

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Ethiopia country strategic plan (2020-2025), revision 3

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>1 July 2020 – 30 June 2025</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>No change</i>
Beneficiaries	20 316 273	2,645,735	22,962,008
Total cost (USD)	3 291 797 717	280 517 415	3 572 315 132
Transfer	2 824 639 122	252 744 474	3 077 383 596
Implementation	143 415 550	10 569 662	153 985 212
Direct support costs	148 106 027	0	148 106 027
Subtotal	3 116 160 699	263 314 136	3 379 474 835
Indirect support costs	175 637 018	17 203 279	192 840 298

1. RATIONALE

1. Since the onset of conflict between the Federal Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in November 2020, insecurity in Tigray remains volatile, with severe humanitarian consequences. The crisis has displaced more than 1.7 million people and disrupted the livelihoods of 91 percent of the region's population of 5.7 million people¹. Food production has been interrupted, food stocks have been depleted, and economic activity and associated income-earning activities are very limited. There is substantial infrastructural damage in urban and rural settlements, with the destruction of crops, livestock, and water sources. Looting of health facilities has severely disrupted health and nutrition services.
2. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) published in June indicates 5.5 million people in Tigray and neighbouring zones of Afar and Amhara regions face high levels of acute food insecurity with IPC 3 and above, out of which 4.1 million are in Tigray region, and 353,000 people are in Catastrophe (IPC 5).² In the areas where data was sufficient to conduct a projection analysis, the situation is expected to worsen through September 2021, with 4.4 million people (74% of the population analysed) in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above). Among these, an estimated 400,000 people are expected to face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). NDRMC estimated the population in Tigray requiring food assistance at 5.2 million people as of March and requested WFP to assist 1.7 million people with relief food assistance as well as additional numbers of IDPs until the end of 2021, while the rest of population in need to be assisted by Joint Emergency Operation Plan (JEOP) partners and NDRMC. As active conflict continues, access constraints prevent the food operators from reaching all food insecure population in the region.

¹ National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC)

² [IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis May-September 2021](#) (Not yet endorsed by the Government.)

3. Joint rapid needs assessments have found a worrying increase in malnutrition, a breakdown in Tigray's health system and a severe shortage of nutrition supplies³. An Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCUC) assessment shows increasing acute malnutrition, and the proxy global acute malnutrition (GAM) above the emergency threshold,⁴ indicating the need for blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) to prevent further deterioration. Some 25 percent of children 6-59 months and 35 percent of pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) require treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Tigray.
4. There is a critical need to strengthen communications services and networks in key operational areas in Tigray to support the humanitarian response, as evidenced by challenges such as Tigray-wide cellular coverage black-out and restrictions on movement of communications devices, hampering smooth delivery of assistance.
5. In Somali Region, the *deyr* season (October-December 2020) recorded below-normal rainfall in most parts, leading to reduced milk production, crop failure, shortages of water for humans and livestock, high prices of cereals and low prices of livestock. FEWSNET expects most parts of Somali Region will be in crisis food insecurity (IPC 3)⁵. The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) increased the number of people requiring relief food assistance in the region from 1.6 million in 2020 to 2.4 million in 2021. As per the Food Cluster coordination, WFP is responsible for Somali Region.
6. The impact of COVID-19 on Ethiopia's economy and especially on the urban population is substantial. National and international restrictions have had a negative impact on food availability and access, leading to severe spikes in food prices. Given that the economic crisis is expected to continue in 2021, hitting the vulnerable urban population hardest, continuation of support to the Urban Productive Safety Net Project (UPSNP) is needed, which was introduced through BR1.
7. This budget revision aims to:
 - Scale up Activity 1 to: (i) introduce relief food assistance in Tigray for estimated 2.1 million people⁶ affected by the crisis and add SuperCereal and iodised salt to the food basket in this region; (ii) increase beneficiaries for Somali Region to 2.4 million people, in line with 2021 HRP; and (iii) continue assistance to UPSNP clients impacted by the economic crisis caused by COVID-19.
 - Scale up Activity 2 to introduce BSF in Tigray targeting 658,000 children 6-59 months and 184,000 PLWGs.
 - Technical adjustment in Activity 5 budget by shifting from the cash transfer budget line to the capacity strengthening budget line.
 - Establish a new activity for the emergency telecommunication cluster (ETC) under Strategic Outcome (SO) 5.

³ Multi-agency Rapid Assessment to Western Tigray" 2-8 March 2021.

⁴ Updates on Screening Services Supported by UNICEF and Partners, 30 March 2021.

⁵ <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>

⁶ This includes a contingency, as outlined in para 11

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

8. This revision does not change the strategic orientation of the CSP.
9. A new output has been added under activity 2: **“Crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods and social and behaviour change communication to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery.”**
10. A new activity **“Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster”** has been introduced under SO 5. The SO wording has been revised to include the ETC **“Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025”**.

Strategic Outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:

11. Under this budget revision, WFP plans to reach 2,131,000 acutely food-insecure people in the north-western and southern zones of Tigray. This includes a contingency beyond the initial NDRMC request, as the number requiring relief food assistance in areas served by WFP is likely to increase further, including additional population displacements. Increases beyond the contingency levels, given the fluidity of the situation, and as coordinated through the NDRMC and Food Security Cluster, will be incorporated in future budget revisions, if and as needed. Targeting within designated geographic areas will be based on the national targeting guidelines through a community-based targeting approach making use of the existing local structures and in cooperation with NGO partners. Due to the disruption of the March-April planting season, a poor harvest October-November 2021 is expected, with severe food shortages continuing into 2022.
12. WFP will also scale up its assistance to 2.4 million people in the Somali region. WFP will continue using the NDRMC’s national targeting guidelines, informed by the food security assessments for geographical targeting, followed by the community-based targeting methods using vulnerability indicators for household targeting.
13. WFP will continue to implement urban PSNP reaching 104,000 PLWG in 11 urban hotspots in 2021. People targeted by this intervention comprise: (i) the PSNP’s “temporary direct support” beneficiaries (PLWGs and families with young children under two), who are currently unable to take part in public works in the urban PSNP); and (ii) “permanent direct support” beneficiaries who are unable to participate in public works due to vulnerability or disability.
14. Given the request by Government and agreement of nutrition partners in Tigray in response to the high levels of malnutrition exceeding the emergency threshold, WFP

will introduce BSF aiming to reach 842,000 people (658,000 children 6-59 months and 184,000 PLWGs) in all districts (*woredas*). WFP will align BSF with relief assistance of WFP and other actors when possible to avoid the sharing of the specialized nutritious food products. Targeted supplementary feeding, which was temporarily halted in Tigray due to disrupted health services, has resumed and scaled up whenever possible. Such interventions are likely to continue into 2022.

15. The ETC aims to address critical communications gaps, strengthen coordination across the humanitarian community to avoid duplication of efforts and provide timely information sharing. A joint needs assessment by WFP and UNHCR in March identified three priority response areas: Embamadre, Mekelle and Shire. The ETC will advise humanitarian organizations on options to access internet services through national providers and how to access security communications networks in line with government guidelines on the use of telecommunications equipment.

Transfer modalities:

16. WFP plans to use in-kind transfers for interventions in Tigray as economic activities and market access have been severely reduced by the ongoing insecurity. The market disruptions include bank closures, destruction of infrastructure, communications blackouts, as well as fuel and food shortages, which resulted in high transportation costs and limited food supplies in markets, putting significant upward pressure on food and non-food prices which were already above average in Tigray. WFP will continue monitoring the market prices and resumption of banking services and seek opportunities to introduce cash-based transfers when and where appropriate, particularly in the urban centres. WFP will also seek opportunities to leverage and strengthen existing social protection systems, for instance by utilizing government's payment channels to support cash transfers in urban areas or to cover additional food-insecure populations in rural areas designated as cash districts under the PSNP.

Partnerships:

17. WFP will undertake all primary and secondary transport services to district level and will engage NGO Cooperating Partners (CPs) to manage the distributions, with technical and monitoring support from WFP.

Country office capacity:

18. The Tigray crisis has expanded the size and complexity of WFP's programme portfolio in Tigray which was previously focused on long-standing resilience building and nutrition programmes and support for a protracted refugee caseload. WFP has therefore augmented its presence in the region with surge capacity from the regional bureau and headquarters, and new, local recruitments, building upon the pre-existing, small offices in Mekelle and Shire. The increase in the number of staff has been fully incorporated in this budget revision.

Supply chain challenges:

19. For Tigray, WFP has established logistics hubs in Gondor to cover North-western zone, in Kombolcha to cover Southern zone and in Mekelle to cover South, Eastern and Central zones. In addition, Mekelle will serve as a central hub for the nutrition response. A logistics hub will be established in Shire to cover North-western and Central zones accordingly. The hub model allows strategic positioning of relief items near the area without storing large quantities in insecure locations.

Monitoring & Evaluation:

20. Due to the complex operating environment in Tigray, WFP's emphasis will be on output monitoring, collected through CPs. The data from distribution reports will be reconciled against WFP's supply chain data, which is a strong basis for verification. Furthermore, at least one WFP monitor is present in each district during preparation and distribution to provide oversight.
21. Where possible, WFP will also seek to undertake outcome indicator monitoring, involving a partner dedicated for monitoring activities, although the feasibility of which will depend on security and access.
22. WFP will continue to conduct food price monitoring, expanded from the current monitoring conducted in Mekelle, where access is obtained, to ensure no negative effects on the local market through an in-kind intervention. WFP will augment M&E staffing capacity due to the scale up of the activities.

Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities:

23. The lack of adequate protection for civilians in Tigray is a grave concern. Humanitarians and civilians have reported rights violations by various armed actors, including violence against civilians, movement restrictions, various forms of gender-based violence (GBV), widespread looting and destruction of private and public property, including farming equipment and other income-generating goods.
24. Within this difficult context, WFP is conducting conflict-sensitivity analysis to minimize any potential negative impact of its operations and will work with partners to ensure equal access and participation of all targeted populations during implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. WFP commits to taking all possible steps to ensure that food assistance does not create harm, including by enhancing safety, dignity and integrity of the women, men, girls, and boys receiving assistance. Specifically, WFP will work with partners to ensure the following is in place:
 - *Identification of distribution sites:* WFP and/or CPs will communicate with communities prior to distributions. Distribution sites in Tigray will be selected where beneficiaries indicate they feel safe.
 - *Distribution site set up:* Distribution sites will have shelter from sun and rain and have a designated space for vulnerable groups and children. Distribution sites will also be organised to maintain order, with separate queues for women

and men to maximise safety considerations. COVID-19 protocols will be observed to minimize transmission.

- *Consultation, participation, and feedback:* Beneficiaries will be informed of their entitlements and have access to safe and trusted channels for registering complaints and feedback, including the WFP hotline. This will allow for early detection and safeguarding against operational risks, such as discriminatory targeting practices, sexual exploitation and abuse, corruption, and fraud. Community information and consultation sessions will be systematically documented and analysed to inform WFP's program delivery.

Risk Management:

25. Conflict, insecurity, and infrastructural damage can pose access and safety challenges for staff and assets. To mitigate these risks, WFP maintains regular dialogue with relevant actors in Tigray to maximize probability of access to distributions, and WFP will abide by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security guidelines.
26. COVID-19 transmission risk at distribution sites and short-term staffing shortages due to infection are risks. Extensive COVID-19 mitigation measures at distribution sites and protection measures for staff and beneficiaries will be followed, including physical separation at distribution sites, rigorous cleaning of distribution equipment, and comprehensive use of personal protective equipment for WFP and partner staff.
27. Potential for diversion of relief food by CP staff working at distribution points or other parties in Tigray exists. WFP will implement rigorous field monitoring, dissemination of WFP's toll-free hotline to raise concerns, sensitization of beneficiaries on their entitlements, presence of helpdesks where possible, and selection of cooperating partners with good track records on commodity management.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SO ACTIVITY & MODALITY							
SO	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1 ^{*7}	Current	931,393	914,761	1,130,977	1,180,873	4,158,004
		Increase/decrease	467,915	460,206	561,674	593,540	2,083,335
		Revised	1,399,308	1,374,967	1,692,651	1,774,413	6,241,339
	2 ^{*8}	Current	4,872,200	-	4,972,936	4,972,935	14,818,071
		Increase/decrease	184,000	-	329,000	329,000	842,000
		Revised	5,056,200	-	5,301,936	5,301,935	15,660,071
	3 ⁹	Current	187,610	174,470	178,120	189,800	730,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	187,610	174,470	178,120	189,800	730,000
2	4 ¹⁰	Current	-	-	328,705	385,871	714,576
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised total	-	-	328,705	385,871	714,576

⁷ The figures in the "revised" row broken down by modality: CBT 1,473,998; and In-kind 4,767,341.

⁸ All are in-kind beneficiaries.

⁹ Figures in the "revised" row broken down by modality: CBT 329,675; and in-kind 730,000.

¹⁰ Figures in the "revised" row broken down by modality: CBT 350,000; and in-kind 364,576.

	5* ¹¹	Current	575,208	569,995	141,522	149,195	1,435,920
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	575,208	569,995	141,522	149,195	1,435,920
3	6 ¹²	Current	156,000	-	307,320	316,680	780,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	156,000	-	307,320	316,680	780,000
TOTAL (without overlap)		Current	5,820,750	1,414,597	6,478,672	6,602,254	20,316,273
		Increase/decrease	818,244	642,502	583,096	601,893	2,645,735
		Revised	6,638,994	2,057,099	7,061,768	7,204,147	22,962,008¹³

*The "current" row figures for activity 1, 2 and 5 have been revised to reflect the correct age and sex breakdown.

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CBT VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY SO AND ACTIVITY										
SO	1									
Activity	Activity 1 - Relief								Activity 2: Nutrition	
	GFD								BSFP	
Beneficiary type	Urban PSNP	HRP	HRP	PSNP	PSNP	Tigray Res ¹⁴	Tigray Res	IDP	Children	PLW/G
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	Cash	Food	Cash	Cash	Food	Food	Cash	Food	Food	Food
Cereals		500			500	500		500		
Pulses		50			50	50		50		
Oil		15			15	15		15		
SuperCereal Plus										200
RUSF									50	
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)		2,730			2,730	2,730		2,730	268	820
% kcal from protein		12.9%			12.9%	12.9%		12.9%	10.5%	17%
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)	0.36		0.4	0.4			0.4			
Number of feeding days per year	240	180	180	60	60	180	180		90	180

¹¹ Figures in the "revised" row broken down by modality: CBT 150,000; Vouchers 975,000; and in-kind 310,920.

¹² The figures in the "current" row differ from BR 01 "revised figures" because they have been adjusted to reflect the correct breakdown for women, boys and girls and remove figures under men as they are not targeted under Fresh Food Vouchers. All beneficiaries receive Vouchers.

¹³ This excludes 279,602 BSFP beneficiaries under activity 2 which overlap with relief beneficiaries under activity 1

¹⁴ PLWs will receive 150g/person/day of SuperCereal. In addition, 6.66g/person/day of iodized salt will be provided in the areas where iodine deficiency is observed among the population. HEBS will also be provided to IDPs. These are not shown in the table as this is not targeting the entire relief distribution recipients.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	1 210 199	302 341 548	305 832	74 298 461	1 516 031	376 640 009
Pulses	111 376	43 244 371	30 583	12 520 690	141 959	55 765 061
Oil and Fats	56 320	48 284 284	9 175	9 046 936	65 495	57 331 220
Mixed and blended foods	454 056	544 395 363	23 346	30 679 534	477 402	575 074 897
Other	26 164	11 298 607	440	92 308	26 603	11 390 915
TOTAL (food)	1 858 114	949 564 173	369 376	126 637 928	2 227 490	1 076 202 101
Cash-based transfers (USD)		598 934 671		- 65 943 885		532 990 786
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	1 858 114	1 548 498 844	369 376	60 694 043	2 227 490	1 609 192 887

3. COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 4: 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 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	285 665 850	(33 814 696)	0	0	893 319	252 744 474
Implementation	10 518 632	0	0	0	51 030	10 569 662
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					0
Subtotal						263 314 136
Indirect support costs						17 203 279
TOTAL						280 517 415

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER 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 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	2 215 466 946	319 177 751	30 627 480	58 157 394	453 954 024	3 077 383 596
Implementation	122 888 607	16 624 325	3 713 718	1 380 235	9 378 328	153 985 212
Direct support costs	110 842 338	18 369 098	1 837 868	2 579 544	14 477 179	148 106 027
Subtotal	2 449 197 891	354 171 175	36 179 066	62 117 172	477 809 531	3 379 474 835
Indirect support costs	159 197 863	23 021 126	2 351 639	4 037 616	4 232 053	192 840 298
TOTAL	2 608 395 754	377 192 301	38 530 705	66 154 789	482 041 584	3 572 315 132

Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight

Ethiopia CSP Line of Sight July2020-June 2025				
SR1 / SDG 2.1 Access to food	SR1 / SDG 2.1 Access to food	SR2 / SDG 2.2 Sustainable Healthy Diets	SR5 / SDG 17.9 Capacity strengthening	SR8 / SDG 17.16 Enhance Global Partnership
Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Root Causes	Crisis Response	Crisis Response
1. Shock-affected populations in targeted areas and refugees in camps are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	2. Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks by 2025.	3. Nutritionally vulnerable populations in targeted areas have an improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods to prevent all forms of malnutrition through June 2025.	4. Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local NGOs benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety nets programme design and implementation and supply chain management through June 2025.	5. Government, humanitarian and development partners in Ethiopia have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms, improved commodity supply chains and information technology, through June 2025.
Budget SO 1: USD 2 608 395 754	Budget SO 2: USD 377 192 301	Budget SO 3: USD 38 530 705	Budget SO 4: USD 66 154 789	Budget SO 5: USD 482 041 584
<p>1.1.1 Crisis-affected vulnerable, food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional cash or food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.</p> <p>1.1.2 Transitory clients of the PSNP (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.</p> <p>1.2.1 Moderate acute malnourished (MAM) children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (PLWG) (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery, and caregivers receive SBCC.</p> <p>1.2.2 Crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC to prevent malnutrition and/or support nutritional recovery.</p> <p>1.3.1 Refugees (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive unconditional, nutrition-sensitive and/or specific cash-based and in-kind food assistance that meet their basic food and nutrition needs.</p> <p>1.3.2 MAM children aged 6-59 months and PLWG among refugee populations (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive specialized nutritious foods, nutritional counselling and SBCC to support nutritional recovery and malnutrition prevention.</p> <p>1.3.3 All refugee children aged 6-59 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) in all camps receive nutritious food to prevent and rehabilitate malnutrition.</p> <p>1.3.4 Refugee primary schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a fortified daily meal at school to contribute to their basic nutrition needs, contribute to stunting reduction in future adolescent girls, and improve attendance.</p> <p>cash-based and in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected populations and transitory clients of the PSNP (Activity Category 1 (URT); Unconditional Resource Transfers to Support Access to Food) Modality: [Food, CBT, CS]</p> <p>Activity 2: Support treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for crisis-affected children aged 6-59 months and PLWG. (Activity Category 5 (NTA); Nutrition Treatment) Modality: [Food, CS]</p> <p>Activity 3: Provide unconditional, nutrition-sensitive, cash-based and in-kind food assistance, school feeding and nutrition support to refugees. (Activity category 1 (URT); Unconditional Resource Transfers to Support Access to Food) Modality: [Food, CBT, CS]</p>	<p>2.4.1 Targeted schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) benefit from nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes (traditional and homegrown), including take-home rations (THRs) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs and to increase school enrolment and attendance.</p> <p>2.4.2 Crisis-affected primary schoolchildren (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive a daily nutritious meal at school to support their attendance and learning outcomes.</p> <p>2.4.3 Vulnerable people (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from increased capacity of Government institutions for the scale-up of nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes.</p> <p>2.5.1 Targeted households (PSNP core clients – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive conditional and unconditional food and nutrition assistance to meet food and nutrition gaps and make long-term contributions to the reductions of disaster risk and climate change adaptation.</p> <p>2.5.2 Vulnerable smallholder farmers and pastoralists (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive nutrition-sensitive climate risk management services and livelihood support to enhance their resilience to shocks.</p> <p>2.5.3 Targeted households (vulnerable smallholder farmers, pastoralists and refugees – Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive tools and services such as post-harvest management techniques, livestock and sustainable land management (SLM) that increase their productivity, income and reduce disaster risks.</p> <p>Activity 4: Provide safe, nutritious and reliable daily meals to primary school children and support to the Ministries and Bureaus of Education and Agriculture in scaling up nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes. (Activity Category 4 (SMP); School Meals) Modality [Food]</p> <p>Activity 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive social protection, climate risk management services and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, refugees and returnees most vulnerable to climate shocks. (Activity Category 9 (CSI); Institutional Capacity Strengthening) Modality: [Food, CBT, CS]</p>	<p>3.6.1 Nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from enhanced government capacity to design and implement national nutrition programmes and policies at federal and regional levels to prevent all forms of malnutrition, including the integration of MAM treatment in the Ministry of Health, with a focus on reducing environmental impacts and improving food systems through a climate-sensitive lens.</p> <p>3.6.2 Food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from improved private sector capacities to support the implementation of the national nutrition policy and strategies, including local production of nutritious foods, food fortification and food safety to support climate-sensitive food systems improvement.</p> <p>3.6.3 Children aged 6-23 months and PLWG (Tier 1 beneficiaries) receive restricted cash assistance, nutrient-dense foods and/or SBCC to contribute to the reduction of stunting in targeted areas.</p> <p>Activity 6: Provide climate-sensitive cash-based food transfers to PLWG and children aged 6-23 months, SBCC to communities, training to outreach workers and capacity strengthening to the private sector and Government to contribute to national and regional efforts to reduce stunting and prevent all other forms of malnutrition. (Activity Category 6 (NPA); Malnutrition Prevention) Modality: [CBT, CS]</p>	<p>4.7.1 Chronically food and nutrition insecure populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive adequate assistance and services as a result of enhanced federal and regional government capacity to implement safety nets, including PSNP, climate risk management, livelihoods strengthening and for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in emergency settings.</p> <p>4.7.2 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive more effective and efficient delivery of food assistance as a result of enhanced and sustainable supply chain management capacity of the Government at both federal and regional levels and increased private sector and local NGO engagement.</p> <p>4.7.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) receive timely and effective humanitarian action as a result of strengthened national food and nutrition early warning and emergency preparedness systems at federal and regional levels.</p> <p>Activity 7: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and regional government and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management. (Activity Category 9 (CSI); Institutional Capacity Strengthening) Modality: [CS]</p>	<p>5.8.1 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from humanitarian assistance facilitated by the provision of safe and timely WFP air services (including passenger and light cargo) to humanitarian actors.</p> <p>5.8.2 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) and the humanitarian community benefit from medical and security evacuation services.</p> <p>5.8.3 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from enhanced food security, early warning, emergency preparedness and climate risk management services through the use of light drones and new technologies for assessment and mapping.</p> <p>5.9.1 Vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefits from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>Activity 8: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian actors. (Activity Category 10 (SP); Service Provision and Platforms) [SD]</p> <p>Activity 9: Provide supply chain services to government and humanitarian partners. (Activity Category 10 (SP); Service Provision and Platforms) [SD]</p> <p>Activity 10: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster. (Activity Category 10 (SP); Service Provision and Platforms) [SD]</p> <p>Activity 11: Provide on demand food procurement services to government and humanitarian partners. (Activity Category 10 (SP); Service Provision and Platforms) [SD]</p> <p>Activity 12: Provide coordination and ICT services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (Activity Category 12 (SP); Service Provision and Platforms) [SD]</p>
Total Budget: USD 3 572 315 132				