

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION
Mali Country Strategic Plan, revision 3

Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW			
	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	01 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2024	N/A	01 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2024
Beneficiaries	3 272 154	1 217 526	4 489 680
Total cost (USD)	553 014 282	36 654 141	589 668 423
Transfer	454 135 378	32 108 812	486 244 190
Implementation	36 534 182	1 797 828	38 332 011
Direct Support Costs	28 797 289	509 729	29 307 018
Sub-total	519 466 849	34 416 369	553 883 218
Indirect Support Costs	33 547 433	2 237 772	35 785 205

1. RATIONALE

1. The present revision (BR3) is required to allow WFP to respond to increased humanitarian needs, especially a rapidly worsening food security situation, arising from a deteriorating security situation and the impact of external shocks, including COVID-19. BR3 takes into account additional needs related to shock-responsive safety nets and captures operational adjustments in relation to service delivery, supply chain costs and transfer modality to reflect changing circumstances and evolving scenarios, including in relation to COVID-19.
2. Prior to the 2020 lean season, 757,000 people were experiencing severe food insecurity (IPC phase 3 to 5). The Cadre Harmonisé of March 2020 confirmed a strong deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation in Mali during the lean season period (June-September) with 1.34 million severely food insecure, more than double the figure of the 2019 lean season (550,000). COVID-19 has further aggravated the existing emergency with the latest estimates putting 3.1 million people in a severe food insecure situation during the peak of the 2020 lean season¹.
3. The nutrition situation also remains serious and is being exacerbated by the economic impact of COVID-19. This situation will worsen the risk of vulnerable groups by increasing the burden of acute malnutrition that is already high. According to a SMART survey in 2019, an estimated 600,000 people suffer from severe and moderate acute malnutrition in Mali, with 27 percent prevalence of chronic malnutrition, with regional disparities. 3 in 10 children suffer from stunting. Recent findings based on pre-COVID data (amongst others through the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis) also indicate the limited access to a nutritious diet which constitutes a key concern to be considered in the strategic approach:

¹ HQ VAM and food security cluster estimates, June 2020

- a. A nutritious diet is more than twice as expensive as a diet that only meets energy needs
 - b. These costs are double in Northern regions (Ménaka and Kidal)
 - c. 51 percent of the population would not be able to afford this nutritious diet, pre-COVID 19. It is likely that reduced income and labour opportunities will exacerbate this situation. 14 percent of households would not be able to afford a diet meeting only energy needs.
4. Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a sharp rise in insecurity and conflict, particularly concentrated in the central and northern regions of the country. According to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), reported fatalities in the first half 2020 equalled fatalities during the entirety of 2019, a year which was already the most violent year on record since the beginning of the crisis. March 2020 was the deadliest month, with 63 percent of fatalities reported in the central region of Mopti. The numbers of people displaced as a result of the increasing insecurity has continued to rise throughout the year with 267,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of 30 June 2020, the highest concentration of which are located in the Mopti region (over 100,000 persons). The surge in insecurity and consequent displacement has further driven food insecurity and malnutrition in 2020, impacting the wellbeing of the most vulnerable communities across Mali. Moreover, the degradation of the security situation in neighbouring Niger and Burkina Faso is also a factor worsening the humanitarian context in Mali, with unpredictable mixed movements of populations along the borders, particularly in the Liptako-Gourma region. Furthermore, Mali experiences a degradation of the political situation. Mali's contested March legislative elections, with results announced in May, have given rise to waves of anti-government protests in Bamako (and to a lesser extent in Gao, Kayes, Mopti, Sikasso and Timbuktu). Protests started in early May, reignited in June and only recently turned violent (5 June; 19 June; 10-13 July). Protestors demanded the resignation of President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita (IBK), end of corruption, and improved security -worsened due to increased rivalry between now competing Al Qaeda and IS affiliated groups in central and northern Mali and to rising intercommunal violence-. A military coup forced the president to resign and dissolve the Government and other institutions on 18th August 2020.
5. Beyond the food and nutrition security situation and the direct impact of immediate health related crisis, COVID-19 is expected to have a significant socio-economic impact in the short, medium and long term². The crisis is expected to lead to a strong decrease in economic growth (GDP growth slowing from 5.0 to 0.9 percent) with an additional 800,000 Malians falling into poverty, an increase in unemployment, further deterioration of human capital with over four million children affected by school closures and significant impacts on the health and nutrition situation.
6. This situation calls for an integrated and multi-sectoral response to reinforce and expand critical emergency responses and social safety net schemes, securing the basic needs of the most vulnerable, including in terms of COVID-19 prevention and protection, while simultaneously sustaining long-term resilience building interventions.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

7. The strategic focus of the CSP remains unchanged. The present budget revision reflects adjustments to current operations to account for an increase in needs and address the

² Analyse rapide des impacts socio-économiques du COVID-19 au Mali, UN, May 2020

negative impacts of COVID-19 while sustaining an integrated resilience approach strengthened by increased and more targeted investments in shock-responsive safety nets.

Strategic outcomes

8. No new Strategic Outcomes (SO) will be introduced through this budget revision. However, the formulation of SO2 will be broadened as follows to encompass safety nets beyond the school meals, as a contribution to address essential needs and ensure access to food as follows:
 - New SO2 formulation: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round
 - Previous SO2 formulation: School-age girls and boys in targeted areas have increased current and future resilience while meeting their basic food and nutrition requirements during the school year
9. A new output and activity are added to account for this strengthen engagement of WFP in relation to the national social safety net system.
10. Due to the impact of COVID-19 and in light of the deterioration of the food security situation and market conditions, WFP Mali is also adjusting Strategic Outcomes 1, 3, 4 and 6 and integrating changes to the implementation models and modalities.
11. More specifically, it will introduce the following programmatic changes:
 - a. Under SO1/Activity 1, an increase in the number of beneficiaries, the introduction of a change in modalities from cash-based transfers (CBT) to in-kind in certain areas, an increase in CBT transfer values for certain groups in line with the results of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) analysis and adjustments of the implementation and transfer costs and modalities to include specific preventive and protective measures in relation to COVID-19;
 - b. Under SO1/Activity 2, an increase in caseload for Moderate Acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and caretakers programme to cover the additional projected burden of acute malnutrition and the negative impacts of COVID-19, and the revision of transfer modalities and transfer values amount to account for pipeline disruptions;
 - c. Under SO2, an additional Activity 12 based on an adaptive shock-responsive safety net intervention for people suffering from structural food security stress will be added. In the short term, it will also cover the increased social transfers arising from the COVID-19 crisis, aligning transfers in duration and transfer value to the national safety net programme, contributing to direct needs while creating the basis for system strengthening and bridging the gap between emergency response and resilience building (adaptive social protection);
 - d. Under SO3/Activity 4, a revision in ration and caseload of the programme to prevent chronic malnutrition is included in response to increased levels of food insecurity, and risks linked to the effects of COVID-19 among a population already strained economically. It will also increase the capacity strengthening modality by empowering vulnerable households with sustained solutions to malnutrition. This will include the implementation of local production of fortified flour together with women's groups at the community level. The goal is to improve the availability, access and use of foods with high nutritional value to prevent chronic malnutrition and

- micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6 to 23 months. The products will have a component to guarantee compliance with national and international standards;
- e. Under SO6/Activity 7, the addition of a supplementary aircraft to UNHAS (bringing the total fleet to three) for the provision of humanitarian air services in Mali.

12. Finally, the budget revision will ensure the update of the supply chain matrix and include an increase in operational costs following the implementation of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 while maintaining continuity of operations.

Targeting approach

13. Activity 1 will target the most vulnerable households including newly displaced IDPs, returnees and refugees, as well as vulnerable resident households affected by conflict and by the economic impact of COVID-19 during and after the lean season. WFP will also target beneficiaries directly affected by COVID-19 in hospitals and in quarantine upon request and in partnership with the national and regional Ministry of Health departments.
14. In Activity 12, targeting will fall under the framework of the agreement signed between WFP and the national social protection programme *Jigisemejiri*, which aims to build a national adaptive social protection programme through pilot activities of shock response and resilience. WFP will focus on delivering essential cash assistance, taking on much of the unplanned and unfunded beneficiaries under the national social protection COVID-19 response plan, extending delivery to hard-to-access areas.

Beneficiary analysis

15. Activity 1 (SO1) will see an overall increase in the number of beneficiaries of 142,200 in kind and 969,826 in cash. This includes 50,000 people directly affected by COVID-19 and 260,000 shock-affected including those impacted by the economic effects of COVID-19, beyond the increase related to the lean season and conflict related and other shock response across the country.
16. Under Activity 2 (SO1), the caseload of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) for children 6-59 months is revised from 150,000 to 183,000 in response to the negative impacts of COVID-19 on the incidence of acute malnutrition.
17. In Activity 2 (SO1), the number of caretakers is revised from 20,000 to 48,000 to integrate additional caseloads of children admitted in paediatric facilities due to the overall deterioration of the situation, including related to the negative impact of COVID-19. This additional caseload is already covered by existing funding pledges.
18. A new Activity 12 (SO2) on adaptive social safety nets will cover 60,000 beneficiaries in 2020 to help the most vulnerable absorb external shocks, working with the national social protection approach. In 2020, those needs will mainly relate to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.
19. The geographical targeting strategy remains along the lines defined in the CSP and the previous budget revisions.

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY							
Strategic Outcome	Activity[1]	Period	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Total
1	1 IN-KIND	Current	43,990	43,120	24,745	24,255	136,110
		Increase/decrease	25,852	25,340	45,959	45,049	142,200
		Revised	69,842	68,460	70,704	69,304	278,310
	1 CBT	Current	181,148	177,192	379,625	363,287	1,101,252
		Increase/decrease	176,314	172,823	313,448	307,241	969,826
		Revised	357,462	350,015	693,073	670,528	2,071,078
	2 IN-KIND	Current	506,778	479,763	293,639	-	1,280,180
		Increase/decrease	16,665	16,335	-	-	33,000
		Revised	523,443	496,098	293,639	-	1,313,180
	2 CBT	Current	134,713	127,532	78,216	600	341,061
		Increase/decrease	-	-	27,160	840	28,000
		Revised	134,713	127,532	105,376	1,440	369,061
2	3 IN-KIND	Current	40,400	39,600	-	-	80,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	40,400	39,600	-	-	80,000
	3 CBT	Current	505,000	495,000	-	-	1,000,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	505,000	495,000	-	-	1,000,000
	12 CBT	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/decrease	10,908	10,692	19,392	19,008	60,000
		Revised	10,908	10,692	19,392	19,008	60,000
3	4 IN-KIND	Current	-	51,450	53,550	-	105,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	51,450	53,550	-	105,000
	4 CBT	Current	63,000	-	-	-	63,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	63,000	-	-	-	63,000
4	5 IN-KIND	Current	98,280	96,120	222,240	123,360	540,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	98,280	96,120	222,240	123,360	540,000
	5 CBT	Current	98,280	96,120	222,240	123,360	540,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	98,280	96,120	222,240	123,360	540,000
	5 CS	Current	-	-	98,700	183,300	282,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	-	98,700	183,300	282,000
TOTAL (without overlap)	Current		1,028,783	987,655	775,078	480,638	3,272,154
	Increase/decrease		225,505	221,039	399,057	371,925	1,217,526
	Revised		1,254,288	1,208,694	1,174,135	852,563	4,489,680

Transfers

20. On Activity 1 (SO1), a change in modalities from CBT to in-kind for 165,000 beneficiaries in areas where agricultural production and food availability is insufficient and market supplies depend on importations from neighbouring countries. Furthermore, an increase in CBT transfer value from an average of USD 0.38/person/day to USD 0.43/person/day (for a 100 percent basket) to factor the impact of the crisis on market prices on the most vulnerable groups such as newly displaced IDPs or COVID-19-affected.
21. Under Activity 2 (SO1), the ration of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) for children 6-23 months is reduced from 200g to 100g/person/day of SuperCereal plus due to current pipeline shortfalls, expanding coverage whilst complying with minimum nutrition standards³.
22. Under Activity 2 (SO1), support to Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) will see a switch of modality from in-kind to CBT due to the global shortfall of SuperCereal, with a commodity voucher of USD 0.39/person/day.
23. Under Activity 4 (SO3), the ration of SNF for the prevention of chronic malnutrition programme is reduced from 150g to 100g/person/day of SuperCereal plus given the current pipeline shortfalls, whilst complying with minimum nutrition standards. Furthermore, a switch towards more capacity strengthening will be factored in to account for the change in programme strategy with a reorientation toward empowerment approaches which will include investments in behavioural change, local food fortification and support for nutrition sensitive approaches and tools in the different sectors of WFP's interventions.
24. Activity 12 (SO2) will have an average transfer value of USD 0.15/person/day in line with MEB results showing that vulnerable households affected by the economic impact of COVID-19 can still cover a small part of their food and non-food needs.

Proposed transition/handover strategy

25. The proposed handover strategy of Activity 12 rests on the linkage with the resilience-building component of SO4 and on coupling system-strengthening activities to direct cash transfers. While national social protection systems do not currently have the scale-up capacity to manage large-scale shocks, including the COVID related socio-economic impacts, WFP will temporarily take on this role while aligning cash transfer delivery to the national standards and systems, effectively extending national capacities while maintaining the goal of a gradual handover of caseloads to the national system.

³ WFP recommendation for daily ration of SuperCereal plus for children 6-23 months is 100g-200g (with 200g including provision for sharing). <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000001477/download/>

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUES (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY

	Strategic outcome 1								Strategic outcome 2		Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	
	Activity 1				Activity 2				Activity 3		Activity 4	Activity 5	Activity 11
Beneficiary type	New IDPs in functioning markets (1-3 month) / Host communities/ Lean season/	New IDPs in areas with no functioning markets (1-3 months)	Lean season/ Flood affected	Old IDPs/ New IDPs (4-6 months)	Blanket supplementary feeding (6-23 months)	Targeted supplementary feeding (6-59 months)	Targeted/ Blanket supplementary feeding (PLWG)	Caretakers	School Meals	School Meals (Take-home ration)	Prevention of Chronic malnutrition (6-23 months / PLWG)	FFA / SAMS	Adaptove social protection
Modality													
Cereals	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	450	0
Pulses	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	100	0
Oil	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	10	0	0	25	0
Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0
SuperCereal+	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
SuperCereal	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumpy' Sup	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (g/person/day)	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total kcal/day		2,100			787	535	973		730		591	2,100	
% kcal from protein		12%			17%	11%	13%		14%		16.6%	12%	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	\$0.43	0	\$0.43	\$0.23	\$0.39	0	0	\$4.00	\$0.18	\$0.4039	\$0.33	\$0.43	\$0.15

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	41 526	20 237 428	6 269	1 699 007	47 795	21 936 435
Pulses	12 068	9 096 151	- 1 507	- 756 564	10 561	8 339 587
Oil and Fats	4 407	4 859 873	- 625	- 732 109	3 782	4 127 764
Mixed and blended foods	40 305	43 609 354	- 4 671	- 4 987 124	35 634	38 622 229
Other	427	27 170	0	0	427	27 170
TOTAL (food)	98 733	77 829 976	- 534	- 4 776 790	98 199	73 053 186
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		219 944 739		30 310 284		250 255 023
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	98 733	297 774 714	- 534	25 533 494	98 199	323 308 208

3. COST BREAKDOWN

COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	25 771 368	1 960 831	2 441 083	893 349	0	1 042 181	32 108 812
Implementation	728 073	513 754	156 550	197 745	0	201 706	1 797 828
Direct support costs							509 729
Subtotal							34 416 369
Indirect support costs							2 237 772
TOTAL							36 654 141

OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)

	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3 / SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	TOTAL
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	06	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	236 359 295	78 072 100	34 670 113	90 551 747	6 314 500	40 276 435	486 244 190
Implementation	20 185 164	6 976 583	1 597 843	7 315 807	585 037	1 671 577	38 332 011
Direct support costs	13 681 425	5 094 210	2 101 826	5 658 148	399 910	2 371 500	29 307 018
Subtotal	270 225 884	90 142 893	38 369 782	103 525 702	7 299 446	44 319 512	553 883 218
Indirect support costs	17 564 682	5 859 288	2 494 036	6 729 171	474 464	2 663 564	35 785 205
TOTAL	287 790 566	96 002 181	40 863 818	110 254 872	7 773 910	46 983 076	589 668 423

ANNEX 1: Revised Line of Sight:

Mali 2020-2024 CSP

Mali 2020-2024 CSP					
SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR3 - Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	SR5- Countries strengthened capacities (SDG target 17.9)	SR 8- Global partnership support (SDG Target 17.16)
CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	CRISIS RESPONSE
<p>OUTCOME 1: Crisis-affected people in targeted areas, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the immediate aftermath of crises</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: Food-insecure populations, including school-age girls and boys, in targeted areas have access to adequate and nutritious food all year-round increased current and future resilience while meeting their basic food and nutrition requirements during the school year</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, have improved nutritional status throughout the year</p>	<p>OUTCOME 4: Communities in targeted areas, including smallholder farmers (particularly women-led groups), have more resilient livelihoods for improved food security and nutrition throughout the year</p>	<p>OUTCOME 5: By 2030 national institutions and entities have strengthened capacities to manage equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies, programmes and interventions in support of zero hunger</p>	<p>OUTCOME 6: Humanitarian partners in Mali have access to common services that enable them to reach and operate in crisis-affected areas throughout the year</p>
BUDGET SO 1: \$ 287 790 566	BUDGET SO 2: 96 002 181	BUDGET SO 3: \$ 40 863 818	BUDGET SO 4: \$ 110 254 872	BUDGET SO 5: 7 773 910	BUDGET SO 6: \$ 46 983 076
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis-affected beneficiaries (tier 1) receive timely and adequate food and cash-based transfers (output category A) that meet their food requirements and stabilize livelihoods without contributing to tensions in the case of conflict-related crises (SDG 16). Crisis-affected acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, including caregivers (tier 1), receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious foods (output category A&B) and other services that prevent and treat malnutrition (WFP Strategic Result 2) 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1), every day they attend school (output category A &N), receive school meals that meet their basic food and nutrition needs (WFP Strategic Result 1) and supports school enrolment (SDG 4). Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to shocks and crisis, particularly women (tier 1), receive safety nets (output category A) to meet short-term food needs and help them absorb shocks. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (tier 1) receive food and cash transfers (output category A) (including specialized nutritious commodities where appropriate) that prevent malnutrition (WFP Strategic Result 2). Nutritionally vulnerable populations, including children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, benefit from increased access to diversified and nutritious foods (Output Category B) Children 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and caregivers (tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacities to design, implement and monitor sustainable and equitable approaches to the treatment of malnutrition (Output Category C) Targeted beneficiaries (tier 1) benefit from malnutrition prevention interventions (output category E), including social and behaviour change communication. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 1), receive timely and adequate food assistance for assets transfers (output category A) that meet their short-term food needs while improving their resilience Targeted smallholders, especially women smallholders, and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) benefit from strengthened technical and operational capacities to improve food quality, strengthen market access and increase their incomes (Output category F) Vulnerable populations including smallholders and other actors along the value chain (Tier 1) in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks, especially women, benefit from other support/investments (output category C) in order to diversify and intensify their livelihoods Vulnerable populations in targeted areas subject to recurrent shocks and the impacts of climate change, particularly women (tier 2), benefit from rehabilitated assets (output category D), other livelihood (output category D) and disaster risk management (output category G) interventions that improve their resilience to natural shocks, their adaptation to climate change and the sustainability of their livelihoods 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from strengthened and sustainable national capacities and systems for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating nationally led, equitable food security, nutrition and social protection policies and programmes (output category C) and delivering hunger solutions 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The humanitarian community benefits from improved air services that allow access to crisis-affected populations (tier 2) in need of life-saving assistance (output category H). Crisis-affected populations (tier 2) targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from services according to identified needs (cat. H), receiving timely and effective assistance
<p>ACTIVITY 1: Provide an integrated food assistance package to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment and ensure that preparedness measures are taken to support a response that is timely, effective, efficient, equitable and in line with the national safety nets strategy [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 3: Provide school meals to girls and boys during the school year in targeted areas in a way that supports local markets and promotes girls 'enrolment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 4: Support national nutrition programme to ensure provision of preventive and curative nutrition services (including SBCC, local food fortification, complementary feeding and capacity strengthening) to targeted populations [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 5: Provide conditional support to food-insecure vulnerable households, linked to the development or rehabilitation of productive, natural or social assets, the intensification and diversification of livelihood activities and improved access to markets, using an integrated, gender equitable and participatory community approaches. [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 6: Provide a package of capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and entities on analysis and planning; coordination; policy coherence; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, evidence creation and knowledge management in support of decision making [modality: capacity strengthening]</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 7: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services flight services that allow partners to reach areas of humanitarian intervention [modality: service delivery]</p>
<p>ACTIVITY 2: Provide an integrated nutrition package, including both preventative and treatment elements, to vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by crisis based on a needs assessment [modalities: food, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening, service delivery]</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 12: Provide safety nets to vulnerable populations in targeted areas, particularly women (tier 1) in line with an adaptive social protection approach [modalities: cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening]</p>				<p>ACTIVITY 8: Provide logistics, information and communications technology, common and coordination services, as well as other preparedness interventions in the absence of alternatives, in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]</p>
	TOTAL BUDGET: \$ 589 668 423				<p>ACTIVITY 9: Provide on demand engineering services in order to support effective and efficient humanitarian response [modality: service delivery]</p>
					<p>ACTIVITY 10: Provide Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects [modality: service delivery]</p>