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Operational matters

For information

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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 January–30 June 2019)

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 January and 30 June 2019, as summarized below and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, 26 revisions were approved. Four were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, five under the authority of the Executive Director, one under the authority of the Deputy Executive Director, three under authority delegated to regional directors and 13 under authority delegated to country directors. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 1.1 billion.

Revisions and budget increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO

5. **Bangladesh CSP (2017–2020) revision 5** provides food assistance to an increased number of beneficiaries in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh for an additional two years (2019–2020). The malnutrition situation in Cox's Bazar, the area that hosts the largest number of refugees from Myanmar, is severe, particularly at the district level and in makeshift settlements where undocumented Myanmar nationals and new arrivals are hosted. The refugee population remains highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, while the repatriation of refugees to Myanmar is unlikely to occur in the near future given the recurrent violent episodes and overall fragility of the situation in Myanmar. The revision will affect mainly activity 5 under strategic outcome 2 and entails increases in cash-based transfers, food distributions and the value of e-vouchers for redemption in WFP-contracted shops. Programmes for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will continue to be scaled up, providing services for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls in camps and host communities. The revision will also enhance WFP's provision of common logistics and emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community and its delivery of technical assistance and advocacy aimed at strengthening the positive effects that selected safety nets have on food security and nutrition. The revision supports an additional 586,058 beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 3,853,158 at a total cost of USD 438 million.
6. **Afghanistan CSP (2018–2022) revision 1** responds to a severe drought that affected 20 provinces in northern and western parts of the country. During the winter of 2017–2018, extremely low rain and snowfall combined with unseasonably high temperatures resulted in a shortage of water for rainfed and irrigated agriculture, particularly during the growing period for the main wheat crop, affecting rural areas with high levels of chronic food insecurity and undernutrition. The drought led to population displacements from rural areas to urban centres and set back efforts to achieve zero hunger by creating acute food and other needs for millions of rural people. Informed by an emergency food security assessment, the revision has the aim of strengthening work under strategic outcomes 1 and 3 and meeting escalating needs by increasing the number of people assisted through

food distributions, cash-based transfers and specialized nutrition support for affected people in both urban and rural areas. The revision delivers assistance to an additional 2,442,000 beneficiaries, increasing the total number to 13,514,000 at a total cost of USD 172 million.

7. **Mozambique CSP (2017–2021) revision 4** delivers emergency food assistance to people affected by Cyclone Idai, which made landfall close to the city of Beira in Sofala province causing loss of life and widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure. A revised humanitarian response plan issued in March 2019 indicated that 1.85 million people require urgent assistance. The revision has the purpose of scaling up work under strategic outcome 2 through emergency food distributions and the provision of nutrition support to children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. The inclusion of a new strategic outcome 7 will allow for the provision of supply chain, logistics and emergency telecommunication services to assist the wider humanitarian response. The revision supports an additional 1.7 million beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 2,945,066 at a total cost of USD 168 million.
8. **Colombia CSP (2017–2021) revision 6** responds to the ongoing crisis affecting Venezuela, which has led to significant numbers of Venezuelans migrating to neighbouring countries in search of access to food, medical facilities and basic livelihood opportunities. Recent estimates by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration indicate that by the end of 2019 5 million Venezuelan migrants will have crossed the borders into neighbouring countries. Because of its extensive and porous border with Venezuela, Colombia is expected to receive 2.2 million refugees and migrants by the end of 2019, of whom 1.1 million will require humanitarian assistance. In view of escalating needs, the revision aims to complement the Government's efforts by expanding the coverage of strategic outcomes 2 and 3 with food distributions, food vouchers, school feeding and blanket nutrition programmes for preventing malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5. Technical support will be provided to the Government with a view to rendering its social protection system more responsive to shocks. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 963,260, bringing the total number to 2,158,260 at a total cost of USD 93 million.

Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director

9. **Madagascar T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 4** delivered life-saving assistance to vulnerable people affected by a prolonged dry spell in southern Madagascar. Recent evaluation missions and assessment reports confirmed that the food security and nutrition situation of households affected by the drought was precarious, as forecast in an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted in June 2018. People in IPC phases 3 and 4 were prioritized for lean season support from January to June 2019. In close collaboration with the Government and partners, the revision scaled up work under strategic outcomes 1, 3 and 4, providing affected people with food distributions, cash-based transfers, targeted nutrition messages and specialized nutritious foods and related nutrition assistance, such as malnutrition screening, for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. The revision increased beneficiary numbers by 353,411, bringing the total number to 1,969,809 at a total cost of USD 45 million.
10. **Zimbabwe CSP (2017–2021) revision 4** addresses food shortages resulting from prolonged dry spells, erratic rainfall patterns and an outbreak of fall armyworm, which drastically reduced crop production in rural areas. The most recent Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee reported that 2.4 million people would require food assistance at the peak of the 2019 lean season. Informed by assessment findings, the revision expands the scope of strategic outcome 1 and delivers lean season support to acutely food-insecure

people through food distributions, cash-based transfers and nutrition assistance for children under 5. Capacity strengthening will be provided to government institutions in order to improve response capacities and enhance social safety net interventions. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 852,516, bringing the total number to 1,933,142 at a total cost of USD 40 million.

11. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** responds to the worsening food security and nutrition situation stemming from an upsurge in violence in the Est, Sahel and Nord regions. In December 2018, the Government released its national response plan and in January 2019, the President declared a state of emergency in 14 of the country's 45 provinces. Heightened volatility has resulted in forced internal displacements of people and increasing humanitarian needs. In April 2019, more than 135,600 people were displaced according to the *Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation*. As attacks and threats by non-state armed groups persist, there is a high likelihood of additional displacements before the end of 2019. In view of the rapidly deteriorating food security situation, the revision reinforces work under strategic outcomes 1 and 3 through the implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities and the provision of cash-based transfers, food distributions and emergency school feeding. In order to inform its response, WFP will also carry out regular gender-responsive assessments and strengthen mechanisms for ensuring accountability to affected populations. The revision delivers assistance to an additional 727,167 beneficiaries, increasing the total number to 2,397,380 at a total cost of USD 39 million.
12. **Benin T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 2** was launched to integrate the Benin trust fund into the T-ICSP for the period from January to June 2019, in accordance with new guidance on the handling of trust funds in the CSP framework. Strategic outcome 1 was adjusted to increase the number of school feeding beneficiaries and expand coverage of the programme from 620 to 3,799 schools in 77 districts across the country. The revision supported an additional 629,354 beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 779,213 at a total cost of USD 12 million.
13. **Eswatini T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 4** scaled up lean season assistance in response to food insecurity exacerbated by the effects of El Niño-related climate patterns, which included an outbreak of fall armyworm, which has become endemic in the country and has further compromised households' ability to meet their own food needs. The prevalence of hunger varied by geographic region, with severe or moderate hunger affecting 40 percent of the population in the regions of Shiselweni and Lubombo. In total, nearly 247,700 people in the country were classified as being in "crisis" or "emergency" conditions (IPC phases 3 and 4). In response, the Government – through the national disaster management agency – requested WFP's assistance for meeting the food needs of affected people. A crisis response strategic outcome 3 was introduced to strengthen lean season support through food distributions and cash-based transfers. The revision increased beneficiary numbers by 181,660, bringing the total number to 268,292 at a total cost of USD 9.5 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of the Deputy Executive Director

14. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** was required in order to mitigate increasing vulnerability to food insecurity resulting from a deteriorating security situation, which led to widespread population displacements. The security situation in Burkina Faso has been characterized by frequent attacks and kidnappings by non-state armed groups, mainly in the north of the country. Programmatic adjustments were made to allow WFP to add new assistance modalities and make the necessary technical adjustments in order to continue providing timely and adequate assistance to vulnerable people. The revision increased

beneficiary numbers by 38,060, bringing the total number to 1,670,213 at a total cost of USD 40.5 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

15. **State of Palestine CSP (2018–2022) revision 4** mitigates the effects of economic stagnation, unemployment, gender inequality and increasing poverty rates, particularly in the Gaza Strip. Restricted trade and access to resources combined with the impact of civil unrest and conflict continued to present challenges for sustainable recovery and economic growth. In 2018, there were 404,000 severely food-insecure people in the Gaza Strip and West Bank compared with 220,000 in 2016. Severely food-insecure families have a severe or significant consumption gap that they cannot counter through economic means or coping mechanisms, leaving them in urgent need of food assistance. About one in three people are living below the poverty level, with 53 percent of people in the Gaza Strip and 13.9 percent in the West Bank found to be poor. The revision provides for an increase in cash-based transfer support under strategic outcome 1 to meet growing needs in the Gaza Strip. The revision delivers assistance to an additional 90,000 beneficiaries, increasing the total number to 404,000 at a total cost of USD 15 million.
16. **Mali T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 5** responds to escalating needs arising from a deteriorating security situation, which led to population displacements in the Mopti region. In the eastern part of Mopti region, including Bandiagara, Koro and parts of Douentza, inter-ethnic conflict, which was originally rooted in competition over land and natural resources, has increasingly transformed into conflict between the Government and extremist groups. By March 2019, a total of 126,000 internally displaced persons had been registered. More than 50 percent of the displaced people reside in host communities, putting additional pressure on already scarce resources and leading to an increase in food insecurity. Assistance was expanded by strengthening strategic outcome 1 through the provision of cash-based transfers in order to assist an increased number of conflict-affected individuals. The revision supports an additional 150,000 beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 2,766,335 at a total cost of USD 13 million.
17. **Peru CSP (2018–2022) revision 3** increases support for the Government and enhances its ability to generate evidence and document best practices that can inform the design and delivery of innovative and inclusive nutrition policies and programmes. In 2019, strategic partnerships were established with the President and Prime Minister's offices and with the three most prominent media outlets. WFP also managed to ensure that the issue of hunger was included in the National Accord, an inclusive mechanism through which long-term policies are discussed and agreed to. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.3 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

18. **Sierra Leone T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 2** provided for the delivery of technical assistance and support for policy and procurement, helping the Government to meet its priorities in education, food security and nutrition. Following a review, WFP increased the ration level so that it corresponds more closely with nutrition requirements in accordance with WFP school feeding guidelines. The school meals ration under strategic outcome 2 was increased from 70 g to 120 g per person per day, and WFP supported the Government in procuring 8,300 mt of assorted food commodities and ensuring their transportation to targeted schools. The total cost of the revision was USD 7 million.
19. **Sudan CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** has the aim of increasing the resilience of beneficiaries affected by the economic crisis in the Sudan. The crisis has led to a lack of currency in the banking sector, rampant inflation and significantly reduced access to basic food commodities and services, the cost of which increased by 100 percent in a year. Informed by assessments and market studies, the revision enhances activities under

- strategic outcome 3 by introducing food distributions along with a corresponding increase in the value of cash-based transfers. The total cost of the revision is USD 5.6 million.
20. **Egypt CSP (2018–2023) revision 2** provides for the introduction of a new activity 8 under strategic outcome 5, expanding efforts to enhance the rehabilitation of schools in partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which will provide WFP with funding for carrying out rehabilitation activities in a selected number of schools in various governorates. Rehabilitation efforts have the aim of ensuring access to clean and safe water, improving hygiene and preventing the spread of waterborne diseases. The total cost of the revision is USD 4.4 million.
 21. **Lesotho T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 3** delivered emergency assistance during the lean season to vulnerable populations already suffering from food insecurity following a poor 2018 harvest. The food stocks of poor households were depleted, and the households faced above-average food prices and reduced income from agricultural labour and remittances. According to the last IPC update, conducted in November 2018, an estimated 141,600 people were in IPC phase 3 and 132,000 in phase 4, requiring urgent action in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs ahead of the 2018/19 lean season. In accordance with the Government’s response plan, the revision introduced a new strategic outcome 4 to address the acute food security needs of orphans and vulnerable children and their host families in Mohale Hoek and Quthing districts. Resilience building efforts were also scaled up under strategic outcome 1 through the delivery of food assistance for assets activities in targeted agro-ecological zones facing food insecurity and environmental degradation. The revision supported an additional 64,035 beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 342,285 at a total cost of USD 4.1 million.
 22. **Libya ICSP (2019–2020) revision 1** provides for an activity through which WFP provides services on demand under strategic outcome 3, offering logistics support, warehousing of humanitarian supplies and common services for humanitarian partners in Libya on a cost-recovery basis. Humanitarian partners require these services in order to operate and provide assistance, particularly given the volatile environment, which can affect availability and access to such services, reducing the capacity of humanitarian agencies to provide support to vulnerable people throughout the country. The total cost of the revision is USD 3.8 million.
 23. **Haiti T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 4** provided additional funds for strategic outcome 5, activity 7, provide technical assistance to the national social protection safety net programme on vulnerability targeting. The Government’s national safety net programme supported the most vulnerable people in priority departments in Nord-Ouest and Nord-Est departments. The total cost of the revision was USD 2.8 million.
 24. **Guatemala CSP (2018–2021) revision 4** strengthens the Government’s response to the upcoming lean season through support for capacity building and food procurement. The emergency food security assessment conducted in October 2018 reported that 50 days without rainfall had led to crop losses and a deteriorating food security and nutrition situation throughout the country; 3 million people were found to be moderately or severely food-insecure and 37 percent of assessed households were adopting negative coping strategies. A new strategic outcome 6 will be introduced through which WFP will assist the Government in the procurement of food commodities and related purchasing processes and provide capacity strengthening on enhanced warehouse management practices. The total cost of the revision is USD 2.7 million.
 25. **Guinea T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 1** increased the resilience of food-insecure people and delivered technical and policy support to relevant government ministries. Strategic outcome 1 was adjusted to increase the number of beneficiaries and the frequency with which hot meals were provided in target schools. Support for resilience under

- strategic outcome 3 was enhanced through the addition of food as a new transfer modality with the aim of enabling smallholder farmers to meet their food and nutrition needs and strengthening the farmers' capacities to withstand natural and human-made shocks. Technical assistance was provided to the Government for a revision of the national school feeding policy, the strengthening of South-South cooperation efforts and the augmentation of logistics and monitoring capacities. The revision increased beneficiary numbers by 133,821, bringing the total number to 287,107 at a total cost of USD 1.7 million.
26. **Philippines CSP (2018–2023) revision 2** addresses the immediate needs of displaced people affected by conflict between the armed forces of the Philippines and militant groups in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. The region is characterized by the highest poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition rates in the country. Inter-agency rapid needs assessments identified food as the most critical requirement for affected people. In view of growing needs, the revision strengthens strategic outcome 1 to provide cash-based transfers to people displaced by armed conflict in the autonomous region. The revision delivers support to an additional 50,000 beneficiaries, increasing the total number to 327,800 at a total cost of USD 1.4 million.
 27. **Malawi CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** addresses the humanitarian needs arising from the impact of category 3 Cyclone Idai, which triggered torrential rain and flooding in Malawi's southern districts, causing significant damage to infrastructure and homes. Approximately 870,000 people were reported to be affected in 15 districts. On 8 March 2019, the Government declared a state of emergency and issued an appeal for humanitarian assistance. Findings from preliminary WFP assessments highlighted considerable gaps in transport and storage capacities, particularly in rural areas. The revision introduces a new strategic outcome 6 on providing humanitarian actors and national disaster management offices with the necessary logistics services to implement an effective response to the emergency. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.3 million.
 28. **Islamic Republic of Iran ICSP (2018–2020) revision 3** responded to torrential rains which triggered flash floods with severe effects in Golestan, Fars, Khuzestan, Lorestan and Ilam provinces. In March 2019, the country was hit by three major waves of torrential rain over the course of two weeks, which led to widespread flooding and landslides, killing 70 people and displacing nearly 500,000. About 1,900 cities and villages across the country were severely damaged by floods. Destruction to homes, agriculture, the health and education sectors and critical infrastructure was estimated to be hundreds of millions of US dollars. At the request of the Government, and in partnership with the Iranian Red Crescent Society, the revision augmented strategic outcome 1 to facilitate the timely procurement of food for distribution through the Iranian Red Crescent Society. The revision supported an additional 48,800 beneficiaries, increasing the total number to 78,800 at a total cost of USD 600,000.
 29. **Cuba T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 3** delivers emergency assistance to vulnerable people in response to a severe tornado which hit Cuba on 27 January 2019. The tornado produced winds of up to 300 km per hour and caused massive destruction to housing, infrastructure and productive assets. According to government estimates, the tornado affected 253,000 people in 14 communities in the municipalities of Cerro, Diez de Octubre, Guanabacoa, La Habana del Este, Marianao and Regla. The tornado also destroyed the only crane available for unloading cargoes of cereal at the port of Havana, at a time when the country faces severe shortages of wheat flour. To prevent further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation, the revision strengthens activity 2 under strategic outcome 2 to facilitate replacement of the crane. The total cost of the revision is USD 532,500.
 30. **Guatemala CSP (2018–2021) revision 3** contributed to strengthening the Government's logistics capacities for the provision of support to populations affected by the eruption of Volcán de Fuego on 3 June 2018. At the request of the national disaster authority the Ministry of Social Development, the revision expanded the scope of strategic outcome 5

to include the installation of two mobile warehouses at the two main distribution points in Escuintla and Chimaltenango in order to assist affected people residing in shelters. The total cost of the revision was USD 82,835.

ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2019					
Country	Title	Focus area(s) 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 jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO					
Bangladesh	Country strategic plan (2017–2020)	Crisis response/root causes	530 994 600	438 125 978	969 120 577
Afghanistan	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building	717 790 980	172 400 461	890 191 442
Mozambique	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response	197 228 420	168 103 739	365 332 159
Colombia	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response/root causes	161 240 067	93 303 121	254 543 187
Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director					
Madagascar	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Crisis response	69 274 380	45 112 763	114 387 144
Zimbabwe	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response/root causes	272 281 372	39 956 541	312 237 913
Burkina Faso	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	213 267 371	39 300 569	252 567 940
Benin	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Root causes	8 920 518	12 460 717	21 381 235
Eswatini	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Crisis response/resilience building	7 887 216	9 521 616	17 408 833

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2019					
Country	Title	Focus area(s) of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Revision and budget increase approved by the Deputy Executive Director					
Burkina Faso	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	172 776 493	40 490 878	213 267 371
Revisions approved by regional directors					
State of Palestine	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	253 159 003	15 278 158	268 437 161
Mali	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Crisis response	247 208 951	13 233 144	260 442 094
Peru	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Root causes	11 977 206	1 274 082	13 251 288
Revisions approved by country directors					
Sierra Leone	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Resilience building	22 454 506	7 133 900	29 588 407
Sudan	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Resilience building	2 271 560 159	5 664 123	2 277 224 282
Egypt	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Root causes	453 925 877	4 443 030	458 368 907
Lesotho	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Crisis response	20 104 752	4 112 269	24 217 021
Libya	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2020)	Crisis response	60 517 166	3 881 841	64 399 007

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2019					
Country	Title	Focus area(s) of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Haiti	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Root causes	85 122 569	2 848 772	87 971 340
Guatemala	Country strategic plan (2018–2021)	Crisis response	67 243 859	2 680 078	69 923 937
Guinea	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Resilience Building/root causes	15 116 725	1 717 184	16 833 908
Philippines	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis Response	40 683 215	1 387 912	42 071 126
Malawi	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	619 800 513	1 284 330	621 084 843
Islamic Republic of Iran	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response	18 021 543	600 000	18 621 543
Cuba	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)	Crisis response	13 755 841	532 500	14 288 341
Guatemala	Country strategic plan (2018–2021)	Crisis response	67 161 024	82 835	67 243 859
Total cost of revisions to WFP					1.1 billion

Acronyms used in the document

CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LEO	limited emergency operation
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund