

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Comoros Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Signalling yet a further escalation of devastating climate shocks in Southern Africa, on 24 April, Cyclone Kenneth struck the Union of Comoros, an archipelago of volcanic islands between the eastern coast of Mozambique and north-western Madagascar. While Comoros is the third smallest African country, it is densely populated and nearly 25 percent of people live in extreme poverty. This proved to be a recipe for disaster when the Category 3 cyclone wreaked havoc on infrastructure and livelihoods, especially for farming families relying on smallholder agriculture. An estimated 185,000 people required emergency food assistance on the two of the three main islands, Grand Comore and Mohéli, according to a preliminary assessment by the Government and the UN Country Team, under the coordination of the Ministry of the Interior's Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile (DGSC). In subsequent assessments, a third island – Anjouan – was deemed to be in urgent need as well.

Considering the scale of devastation and mounting humanitarian needs, the Government of the Union of the Comoros officially requested international support from donor governments and the United Nations system on 29 April. While WFP did not have a presence in the country, it immediately launched a six-month Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) to provide food assistance and coordinate logistics services.

Due to limited funding, WFP prioritized some 33,000 of the most vulnerable people for food assistance in the worst affected municipalities, 64 percent of whom were women. The selection of these recipients was informed by two assessments - the first Government-led while the second conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP. In the first rapid assessment, the Government and UN agencies identified nearly 20 municipalities on Grand Comore and Mohéli that had suffered the greatest damage to food security, livelihoods and infrastructure. The more in-depth agriculture and food security assessment, conducted by FAO and WFP in May, identified additional vulnerable families, as well as those residing on the third island, Anjouan, to be severely food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance. Many were small-scale farmers.

For three months, WFP delivered a ration of rice, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for 33,108 people across the main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli – representing 18 percent of the initial planned number of recipients and taking into account available resources.

Working hand-in-hand with key national and international partners, including the DGSC, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Territorial Planning and Urban Development and other UN agencies, WFP sought to help prepare the Government to respond to climate shocks. In addition, WFP and FAO worked towards streamlined joint programming of humanitarian and development activities by ensuring that families who received WFP food assistance would also participate in FAO's livelihood support programme. WFP partnered with the Comoros Red Crescent (CoRC), which helped identify families in need of support and carry out the food distributions.

From the outset and increasingly towards the end of the operation, WFP focused on providing technical assistance to national disaster management agencies and local partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacities, including supply chain management, logistics coordination and food security analysis. WFP collaborated closely with the Centre des secours et de la protection civil (COSEP) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Territory Planning and Urban Development.

To ensure the development of an appropriate handover and exit strategy before the end of the LEO, WFP is working with the Government, other UN agencies and local partners, until May 2020, to ramp up capacity strengthening efforts and other coordination mechanisms, such as logistics and supply chain management.

33,108

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

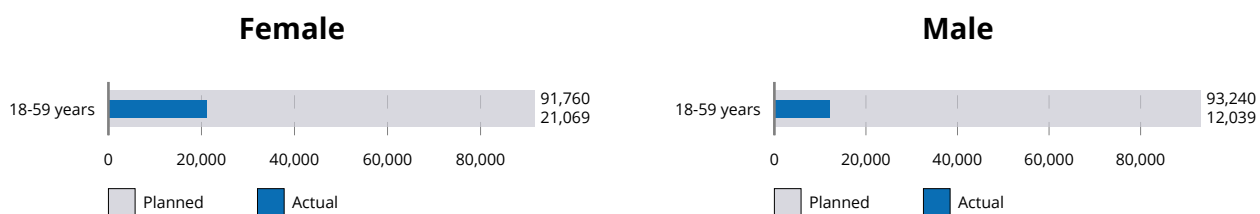


64% female

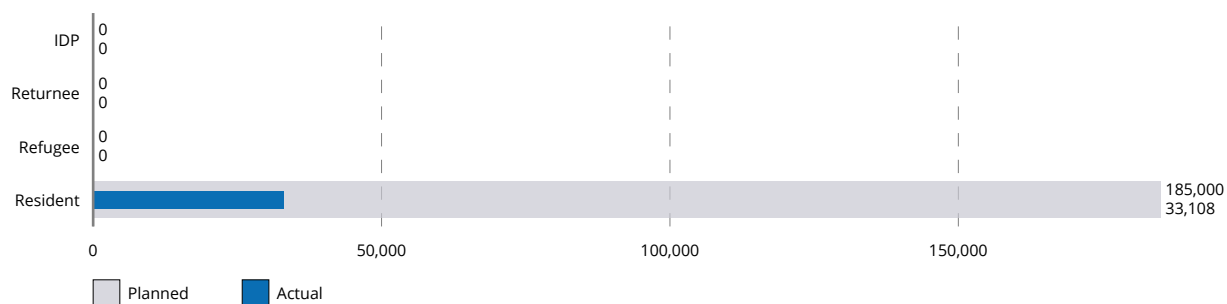


36% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

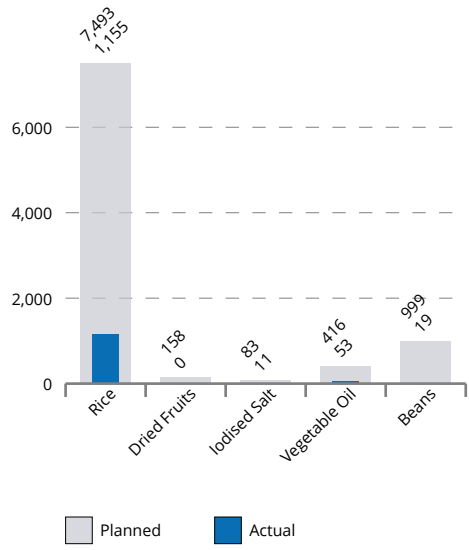


1,238 mt

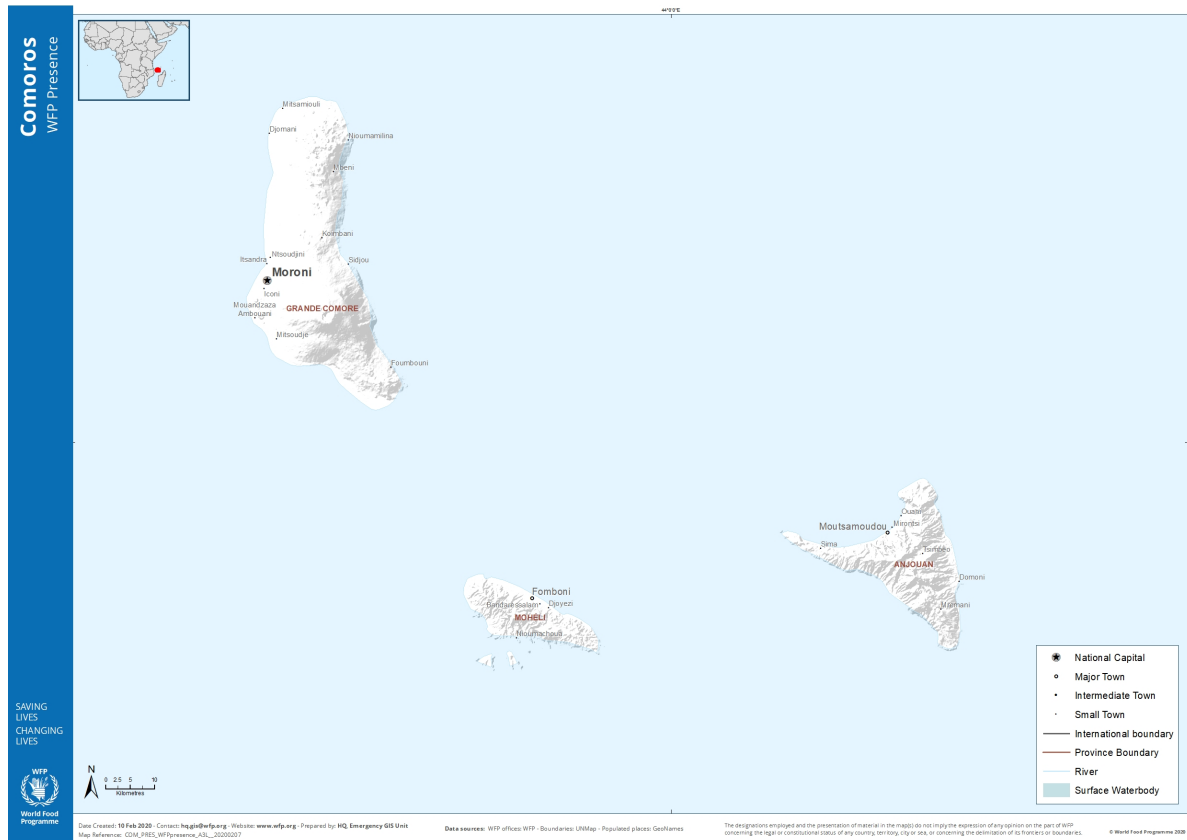
total actual food transferred in 2019

of 9,149 mt total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Context and Operations



The Union of the Comoros is an archipelago of three islands in the Indian Ocean, consisting of Grande Comore (1,025 km²), Anjouan (424 km²) and Mohéli (211 km²). Their combined population is estimated at 850,000 people.

With more than 50 percent of the Comorian labour force working in agriculture, the population is largely rural. Small family-owned farms produce food and cash crops. The sale of vanilla, cloves and ylang-ylang (a tree with medicinal properties) account for 90 percent of the country's export revenues, underscoring how crucial agriculture is to the economy. While agriculture and fisheries account for around 40 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country still imports roughly 70 percent of its food, including rice, the main staple.

Malnutrition rates are high. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, afflicts 31 percent of children under five years while wasting, or acute malnutrition, affects 11 percent. Only 10 percent of infants under six months are exclusively breastfed, which is well below the rate for most countries in the region. Some 6 percent aged between 6 and 23 months have a minimum acceptable diet.

While Comoros suffers from poverty and poor nutrition, limited natural resources and political instability, its vulnerability to natural disasters is particularly significant. In recent years, it has been hit by tropical storms, floods, and volcanic eruptions. However, Cyclone Kenneth dealt an especially hard blow.

Government-led assessments undertaken in the weeks following the cyclone indicated that the most affected sectors were agriculture, housing and infrastructure. Kenneth submerged large swathes of fields growing staple and cash crops, destroyed some 5,000 houses and severely damaged 7,000 others, leaving about 20,000 people displaced. Electricity lines came down and nearly 100 potable water facilities, pumping stations, classrooms and health facilities were rendered unusable. The World Bank estimated losses of up to USD 177 million and projected a decline in 2019 GDP growth from 3.1 percent to 1.8 percent.

Through a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO), WFP's Johannesburg-based Regional Bureau for Southern Africa and Indian Ocean States managed the crisis response, deploying key experts in resource management, programme design, procurement and logistics.

While FAO and WFP's agriculture and food security assessment helped determine the humanitarian needs and required logistics capacity, WFP's emergency response team worked closely with the Comorian National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of the Interior's Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile (DSGC), in charge of National Security and Civil Protection and the United Nations and other partners to maximize synergies and streamline the response.

The FAO-WFP assessment also helped to lay the foundation for the design of WFP's emergency intervention. In contribution to SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focused on meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of cyclone-affected populations through emergency food assistance. WFP delivered three-months of food rations to the most vulnerable communities. Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to provide operational support to humanitarian and development partners for the emergency response by working with national disaster management authorities and local partners. WFP strengthened the Government's capacity to coordinate the logistics response by sharing real-time operational information, augmenting emergency supply chain capabilities, developing transport plans and revising existing logistics procedures to increase cost efficiency and operational effectiveness.

CSP financial overview

Taking into account Government-led and FAO-WFP assessments of humanitarian needs, WFP identified 185,000 people to receive emergency food assistance for three months, as well as activities that would strengthen national supply chain response capacities. This needs-based plan had a cost of USD 8 million. Due to funding challenges and considering the scale of needs that Cyclone Kenneth caused in other countries, WFP only secured 19 percent - USD 1.53 million - of the total funding requirement for Comoros.

The biggest impact was on Strategic Outcome 1, meeting the basic food and nutrition needs of cyclone-affected populations through emergency food assistance. With 17 percent funding, WFP substantially scaled back the number of people it could support – from 185,000 to some 33,000. Strategic Outcome 2 to provide operational support to humanitarian and development partners for the emergency response by working with national disaster management authorities and local partners, fared better at 48 percent funding received.

With expenditures at USD 1.4 million, WFP used nearly all available contributions to the response, with the balance to be spent in 2020.

The USD 1.53 million received came from: a USD 1 million grant allocation from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC), an internal emergency funding window; USD 405,798 and USD 129,000 from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for urgent food assistance and logistics coordination, respectively. Using the SRAC allocation, WFP worked quickly to cover the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable cyclone-affected people, using locally procured food to provide the full three-month ration (July to September).

WFP extended the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) until May 2020, in order to continue providing technical assistance to the Government's National Disaster Management Agency (DGSC) and local partners, in particular the Comoros Red Crescent, to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacities.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,830,822	\$1,298,435	\$1,291,241	\$1,068,715

At the Government's request, WFP supported 33,108 cyclone-affected people with 1,231 metric tons (mt) of emergency food assistance, providing three months of rations to the most vulnerable in 20 municipalities on Grand Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli – Strategic Outcome 1.

Of the 185,000 total people affected in 'priority zone 1', areas where the majority of farming families suffered substantial crop losses, WFP prioritized the most food insecure. These zones included: Ngazidja, Bambao Yadjou, Bangaani, Cembenoi Lac Sale, Cembenoi Sada Djoulamlima, Djoumoichongo, Hamanvu, Isahari, Mbadani, Mboinkou, Mitsamiouli, Nioumagama, Nyuma Komo, Nyumamro Kibiani, Nyumamro Souheil, Oichili Yadjou, Pimba on Grand Comore; Moili Mjini on Moheli; and Moya, Sima and Vouani on Anjouan island. An FAO-WFP agriculture and food security assessment shortly after the cyclone noted that only 30 percent of residents in three of the worst affected prefectures, Mbadjini-Est, Mbadjini-Ouest and Mitsamiouli, representing nine out of the 20 municipalities that WFP supported, consumed more than one meal per day.

Whenever possible, WFP procures its food requirements locally and regionally, in order to support markets, reduce lead times and minimize transport costs. For this LEO, WFP was able to purchase all food assistance for Comoros locally. Together with the Comoros Red Cross (CoRC), local authorities and village committees, WFP identified the families who needed food assistance the most, following the cyclone. In order to select the recipients, WFP organized awareness raising sessions that included local authority representatives and village leaders. A Local Management Committee (LMC) was set up for each village, with a requirement that at least 50 percent of members be women. The LMCs were tasked with compiling an initial list of families, according to criteria set out by WFP. These included whether their home had been destroyed, if they had suffered significant crop or livestock losses and if they could meet their basic food needs. CoRC volunteers vetted the list produced by the local communities, ensuring that the households selected met the WFP criteria. CoRC then proceeded to register each family, collecting information such as the name of the head of household, their ID, phone number, gender, age and number of family members.

To ensure that CoRC staff were equipped to deliver the food assistance, WFP organized trainings followed by on-the-job mentoring for all volunteers involved in distributions and relevant logistics. Specifically, WFP conducted training sessions on warehouse and commodity management with 15 CoRC staff and volunteers. On the programme side, WFP provided training to some 50 CoRC supervisors and volunteers in Ngazidja, Anjouan and Moheli. The training sessions covered the roles and responsibilities of a WFP implementing partner, beneficiary identification and targeting based on vulnerability criteria, management of the distribution cycle and site organization, how to promote gender equality through humanitarian assistance, and the protection of people with specific needs.

In post-distribution monitoring, WFP determined that people were satisfied with how food distributions were organized. For example, 96 percent thought that they were implemented in a dignified manner, while 97 percent felt the distribution site was safe.

Strategic outcome 02

Humanitarian and development partners have access to technical support for emergency response

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$236,146	\$117,150	\$112,913	\$112,913

In the aftermath of the cyclone, many humanitarian actors responded to the needs alongside the Government and UN agencies. As a result, it was essential to enhance response coordination capacities within the Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile (DGSC). At the early stage of the response, WFP provided technical support focused on

information-sharing, supply chain and logistics management systems within the DGSC. The technical support sought to develop and strengthen skills and capabilities in logistics and supply chain management concepts and processes. This included review and standardization of existing logistics procedures, development of transport plans, and knowledge-sharing from previous emergency responses.

Activities undertaken during this period included rehabilitation of the main DGSC warehouse in Moroni, and the purchase of two mobile Wikihall warehouses (to increase the government's storage capacity), a generator and a mobile light tower unit, office furniture and telecommunications equipment for the DGSC situation room.

WFP provided DGSC logistics staff with on-the-job mentoring on warehouse management, food transport, and storage and handling. In addition, WFP organized three two-day trainings - one for each island - that covered the basics of transport, warehouse management, recipient targeting, and management of the food distribution cycle in Ngazidja, Anjouan and Moheli. More than 60 staff from DGSC, Government entities, UN agencies, CoRC and civil society organizations participated.

To enable more efficient operational planning, WFP completed a Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA) of the country. This provided critical up-to-date information on logistics infrastructure and services: port, airport, road and rail network capacities; storage facilities; handling procedures; labour rates; local transportation resources; energy and telecommunications; and other elements required for an emergency response. WFP worked closely with two dedicated DGSC staff on the LCA to ensure real-time updates and pave the way for the Government to manage it in the future.

WFP has extended the LEO for an additional six months, until May 2020, to continue the technical assistance to national disaster management agencies and local partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity including logistics coordination, supply chain management and food security analysis.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

While significant progress has been made in rolling out the Gender Policy updated in 2017, gender inequality and gender-based violence (GBV) remain a major obstacle to human development in Comoros. The country ranked 156 out of 189 countries on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index, which measures inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market. The devastating impact of Cyclone Kenneth on Comoros exposed women and children to even higher risks of GBV and discrimination, as livelihoods were destroyed or severely damaged.

In Comoros, WFP's emergency response contributed to gender equality and mitigated the risks of GBV. Pregnant and lactating women, households headed by women, people with disabilities and the elderly were granted a priority line to receive assistance first. As much as possible, WFP designated women to receive and pick up the food rations, serving as head of the household. In addition, the WFP team that deployed to Comoros had undergone training in protection against sexual exploitation and abuse.

Finally, WFP and FAO targeted the same people to strengthen impact and enable women to participate in income-generating activities.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Cyclone Kenneth's destruction fuelled a rise in sexual violence and migration, with women and girls most at risk.

To avoid potential protection risks, WFP ensured that the food assistance was distributed in village community centres during the day and close to the beneficiary's homes. WFP also shared behavior change messages on food security, nutrition and protection. Due to the short duration of humanitarian assistance, WFP was unable to gather comprehensive assessment data*.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP's Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) commitments are to facilitate the participation of affected people in WFP programmes by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation are informed by and reflect their views. WFP focused on three main areas: (i) the provision of accurate, timely and accessible information regarding food assistance; (ii) consulting affected people to get their views on all aspects of the programme; and (iii) the institution of appropriate complaints and feedback mechanisms.

In partnership with the Comoros Red Crescent (CoRC), WFP organized all distributions in accordance with local customs, providing opportunities for community members to ask questions or raise any concerns. This ensured a high degree of awareness and community participation by both women and men. The CoRC and WFP also identified volunteers to assist the elderly and others with difficulty in carrying their food home.

Local authorities and community leaders were informed in advance of any challenges with the assistance programme, such as potential distribution delays, and in turn, communicated the information to their communities. The CoRC communicated the food assistance entitlements to each family, explaining how the rations were calculated, based on family size. During post distribution monitoring, more than 85 percent of interviewed recipients had a full understanding of their entitlements, targeting criteria and the duration of assistance. The other 15 percent partially understood the information disseminated.

Focusing on engaging affected populations in the processes and decisions that affect their lives, WFP established a country-wide complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) to improve accountability to recipients and serve them more effectively. To this end, WFP introduced communication channels such as telephone hotlines to complement the traditional letter boxes and feedback through WFP and cooperating partner staff.



As demonstrated by 2019 post-distribution monitoring, most households were able to use CFMs, which generated valuable outcomes. For example, WFP was immediately notified when a WFP-contracted truck was forced by villagers to offload food assistance, including stocks for a nearby village. This allowed WFP to address the situation straightaway.

WFP also increased the frequency and effectiveness of its monitoring capacities, including questions on protection issues, ranging from awareness of complaint mechanisms to the negative impacts of paying illegal fees.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

As a small island developing state, Comoros is particularly vulnerable to changes in its environment. It hosts an estimated 443 inhabitants per square kilometer, which makes it the most densely populated, least developed, small island developing State. Competing demands from population growth and economic development threaten the environment and exacerbate the vulnerability of future generations.

Communities are at risk from rapid-onset disasters such as tropical cyclones, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but also slow-onset ones, like drought. The water, agriculture, health and infrastructure sectors are the most vulnerable. Increasingly unpredictable weather patterns, including severe decrease in rainfall, have led to soil erosion and widespread deforestation, as well as decreased crop yields.

In September 2019, at the request of the government, the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) partnership and WFP organized a mission to Moroni to facilitate a capacity and needs assessment. The government asked the mission to review the environmental impacts of the disaster on critical sectors, so as to inform prevention and preparedness measures. The exercise should contribute to increased resilience.

Data notes

Protection

*Due to the short timeframe of the response, the follow-up values serve as the baseline indicators

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	93,240	12,039	13%
	female	91,760	21,069	23%
	total	185,000	33,108	18%
By Age Group				
18-59 years	male	93,240	12,039	13%
	female	91,760	21,069	23%
	total	185,000	33,108	18%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	185,000	33,108	18%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	7,493	1,155	15%
Dried Fruits	158	0	0%
Iodised Salt	83	11	13%
Vegetable Oil	416	53	13%
Beans	999	19	2%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth	- Crisis Response						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 01	Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations							
Output A	Affected populations receive in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	9,166	21,069		
Male				9,314	12,039			
Total				18,480	33,108			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	9,149	1,238		

Strategic Outcome 02	Humanitarian and development partners have access to technical support for emergency response	- Crisis Response						
Activity 02	Provide technical assistance to national disaster management agencies and local partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity including logistics coordination, supply chain management and food security analysis.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Affected populations benefit from technical advice and coordinated support to national disaster management agencies and local partners to receive timely life-saving food assistance							
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	3		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Flood affected population; Comoros; Food	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	79 80.11 79.86		>90 >90 >90		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Flood affected population; Comoros; Food	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	97.79 95.53 96.93		>100 >100 >100		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Flood affected population; Comoros; Food	Act 01: Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	96.69 94.64 95.90		>100 >100 >100		

World Food Programme

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WFP food distribution on Grande Comore island

Annual Country Report

Comoros Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth
SO 2	Humanitarian and development partners have access to technical support for emergency response
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to national disaster management agencies and local partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity including logistics coordination, supply chain management and food security analysis.
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations

Annual Country Report

Comoros Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth	Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	7,830,822	1,298,435	1,291,241	1,068,715
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,830,822	1,298,435	1,291,241	1,068,715
5	Humanitarian and development partners have access to technical support for emergency response	Provide technical assistance to national disaster management agencies and local partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity including logistics coordination, supply chain management and food security analysis.	236,146	117,150	112,913	112,913
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			236,146	117,150	112,913	112,913
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,066,968	1,415,585	1,404,153	1,181,628
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			243,979	100,000	97,000	66,254
Total Direct Costs			8,310,947	1,515,585	1,501,153	1,247,882
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			540,212	98,513	32,575	32,575
Grand Total			8,851,158	1,614,098	1,533,728	1,280,457



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

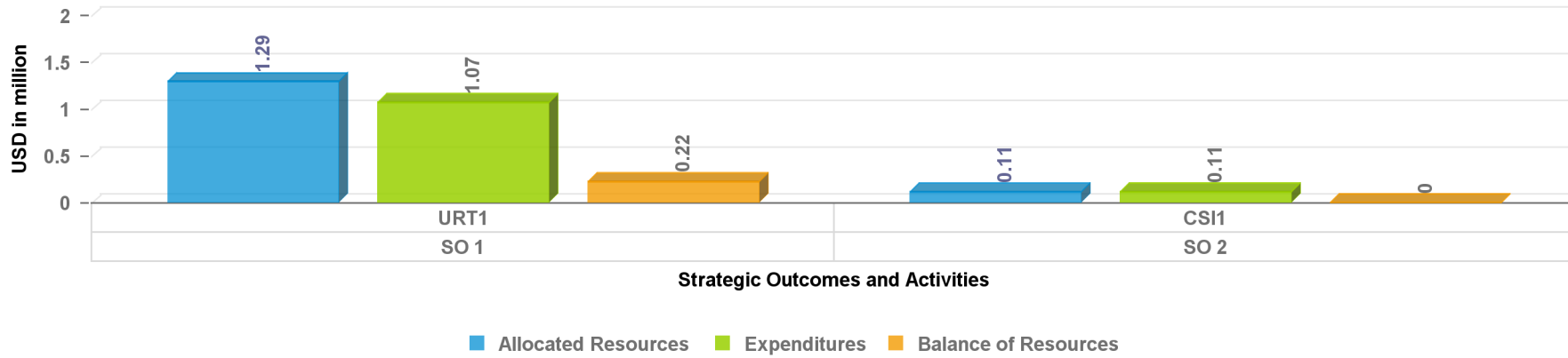
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Comoros Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth
SO 2	Humanitarian and development partners have access to technical support for emergency response
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to national disaster management agencies and local partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity including logistics coordination, supply chain management and food security analysis.
URT1	Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations

Annual Country Report

Comoros Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in the aftermath of Cyclone Kenneth	Provide emergency food assistance through in-kind transfers to shock affected populations	7,830,822	367,063	924,178	1,291,241	1,068,715	222,526
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,830,822	367,063	924,178	1,291,241	1,068,715	222,526
5	Humanitarian and development partners have access to technical support for emergency response	Provide technical assistance to national disaster management agencies and local partners to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity including logistics coordination, supply chain management and food security analysis.	236,146	112,913	0	112,913	112,913	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			236,146	112,913	0	112,913	112,913	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,066,968	479,976	924,178	1,404,153	1,181,628	222,526
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			243,979	21,178	75,822	97,000	66,254	30,746
Total Direct Costs			8,310,947	501,153	1,000,000	1,501,153	1,247,882	253,271
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			540,212	32,575		32,575	32,575	0
Grand Total			8,851,158	533,728	1,000,000	1,533,728	1,280,457	253,271

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures