making, participation in workshop, studies, PLW and schoolchildren from civil society are participants in the baseline nutrition surveys conducted by MRI.

The SUN PF conducted a civil sector review of the National Nutrition Policy and the information gathered is being considered in the WFP-supported MoH review of the Policy. Households and schoolchildren benefited from the rice fortification pilot study, especially by providing feedback on acceptability and civil society organizations participated in the multi-stakeholder workshop in March 2017.

The JP supported the National Scout Jamboree in Feb. 2016 and WFP was involved in the National Youth Model United Nations conference in Aug. 2016. Also, many members of civil society attended the exhibition where FAO disseminated nutrition information through posters, flyers, and CDs in collaboration with the MoEd.

Academia

Academia were also fully involved in the JP, particularly contributing to decision-making and service provision. Experts from universities attend the WFP-supported monthly TAG meetings on food fortification and Representatives from academia actively participated in the national workshop for rice fortification held in March 2017.

Academics also participated in FAO-supported consultative meetings on developing nutrition guidelines, circulars, ToT manuals, and curricular material for JP activities with MoEd. FAO

engages with a professor in nutrition from the University of Wayambe who has served as consultant, overseeing the development of most of FAO's nutrition promotion products.

Further, the University of Peradeniya was contracted to conduct the rice fortification pilot study in collaboration with a WFP consultant from the University of Wayamba.

- **Delivering as One**, i.e. Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other ongoing development interventions in related areas, innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative), joint United Nations formulation, planning and management

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 had regular JP meetings to review progress, and collaborate and coordinate among the two agencies. When bottlenecks are identified, the issues are elevated to the heads of agency and then to the UN RC for intervention and resolution. This managerial practice was successfully followed for addressing the issues in: obtaining the commitment of GoSL to the matching funds; seeking approval for the work plan and budget revisions; and the decision to request for a no-cost extension; among others. Further, both agencies participate in progress review meetings headed by NNSSL and UN RC, where decisions on programme implementation are deliberated and decided together with implementing partners.
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	WFP-supports monthly meeting of the MoH commissioned Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for food fortification also includes the technical expertise of FAO, UNICEF, and WHO, when required, in shaping and deciding upon factors related to rice fortification, such as fortificant types, specifications, study design, etc. and in the wider stakeholder meetings on food fortification. Technical guidance and expertise from UNICEF was also provided in addition to the financial support towards the baseline nutrition surveys conducted by MRI.
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 as well as a cost-benefit analysis. A key observation and recommendation of the situation analysis, endorsed by MoEd and Ministry of Planning was the lack of and thus 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 9 th National Scout Jamboree, for 10,000 scouts on Feb. 20-26, 2016.

	<p>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. Further, WFP CO has offered its support to FAO for the implementation of school gardens in the North through its area office.</p> <p>FAO also worked closely with WFP on the launch for the establishment of school gardens, in July 2017, including all relevant partners.</p> <p>Further, the two agencies, as well as WHO and UNICEF, collaborated together to develop a concept note and draft proposal for a phase II / continuation of this JP following its closure.</p>
Other, please specify:	<p>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 collaboration and coordination with the government.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Further, discussions of the heads of agencies of WFP, FAO, and UNICEF in increasing collaboration on nutrition interventions and further building on JP initiatives have been continuing since early 2017, in line with programme sustainability and the commitment of the forthcoming UNSDF for Delivering as One.</p>

9. Indicate which of the planned activities were not implemented, which unplanned activities (in any) were implemented and, in each case, for what reasons and with what impact

As per the initial design of the Project Results Framework some of the activities were proposed, however, as a result of consultations and real-time context some of the activities deviated from the initial plans, including

- i. Under Output 1.2: Identification of cost efficient and most efficient use of fortified foods to address existing micro-nutrient deficiencies including distribution mechanism (schools, health centres and/or schools) – three pilot studies were planned for to assess the cost effectiveness and cost efficiency of double fortified salt, micronutrient powder and fortified

rice. However, after extensive consultation with the Ministry of Health stakeholders, it was identified that in the context of Sri Lanka, where MNP is already in place and being distributed to young children, and double fortified salt is not feasible. It was recommended for the project to focus mainly on fortified rice.

- ii. Under Output 1.3: Review of the capacity for the in-country production of fortified rice – The social marketing strategy development was held off given the direction of rice fortification initiative was unclear. Based on the findings of the landscape analysis it was revealed that although there is high opportunity for rice fortification in the country, the complexity is equally high due to large number of rice mills in the country, lack of regulatory framework for food fortification and lack of consensus on the entry point to scale up rice fortification in the country. However, the national workshop held in March 2017 allowed for this discussion to take place and decisions were taken to adopt a voluntary fortification framework for rice as well as to make a concerted effort to introduce it through social safety net. Based on these decisions, social marketing strategy could then be developed. Due to various delays and pressing priorities, a draft social marketing strategy was developed in September 2017. A comprehensive strategy was further developed by Dentsu Grant, a reputed marketing company in Sri Lanka, and has been completed in 2018.

Further, contributing to output 1: to create better understanding of the link between health, food security, food consumption and micronutrient deficiencies for the target group of PLWs and schoolchildren, the JP also contributed partially to the data collection of Adolescent nutrition survey, which helped to further inform the country on the nutrition situation and needs of this important target group. The Project also contributed to the study on fill the nutrient gap – whereby secondary data was collected to better inform on nutrition situation within the country.

Output 1.14:

Discussions between 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. The school garden training at school-level by the ToT group also had to consider school holidays in August and December 2016 and had to work around the Grade 5 scholarship exams and the ordinary level examinations, thus limiting the time available to conduct training. Total completion of data entry was not completed and can be attributed to delays in distribution of computers and the insufficient quantity of computers provided. In addition a lack of human resources for data entry was an issue. Furthermore, climatic conditions, including the two monsoon seasons affected the implementation plan for establishing school gardens.

Output 1.13: Due to other activities of the provincial education staff, food and nutrition trainings for the pre-service and in-service teachers was an extremely challenging task, thus funds re-allocated to the Ministry of Education to conduct additional training.

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT

10. Describe key lessons learnt and best practices that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future joint programmes in this area

As per the findings of the JP evaluation, the following lessons learned were identified

- (i) Active and regular consultations with partners, both at national and provincial level was deemed essentials. M&E assistance could be sought from government officials within the districts given their wide and extensive network.
- (ii) The project helped to initiate conversation and dialogue on food fortification in general, and rice fortification in specific. This has led to concrete work plan which will be implemented beyond the Project timeline.
- (iii) The Project Evaluation noted that the Project Management Committee, as the guiding body of the Project, could be more active in decision-making. A perusal of the Minutes of PMC show that, whilst rich discussions have taken place on a subject, no clear decision has been made to help project implementation.
- (iv) To better strengthen the partnership and ownership of the Project by Government counterpart, consultation on the project design and activities should be done from on-set, at the time when project proposal is being developed. The Project Evaluated also noted that given the Project's experiences of delays of implementation by Government agencies, and taking into consideration that UN agencies will have to continue to work with the Government in future endeavours, there is a need to have formally agreed work-plans with Government agencies to ensure timely delivery of outputs.
- (v) Further, the Project initiation was delayed by Government changes, therefore, it would be important to find mechanisms to ensure that future project take this into consideration.
- (vi) There is a need to further strengthen collaboration of UN agency interventions – e.g. WFP supported School Meal Programme in North and FAO school gardens can be linked better.

11. Report on any new/innovative approaches which were delivered in the course of joint programme implementation

Through the JP, rice fortification initiative was introduced to Sri Lanka. Previously, the main focus of staple food fortification has been on wheat flour given the technological availability, cost-effectiveness and strong evidence on its efficacy. However, for rice fortification the debate had been in its infancy for a long time due limited understanding of technological advancement, safety, and lack of clear understanding on how this may impact acceptability during consumption. The Project has successfully stimulated evidence-generation and advanced the agenda on rice fortification significantly, which will pave the way forward for Sri Lanka towards having a comprehensive and well-articulated strategy for food fortification.

Through the project, importance of nutritious foods in canteens was highlighted and model canteens were developed in 50 schools with government funding for building constructions and JP nutrition promotion materials.

Further, school nutrition database was linked to payment of caterers for SMP (government programme – as a pilot) and data was leveraged for school insurance programme to be launched in Oct. 2017.

12. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation

a. Internal to the joint programme

Delays in receiving the approval from the External Resource Department interrupted a timely recruitment of JP staff and subsequent project implementation. The Recruitment of JP coordinator and FAO PM was finalized only in June 2015 though official start date was January 2015.

Delays occur in procurement processes, such as printing of school-based training material, impacted distribution of material at training sessions – material had to be provided later.

Lengthy procurement processes resulted in delays in getting fortified kernels into Sri Lanka, given that the specification required for the country is a new prototype – creating delays in identifying suppliers – resulted in interruption to the initiation of the pilot project.

b. External to the joint programme and mitigation actions

- a) While the change in government and administrative heads within the MoWCA during 2015 affected commencement of activities under the MoWCA, delays continue due to lack of commitment from the Children's Secretariat.
- b) Delays in the selection of the 1,500 pre-schools for targeting were experienced. The Director & staff of the Children's Secretariat explained that the delay in providing the list of pre-schools was due to:
 - 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.
 - Early Childhood Care officers are over-burdened with other activities, e.g. Poshana malla (nutritional packs distribution)

Both MoH and MoWCA are responsible for completing the documents, with MoH providing the technical inputs and MoWCA doing the distribution. As mitigation to the delays, FAO conducted many meetings with the MoWCA and the NSSL conducted meetings with all stakeholders to monitor the progress of activities.

- c) During month of December 2016 pre-schools teacher trainings could not be scheduled due to year-end concerts. With the extension to the project, the pre-school teacher trainings are going on according to the revised schedule
- d) 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 NNSSL during PMC and NSC meetings and at progress review meetings and a special meeting were arranged by NNSSL 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 Cooperation, as detailed above.

Mitigation have been successful and the activities are on track to be completed by the end of the programme.

- e) While the school feeding guideline was drafted in 2015, there was a delay in the artwork and typesetting for printing the document. To mitigate this and expedite the process, an external typesetter was contracted. The English translation has been completed and the Tamil translation is pending in June 2017.
- f) The development of the nutrition messages for different age groups was slightly delayed, as the working group tasked with drafting the messages was late in providing their inputs by the agreed date due to other commitments. As mitigation, the FAO consultant contributed to conducting the review of the nutrition messages.
- g) On the PLW survey, Vitamin A and urine iodine sample analysis was delayed due to lack of technical staff in the MRI lab. Data clearance and compiling process also dragged unexpectedly due to some issues with the data quality. Progress review meetings were held every month to discuss the issues and to decide the remedial actions.
- h) On the school survey, after a late commencement in July 2016, the survey took three months to complete owing to delays due to exams and school holidays. Further, limited laboratory capacity for analyzing the urine iodine samples at MRI delayed data dissemination.
- i) The final report publication for both PLW and school children were delayed due to time taken to complete the data analysis and report writing, given the limited human resources within MRI. WFP followed up on the progress closely and provided technical input in to the drafting of the reports. The PLW reports were finally printed and disseminated in August 2017 and the schoolchildren survey was published in September 2017.
- j) With the extended time required for obtaining the approval for the programme and budget revisions, and the subsequent deferral in receiving the second tranche of funds (due mainly to local process constraints), the release of the purchase orders for the necessary fortificants and fortification equipment was somewhat delayed. As a mitigation, NFPB agreed to use their existing equipment to blend and pack the fortified rice for the pilot study, shifting to the new equipment when it arrives.

- k) Due to the complex procurement of the fortified rice kernels (FRK) from China through the WFP Regional Bureau, the FRK arrived in country later than was initially expected. Through the multi-sectoral collaboration of the Government of Sri Lanka, a smooth customs clearance process for the imported FRK was ensured.
- l) The social marketing strategy development was held off given the direction of rice fortification initiative was unclear. Based on the findings of the landscape analysis it was revealed that although there is high opportunity for rice fortification in the country, the complexity is equally high due to large number of rice mills in the country, lack of regulatory framework for food fortification and lack of consensus on the entry point to scale up rice fortification in the country. However, the national workshop held in March 2017 allowed for this discussion to take place and decisions were taken to adopt a voluntary fortification framework for rice as well as to make a concerted effort to introduce it through social safety net. Based on these decisions, social marketing strategy could then be developed. Due to various delays and pressing priorities, a draft social marketing strategy was developed in September 2017. A comprehensive strategy will be developed by a qualified partner following the closure of the JP, with WFP funds as a follow on to this important step.
- m) Following the consultative policy dialogue organized by the Nutrition Division (ND), MoH, concerns were raised within the Ministry, including the recruitment of a private firm to conduct the review of a national policy. Finally, it was agreed that ND, MoH will lead the process and an external party will be selected to conduct the policy review through an open and competitive bidding process. This clarification caused some delays in the process until the Secretary, MoH agreed that there is no issue in ND recruiting a private entity to conduct the review. Accordingly, WFP transferred the fund to the MoH to conduct the policy review process with the consulting company that had already been selected. In addition, there have been a few delays in signing the contract due to changes in the Human Resources within the Ministry, for instance, the head of ND and the Secretary of Health who were taking lead in the process have both recently retired. It is expected that the signing of the agreement will be completed by the first week of June. In Sept. 2017, the consulting firm conducting the policy review requested a further extension of one month to complete the report. As the MoH is handling the contract, they agreed to the extension. WFP is following up to ensure that this target is met even though the deadline was extended beyond the formal operational closure of the SDGF JP.

13. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:

- a) Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results

Since the commencement of the JP coincided with the change in government and national administration in January 2015, 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. Following, the installation of new national-level administrators and clarification of the roles, which took many months, NNSSL became re-engaged in the SDGF JP and provides an instrumental role in the oversight and collaboration of the multi-sectoral

ministries and the two UN agencies in following up on the progress and addressing challenges and issues arising in the implementation of the programme.

In addition to the 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. While meetings on the JP by NNSSL have not been as regular in the last year of the JP, activities are continuing without hindrance due to the great momentum that was built up in the peak period of the programme, with NNSSL monitoring progress at their other coordination meetings and over the phone.

Further, the MoH established TAG also meets regularly to review progress on food fortification and provide guidance/advice for remedial actions.

b) Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability

Each of the four ministries (MoH, MoAg, MoE, and MoWCA) work in close collaboration with WFP and FAO and with each other as necessary in implementing the activities of the project. For example, MoH follows up on JP activities with WFP participation through updates at their 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. The supplier for the fortified rice kernels (FRK) produced the kernels per requirements of MoH and a multi-sectoral approach with the collaboration of the MoNPEA, MoAg, MoH, MoEd, and NNSSL is employed together with sub-national/regional government officers and academia to see the pilot study through.

c) Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data

WFP supported the Nutrition Coordination Division (NCD) 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 in the Nuwara Eliya district, with 72 participants, including 49 women and 23 men. To take stock of the progress, a meeting was organized in Nuwara Eliya in December 2016, with 59 participants (19 female and 31 male). Based on the lessons learned from the first phase of implementation in Nuwara Eliya, WFP assisted the Ministry of Health to conduct meetings in 12 other districts, namely: Anuradhapura, Polonaruwa, Kandy, Batticaloa, Matale, Kegalle, Ampara, Trincomalee, Kilinochchi, Jaffna, Mullathivu, and Vavuniya between January and August 2017, which involved 378 government personnel (195 female and 4183 male) from various sectors, including, agriculture, poverty reduction, and other departments); In September 2017, the government organized an end-user training on the nutrition surveillance system for 50 (17 female and 33 male) participants.

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. Two follow up trainings were conducted for data entry operators with a total of 68 participants (50 male and 18 female) in May 2016.

d) To what extent was the mid-term evaluation (if any) useful to the joint programme?

Not applicable

14. Describe and assess how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed:

a. Improve the sustainability of the joint programme

FAO efforts on Training of Trainers and of teachers and educators of both school children and pre-school children and parents through development, printing, and circulation of many comprehensive manuals, guidelines, and training documents ensures that nutrition is embedded within the education system and teaching methods. In addition building government capacities through existing education zonal mechanism sets a precedence for communities, pre-school and school systems to be more engaged in integrating nutrition in schools and homes. Further, the guidelines, technical materials, school gardens learning tool (guidance book), and the database have been initiated through the MoEd and/or MoWCA with the multi-sectoral consultations of MoH and MoAg and the oversight of the National Nutrition Secretariat, thereby ensuring national ownership and commitment of the government in sustaining these activities. In addition, approximately 5,000 copies of each document were made for distribution to training participants and further distribution to relevant personnel who did not directly receive the training through the the JP.

These materials were also provided to NNSSL to be used at the training programmes conducted by them and to the relevant ministries in hard and soft copies for future use, ensuring long-term utilization of the nutrition information products developed through the project.

b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme

All school and community based training activities and corresponding content, learning and teaching material can be replicated within a wider network of the school system.

All soft copies of material have been shared with relevant ministry and NNSSL for printing and further training and information and dissemination.

Equipment provided to NFPB for blending, producing, packaging, and storing fortified rice. This facility will serve as a model and national reference point for rice fortification.

c. Providing information to beneficiaries/rights holders

Most beneficiaries are government officials who received all information through the trainings (pre-school and school teachers and ECCD officers, and other education officials etc.). The material provided to principals, teachers should be available within the school for classroom activities or reference in the library.

15. Report on the scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components

a. To what extent has, the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?

- Information from baseline nutrition surveys inform review of national nutrition policy and targeted interventions of the MSAPN.
- The school nutrition database can be further scaled-up to integrate additional information and it can be enhanced to provide more rigorous analysis of the nutrition status of school children. Any reporting and analysis as a result of the system can be used to inform decision making at health authorities, education institutions (including the ministry), state agriculture institutions that are linking nutrition to its food security agenda and other development oriented stakeholders.
- Results of the acceptability trial for fortified rice and the report of the landscape analysis can be used to create enabling environment for scale up rice fortification through encouraging private sector to involve with fortified rice production and make consumer demand creation.
- Foreign exchange missions to India and Bangladesh for rice fortification help to bring global experiences on technology transfer for producing fortified rice and for policy makers to create supportive policy environment scale up rice fortification.

b. Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken

Project proposal development for scaling up activities already underway with FAO, WFP, and UNICEF. The proposal is developed based on the experience of the JP.

With funding from private sector, rice fortification pilot project is being initiated in Sri Lanka to use fortified rice within school feeding programme. The project will provide fortified to schools in Anuradhapura for a period of one year to try and establishing feasibility of provided fortified rice through the Government social safety net programme.

In addition, WFP continues to support Thripasha production and in 2018, food technologist will visit Sri Lanka to continue follow up on actions/recommendations provided as a part of JP.

Further, the MoH continues to work on the update of nutrition policy, and in July 2018 the process of policy updates based on the findings of the policy review will be initiated.

MoH continues to work actively on national nutrition surveillance system to further develop and scale up the system island-wide.

c. Describe the joint programme exit strategy and asses how it has improved the sustainability of the joint programme

As the activities were anyway integrated into ministry action plans, the activities will continue or be improved through government funding, ensuring sustainability of the JP.

Closure workshop was held to inform all stakeholders of programme activities and encourage sustainability.

All education training material, related nutrition information systems, teaching methods and nutrition approaches introduced and established through the MoEd and MoWCA are now part of its existing education provincial and zonal mechanisms.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

SDG Fund Allocation

1. Total SDG Fund allocation US\$:

UN Agency	SDG-F Funds (USD)			
	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed as end of Project	Total funds disbursed as end of Project
WFP	749,871	749,871		749,871
FAO	749,858	749,858		749,858
Name of Agency	-	-	-	-
Name of Agency	-	-	-	-
Total	1,499,729	1,499,729		1,499,729

Matching Funds Allocation

2. Total matching funds US\$:

Source	Matching funds			
	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date (September 30, 2017)	Total funds disbursed to date (September 30, 2017)
Government of Sri Lanka	1,368,752	1,368,752	-	1,368,752
WFP	71,728	71,728	-	71,728
UNICEF	126,371	126,371	-	126,371
Name of source				
Name of source				
Total	1,566,851	1,566,851	-	1,566,851

b. Explain any outstanding balances or variances with the original budget

N/A

V. OTHER COMMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

VI. CERTIFICATION ON OPERATIONAL CLOSURE OF THE PROJECT

By signing, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNO) certify that the project has been operationally completed.

PUNO	NAME	TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Ms Nina Brandstrup	FAO Representative for Sri Lanka and Maldives		13 July 2018
World Food Programme of the United Nations	Ms. Brenda Barton	WFP Representative		3 July 2018

VII. ANNEXES

1. List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme

	Title	Type of document	Author	Place & date of Issue	Number of pages
1	Manual of Instructions on School canteens	Booklet/	Ministry of Education	2016 Colombo	37
2	Setting up running a school garden-FAO Publication-Sinhala & Tamil Translation	Book	Translator- Dr. Iresha Mendis Ms. Brasathe	2015 Colombo	292
3	Nutrition Guideline for Pre-Schools- Sinhala Tamil Translator	Booklet	Prof. C. Lliyanage Dr. Yoga	2015 Colombo 2016 Colombo	44 44
4	School Garden Supplementary –Sinhala Tamil Translation	Book	Ministry of Education Murthee	2017 Colombo	80
5	Nutrition Education in Primary Schools- FAO Publication-Translation	Book through CD	Translator Dr.Manjula Hettiarachchi	2016 Colombo	511
6	Nutrition- Manual for Pre School teachers	Book	Ministry of Health	2017 Colombo	125
7	Nutrition Manual for Pre-School Children 's parents	Book	Ministry of Health	2017 Colombo	35
8	Nutrition activity book for Pre School Children	Book	Ministry of Health	2017 Colombo	35
9	Manual of Instructions on School feeding guideline	Book	Ministry of Education	2017 Colombo	72
1	Primary & Secondary Education supplementary	Book	Ministry of Education	2017 Colombo	55
1	Re- Print of 04 leaflets (Iodine, Iron, Vitamin A & Good Nutrition for healthy nation)	Leaflets	MoH	2016 Colombo	
1	Re- Print of 04 posters (Fruits & vegetables, Water, Benefits of physical activities, Food Pyramid)	Posters	MoH	2016 Colombo	
1	Toxin free leaflets-09 types	Leaflets	MoE	2016 Colombo	
1	Note book- reprint of Good Nutrition	Book	USAID book	2016 Colombo	42

2. List all communication products created by the joint programme

Through its activities, the JP has produced a number of communications materials, including flyers/leaflets, banners, news stories, dramas, manuals, and guidance documents pertaining to nutrition promotion in line with the objectives of the programme. As detailed above, FAO outputs involve the development of many products for nutrition promotion and WFP is working towards the publication of surveys, analyses, and studies for evidence-based decision-making.

In addition to the products previously shared by the JP, FAO & WFP produced the following publications during this reporting period:

- A full media campaign was conducted to promote school gardens and nutrition. The campaign was launched with the distribution ceremony held for the gardening tools issued to schools through this JP. Articles were published in 13 newspapers (6 English; 3 Sinhala; and 4 Tamil) and one magazine (in English). Seven news websites and six online newspapers also ran the articles. In addition, five television stations and ten radio stations broadcast information on the campaign.
- A few links to the articles are provided below for ease of reference.
- http://www.colombopage.com/archive_17A/Jul10_1499687823CH.php
- <http://www.lankabusinessonline.com/school-gardens-promoted-by-fao-and-sri-lankas-education-ministry/>
- <http://www.dailymirror.lk/article/FAO-and-the-Ministry-of-Education-support-school-garden-initiative-for-better-nutrition-in-Sri-Lanka-132514.html>
FAO also highlighted their efforts in nutrition conducted by the JP at a regional workshop in Bangkok in August 2017 and presented a case study accessible at the following link:
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/log2lmirkxt1cbb/Nutrition%20in%20SL%20case%20study.docx?dl=0>
- An article on the south-south cooperation initiatives undertaken on food fortification was only published in WFP communities page at the following link:
- <https://communities.wfp.org/post/sri-lankan-tale-lessons-nutritious-foods-bangladesh-india-and-rwanda>
Short videos on the rice fortification pilot study are available at the following links:
- https://www.dropbox.com/s/zfi3pj2lwev8pl3/Rice%20Fortification_Acceptability.mp4?dl=0
- https://www.dropbox.com/s/abq3huofazc0y6y/Rice%20Fortification_Processing_Video%20Clip_July%202017_SM_V2.mp4?dl=0
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Vyw4xeKs8&feature=youtu.be>

Please also see the final deliverable documents.

3. Minutes of the final review meeting of the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee
4. Final evaluation report
5. M&E framework with update final values of indicators

Performance Monitoring Framework

Please, provide an **updated Performance Monitoring Framework**.

Please, note the **SDG-F required the JPs to develop a quality baseline data during the inception phase**, which will be crucial for the analysis of the JP impact.

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved						
From Annual Work Plan and Budget			From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
JP Output 1.1: Understanding the link between health, food security, food consumption and micronutrient deficiencies for the target group of PLWs and schoolchildren	<p>Indicator: Health, and nutrition food security surveillance indicators, Infrastructure and capacities at national level developed</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey on PLWs is completed Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey on school children is completed Two reports of integrated food and nutrition baseline survey is produced one for PLW and one for school children Two reports of integrated food and nutrition baseline surveys of PLW and School Children are printed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey data collection on 14,762 PLW is completed as of Nov. 2016 and the preliminary data was disseminated in June 2016. Integrated food and nutrition baseline survey data collection on 8,791 school children from 262 schools commenced in July 2016 and was completed in Sept. 2016 Preliminary results of the school children were disseminated in November 2016 Reports of the PLW baseline survey and School surveys are being prepared for publication. The PLW report is expected in May 2017 and the schoolchildren report shortly thereafter. 	MRI baseline survey reports	MRI-conducted baseline surveys among PLW and school children	Once	NNSSL in collaboration with WFP, MRI, UNICEF and other stakeholders	No integrated analyses have been done; so no baseline data is available These surveys will be the baselines for the country.	1,700

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved						
From Annual Work Plan and Budget			From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
<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, health centres and/or schools)</p>	<p>Indicator: No. of school children and households fed according to acceptable Diet Intervention models for the roll-out of fortified food commodities developed and tested Number of school children and households benefitting from the pilot of the fortified food commodities.</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortified foods for the pilot study is procured The mechanism of the sampling and distribution of the pilot study sites is finalized The development of methodology, sample frame, TORs and tools for 1 pilot study is completed Distribution of fortified rice through selected schools and households is completed Report of the rice fortification pilot programme is printed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the methodology, sample frame, ToRs, and tools for 1 pilot study was finalized by the research institution in collaboration with the TAG. Procurement of rice and fortified kernels for the pilot study in the two districts was completed in October 2016; procurement of new equipment for blending, packaging, and storing the fortified rice was completed in January 2017. The mechanism for sampling and distribution of pilot study sites was finalized by the research institution selected to conduct the pilot study in Moneragala and Kandy The Pilot programme in Moneragala district was completed in March 2017. Fortified rice was distributed among 1,200 children in 30 schools and 1,062 adults and their households for the pilot study in Moneragala The pilot study in Kandy, which will target another 1,200 school children and 1,000 adults and 	Reports of landscape analysis and pilot programme	Through landscape analysis (output 1.3) and results of pilot study	Once	NNSSL in collaboration with MOH, MoAg (NFPB), and WFP	No comprehensive cost efficient and effectiveness studies available for fortified food commodities. The pilot will be the baseline for the country. Surveys to be completed by December 2016.	25,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
		households is expected to be completed in July 2017. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reports of the pilot programme are expected to be available in September 2017. 						
JP Output 1.3: Review of the capacity for the in-country production of fortified rice	<p>Indicator: Landscape analysis and additional requirements report on in country production capacity of fortified rice completed</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape analysis of the current fortification efforts undertaken by government, private sector civil society up to grass root–community level is completed Analysis of current situation, changes and gaps completed and road maps for possible increased capacity development agreed upon by all stakeholders including private and civil society is completed The optimization of the production of fortified foods is done through the best practices from other countries The optimization of the production of fortified foods is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report of the landscape analysis for the in-country production of fortified rice is under review by WFP and TAG and is expected to be finalized by August 2017. A multi-stakeholder workshop on rice fortification was conducted in March 2017. The meeting brought together delegates from India and experts from the WFP Country Office in Bangladesh and Regional Bureau in Bangkok; and the Food Fortification Initiative to share food fortification experiences and best practices from the country-, regional-, and global- levels. Linked to the pilot study and potential scale up beyond, technical and logistical capacity support was provided to National 	<p>Landscape analysis report</p> <p>Fortification technical advisory group (TAG) minutes</p>	Through a landscape analysis	Once	NNSSL in collaboration with MOH, MOAg, WFP	No baseline study available for rice fortification. Landscape analysis will serve as a baseline situation analysis.	3,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
	<p>done through technology transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type and size of packaging and pricing of fortified foods is done based on consumer review which will allow to scale up Social media campaign to raise awareness is designed 	<p>Food Promotion Board for producing fortified rice by providing necessary factory equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SoP for fortified rice blending process was finalized with inputs from TAG members. Further, technical support will be provided to NFPB to leverage them as the model rice fortification center for Sri Lanka. The type and size of packaging for the pilot study was based on analysis and recommendation of the research institution, with endorsement of the TAG. The call for Expression of Interest from marketing firms will be released by mid-June 2017 and the strategy is expected by Sept. 2017 						
<p>JP Output 1.4: Strengthening advocacy for use of fortified locally produced nutritious foods</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy plan available National guidelines for food fortification established <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current ongoing advocacy national initiatives from both the government, private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the support of WFP, MoH has developed policy directions for food fortification and is with government for next steps. NNSSL conducts regular meetings on the MSAPN Through the rice fortification pilot study, 	Draft policy directives	Consultative meetings with stakeholders	Ongoing	NNSSL in collaboration with MoH and WFP	-	2,500

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
	<p>sector and by community organizations, women's clubs and other civil society organizations are reviewed and supported</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy meetings, national technical working groups for the MSAP-N in addition to the national, regional and district sub-committees are conducted and participated Community participation is included in the marketing strategies and policy decisions on packaging, marketing and key persuasive messages is ensured and supported 	<p>community advocacy by way of participation in the acceptability trials of 1,062 households in each of two districts will be studied and analyzed through the pilot programme to inform scale up decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government, private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders participated participate in the national fortification workshop held in March 2017. As an outcome of the workshop, it was agreed that voluntary rice fortification and social safety net mechanisms will be the approach for scaling up rice fortification. As the next step to formalize the approach, a Cabinet paper will be submitted by the Ministry of Health to get the government endorsement. 						
<p>JP Output 1.5: Increased awareness of the inter-linkage of health, and nutrition food security as a national</p>	<p>Indicator: Capacity strengthening for the collection, analysis and use of gender disaggregated data relating to food, health and nutrition No. of joint decisions taken by government institutions linked</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP has developed a Cost of Diet Analysis and a Food Security Atlas in collaboration with HARTI, MoAg. These documents serve as complementary tools for linking health, nutrition, and food security 	Minutes of the national MSAPN meetings at national and	Official reports from the different ministries, budget speech documents	Yearly and Ad hoc reports	NNSSL in collaboration with participating agencies and government counterparts	Current policies have insufficient focus on the inter-linkage of health, nutrition,	0

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
development priority at all levels	<p>to health, and nutrition food security.</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing knowledge data sources and information systems of the inter-linkage of health, and nutrition food security by gender and target group were reviewed and supported • Stakeholders meetings addressing identified challenges and ground level success-stories were participated • Integrated analysis methodologies including the use and generation of gender disaggregated data is developed and supported 	<p>data at national level and can be leveraged for building capacity for developing an integrated data system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-sector stakeholder workshop was held in February 2016 to review the current indicators, including gender disaggregated data, and revise the reporting structure of the of the existing national nutrition surveillance system. • A six-month pilot study on the revised data collection tools was completed in Nuwara Eliya in Dec. 2016 and the results are being used to scale up the system across the country • Between Jan. and Mar. 2017, consultative meetings to sensitize multi-sector government stakeholders at 6 districts were conducted and the remaining 18 districts will take place by Sept. 2017. • WFP provided financial and technical assistance to develop communication materials with nutrition messages to mark the government's designated 	<p>District level</p> <p>Minutes of the technical advisory group discussions</p> <p>Minutes of the SUN -</p>	<p>and others, clearly detailing the inter linkage of the 3 sectors and multi-sector approach to tackle malnutrition</p>			<p>food security and health issues</p>	

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
		<p>nutrition month – June 2016 and 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To upgrade the existing Cost of Diet tool to be more nutrition friendly, WFP is providing support to MRI, HARTI and the Department of Census and statistic to carry out a Fill the Nutrient Gap study in May 2017 to inform the gaps in the policy and practices in the country. 						
<p>JP Output 1.6: Agreement reached that an integrated food, health and nutrition policy would assist in achieving zero hunger and reduce poverty</p>	<p>Indicator: No. of joint decisions taken by government institutions linked to zero hunger, and the integrated aspects of food, health and nutrition security</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security is supported Experience and best practices to identify and materialize mechanisms for increased collaboration among communities, food producers and with national governments and donor agencies to ensure increase that and integrated approach would assist in achieving zero hunger is shared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With WFP support, MoH will review the National Nutrition Policy to provide recommendations for the impending update, integrating food security, health and nutrition. A consultative workshop with all relevant stakeholders was held in July 2016 to develop a road map for the policy review process. A technical expert committee, including WFP, was appointed by the Ministry of Health to select an appropriate consultant / company to carry out the review and to provide guidance to the review process. 	National Nutrition Policy to be revised; Updated MSAPN; Government circulars and directives	Advocacy for the development of an integrated food security and nutrition policy	Once	NNSSL in collaboration with MoH and WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Nutrition Policy MSAP-N Draft food security policy 	0

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The baseline surveys results advocate for the formulation of an agreement that integrated food, health and nutrition policy would assist in achieving zero hunger and reduce poverty were reviewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultancy firm has been selected by the Ministry of Health through open and competitive selection process to do the review. The review process is expected to be completed by July 2017. 						
JP Output 1.7: Increased availability of local produced fortified food commodities for the general public	<p>Indicator: % increase in locally produced fortified nutritious food available for the general public % of new guidelines established to regularize fortification</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stronger coordination among the health, industry, trade, transport, agriculture and education sectors at all levels is advocated Ensured increase production of fortified food is achieved by providing experience to identify mechanisms for increased collaboration among food producers and with national governments and donor agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the TAG, landscape analysis, and pilot study, WFP regularly supports the multi-sectoral collaboration between health, agriculture, education, economic affairs ministries and the Presidential Secretariat on moving forward with rice fortification WFP provided recommendations through the mission of an WFP food technologist from headquarters in May 2016 to improve the quality of locally produced fortified foods (Thriposha). WFP supported an assessment of the Thriposha supply chain with the service of international expert. The report is being finalized 	Report of the International Food Technologist; MOT; and ITI reports	Technical support provided based on findings/requirements established under output 3	Adhoc based on specific requests from government and/or from private community/grassroots level	NNSSL in collaboration with WFP, MoAg, private sector and local communities	Currently only standards for iodized salt guidelines exist All salt in Sri Lanka is 100% fortified with iodine. Other fortified foods: Currently several uncoordinated trials ongoing and limited products (Thriposha, Mauposha, others) are available through the	2,500

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
		and is expected in June 2017.					health system	
JP Output 1.8 Minimum standards/guidelines with health and nutrition component implemented for improved levels of nutrition in pre-school children	Indicator: % of pre-schools implementing the minimum standards/guidelines with updated nutrition component Target: • Pre-school minimum standards/guidelines with health and nutrition component developed and introduced to 1,500 pre-schools for nutrition inclusive implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A working group was formed in March 2016 comprising the Children's Secretariat, MoH Nutrition Coordination Division and FAO Nutrition Consultant and contents of the manuals was finalized; • Pre-Schools guidelines with health and nutrition component developed and introduced to 1,142 pre-schools teachers from as many schools. The remaining 358 pre-schools (teachers) will be trained by July 2017. 	MoWCA/Children's Secretariat Planning Division, the District and Divisional Early Childhood Care and Development Services (ECCD), Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS), MoH, MoEd offices and other related institutions	Existing data collection, national surveys and sample surveys	July 2016 December 2016	Focal points at NNSSL in collaboration with FAO and MoWCA	Baseline 13,500 pre-schools (this is the total number of registered pre-schools in the country which includes those that may not be adhering to minimum standards currently)	6,000
JP Output 1.9 Nutrition promotion to pre-school children and communities (parental programmes)	Indicator: % of pre-schools implementing the updated module on nutrition % of community organizations/parental societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,500 pre-schools have been identified and trainings for pre-schools teachers & community awareness have been scheduled from August 2016 until June 2017. 	Public Health Institutions, District Medical Officer (DMO),	Existing data collection national surveys, focus group discussions	July 2016 December 2016	Focal points at NNSSL in collaboration with FAO and MoWCA and MoH (Nutrition	Baseline 13,500 pre-schools community organizations/parental societies	30,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
enhanced for improved nutrition levels of children in schools and at household level	<p>empowered to participate in updated nutrition promotion</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module on nutrition promotion and supplementary materials introduced to 1500 pre-schools for improved nutrition in pre-school children • 1500 teachers trained on nutrition promotion for children and 250 TOTs (ECCD, WDO, others) trained on community empowerment • Nutrition promotion and supplementary materials introduced to 1250 community organizations/parental societies • 5-6 supplementary materials developed to enhance nutrition promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,142 pre-schools have been trained as of end April 2017. The remaining 358 pre-schools (teachers) will be trained by July 2017. • Nutrition module for teachers; and supplementary materials for parents were completed in February 2017 in both Sinhala and Tamil languages and have been submitted to the printer and expected to be distributed in August 2017. • The children's activity book has been prepared in Sinhala and Tamil is expected to be completed by June 2017, following finalization of the drawings. 4 leaflets and 4 posters developed by MoH were re-printed in Sinhalese language in August 2016 and the Tamil translations were also completed. The leaflets and posters were distributed to 1,400 pre-schools. 	Pre-school administrators /teachers, community organizations	and sample surveys		Coordination Division)	currently implementing nutrition activities not established (available June 2015)	
JP Output 1.10 Pre-school meals enhanced in nutritional value to	Indicator: % of pre-schools implementing the new guidelines for meals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,142 pre-schools have been trained as of end April 2017. The remaining 	MoWCA/Children's Secretariat Planning	Existing data collection, national	July 2016 December 2016	Focal points at NNSSL in collaboration with FAO and	Baseline 13,500 pre-schools (this is the total)	18,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
improve nutrition levels of pre-school children	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines introduced to 1500 pre-schools to improve nutritional value of meals in schools 1500 pre-schools teachers trained in implementation of guidelines 	358 pre-schools (teachers) will be trained by July 2017. This is conducted together with the activities under Outputs 1.8 and 1.9	Division, the District and Divisional Early Childhood Care and Development Services (ECCD), Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS), MoH, MoEd offices and other related institutions)	surveys and sample surveys		MoWCA and MoH	number of registered pre-schools in the country which includes those that may not be implementing guidelines currently)	
<p>JP Output 1.11 School feeding policy developed to implement a comprehensive guideline for school feeding inclusive of healthy practices</p>	<p>Indicator: Policy document based on comprehensive guideline introduced for cabinet approval</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive guideline for school feeding/food consumption inclusive of healthy practices introduced in 10,000 schools in support of new school feeding policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School canteen circular was updated and the school canteen guideline was revised and distributed to 10,000 schools. School feeding guideline was drafted and validated by end Nov. 2016. Translation from Sinhala to Tamil languages is ongoing; English is completed; and all printing 	MoEd – Education Services	Consultation with MoEd – School Health and Nutrition Branch	December 2015	Focal points at NNSSL in collaboration with FAO and MoEd	Numerous school feeding guidelines exist however no consolidated /comprehensive guideline/policy document exists	0

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2 types of publications/ technical materials produced to implement guidelines 	and distribution expected by August 2017.						
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	Indicator: Number of schools implementing an electronic school based nutrition information system for analysis of nutrition status of children Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition information system established and introduced in 10,000 schools to analyze and address the nutrition situation in school children 106 (9 provincial level and 97 zone level) education specialists and teachers trained to have better awareness on addressing nutrition issues of children in the school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic school information for all 10,000 schools has been entered into the database system and approximately 73% of all student's information has been entered as of end Oct. 2016. Between November 2016 and April 2017, approximately 78% of all student's information has been entered pertaining to 2016 and 10% of information pertaining to 2017. 408 officials trained on data entry island-wide. A new option in the database, being piloted in the Uva Province, is for MoEd to transfer funds online to suppliers for the government school feeding programme. 	MoEd School Health and Nutrition Branch, Public Health Inspector and Ministry of Health	Information collected through the provincial level and zonal health and nutrition coordinators, under the direction of the Assistant/D eputy. Director Education Health and Nutrition	Sept. 2016	Focal points at NNSSL in collaboration with FAO and MoEd	Baseline School based nutrition information on children cannot be currently analyzed based on existing hard copy formats and due to the lack of information sharing with schools (currently there are no schools with nutrition information systems)	30,000
JP Output 1.13 Technical capacity developed to further enhance the inclusion of food and nutrition in the pre-service	Indicator: Number of pre-service and in-service teachers trained with appropriate technical material and by trained education officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 142 teachers and 2,094 pre-services teachers (from 14 teacher training colleges) were trained on nutrition in 20 educational zones. 	MoE – Education Services School Health and	National level data collected by the MoEd – School Health and	June 2016	Focal points at NNSSL in collaboration with FAO and MoEd	Baseline 18 Colleges of Education 10 Teacher training Colleges (1 st - 2 nd years)	6,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs)	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved						
& in-service teacher education programmes	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 education officers trained for improved awareness on food and nutrition • 1-2 types of supporting technical material developed and produced to strengthen teacher education programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToT manual was developed for primary and secondary grades school nutrition education and will be published by July 2017. • As supplementary material, FAO Publication of “Nutrition Education in Primary Schools” – Volume I and II was translated to Sinhala and Tamil. This publication will be distributed via CD and the CD-writing process is ongoing and expected to be completed by end June 2017. 	Nutrition Branch	Nutrition Branch through provincial and zone-level coordinators of the Ministry of Education Services			Education specialists on school-level nutrition management -from 9 provincial level and 97 zone level institutions (the number of teachers to be provided during inception period)	
JP Output 1.14 School garden programme improved to increase nutrition levels of school children	<p>Indicator: % of schools implementing the new school garden programmes</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 types of nutritionally rich foods introduced in up to 6,000 schools to improve school garden products • School garden-based learning established as a learning tool in 10,000 schools • 500 education specialists trained to implement school-garden based learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of 2,250 school gardens are planned to commence in June 2017 after trainings and site evaluations are completed; tools are distributed; and seeds are available • 377 education specialists trained to implement school-garden based learning through 9 workshops (one for each province) were completed by mid-2016 • FAO Garden Tool translated into Sinhala and distributed among 6,000 	MoEd-Health and Nutrition Branch	National level data collected by the MoEd – School Health and Nutrition Branch and through provincial and zone-level health and nutrition coordinators	Dec 2016	Focal points at NNSSL in collaboration with FAO and MoEd	Baseline 10 000 primary and junior secondary schools (number of schools which have space for a school garden not established-information to be provided December 2015)	30,000

Expected Results (Outcomes & Outputs) From Annual Work Plan and Budget	Performance indicators		Data Sources	Collection methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Baseline	Budget
	Planned	Achieved	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	How often will it be obtained?	Responsible for M&E the result e.g. JP M&E officer	Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the JP	Specific budget for monitoring the results*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2 types of technical materials developed to facilitate school garden-based learning 	<p>schools in 7 provinces. Printing of Tamil translation was completed in Sept. 2016 and distribution to the 2 remaining provinces was done in Oct. 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A supplementary book on school gardening, developed by MoEd is being printed. The Tamil medium translation is expected to be completed by May 2017. Procurement of tools for school gardening has been initiated and are expected to be distributed among 2,250 schools in June 2017. (Tools include: mamoty, rake, bucket, digging fork, hand shovel, shovel, water can, hand sprayers, claw hammers, etc.) 						

- *Not to be confused with the activities budget