

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION

#### Uganda country strategic plan, revision 5

Gender and age marker code: 2A

<b>Transmittal Slip Table – BUDGET OVERVIEW</b>			
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>1/01/2018 -31/12/2022</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3 342 663	-654,972	2,687,691
<b>TOTAL COST (USD)</b>	1,246,347,303	19,467,587	1,265,814,889
Transfer	1,100,947,149	-17,051,982	1,083,895,166
Implementation	42,810,091	14,657,746	57,467,837
Direct Support Costs	26,521,918	20,673,660	47,195,578
Sub-total	1,170,279,157	18,279,424	1,188,558,582
Indirect Support Costs	76,068,145	1,188,163	77,256,308

### 1. RATIONALE

1. This budget revision incorporates changes in the implementation of the Uganda CSP since its approval, including changes in the refugee response as a result of the UNHCR and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) refugee reverification exercise in 2018 following allegations of fraud and corruption. After the reverification exercise, the total number of refugees assisted by WFP decreased from 1.44 million to 1.13 million, representing a 24 percent reduction. Overall, the number of refugees has been adjusted per the latest UNHCR estimates.
2. This revision also factors in significant staffing augmentation in the field that addresses insufficient staffing capacity as highlighted in the 2018 Office of Inspector General’s Inspection Report and to meet the increased staffing requirements resulting from the implementation of the new food assistance collection procedures. Additionally, in 2018, WFP underwent an organizational alignment exercise to ensure it was fit for purpose to deliver on the ambitious goals laid out in the CSP. This contributed to an increase in staffing costs across the portfolio, but most significantly under Strategic Outcome 1.

### 2. CHANGES

#### *Strategic Orientation*

3. This revision does not reflect any changes in the Strategic Orientation of the CSP.

#### *Strategic Outcomes*

**Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees and other crisis-affected people have access to adequate nutritious foods in time of crisis.**

*Activity 1: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees*

4. Following allegations of large-scale fraud and corruption within the refugee response, the donor community represented by the European Union, the United Kingdom and the United States; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP); and the Government of Uganda represented by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) developed and embarked upon a Joint Plan for Action (JPA) to enhance transparency and accountability.
5. A key deliverable agreed upon within the JPA framework was for all refugees in Uganda to be verified using UNHCR's ProGres beneficiary information and assistance management platform. OPM and UNHCR carried out the reverification exercise in 2018, with support from WFP. As the reverification exercise in each settlement was completed, WFP rolled out new general food assistance collection procedures, which introduced biometric identification of beneficiaries at the point of distribution.
6. With the roll out of the new food assistance collection procedures, WFP moved from group to household distribution at designated food assistance distribution sites within the settlements. Under the new procedures, food collected by each household is weighed to confirm that the quantities received are according to correct entitlements. Upon exiting the distribution point, each household's ration card is scanned to confirm that correct entitlements of food or cash are received. Other changes instituted include the introduction of the LESS Last Mile commodity tracking system and WFP taking over direct management of extended delivery points in all the settlements.
7. The reverification exercise resulted in a reduction of the number of refugees assisted by WFP from 1.44 million to 1.13 million refugees. This resulted in a large reduction of the amount of food required, leading to a decrease in the overall food transfer costs. At the same time, the introduction of the new food assistance collection procedures necessitated an increase in the implementation costs as the process requires more WFP and partner staff and robust distribution point infrastructure and equipment needed to administer distributions. Nutrition services provided under this activity are similarly affected by reductions in beneficiary numbers. In addition, WFP taking over direct management of extended delivery points further raises implementation and transfer-related costs. Given the estimated population growth of 74,700<sup>1</sup> during the life of the CSP and an additional 257,000 new arrivals<sup>2</sup>, the total number of refugees planned for activity one will be just over 1.4 million, a significant reduction from original planning figures of approximately 2.1 million.
8. Following the refugee verification exercise, all refugees, regardless of time in country receive 100 percent of the food basket (in-kind and/or cash-based transfers). The standardisation of rations among all refugees has been factored into this budget revision. It is expected that this targeting framework will remain in place through 2020. Based on the results of the ongoing WFP and UNHCR Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA), it is expected that a portion of refugees receiving general food assistance will receive reduced rations. Additionally, the expansion of cash transfers based on existing market conditions and forecasted market trends has been factored in to this revision, with

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<sup>1</sup> 2020 – 25,279; 2021 – 24,926 and 2022 – 24,498.

<sup>2</sup> 2019 – 135,000; 2020 – 62,000; 2021 – 30,000 and 2022 – 30,000

approximately 70 percent of the targeted population receiving cash transfers by the end of the CSP.

9. WFP Uganda has conducted a series of lessons learned activities in the first 18 months of the CSP, including an end-to-end joint review of general food assistance collection procedures together with the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR. Additionally, an exhaustive programme quality review was conducted of nutrition services provided in the refugee response and a quality improvement plan formulated. Lessons learned from the two reviews have been documented and disseminated. It is also envisaged that the ongoing development of an interagency and multi-sectoral targeting strategy and methodology through the VENA process, will present important opportunities for learning. The country office is in the process of developing a robust learning agenda to ensure a more strategic and structured approach to evidence creation and organisational learning is carried forward.

*Activity 2: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households*

10. The revision introduces cash-based transfer and capacity strengthening modalities as part of potential response plans, which had not been factored in the original CSP. Capacity strengthening activities will target national actors involved in emergency preparedness and response.
11. In 2019, WFP will provide food assistance to vulnerable food insecure households in Karamoja as part of the drought response.

**Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious foods all year.**

12. Under Activity 3, this revision will align budget lines under capacity strengthening considering the expenditures undertaken in 2018 and future contributions/plans. WFP plans to increase the capacity strengthening costs based on the current partnership with Makerere University (MAK), which will include provision of technical assistance to the Government of Uganda and MAK using the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) methodology integration into national planning tools and adaptation of seasonal livelihood programming to the Ugandan context.
13. Under Activity 4, WFP will support the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development, with the dissemination of the National Labour-Intensive Public Works guidelines (LIPW) to government and other key stakeholder. These guidelines will harmonize the design, quality and implementation of asset creation and rehabilitation activities.
14. A new staffing structure has also been factored in both activities.

**Strategic Outcome 3: Children aged 6-59 months in food-insecure areas have acute malnutrition and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030**

15. WFP and UNICEF jointly manage the Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP). This revision factors in the replacement of SuperCereal Plus with Ready to Use Supplementary

Food (RUSF) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children 6-59 months. The ration for RUSF is 100 g per person per day. WFP is also shifting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) from SuperCereal to SuperCereal Plus to streamline the logistics, reduce food safety hazards and increase the impact on nutrition.

16. WFP has introduced SCOPE CODA, a beneficiary information and assistance management platform that is expected to enhance programme quality while reducing double dipping among beneficiaries. This is expected to significantly reduce the caseload for MAM treatment leading to a reduction in the food requirements. The reduction in MAM treatment beneficiaries is expected to facilitate discussions for transitioning into national programming. Ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF) procured by UNICEF are integrated into the national medical/drug supply chain and with the commodity switch, RUSF could also be easily integrated into such a supply chain to be managed by government compared to SuperCereal Plus which is procured solely by WFP.
17. This budget revision also factors in the reduction in the number of mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) and early childhood development (ECD) beneficiaries receiving CBTs which significantly reduces the overall CBT budget under activity 5. MCHN and ECD programme beneficiaries have been reduced by 15,500 (4,500 for PLWs and 10,600 for ECD). The reduction in the number of MCHN beneficiaries receiving cash is as a result of the shift from CBT to in-kind transfers, with a small number of beneficiaries remaining under the CBT while the reduction in the ECD beneficiaries is as a result of the country office not undertaking a large ECD programme. Planned nutrition activities will be integrated into nutrition sensitive actions to be delivered through a social and behaviour change communication approach.

#### **Strategic Outcome 4: Small holder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have improved and resilient livelihoods by 2030**

18. The CSP had envisaged two activities under this Strategic Outcome: Activity 6 “Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment, and storage facilities to farmers’ organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South Cooperation and other initiatives.” and Activity 7 “Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers.” The country office has decided that having two activities under this strategic outcome was an artificial divide. Therefore, this budget revision removes all resources from activity 7 from 2019 onwards and puts them into activity 6. In addition, the revision reflects an overall budget reduction of the Strategic Outcome by approximately USD 1.5 million from direct operating costs to reflect a more realistic funding outlook.

#### **Strategic Outcome 5: Institutions have increased capacities by 2030 to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks**

19. This revision includes the renaming of activity 8 to ‘*Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment*’ to better reflect ongoing and planned programming under recently received multi-year funding arrangements which result in an overall increase of USD 5.8 million.

20. This revision also amends paragraph 62 of the original CSP to read as follows: “WFP will support the Government of Uganda with social protection systems strengthening, including social protection data collection and information and knowledge management, provide technical support to the development of guidelines on targeting and payment mechanisms and provide capacity building to social protection actors at the national and subnational level. WFP will also support the design and development of relevant social protection programmes, including in refugee hosting areas.”

### **Beneficiary analysis**

21. Beneficiary numbers under Strategic Outcome 1 have been adjusted to reflect the results of the reverification exercise. It also takes into account the projected increase of refugees given the new arrivals.

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY &amp; MODALITY</b>							
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1	Current	630,157	420,104	525,130	525,130	2,100,521
		Increase/decrease	-316,848	-163,760	-88,542	-70,722	-639,872
		Revised	313,309	-256,344	436,588	454,408	1,460,649
	2	Current	282,485	294,015	0	0	576,500
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	282,485	294,015	0	0	576,500
2	3	Current	138,000	162,000	0	0	300,000
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	138,000	162,000	0	0	300,000
	4	Current	90,752	94,457	0	0	185,209
		Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised total	90,752	94,457	0	0	185,209
3	5	Current	88,412		92,021		180,433
		Increase/decrease	-4,500		-10,600		-15,100
		Revised	83,912		81,421		165,333
<b>TOTAL</b> <i>(without overlap)</i>	Current						3,342,663
	Increase/decrease						-654,972
	Revised						2,687,691

### **Transfers**

22. Under SO3, SuperCereal has been replaced with Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months at 100 g per person per day. Under the MCHN and treatment programme, the ration for pregnant and lactating women has changed to SuperCereal Plus at 200 g per day per person. Children aged 6-23 months in the MCHN programme will continue to receive 200 g per day of SuperCereal Plus All other rations remain the same.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY						
Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1					
Activity	Activity 1					Activity 2
Beneficiary type	Refugee 100%	Refugee 50%	TSFP in reception centres (children aged 6-59 months)	TSFP and BSFP (children aged 6-59 months and PLW)	MCHN (children 6-23 months and PLW)	Protective ration in targeted districts (PLW, children aged 6-59 months, PLHIV/TB-DOTS)
modality	Food /Cash	Food /Cash	Food /Cash	Food /Cash	Food /Cash	Food /Cash
cereals	400	200				400
pulses	80	40				80
oil	30	10				30
salt	5	5				
sugar						
RUSF			100			
Super cereal	50	50				50
Super cereal Plus				200	200	
micronutrient powder						
total kcal/day	2179	1139	510	820	410	2179
% kcal from protein	12	12.6	10	17	9	12
% kcal from fat	22	18.8	55	23	12	22
cash (US\$/person/day)	0.26	0.15				
Number of feeding days	360	360	90	90	360	90

TABLE 2 Cont.: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY				
Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 2		Strategic Outcome 3	
Activity	Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5	
Beneficiary type	FFA	HGSF	CBSFP (children aged 6-59 months)	MCHN (children 2-23 months & PLW)
modality	Cash	Food	Food/Cash	Food/Cash
cereals		150		
pulses		30		
oil		10		
salt				
sugar				
RUSF			100	
Supercereal				
Supercereal Plus				100
micronutrient powder		0,4		
total kcal/day		738	510	410
% kcal from protein		11	10	9
% kcal from fat		21	55	12
cash (US\$/person/day)	0.09			0.49
Number of feeding days	135	192: Day pupils 264: Boarders; 180: MNP	90	360

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE						
Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase/Decrease		Revised Budget	
	Total (MT)	Total (USD)	Total (MT)	Total (USD)	Total (MT)	Total (USD)
Cereals	562,892	234,362,650	-68,035	-39,346,291	494,857	195,016,359
Pulses	109,887	68,823,857	-12,741	-9,658,335	97,146	59,165,521
Oil and Fats	43,732	36,474,471	-3,461	-2,999,436	40,271	33,475,035
Mixed and Blended	175,884	108,940,517	798	4,923,093	176,682	113,863,610
Others	9,918	2,848,217	-1,231	-653,329	8,687	2,194,888
<b>TOTAL (Food)</b>	<b>902,313</b>	<b>451,449,712</b>	<b>-84,670</b>	<b>-47,734,299</b>	<b>817,643</b>	<b>403,715,413</b>
Cash Based Transfer & Comm. Vouchers		381,419,424		-2,886,664		378,532,760
<b>TOTAL (Food and CBT value - USD)</b>	<b>902,313</b>	<b>832,869,136</b>	<b>-84,670</b>	<b>-50,620,963</b>	<b>817,643</b>	<b>782,248,173</b>

## COST BREAKDOWN

23. This budget revision includes a large reduction in transfer costs. The largest decrease is in SO 1 due to the reduction in the number of refugees assisted after the re-verification exercise. Reductions in transfer costs are also in SO 3 and 4 to better align with projected forecasted contributions.
24. The reductions in transfer costs are offset with increases in implementation and direct support costs. Under SO1, the introduction of biometrics and the new general food assistance collection procedures increased the implementation costs from the initial plan. In addition, the increased staffing requirements from the organizational alignment exercise in 2018 to ensure the country office was fit for purpose to deliver on the ambitious goals laid out in the CSP have also contributed to direct support costs of the CSP.

**TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)**

WFP Strategic Results/ SDG Targets	Total	SR 01	SR 01	SR 02	SR 03	SR 05	SR 08
WFP Strategic Outcomes		Strategic Outcome 01	Strategic Outcome 02	Strategic Outcome 03	Strategic Outcome 04	Strategic Outcome 05	Strategic Outcome 06
Focus Area							
Transfer	<b>-17,051,982</b>	-9,220,633	947,561	-9,875,558	-3,585,280	4,552,720	129,208
Implementation	<b>14,657,746</b>	9,985,595	1,620,074	670,317	1,710,716	620,065	50,980
Direct Support Costs	<b>20,673,660</b>						
Sub-total	<b>18,279,424</b>						
Indirect Support Costs	<b>1,188,163</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,467,587</b>						

**TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)**

WFP Strategic Results	Total	SR 01	SR 01	SR 02	SR 03	SR 05	SR 08
WFP Strategic Outcomes		Strategic Outcome 01	Strategic Outcome 02	Strategic Outcome 03	Strategic Outcome 04	Strategic Outcome 05	Strategic Outcome 06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,265,814,889</b>	<b>1,072,076,908</b>	<b>74,374,445</b>	<b>78,937,859</b>	<b>22,487,708</b>	<b>12,371,827</b>	<b>5,566,143</b>
<b>Transfer</b>	<b>1,083,895,166</b>	933,260,610	56,576,544	63,043,915	16,395,856	9,880,250	4,737,992
<b>Implementation</b>	<b>57,467,837</b>	33,631,536	10,347,188	8,054,485	3,868,038	1,287,943	278,647
<b>Direct Support Cost</b>	<b>47,195,578</b>	39,752,837	2,911,427	3,021,656	851,326	448,545	209,787
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,188,558,582</b>	1,006,644,984	69,835,159	74,120,055	21,115,219	11,616,739	5,226,425
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>	<b>77,256,308</b>	65,431,924	4,539,285	4,817,804	1,372,489	755,088	339,718



## Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

UGANDA					
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)		SR 2 – End malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 – Smallholder Productivity and Income (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 5- Capacity strengthening (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 8- Global partnerships (SDG Target 17.16)
CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE BUILDING	ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	ROOT CAUSES	CRISIS RESPONSE
<p><b>OUTCOME 1:</b> Refugees and other crisis affected people in Uganda have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 2:</b> Food insecure populations in areas affected by recurring climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year.</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 3:</b> Children aged 6-59 months in highly food insecure areas of the country have acute malnutrition rates and stunting rate trends in line with national and global targets by 2030.</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 4:</b> Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have strengthened and resilient livelihoods by 2030</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 5:</b> National and subnational institutions in Uganda have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes, and respond to shocks by 2030</p>	<p><b>OUTCOME 6:</b> The Humanitarian community in Uganda and neighboring countries has access to cost-efficient, agile supply chain services when needed</p>
<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>1.1. Refugees (Tier 1) receive cash and food transfers (Output category A1) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (SR1)</p> <p>1.2. Refugee children aged 6-23 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods (Output category B and A) to prevent chronic malnutrition. In areas where GAM rates exceed 15 percent the target group will be expanded to include children aged 24-59 months to prevent acute malnutrition (SR2)</p> <p>1.3. Refugee children aged 6-59 months and PLW (Tier 2) benefit from improved nutrition knowledge (Output category E) in order to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition (SR2)</p> <p>1.4. Moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months (through primary caregivers) and PLW among the refugees (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious food (Output category B and A) in order to improve nutrition status (SR2)</p> <p>1.5. Moderately acutely malnourished refugee children aged 6-59 months (Tier 2) benefit from improved nutrition knowledge of caregivers and PLW (Output category E) in order to improve nutrition status (SR2)</p> <p>1.6. Crisis-affected Ugandans (Tier 1) receive cash and/or food transfers (Output category A1) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (SR1)- 2.1</p> <p>1.7. Crisis affect children 6-59 months (tier 1) in areas where Gam rates exceed 15 percent receive specialized nutritious food to prevent and/or treat moderate acute malnutrition (Output category B) (SR2) – 2.2</p>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>2.1. Food insecure people (including refugee and host community members) (Tier 1) benefit from cash based transfers, improved skills, and community assets (Output category A D) in order to reduce vulnerability to climate related shocks and protect access to food (SR1) – 3.1</p> <p>2.2. Food insecure people in Northern Uganda (including refugee and host community members) (Tier 3) benefit from the establishment of a sustainable public works programme (Output category C) in order to sustain access to food (SR1) - 3.2</p> <p>2.3. School children, including adolescent girls, (Tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school (Output category A2) in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs (SR 1), and increase school enrolment and attendance (SDG4) – 4.1</p> <p>2.4. Government staff in the ministries of education and agriculture (tier 2) receive technical assistance including through South-South cooperation (output category C) in order to establish a sustainable national school feeding policy, strategy and programme that enables increased access to food (SR1) and better nutrition (SR2) - 4.2</p> <p>2.5. School children, including adolescent girls, (Tier 3) benefit from the establishment of a home grown national school meals policy, strategy, and programme (Output category I, E) in order to have sustainable access to food (SR1) and better nutrition (SR2). – 4.3</p>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>3.1. Children aged 6-23 months and PLW (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious food and / or cash transfers (Output category B) in order to improve nutrition status during the first 1000 days (SR2). – 5.1</p> <p>3.2. Children aged 36-59 months (Tier 1) receive cash transfers (Output category B) to support the prevention of malnutrition (SR2) and increase enrolment in ECD Centres (SDG4) - 5.2</p> <p>3.3. Caregivers of children aged 6-23 months, 24-59 (ECD) and PLW (Tier 1) benefit from SBCC (Output category E) in order to prevent chronic malnutrition (SR2). – 5.3</p> <p>3.4. Caregivers of moderate acutely malnourished children aged 6 – 59 months and PLW (Tier1) receive nutrition education (Output category E) in order to support nutritional recovery (SR2). – 5.4</p> <p>3.5. Moderately Acute Malnourished Children aged 6-59 months and PLW and ART and TB-DOT (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious food (Output category B) to improve their nutritional status (SR2). – 5.5</p> <p>3.6. Children aged 6-59 months, PLW (Tier 2) benefit from improved skills of local health professionals in nutrition programming (Output category C) to improve nutrition status (SR2) - 5.6</p> <p>3.7. Community members (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced knowledge of and evidence relating to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions at a national and sub-national government level (Output category I and K) in order to improve nutrition status (SR2). – 5.7</p>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>4.1. Smallholder farmers (including refugee and host community farmers) (Tier 2) benefit from improved skills, equipment, and facilities (Output category C) in order to access formal markets and increase their income (SR3)</p> <p>4.2. Smallholder farmers (including refugee and host community farmers) (Tier 1) benefit from improved skills, nutrition education, and equipment (Output category F and E C) in order to safely store food for household consumption and enhance their livelihoods (SR3)</p> <p>4.3. Smallholder farmers (including refugee and host community farmers) (Tier 3) benefit from the establishment of a national mechanism for post-harvest loss reduction (Output Category I) in order to sustainably increase income and enhance livelihoods (SR3)</p>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>5.1. Food insecure people in Karamoja (Tier 3) benefit from improved targeting and delivery of government and partner programmes (Output category C) in order to reduce vulnerability to shocks and sustain their access to food (SR1) – 8.1</p> <p>5.2. Populations in crises (Tier 3) benefit from increased emergency preparedness and response capacity of national and subnational government institutions (Output category C) in order to protect and maintain their access to food (SR1) – 9.1</p>	<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>6.1. Populations affected by crisis (Tier 3) benefit from WFP services to humanitarian agencies (Output category H) enabling life-saving food, non-food items, and medical supplies (SR8) – 10.1</p> <p>6.2. Populations affected by crises (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacity among humanitarian actors (Output category C) in order to receive timely humanitarian assistance (SR 8) - 10.2</p>
<p>Activity 1: Provide food and nutrition assistance for refugees. (Category: 1, modality: CBT and food)</p> <p>Activity 2: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected households. (Category: 5, modality: CBT and food)</p>	<p>Activity 3: Provide cash and food transfers for women and men participating in community asset creation projects, and technical assistance for the government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives. (Category: 2, modality: CBT, food, and capacity strengthening)</p> <p>Activity 4: Provide nutritious hot meals to children attending school and technical assistance to the Government through South-South cooperation and other initiatives (Category: 4, modality: food and capacity strengthening)</p>	<p>Activity 5: Provide specialized nutritious food and nutrition-sensitive cash transfers to populations at risk (Category: 5, modality: CBT, food and capacity strengthening)</p>	<p>Activity 6: Provide training and nutrition and gender education, post-harvest equipment, and storage facilities to farmers' organizations and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and other institutions through South-South cooperation and other initiatives. (Category: 6, modality: capacity strengthening)</p> <p>Activity 7: Provide transfers for purchasing affordable household storage and provide training in nutrition and other topics to targeted smallholder farmers (Category: 7, modality: CBT and Capacity Strengthening) <b>DEACTIVATED</b></p>	<p>Activity 8: <b>Strengthen national social protection systems to enable government to target programming and coordinate development investment</b> (Category: 9, modality: capacity strengthening and service provision)</p> <p>Activity 9: Provide technical assistance and services to enable the Government and first responders to prepare for and respond to emergencies (Category: 9, modality: capacity strengthening and service provision)</p>	<p>Activity 10: Provide supply-chain services and expertise to enable partners to deliver humanitarian assistance (Category: 10, modality: service provision)</p>

**Annex 2: Country Portfolio Budget (USD)**

<b>Annex: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)</b>						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,467,587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,745,194</b>	<b>17,593,215</b>	<b>-17,370,508</b>	<b>21,990,074</b>
<b>Strategic Outcome 01</b>	<b>764,961</b>	0	-10,052,505	12,689,612	-18,779,672	16,907,527
<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>	<b>2,567,636</b>	0	182,939	754,986	784,076	845,635
<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>	<b>-9,205,241</b>	0	-172,678	-2,230,310	-3,668,519	-3,133,734
<b>Strategic Outcome 04</b>	<b>-1,874,565</b>	0	-670,645	-609,083	-424,085	-170,753
<b>Strategic Outcome 05</b>	<b>5,172,785</b>	0	3,572,111	528,561	509,969	562,144
<b>Strategic Outcome 06</b>	<b>180,188</b>	0	281,850	9,626	-67,137	-44,151
<b>Direct Support Costs</b>	<b>20,673,660</b>	0	4,281,280	5,376,058	5,335,032	5,681,290
<b>Indirect Support Costs</b>	<b>1,188,163</b>	0	-167,547	1,073,764	-1,060,172	1,342,117