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Revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans and corresponding budget increases approved by the Executive Director or by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO (1 July–31 December 2018)

1. During the informal consultations leading up to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board, WFP committed to regularly informing the Board of revisions and corresponding budget increases in respect of country strategic plans (CSPs) and interim country strategic plans (ICSPs) approved by the Executive Director under the authority delegated to him by the Executive Board, including revisions and increases approved by the Executive Director jointly with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).¹
2. In accordance with Board decisions, the Executive Director's delegated authority with regard to the approval of revisions covers:²
 - a) revision of any limited emergency operation (LEO) or emergency-related revision of a CSP, ICSP or transitional ICSP (T-ICSP), with the joint approval of the FAO Director-General in any case in which the corresponding budget increase exceeds USD 50 million;

¹ See "Update on the Integrated Road Map" (WFP/EB.2/2017/4-A/1/Rev.1, approved by the Board in decision 2017/EB.2/2), paras. 105–112.

² See "Decisions and recommendations of the second regular session of the Executive Board, 2017" (WFP/EB.2/2017/11, decision 2017/EB.2/2, para. vi), and *ibid.*, annex II.

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- b) upward revision of one or more individual strategic outcomes of a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP with a resilience or root causes focus area, provided that the total amount of the corresponding budget increase does not exceed 25 percent of the plan's most recent Board-approved value or, in the absence of such a value for T-ICSPs, the initial value approved by the Executive Director, or USD 150 million;
 - c) revision of non-emergency components of a T-ICSP following a LEO;
 - d) revision of a CSP, ICSP or strategic outcome funded entirely by the host country;
 - e) addition to a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP of a strategic outcome funded entirely by a host country that has not requested the Board to approve the strategic outcome; and
 - f) revisions related to service provision activities.
3. This report covers revisions and budget increases in respect of CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs approved between 1 July and 31 December 2018, as summarized below and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, 24 revisions were approved. Three were approved under the authority of the Executive Director, one under the authority of the Deputy Executive Director, seven under authority delegated to regional directors and 13 under authority delegated to country directors by the Executive Director. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 247 million.

Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director

5. **Colombia CSP (2017–2021) revision 3** responds to an acute economic crisis affecting Venezuela, which has resulted in 2 million Venezuelans migrating to neighbouring countries in search of access to employment, medical facilities and food. Because of its long, porous border with Venezuela, Colombia has received the largest number of migrants, at more than 1 million. In response to escalating needs, WFP activated a corporate Level 2 emergency response on 26 March 2018. Informed by assessment findings, the revision has the aim of expanding the coverage of activities 2 and 3 under strategic outcome 2 in order to reach more beneficiaries by delivering emergency food assistance to Venezuelan migrants in transit centres and to vulnerable “mixed migrant” households who are living in informal settlements and intend to remain in Colombia. Food assistance will also be provided to vulnerable indigenous communities hosting significant numbers of Venezuelan migrants. Because of their specific nutrition needs, children aged 6–59 months will receive assistance for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, while an expansion of WFP's school feeding activities will enable the national school feeding programme to better absorb the arrival of Venezuelan migrant children. The revision delivers assistance to an additional 354,000 people, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,179,000, at a total cost of USD 44 million.
6. **Nepal T-ICSP (2018) revision 3** extended the duration of the T-ICSP for six months in order to cover the period prior to the start of implementation of the Nepal country strategic plan in January 2019. In accordance with the preferences of beneficiary refugees and as a means of reducing dependence on general food distributions, cash-based transfers (CBTs) were introduced in activity 2 under strategic outcome 2 with a view to empowering beneficiaries in better addressing their essential food needs. Under the revision, nutrition assistance for flood-affected people was enhanced through the introduction of blanket supplementary feeding for one month; the delivery of targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls for six months; and an increase in beneficiary numbers for the mother-and-child health and nutrition programme, focusing on the first 1,000 days following conception. The revision supported an additional 107,636 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,134,958, at a total cost of USD 7.5 million.

7. **Cambodia T-ICSP (2018) revision 2** augmented the budget for activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 in order to accommodate large donations of rice, vegetable oil and canned fish for use in implementing the Cambodia country strategic plan in 2019. The revision also provided for an increase in capacity strengthening efforts and adjustments to the costs of information and communications technology, staff positions and the delivery of logistics by third parties. The total cost was USD 4 million.

Revision approved under the delegated authority of the Deputy Executive Director

8. **Mozambique CSP (2017–2021) revision 3** provides for the delivery of emergency assistance to drought-affected people in the semi-arid interior areas of Gaza and Inhambane who are classified as being in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 3. Following below-average or failed harvests, high grain prices and early depletion of household food stocks are expected in affected areas, resulting in a significant deterioration in food and nutrition security during the lean season from October 2018 to March 2019. Through the revision, adjustments will be made to activity 3 under strategic outcome 2; the assistance modalities used will be general food distributions in remote locations and CBTs in areas with well-functioning markets. General food distributions will also be provided to internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in the conflict-affected northern province of Cabo Delgado, who suffer from the highest rates of chronic malnutrition in the country (IPC phase 4). The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 295,000, bringing the total number to 1,245,066, at a total cost of USD 25 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

9. **Myanmar CSP (2018–2022) revision 3** responds to various factors including the intensification of hostilities in northern Rakhine State and a faster than anticipated transition from general food distributions to the use of CBTs. Activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 will be enhanced in order to assist an additional 100,000 beneficiaries in Northern Rakhine State through general food distributions, while in Central Rakhine State 25,000 beneficiaries will be moved from in-kind food to CBTs, adding to the existing 10,000 beneficiaries already receiving CBTs. As part of emergency preparedness and response efforts, WFP will construct a logistics hub in Sittwe with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of humanitarian operations in Central and Northern Rakhine States. The school feeding programme has the aim of diversifying children's diets by gradually shifting from the current use of high-energy biscuits to the provision of cooked school meals. Informed by findings from the latest humanitarian needs overview and reflecting changing needs, there will be a significant decrease in the number of nutrition beneficiaries in activities 7 and 8 under strategic outcome 3. The total cost of the revision amounts to USD 28 million.
10. **Uganda CSP (2018–2022) revision 1** provides for the inclusion of a capacity strengthening intervention in activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 with the aim of supporting the Government's efforts in hosting a growing number of refugees. Through the revision, WFP intends to enhance the quality of the response for refugees by implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities, enhancing infrastructure at the sites of nutrition activities, engaging with retailers prior to the potential scale-up of the use of CBTs, and delivering capacity-building initiatives on gender and protection issues. WFP will also contribute to work on addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition by carrying out nutrition assessments and studies, reviewing nutrition guidelines and rolling out its corporate digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, for better management of data on the identities and entitlements of nutrition beneficiaries. The total cost of the revision is USD 18 million.

11. **South Sudan ICSP (2018–2020) revision 2** has the aim of improving the response to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, which is characterized by mass population displacement, a collapsing economy and declining food security and nutrition. Informed by the findings of recent market assessments and feasibility studies, the revision provides for a reduction in the overall extent and value of CBTs because of suboptimal market conditions in several parts of the country. Use of the CBT modality will however be expanded in urban areas in order to assist refugees residing in camps and benefiting from activity 1 under strategic outcome 1, and also in the livelihood support component for rural areas in activity 4 under strategic outcome 3. The revision also provides for the inclusion of two new activities under strategic outcome 4: the provision of on-demand supply chain services for the wider humanitarian community; and the provision of inter-agency emergency telecommunications services. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 102,500, bringing the total number to 4,468,754, at a total cost of USD 18 million.
12. **Democratic Republic of the Congo ICSP (2018–2020) revision 3** responds to the worsening food security and nutrition situation resulting from an upsurge in violence in Kasai, Tanganyika, South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri provinces. A recent nutrition survey conducted by the Government revealed a dramatic deterioration in children's nutrition. Trend analysis and empirical evidence suggest that the nutrition situation has continued to deteriorate and will likely have worsened during the last quarter of 2018 with the onset of the lean season. The revision will increase the number of beneficiaries of activity 4 under strategic outcome 2 through an expansion of the acute malnutrition prevention programme. More specifically, WFP will strengthen interventions for the prevention of acute malnutrition in conjunction with the treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition, and general food distributions in priority areas in order to ensure that the food and nutrition needs of affected communities are met. The revision delivers assistance to an additional 181,952 people, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 6,747,386, at a total cost of USD 16 million.
13. **Cameroon CSP (2018–2020) revision 1** addresses the humanitarian needs arising from heightened hostilities between non-state armed groups and security forces, which resulted in widespread displacements in Northwest and Southwest Regions. The crisis is exacerbated by several other humanitarian emergencies, which are affecting 3.3 million people throughout Cameroon and include the Boko Haram crisis in Far North Region, and spill over from the Central African Republic crisis in East, Adamaoua and North Regions. To meet escalating needs, the revision provides for an expansion of activity 1 to the Southwest Region under strategic outcome 1 in order to assist IDPs; an increase in the number of beneficiaries of the multi-purpose cash platform in the Far North Region; and the provision of general food distributions and CBTs to refugees from the Central African Republic. The revision supports an additional 105,550 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 624,980, at a total cost of USD 16 million.
14. **State of Palestine CSP (2018–2022) revision 3** has the aim of mitigating the impact of deteriorating livelihood opportunities and high poverty rates, which are leading to an increase in the food insecurity that already affects 39 percent of individuals in the Gaza Strip and 13 percent in the West Bank. Restricted trade and access to resources, especially in the Gaza Strip, combined with the impact of civil unrest and conflict present challenges to sustainable recovery and economic growth. Specifically, the revision provides for an increase in the number of CBTs beneficiaries in activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 and an enhancement of the food basket through the addition of canned fish and pulses. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 54,700, bringing the total number to 368,700, at a total cost of USD 13 million.

15. **Nicaragua T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 2** reinforced WFP's emergency preparedness efforts with the aim of ensuring that the Government had the capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters or economic shocks in 2018. To address the needs of smallholder farmers and farmer organizations the revision enhanced activity 4 under strategic outcome 3 by including the distribution of agricultural equipment and the provision of technical training to beneficiary farmers with a view to increasing agricultural production and broadening access to markets. In addition, through activity 7 under strategic outcome 5, technical assistance was provided to the national system for disaster prevention, mitigation and attention with the aim of ensuring readiness in the event of sudden-onset emergencies. The food component and corresponding beneficiary numbers were also increased as a contingency measure at the onset of the hurricane season. The revision delivered assistance to an additional 40,000 people, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 276,400, at a total cost of USD 1.5 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

16. **Madagascar T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 2** has the aim of increasing assistance for food-insecure people and strengthening national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. A recently completed IPC assessment revealed that the projected number of food-insecure people in need of assistance during the 2018–2019 lean season (October to March) is considerably higher than current planning levels. The northeast of Madagascar was hit by cyclones Ava and Eliakim in January and March 2018, respectively, causing widespread damage to homes and infrastructure. The revision strengthens activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 by providing general food distributions for vulnerable populations severely affected by the lean season. It also augments WFP logistics and emergency telecommunications capacities under strategic outcome 6 in order to ensure that sufficient assets and staff are in place to support the Government and the humanitarian community in responding effectively to sudden-onset natural disasters. The revision supports an additional 433,720 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,958,378, at a total cost of USD 10 million.
17. **Ecuador CSP (2017–2021) revision 2** responds to the arrival of increasing numbers of vulnerable Venezuelan migrants crossing the border in search of basic livelihood opportunities and access to food. Between January and July 2018, 608,948 Venezuelans arrived in Ecuador, of whom an estimated 160,000 have decided to remain. Faced with limited access to food, households have adopted negative coping strategies including purchasing low-quality foods and reducing the size and number of meals. In view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, the revision will increase the number of beneficiaries under strategic outcome 1 by providing CBTs to vulnerable migrants, delivering training on food handling and food safety in order to strengthen the skills of migrants, and offering nutrition education to affected populations. The revision supports an additional 334,768 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 510,718, at a total cost of USD 10 million.
18. **Burkina Faso T-ICSP (2018) revision 2** had the aim of mitigating the impact of cereal deficits resulting from a protracted lean season, which had led to increasing levels of food insecurity. The revision enabled WFP to absorb an in-kind contribution, which facilitated general food distributions in activity 6 under strategic outcome 4 aimed at protecting productive assets and mitigating the impact of negative coping mechanisms. Targeting was based on household economy analysis and beneficiaries of in-kind food assistance were registered in SCOPE. The revision delivered assistance to an additional 38,060 people, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,119,975, at a total cost of USD 8.5 million.

19. **Colombia CSP (2017–2021) revision 5** has the aim of increasing the productive capacities of smallholder farmers in rural areas. Through the revision, strategic outcomes 4 and 5 will be expanded in order to increase the numbers of CBT beneficiaries and enhance capacity strengthening efforts. In activity 9, CBTs will be used as an incentive for improving agricultural practices and a way of facilitating dietary diversification and the strengthening of livelihoods. Activities will also focus on facilitating rural women’s effective engagement in public decision-making processes and on establishing a gender-responsive integrated rural reform programme. Activity 7 has the aim of broadening income-generating opportunities and strengthening the agricultural capacities of smallholder farmer associations. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 16,000, bringing the total number to 1,195,000, at a total cost of USD 8.5 million.
20. **Philippines CSP (2018–2023) revision 1** has the aim of addressing the humanitarian needs of people affected by the Marawi crisis and enhancing the food security and nutrition of vulnerable people in Mindanao. In 2017, Marawi, the capital of Lanao del Sur in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, was besieged by Islamic militants, resulting in the displacement of 400,000 people. The city has since been retaken following an offensive by the armed forces of the Philippines, and a comprehensive recovery plan is being finalized. The revision provides for an expansion of activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 in order to support crisis-affected people in Lanao del Sur by strengthening emergency school feeding, food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions and general food distributions. Specialized nutritious foods will be distributed to pregnant and lactating women and girls and to children aged 6–23 months. Through activity 3 under strategic outcome 3, the revision also provides for the distribution of CBTs in areas of central Mindanao with well-functioning markets and the implementation of a four-month school feeding component that will include rice, beans and vegetable oil in school meals. The revision delivers assistance to an additional 149,430 people, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 277,800, at a total cost of USD 8 million.
21. **Senegal T-ICSP (2018) revision 1** provided for the scale-up of WFP assistance in order to complement the Government’s emergency response plan for the 2018 lean season. The March 2018 *Cadre Harmonisé* indicated that 752,618 people were in a crisis or emergency situation, while WFP’s February 2018 emergency food security assessment in the northern part of the country reported a high prevalence of food insecurity. To support vulnerable populations during the lean season, the revision increased the scope of activities 1, 2 and 3 under strategic outcomes 1 and 2. Activity 1 saw an increase in the number of beneficiaries of the CBT component, while capacity strengthening efforts focused on supporting the Government in responding more effectively to seasonal and recurrent shocks. Support provided through activity 2 was focused on strengthening the Government’s capacities in school feeding and providing support to HIV-affected households. Specialized nutritional products were distributed for the prevention of malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months and for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. The revision increased beneficiary numbers by 96,000, bringing the total number to 495,185, at a total cost of USD 5 million.
22. **Guinea-Bissau T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 1** has the aim of improving the quality of school meals and enhancing agricultural production and income-generating opportunities by increasing local purchases of food. The revision enhances activity 7 under strategic outcome 3 through the purchase of 1,523 mt of food from smallholder farmers in order to supply the school feeding programme; increased capacity strengthening that supports local non-governmental organizations in conducting training exercises aimed at improving agricultural practices among smallholder farmers; and an enhanced budget for increased monitoring and logistics work by WFP and non-governmental partners. The

- revision supports an additional 4,358 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 232,046, at a total cost of USD 2 million.
23. **Mauritania T-ICSP (2018) revision 3** delivered support to conflict-affected Malian refugees and vulnerable Mauritanian populations through various assistance modalities. The security situation in the north and centre of Mali continued to deteriorate during the first semester of 2018, with clashes between armed groups leading to the arrival of increasing numbers of refugees in Mauritania. Adjustments to activity 3 under strategic outcome 2 resulted in an increased number of beneficiaries and an enhanced food basket for Malian refugees receiving general food distributions. Changes to activity 6 under strategic outcome 4 had the aim of replacing general food distributions with CBTs in the community and household asset creation intervention for food-insecure Mauritanian people. Using funding from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, WFP implemented an 18-month emergency preparedness and response initiative as part of activity 8 under strategic outcome 6 with the aim of bolstering the capacities of the national disaster risk management system. The revision supported an additional 3,000 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 516,200, at a total cost of USD 2 million.
 24. **Mali T-ICSP (2018-2019) revision 3** has the aim of increasing resilience building and nutrition support for vulnerable populations in priority locations throughout Mali. The food-insecure population is projected to increase to about 3.4 million people during the 2019 lean season, 400,000 of whom are expected to be severely food-insecure. The prevalence of food insecurity is highest in northern and central Mali. Through the revision, strategic outcome 3 will be enhanced by expanding the scope of interventions for the prevention of chronic malnutrition and the treatment of acute malnutrition in activities 5 and 6. The revision also provides for a significant increase in the FFA component of activity 8 under strategic outcome 4 in order to address the needs of the most food-insecure people by improving their long-term food security and resilience to withstand future shocks. The revision supports an additional 389,413 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 2,397,533, at a total cost of USD 1.7 million.
 25. **Ghana T-ICSP (2018) revision 1** responded to the Government's request for an increase in WFP's technical assistance for expanding the scope of the national school feeding model and programme. Through the revision, strategic outcome 3 was adjusted by reinforcing activity 7 in order to support the Government's scale-up of the national school feeding programme so that it covers all ten regions of the country. WFP support for enhancing food systems in ways that benefit smallholder farmers was increased through an enhancement of activity 4 under strategic outcome 2 in order to facilitate the establishment of small-scale food processors. The total cost of the project was USD 1.2 million.
 26. **Turkey T-ICSP (2018-2019) revision 2** has the aim of increasing the self-reliance of Syrian refugees living in Turkey through institutional capacity strengthening and livelihood support activities. Through the revision, activity 4 under strategic outcome 1 is enhanced in order to provide government, academic and non-governmental partners with technical assistance to inform the design of models that will broaden livelihood opportunities for refugees residing in Turkey. Through the revision and in collaboration with partners, WFP also aims to deliver a small-scale pilot activity for young refugees, which will provide language, vocational and on-the-job training for paving the way to job placements in the hospitality and food service sectors. Participants will receive CBTs that cover their basic needs while attending the training. The revision delivers assistance to an additional 427 people, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,650,427, at a total cost of USD 746,370.

27. **Côte d'Ivoire T-ICSP (2018) revision 1** addressed the emergency needs of people affected by floods in Abidjan. Heavy floods triggered by torrential rains on 18 June 2018 caused loss of life and widespread destruction to homes and infrastructure. The revision introduced a new strategic outcome 5, supported by activity 7 on conducting an emergency food security assessment in order to better inform the response. CBTs were used with a view to avoiding further deterioration of beneficiaries' food security and nutrition status and preventing affected households from adopting negative coping mechanisms and incurring further indebtedness that may have affected their recovery prospects. The revision supported an additional 2,500 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 299,500, at a total cost of USD 410,639.
28. **Gambia T-ICSP (2018) revision 1** sought to contribute to strengthening the Government's capacities to manage the national school feeding programme and implement nutrition-sensitive activities. The revision augmented the scope of activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 through the provision to government entities of training exercises on use of the CBT modality, which will be rolled-out to 19 schools recently handed over to the Government. WFP also distributed equipment for improving the monitoring and reporting of school feeding indicators. Nutrition-sensitive activities in activity 6 under strategic outcome 2 were strengthened by a widening of the media coverage of nutrition messaging in the social and behaviour change communication component. The revision increased the budget by USD 12,547.

ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2018					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director					
Colombia	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	109 014 831	43 780 235	152 795 066
Nepal	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	35 155 481	7 590 916	42 746 397
Cambodia	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Resilience building/root causes	18 233 903	4 251 919	22 485 823
Revisions approved by the Deputy Executive Director					
Mozambique	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response/root causes	172 489 632	24 738 788	197 228 420
Revisions approved by regional directors					
Myanmar	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building	309 350 623	27 509 378	336 860 001
Uganda	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	1 228 237 659	18 109 644	1 246 347 303
South Sudan	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response/resilience building	3 167 828 495	17 947 081	3 185 775 576
Democratic Republic of Congo	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis Response	720 578 774	16 160 381	736 739 156
Cameroon	Country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response/resilience building	182 028 058	15 727 339	197 755 397
State of Palestine	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building	240 246 435	12 912 567	253 159 003

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2018					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Nicaragua	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018-2019	Crisis response/resilience building	10 170 916	1 511 878	11 682 794
Revisions approved by country directors					
Madagascar	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018-2019	Crisis response	59 385 833	9 888 548	69 274 380
Ecuador	Country strategic plan (2017-2021)	Crisis response	41 445 242	9 806 822	51 252 064
Burkina Faso	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Crisis response/resilience Building	66 963 282	8 470 726	75 434 008
Colombia	Country strategic plan (2017-2021)	Resilience building	152 795 066	8 445 001	161 240 067
Philippines	Country strategic plan (2018-2023)	Crisis Response/root causes/resilience building	33 015 920	7 667 295	40 683 215
Senegal	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Resilience building	15 164 408	4 794 583	19 958 991
Guinea-Bissau	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018-2019	Root Causes	20 498 090	1 983 009	22 481 099
Mauritania	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Crisis response/resilience building	59 612 318	1 713 640	61 325 957
Mali	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018-2019	Crisis response/resilience building	194 181 733	1 658 617	195 840 350
Ghana	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Root Causes	10 242 480	1 238 555	11 481 035

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2018					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Turkey	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018-2019	Resilience Building	737 274 852	746 370	738 021 222
Cote d'Ivoire	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Crisis Response	17 942 691	410 639	18 353 331
Gambia	Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018	Root Causes	7 698 147	12 547	7 710 694
Total cost of revisions to WFP				247 076 478	

Acronyms used in the document

CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IDP	internally displaced person
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LEO	limited emergency operation
T-ICSP	transitional ICSP