

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### REVISION – FOR APPROVAL

#### Somalia Interim Country Strategic Plan, revision number 1

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
<b>Duration</b>	<i>Jan 2019 – December 2021</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3,395,532	1,504,733	4,900,265
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>\$960,626,325</b>	<b>\$214,529,478</b>	<b>\$1,175,155,803</b>
Transfer	\$764,511,478	\$172,222,054	\$936,733,532
Implementation	\$72,762,427	\$17,325,705	\$90,088,131
Direct support costs	\$64,722,645	\$11,888,371	\$76,611,016
Subtotal	\$901,996,550	\$201,436,130	\$1,103,432,679
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	\$58,629,776	\$13,093,348	\$71,723,124

#### Somalia Interim Country Strategic Plan, revision [Budget Revision 1]

### 1. RATIONALE

1. This budget revision to the Somalia Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) responds to a significant deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation in Somalia. The unexpectedly delayed Gu rains are resulting in the second consecutive below-average season, while the country is still recovering from the 2016/17 drought. Up to approximately three million vulnerable Somalis could be affected by the drought conditions which could lead into increased Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates and will require food assistance and nutrition interventions throughout the remainder of the year.
2. The revision to the relief response (Strategic Outcome 1) covers the period June to December 2019 and aims to:
  - i. Increase requirements under Activity 1 to provide immediate live-saving relief assistance to the most vulnerable people in drought affected areas;
  - ii. Increase requirements under Activity 1 to augment preventive<sup>1</sup> nutrition services to children under five years and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G).
3. Other changes reflected in this revision (Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3), which will cover the remainder of the ICSP duration (from June 2019 to December 2021), include:
  - Introduction of wet feeding (Activity 1) for new displacements until gradual transition to the unconditional urban safety-net and other livelihood interventions;
  - Adjust and align the urban safety net beneficiaries (Activity 2) to the current implementation levels for the duration of the ICSP;
  - Introduction of cash-based transfers (CBT) as a delivery mechanism (electronic vouchers to schools) under the school feeding programme (Activity 2);
  - Revision of rations under relief (Activity 1), livelihoods (Activity 2), and nutrition interventions (Activity 3);
  - Adjust requirements under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP, Activity 3);
  - Adjustment of associated costs rate for Cooperating Partners under Activity 3;

<sup>1</sup> The ICSP was already planning for high rates of malnutrition, which are chronically persistent and therefore no increase in TSPF beneficiaries is required for now.

- 
- Adjust requirements under capacity strengthening (Activities 4 and 5);

## 2. CHANGES

### 4. *Strategic orientation*

#### *Changes to live-saving relief response (Strategic Outcome 1)*

5. There is no change in strategic orientation of the ICSP; however, the humanitarian needs for 2019 require a substantial revision. Against the previous forecast of a normal Gu 2019 season, Gu rains have delayed by nearly two months and is certain now that they will be below average. Prolonged hot and dry conditions have led to severe water shortage and earlier than-normal water trucking at hiked prices. The Shabelle and Juba river levels are currently very low; some lower reaches of the Shabelle have almost dried up. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU), a significant reduction of 40-50 percent in aggregate seasonal cereal output is already expected in July 2019, and this is still assuming a forecast of average to near-average rainfall in May-June in the crop growing areas of northwest and southern Somalia, a scenario which is becoming increasingly remote. Main areas of concern include Northern Inland Pastoral (NIP), East Golis Pastoral, Addun Pastoral and Hawd Pastoral livelihood zones. The harsh Jilaal has also affected rural livelihoods in southern Somalia including Bay/Bakool Agropastoral and Southern Agropastoral of Hiran, although the impact is less severe compared to central and northern regions. Internally Displaced Persons' (IDP) settlements throughout the country are also affected<sup>2</sup>.
6. According to FSNAU, 1.7 million people are already estimated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) between April and June 2019, and 2.2 million people between July and September, provided that the May rains are average. However, most recent weather projections indicate that though rainfall improved slightly in some parts of Somalia at the end of April, rains are expected to return to drier than average conditions from early May onward. This means that perspectives for some recovery in pasture and crop performance are now extremely remote.
7. The current scenario is deemed possibly worse than the 2017 pre-famine situation as vulnerable populations in Somalia have not recovered from the effects of the 2017 drought, particularly pastoralists who have seen their herd sizes decrease and those who have become destitute. In addition, many of the people who were displaced because of the drought have not returned to their areas of origin. Consequently, urgent humanitarian needs are expected to increase significantly in the coming months.
8. In order to plan its response, WFP is working on a scenario where 2.9 million people would be affected by the drought and requiring emergency assistance (IPC 3 and 4). This is based on most recent rainfall information and forecasts<sup>3</sup>, and trend analysis over the past five years for impact in case of a failure of the rainy season. In this scenario, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate could increase to similar level as in 2017 reaching 17 percent.
9. To address the anticipated food and nutrition insecurity, WFP is planning to provide 7<sup>4</sup> months' emergency food assistance to 2.3 million vulnerable people (based on 80 percent of needs) across Somalia with relief (through general distributions of in-kind food or unconditional cash-based transfers) as well as nutrition programmes to 1.5 million PLW/G and children to prevent and treat malnutrition. Areas with a high percentage of people in crisis and emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) and high GAM rates will be prioritized.

The relief response will include:

---

<sup>2</sup> Based on analysis by FSNAU and SWALIM

<sup>3</sup> FSNAU, SWALIM, trend analysis by WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit.

<sup>4</sup> To be extended or shortened depending on the severity of the impact of the drought

- 
- i) In-kind assistance: Unconditional in-kind general food distributions comprising cereals, pulses and vegetable oil in areas where there is limited market access.
  - ii) Cash-based transfers: In 2018, a joint evaluation of the humanitarian cash-based response of the inter-agency cash-working group in Somalia found cash-based assistance to have been an effective means of preventing the 2017 famine. WFP will provide unconditional cash-based transfers in the form of electronic vouchers (e-vouchers) or cash in areas where markets are functional and conditions for cash-based transfers are met. The transfers will be equivalent to 100 percent of the food component of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). For e-vouchers, beneficiaries can redeem at local retailers and purchase fresh fruits, vegetables, camel milk, pasta, a variety of cereals and pulses, oil, meat, eggs, sugar, and spices. For cash, the transfers can be either provided as direct cash (bank notes), or through mobile phone.
  - iii) Nutrition: WFP will implement blanket supplementary feeding, providing nutritional supplements to children under two years through lipid nutrient supplements and PLW/G with SuperCereal Plus, or SuperCereal and vegetable oil in affected areas to protect their nutritional status. Where required, WFP will integrate beneficiaries into the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition.
  - iv) To leverage the progress made on social protection over the past year, WFP will continue to support 125,000 urban poor and chronically food insecure people in Mogadishu with a predictable safety-net transfer. To prevent the targeted households from sliding into the relief caseload, the transfer value for the safety nets programme will be adjusted from USD 35 to USD 70 (MEB value) per month. As envisioned in the ICSP strategy, the expansion of the urban safety-net in case of a shock will be covered under SO1 (activity 1) as part of the relief efforts.
10. Following the provision of relief assistance, WFP will transition beneficiaries to livelihood activities where appropriate. Sustained investments in livelihood and resilience activities will be key to prevent and reduce future shocks. Building on the Joint Resilience Action; WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will continue to invest and advocate for long-lasting, durable solutions to complement life-saving humanitarian response interventions.
  11. Across activities, WFP will implement assistance through the SCOPE platform. The extensive registration of beneficiaries to the SCOPE platform, as well as the significant WFP and partner's capacity on the ground ensures that WFP is ready for any rapid scale up of assistance when required. In addition to the 918 retailers currently contracted by WFP, approximately 300 retailers are in the contracting process. In addition, there are over 30 established cash distribution points with Standard Chartered affiliates's branches, across 13 districts.
  12. To strengthen community-based targeting, in 2018 the Food Security Cluster (co-led by WFP and FAO) established and disseminated new targeting guidelines including possible exclusion and inclusion errors. Following their release, the FSC rolled out trainings for partners and community elders across the entire country. WFP is also expanding its Call Center in Somalia to strengthen its capacity to receive feedback and place calls, by increasing the number of callers (staff capacity will increase to 14 while additional capacity will be added through other contractual arrangements).
  13. To strengthen its capacity in terms of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), protection and gender, WFP conducted gender and protection trainings for its partners in Somalia as well as WFP staff over the course of 2018. In addition, WFP will establish specific AAP and gender positions in 2019. WFP is also mapping specific risks and barriers that people living with disabilities face when accessing humanitarian assistance to then address some of these issues, while also advocating for measures/responses with relevant UN agencies and partners. In terms of recording and reporting, the disability component has been integrated in all outcome post-distribution monitoring (PDM) checklists in 2019 as well as in cooperating partner distribution reports.

#### *Risk Management*

- 
14. Strategic Risks: Despite robust vulnerability analysis informing the present planning exercise, is difficult to assess how things will evolve as it will be contingent to weather, security, etc., especially in terms of scale, how many people will be affected and for how long, necessitating flexibility in planning.
  15. To mitigate the risks, WFP is actively monitoring the situation as it unfolds; WFP participates in regular interagency, government, and security briefings, and reviews analysis from the media, reports and press releases. Information is collated in order to be prepared for possible adjustments in the response.
  16. Operational Risks: Humanitarian access to beneficiaries is challenging within the Somali context, largely due to conflict and insecurity. To mitigate the risk, at both the interagency and country level, WFP continues to engage with local stakeholders and local partners to establish humanitarian access to vulnerable populations, as well as advocate for the safe movement of staff, partners and commodities.
  17. Limited capacity and presence of cooperating partners may pose challenges to the ability of WFP to scale up its assistance to affected areas. To mitigate the risk, WFP will collaborate with local partners following a review of their capacity, evaluating partnerships closely and augmenting capacity strengthening efforts.
  18. Fiduciary Risks: To mitigate the risk of diversion and misappropriation of assistance, WFP has a comprehensive risk management strategy in place that includes: triangulation of monitoring activities through on-site visits by WFP staff and Third Party Monitoring (TPM), as well as the call centre; innovative technology to track the movement of commodities and spot checks of commodities en route; marking of assistance; rigorous vetting and selection processes for cooperating partners, transporters, and retailers; and the use of biometric registration and the SCOPE platform to track the delivery of assistance.

### *Other changes*

#### *Introduction of the wet feeding activity for IDPs (Activity 1).*

19. This activity has been part of previous Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations to assist vulnerable IDPs through a self-targeting mechanism. It had been discontinued in the ICSP, as it was envisaged that IDPs would gradually transition to the unconditional urban safety-net and other livelihood interventions; however, new displacements and evictions have continued to occur and there will likely be new displaced due to the worsening drought conditions. The planned number of beneficiaries will be 40,000 annually for the remainder of the ICSP. Government counterparts such as the Banadir Regional Authority as well as the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management have also highlighted the need to maintain the wet feeding. This will not be a new activity but a new element to Activity 1.

#### *Increase in number of beneficiaries under the urban safety-net programme (Activity 2).*

20. This is to reflect the actual numbers already being reached under this activity. Currently 125,000 people are being assisted with monthly transfers compared to the 100,000 planned.

#### *Introduction of transfer modality (electronic vouchers) under the school feeding programme (Activity 2).*

21. WFP plans to implement home-grown school feeding (HGSF) through a cash-based modality. This will be done gradually, targeting 25 percent of WFP-supported schools by 2020 and 48 percent by the end of the ICSP. The scale-up of the HGSF has been based on the success of the initial roll out in 2018 and the assessment<sup>5</sup> findings of markets and retailers capacity. Schools in regions where markets are functioning will be gradually supported to deliver the programme through electronic vouchers, which can be redeemed for cereals, pulses, oil and fruits and vegetables from local retail shops. This modality will promote the growth of the local economy through linkages between institutional demand and local producers and retailers. School

---

<sup>5</sup> Based on regular WFP Somalia market price monitoring and logistics assessments

---

committees as well as parents will play a critical role overseeing and managing the school vouchers.

*Adjustment of requirements under BSFP (Activity 3)*

22. This adjustment seeks to align the duration of assistance to the season as opposed to all year round. At the same time, the capacity strengthening component is increased to support the integration of nutrition services in Government MCHN facilities, and to strengthen and expanding the support of Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) in other states in Somalia.

*Adjustment of associated costs rate for Cooperating Partners (Activity 3).*

23. This increase is necessary to support the costs related to: i) the additional mobile clinics needed to provide nutrition treatment and prevention services in the drought affected areas, ii) higher costs of: technical staff for cooperating partners, secondary transportation by the partners to reach remote areas by air, maintaining TSFP sites open throughout the month in fixed clinics, and increasing the number of community workers.

*Changes in transfer values and rations (See paragraphs 27 to 30)*

***Beneficiary analysis***

- Beneficiaries under relief (Activity 1) increase by 1,698,780 for the period June to December 2019. This brings up the total number of relief beneficiaries to 2.3 million for the duration of the drought response;
- Beneficiaries under malnutrition prevention interventions (Activity 1) increase by 164,690 for the period June to December 2019. This brings up the total number of beneficiaries assisted by nutrition interventions (including Activity 3) to 1.5 million<sup>6</sup>. No increase in TSFP beneficiaries is planned under this BR as the ICSP planning scenario was already considering persisting high malnutrition rates;
- Beneficiaries under wet feeding (40,000) will be included for the remainder of the ICSP (Activity 1);
- Beneficiaries under the urban safety nets increase by 25,000 for the period June to December 2019 and will remain at this level for the duration of the ICSP.

---

<sup>6</sup> Note that the 1.5 million is calculated based on the number of beneficiaries to be reached from June to December with TSFP, BSFP and MCHN activities. For TSFP beneficiaries, only two cohorts are counted of the 3 planned for the year.

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY							
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
			(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
1	Relief IK	Current	43,771	43,217	47,649	50,050	184,686
		Increase	111,896	110,479	121,811	127,948	472,134
		Revised	155,666	153,696	169,460	177,998	656,820
	Relief CBT	Current	102,131	100,839	111,181	116,783	430,934
		Increase	261,090	257,785	284,225	298,546	1,101,646
		Revised	363,221	358,624	395,406	415,329	1,532,580
	Urban Safety Nets CBT	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase	29,625	29,250	32,250	33,875	125,000
		Revised	29,625	29,250	32,250	33,875	125,000
	Wet Feeding IK	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase	9,480	9,360	10,320	10,840	40,000
		Revised	9,480	9,360	10,320	10,840	40,000
	Nutrition IK	Current	780,239	8,128	404,991	389,109	1,582,467
		Increase	46,700	-	60,180	57,820	164,700
		Revised	826,939	8,128	465,171	446,929	1,747,167
2	Livelihood IK	Current	70,255	69,366	76,480	80,334	296,435
		Increase	-	-	-	-	-
		revised	70,255	69,366	76,480	80,334	296,435
	Livelihood CBT	Current	163,928	161,853	178,454	187,446	691,681
		Increase	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	163,928	161,853	178,454	187,446	691,681
	Urban Safety Nets CBT	Current	108,515	107,141	118,130	124,082	457,867
		Increase	(78,890)	(77,891)	(85,880)	(90,207)	(332,867)
		Revised	29,625	29,250	32,250	33,875	125,000
	School Feeding IK	Current	-	-	101,760	110,240	212,000
		Decrease	-	-	(40,853)	(44,257)	(85,110)
		Revised	-	-	60,907	65,983	126,890
	school Feeding CBT	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase	-	-	40,853	44,257	85,110
		Revised	-	-	40,853	44,257	85,110
3	Nutrition IK	Current	726,302	8,188	319,801	307,259	1,361,550
		Increase	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	726,302	8,188	319,801	307,259	1,361,550
<b>TOTAL (without overlap)</b>		Current	794,517	498,731	1,043,089	1,059,195	3,395,532
		Increase	361,221	328,984	398,833	415,694	1,504,733
		Revised	1,155,739	827,714	1,441,922	1,474,890	4,900,265

## Transfers

24. This revision introduces changes to transfer values and rations. Across activities, SuperCereal will be gradually<sup>7</sup> substituted with commodities that are better adapted to the realities of Somalia's operational context, and looking to promote local markets when feasible.
25. SuperCereal will be substituted with a revised combination of cereal, pulses and oil in relief and livelihood activities supported with delivery of food in-kind. For the prevention of malnutrition to PLW/G and ART/TB DOT clients, SuperCereal will be gradually replaced with SuperCereal Plus, a more effective product for these programmes in such a complex environment. The wet feeding and school feeding rations will combine cereals, pulses, oil and Micronutrient Powders (MNP) to ensure adequate nutrient content of the meals served. The use of MNPs will also align with the recently approved Somalia National Food Fortification Strategic Plan (2019-2023) which aims to

<sup>7</sup> WFP will keep distributing current stocks of SuperCereal until exhausted. SuperCereal will be then fully replaced with alternative rations/commodities.

---

identify opportunities for the introduction of MNPs and their acceptance at household level. Prior to the introduction of MNPs, WFP plans to hold trainings for Cooperating Partners (CPs), support staff as well as sensitisation campaigns for beneficiaries.

26. WFP will continue to search for the most nutritionally appropriate and cost-effective approach to achieve food security and nutrition outcomes. This may include further changes in commodities or a combination of current modalities (in-kind and cash) to ensure beneficiaries' access to rich-nutrient foods while supporting the local economy.
27. Beneficiaries under the urban safety-net, currently receiving USD 35 under Activity 2, will receive an additional USD 35 through the shock-responsive mechanism for the duration of the drought response. This 'top-up' transfer will be provided through Activity 1. WFP will continue to provide assistance through SCOPE cards which enables tracking and reporting the variance assistance that beneficiaries are receiving.





<b>TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>						
	<b>Current budget</b>		<b>Increase</b>		<b>Revised budget</b>	
	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>
Cereals	77,723	20,996,707	60,396	16,104,818	138,119	37,101,525
Pulses	12,719	9,351,261	2,513	1,767,652	15,233	11,118,913
Oil and Fats	14,375	15,191,049	-3,219	-3,401,594	11,156	11,789,455
Mixed and blended foods	132,180	174,390,336	-12,092	30,118,919	120,089	204,509,255
Other	0	0	41	762,885	41	762,885
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	236,997	219,929,353	47,640	45,352,679	284,637	265,282,032
Cash-based transfers (USD)		238,176,673		88,684,042		326,860,715
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>		458,106,026		134,036,721		592,142,748

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

28. Activity 1 - The increase of this activity is largely due to the changes in 2019 for the expected drought response. Direct operational costs are increasing by USD 216.1 million, which includes an increase of USD 93.1 million for the food modality and an increase of USD 109 million for the CBT modality.
29. Activity 2 - Overall, this activity is decreasing by USD 26.9 million. While the planned beneficiaries for the urban safety-net increase in 2019 from 100,000 to 125,000, they decrease in 2020 (from 323,200 to 125,000) and in 2021 (from 457,867 to 125,000). The shift for school meals from in-kind to CBT has also contributed to the overall decrease in Activity 2. At the same time, the capacity strengthening budget is increasing by USD 644,674 to accommodate expected contributions.
30. Activity 3 - This activity has the lowest change in this budget revision, with an increase of USD 339,351. This is due to adjustments for seasonality, which the current ICSP budget does not include. The capacity strengthening line of this activity is increasing by USD 4.1 million to accommodate expected contributions.
31. Activity 4 - Food systems activity budget does not have a net change in value. Budget originally planned under service delivery, is shifted to capacity strengthening as this is the modality in use.
32. Activity 5 - Service delivery plan of USD 659,932 is now under capacity strengthening to maintain the budget and reflect the fact that this activity will be fully dedicated to capacity strengthening.
33. Activity 6 - No change as any additional requirements due to the response can be covered through cost recovery mechanisms.

<b>TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>						
	<b>Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Total</b>
Strategic outcome	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
Focus area	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	197,922,237	(25,995,304)	295,121	-	-	<b>172,222,054</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	18,206,741	(925,266)	44,230	-	-	<b>17,325,705</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					<b>11,888,371</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>201,436,130</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (6.5%)</b>						<b>13,093,348</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>214,529,478.45</b>

<b>TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)</b>							
	<b>Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>Total</b>
Strategic outcome	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	
Focus area	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Resilience</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	464,273,599	194,355,464	166,927,123	29,996,430	17,489,701	63,691,216	<b>936,733,532</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	45,157,533	22,711,754	17,092,686	930,350	493,640	3,702,169	<b>90,088,131</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	36,993,648	16,446,490	14,250,614	2,372,112	1,377,874	5,170,278	<b>76,611,016</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	546,424,779	233,513,708	198,270,423	33,298,893	19,361,214	72,563,663	<b>1,103,432,679</b>
<b>Indirect support costs (6.5%)</b>	35,517,611	15,178,391	12,887,577	2,164,428	1,258,479	4,716,638	<b>71,723,124</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>581,942,390</b>	<b>248,692,099</b>	<b>211,158,000</b>	<b>35,463,321</b>	<b>20,619,693</b>	<b>77,280,301</b>	<b>1,175,155,803</b>

**APPROVED BY** (only required in case the CSP/ICSP/LEO revision is going for ED & DG-FAO approval)

\_\_\_\_\_  
David M. Beasley  
Executive Director, WFP

\_\_\_\_\_  
José Graziano da Silva  
Director-General, FAO

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

---

**Annex 1: Revised Line of Sight**

- *Attach the LoS and indicate changes made in this revision in bold.*