



World Food Programme  
Programme Alimentaire Mondial  
Programa Mundial de Alimentos  
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

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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 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).<sup>1</sup>
2. In accordance with Board decisions, the Executive Director's delegated authority with regard to the approval of revisions covers:<sup>2</sup>
  - 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;
  - 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 an LEO;

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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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- 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, T-ICSPs and one LEO approved between 1 July and 31 December 2019, as summarized below and in the annex.
  4. During the period under review, 29 revisions were approved. Eight were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, three under the authority of the Executive Director, seven under authority delegated to regional directors and eleven under authority delegated to country directors. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 3 billion.

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

5. **Yemen ICSP (2019–2020) revision 1** responds to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, which is characterized by prolonged armed conflict, population displacement, high food prices and import disruptions. According to the December 2018 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, 20 million people were expected to suffer from severe food insecurity without continued humanitarian food assistance. Malnutrition is affecting 3 million people, of whom 1.9 million are children. Supported by community-based targeting and biometric registration, the main thrust of the revision is to significantly scale up life-saving food assistance under strategic outcome 1 to meet the escalating needs of severely food-insecure populations. Nutrition assistance will be strengthened under strategic outcome 2 to increase assistance for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Assistance is also reinforced under strategic outcome 4 through the provision of air transport and emergency telecommunication services to the wider humanitarian community. The revision supports an additional 4,921,321 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 15,244,521, at a total cost of USD 1.48 billion.
6. **Lebanon CSP (2018–2020) revision 4** addresses the ongoing needs of food-insecure refugee populations across the country and adjusts the beneficiary caseload by introducing an assistance package for non-Syrian refugees. Lebanon has the highest concentration of refugees per capita in the world, hosting 1.5 million Syrian refugees alongside the Lebanese population of 6 million. A 2018 vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Lebanon indicated that 34 percent of Syrian refugee households were moderately to severely food-insecure. A similar assessment of refugees of other nationalities in Lebanon conducted in 2017 showed that around 87 percent of the 18,200 non-Syrian and non-Palestinian refugees experienced some degree of food insecurity, with 15.4 percent reported to be facing moderate or severe food insecurity. This revision expands strategic outcome 1 by introducing cash-based transfers for non-Syrian and non-Palestinian refugees, extending the timeframe for food assistance to Syrian refugees and doubling the number of schools providing school snacks in order to increase attendance. The revision delivers assistance to a further 212,710 beneficiaries, increasing the caseload to 835,048, at a total cost of USD 364 million.
7. **Central African Republic ICSP (2018–2020) revision 3** delivers emergency assistance to food-insecure populations affected by an escalation of armed conflict and inter-communal violence. The 2019 humanitarian response plan reported that 2.9 million people required humanitarian assistance, while a 2018 national food security assessment indicated that 50 percent of the population was food-insecure. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5 remains elevated, at 37.7 percent. In response to escalating humanitarian needs, this revision reinforces life-saving efforts under strategic outcome 1 by increasing food distributions and cash-based transfers and expanding specialized nutrition support for children age 6–59 months.

Overall, the revision supports an additional 353,758 beneficiaries, bringing the revised total beneficiaries of the operation to 2,013,840, at a total cost of USD 213 million.

8. **Mozambique CSP (2017–2021) revision 5** responds to deteriorating food security in the country, where an estimated 1.9 million people are classified as severely food-insecure. The current conditions have been primarily driven by the devastating impact of cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which made landfall in March and April 2019, respectively, immediately prior to the main 2019 harvest. A post-disaster needs assessment published in June 2019 estimated that it would cost USD 2.9 billion to repair and rebuild infrastructure and other physical assets damaged by the cyclones and associated flooding. In addition, drought conditions in the southern provinces have reduced cereal production, exacerbating vulnerability. In line with the Government's plans for post-disaster recovery, activities under strategic outcome 2 will be expanded to increase support for affected central, northern and southern provinces through a combination of food distribution and asset creation activities, with a view to strengthening households' productive capacities. School meals activities will be strengthened under strategic outcome 3 to support primary education in cyclone-affected areas. The response capacities of the Government and partners will be enhanced under strategic outcome 7 through the provision of safe and reliable air transport and emergency telecommunications services to the wider humanitarian community. The revision supports an additional 692,746 beneficiaries, bringing the revised total beneficiaries of the operation to 3,582,532, at a total cost of USD 163 million.
9. **Zimbabwe CSP (2017–2021) revision 5** aims to mitigate the impact of late and well below-average rainfall in the 2018/2019 rainy season, especially in the southern provinces. The poor rains have caused food shortages, compelling households to adopt negative coping strategies. According to a rapid assessment by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee and a subsequent IPC analysis conducted in January and February 2019, the number of people estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance during the 2018/2019 lean season rose to 5.3 million, with 2.9 million people (30 percent of Zimbabwe's rural population) estimated to be in urgent need of food assistance. The economic crisis in Zimbabwe has also exacerbated food insecurity, reducing the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households. This revision expands strategic outcome 1 by extending the duration of food distributions and cash-based transfers, with a corresponding increase in the number of beneficiaries for the 2019/2020 lean season. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP will provide a nutritional ration of SuperCereal Plus to children age 6–59 months to prevent acute malnutrition during the lean season. There will also be an increase in service provision under strategic outcome 6, with a focus on providing storage and transport services for the wider humanitarian community. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 364,515, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,982,565, at a total cost of USD 156 million.

10. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** supports a rapid scale-up of emergency assistance to address the growing food-insecure and conflict-affected populations in Burkina Faso. The country's security situation has been deteriorating rapidly, and the number of violent attacks has continued to increase as non-state armed groups intensify their activities. According to a March 2019 cadre harmonisé, 688,000 people were estimated to be highly food-insecure during the July–September 2019 lean season. Over 10,000 people were displaced in a single week in May 2019 and WFP projections indicated that the number of internally displaced persons could reach 340,000 by the end of 2019. Consistent with the deteriorating humanitarian situation, the revision aims to scale up food distributions and cash-based transfers under strategic outcome 1 to address escalating food and nutrition needs; strengthen strategic outcome 6 by including emergency telecommunications support for partners; and evaluate the need to establish humanitarian air services to mitigate access constraints in highly insecure areas. The revision supports an increase in the beneficiary caseload of 717,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 3,114,380, at a total cost of USD 124 million.
11. **Myanmar CSP (2018–2022) revision 4** responds to higher than anticipated food and nutrition needs in Rakhine State following the events of 25 August 2017, which triggered large-scale population displacements and a corresponding increase in food insecurity. This revision aims to expand the scope of strategic outcome 1 by scaling up cash-based transfers in the central part of Rakhine State to provide camp residents with greater food choices tailored to their needs. The provision of hot meals will be expanded in WFP-supported schools under strategic outcome 2, while specialized nutrition support will be provided to patients with HIV and tuberculosis under strategic outcome 3. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 50,600, bringing the revised caseload to 2,806,400, at a total cost of USD 88 million.
12. **Cameroon CSP (2018–2020) revision 2** aims to address the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation in the far north, northwest and southwest of Cameroon. Between January and February 2019, villages in the far north received an influx of 35,000 children, women and men from Nigeria. A rapid emergency food security and nutrition assessment carried out in January 2019 revealed that 1.5 million people in the southwest and northwest were food-insecure. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries in the far north, northwest and southwest of activities under strategic outcome 1, comprising a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers. Specialized nutrition support will be expanded under strategic outcome 3 to enhance malnutrition prevention activities and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Asset creation activities will also be strengthened in the east and far north under strategic outcome 2. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 365,749, bringing the revised caseload to 990,729, at a total cost of USD 87 million.

## **Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director**

13. **Somalia ICSP (2019–2021) revision 2** aims to support national social protection efforts to reduce poverty and vulnerability. Somalia's recently approved social protection system aims to improve the alignment of humanitarian and developmental objectives and reduce reliance on short-term humanitarian aid. Achieving these goals is essential, considering the frequency of disasters in the country – such as the current drought, which is affecting 2.3 million people. In 2019 the Government of Somalia, the World Bank and WFP entered into an agreement to implement a shock-responsive safety net human capital project for vulnerable Somalis. The revision entails an increase in beneficiaries of activities under strategic outcome 2 that provide vulnerable drought-affected households with nutrition-linked cash-based transfers to address immediate consumption gaps. Activities under strategic outcome 5 will be enhanced to strengthen the technical capacities of staff in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and support the Government in systems development through the establishment of a consolidated beneficiary list for the national safety net system. This revision increases the beneficiary caseload by

1,200,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 6,100,265 at a total cost of USD 109 million.

14. **Ethiopia ICSP (2019–2020) revision 1** responds to a worsening food security and nutrition situation caused by drought and affecting 3 million internally displaced persons and a further 5 million people. Following a request from the Government, the revision expands strategic outcome 5 to allow for the purchase of 200,000 mt of internationally sourced wheat to be delivered to three main locations where the Government implements its humanitarian operations. The total cost of the revision is USD 76 million.
15. **Multi-country LEO (2019–2020) revision 2** extends the operation in Latin American countries affected by the situation in Venezuela until the end of February 2020. The revision does not entail an increase in the country portfolio budget or a change in the approved strategy, number of beneficiaries or assistance modalities.

### Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

16. **Chad CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** was triggered by the need to increase national capacity-strengthening efforts through the WFP-led Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) initiative. Through enhancements of strategic outcomes 3 and 5, this revision aims to support the local production of fortified foods; strengthen nutrition learning in primary and secondary schools; promote the adoption of sound nutrition practices among the general population through national media campaigns; and support the creation of a university diploma course in nutrition. The scope of strategic outcome 6 will be expanded to increase the provision of supply chain, emergency telecommunications and various logistical services to the wider humanitarian and development community. The total cost of the revision is USD 33 million.
17. **Ecuador CSP (2017–2021) revision 4** aims to address the emergency needs of Venezuelan migrants living in Ecuador and those who continue to cross the border in search of basic services and livelihood opportunities. The Ecuadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimated that by the end of 2019 the number of Venezuelans living in Ecuador would reach 500,000. A WFP emergency food security assessment in 2019 showed that 37 percent of Venezuelan households living in Ecuador were in extreme poverty, with 57 percent suffering from severe or moderate food insecurity. In response to escalating needs, the revision will strengthen activities under strategic outcome 1 and increase support for Venezuelan migrants and host communities through monthly value and food vouchers to mitigate the impact of food insecurity. This revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 306,433, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 817,151, at a total cost of USD 20 million.
18. **Uganda CSP (2018–2022) revision 5** was launched in response to a 2018 joint refugee reverification exercise conducted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office of the Prime Minister, which resulted in a reduction of the WFP caseload and a standardization of the ration size for all refugees. The revision also includes a significant increase in staffing for activities under strategic outcome 1 following the introduction of biometrics and new food assistance beneficiary collection procedures. Strategic outcome 2 will be broadened to enable seasonal livelihood programming to be tailored to the Ugandan context and the development of national labour-intensive public works guidelines to improve the quality of asset creation and rehabilitation activities. Nutrition assistance will be revised under strategic outcome 3 to replace SuperCereal with ready-to-use supplementary food as treatment for moderate acute malnutrition in children age 6–59 months. The total cost of the revision is USD 19 million.
19. **Burundi ICSP (2018–2020) revision 2** addresses worsening food security and nutrition in the country. A 2019 food security and nutrition assessment found that 54 percent of the population was suffering from chronic malnutrition. In addition an influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2018 increased the number of people living in Burundi's four existing refugee camps and accelerated the opening of a fifth. A joint assessment mission

conducted in the camps by WFP and UNHCR revealed a rise in malnutrition among the refugees. In response, this revision will increase the refugee and returnee caseloads for activities under strategic outcome 1 and introduce SuperCereal and cash-based transfers. Under strategic outcome 2 there will be an increase in capacity development efforts to support the Government in establishing a school feeding programme, while changes to activities under strategic outcome 3 will scale up nutrition support for children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. This revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 374,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 2,197,840, at a total cost of USD 14 million.

20. **Namibia CSP (2017–2022) revision 4** aims to support the Government in mitigating the effects of the ongoing drought on the impressive developmental gains achieved through previous investments in HIV response in Namibia. Through strategic outcome 3, this revision will provide food transfers to beneficiaries in eight regions with the highest prevalence of HIV and food insecurity in order to maintain and improve adherence to anti-retroviral therapy during the drought. WFP will provide each beneficiary with a food basket comprising 222 g maize meal, 37 g split peas and 12 g vegetable oil, providing 1,042 kcal per person per day. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 304,908, bringing the revised caseload to 379,340, at a total cost of USD 10 million.
21. **Colombia CSP (2017–2021) revision 7** seeks to improve the food security of vulnerable populations in Alta Guajira affected by the influx of Venezuelan migrants and people affected by armed conflict in the departments of Chocó, Caquetá, Cauca, Narino and Norte de Santander. In support of the Regional Refugee and Migrants Response Plan this revision will strengthen strategic outcome 2 by increasing the food basket for remote populations in Alta Guajira to seven commodities and by replacing cash-based transfers with food distributions in the departments affected by armed conflict. This revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 60,510, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 2,218,770, at a total cost of USD 1.7 million.
22. **Dominican Republic CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** allows WFP to enhance its technical assistance in support of the Government and the Dominican Red Cross. Under strategic outcome 3 the revision includes the renovation of a Dominican Red Cross warehouse and the delivery of capacity strengthening initiatives in supply chain, warehouse and transport management, early warning, emergency preparedness and shock-responsive social protection. The total cost of the project is USD 1.4 million.

### Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

23. **Benin CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** was triggered by severe floods in September 2019, which caused loss of life, widespread destruction of crops and damage to livelihoods, homes and major infrastructure. The floods resulted in massive population displacements, with initial reports estimating that 318,000 people were directly affected in 22 of 77 municipalities. On 29 October 2019, the Government declared a national state of emergency and issued an appeal for humanitarian assistance. Informed by a joint multisectoral rapid assessment, the revision introduces a new strategic outcome (strategic outcome 4) under which food will be distributed to crisis-affected populations for an initial period of three months. Capacity strengthening for national partners will be provided to augment emergency preparedness and response capabilities, while nutrition support will include blanket supplementary feeding for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls. This revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 40,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,018,869, at a total cost of USD 8 million.
24. **Rwanda CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** aims to enhance WFP's capacity to support government efforts to respond to climate-related shocks, natural disasters and a potential outbreak of the Ebola virus originating from neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo. Food systems in Rwanda are frequently disrupted by natural disasters. A 2018 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis found that 40 percent of Rwandan households had been affected by shocks during the 12 months preceding the survey, with climate change significantly increasing the risk of floods, landslides and drought. The revision will expand strategic outcome 1 to provide for

- timely food distributions and cash-based transfers to populations affected by climate-related shocks; nutrition and food support will be provided in the event of an Ebola Virus outbreak. The revision introduces a new strategic outcome (strategic outcome 5) to provide the Government and partners with agile supply chain services and necessary crisis response expertise. The revision supports an increase in the beneficiary caseload of 20,000, bringing the total number to 470,241, at a total cost of USD 8 million.
25. **Namibia CSP (2017–2022) revision 3** seeks to deliver emergency assistance to vulnerable populations affected by one of the most severe droughts in the last 35 years, which led the Government to declare a state of emergency in May 2019. In large parts of the country recorded rainfall was 50 percent below average between October 2018 and early April 2019, severely limiting water availability and resulting in widespread crop failure and livestock deterioration and death. The situation was exacerbated by pest and disease outbreaks, including fall armyworm, foot and mouth disease and hepatitis E. Based on the national cereal balance sheets for 2018/2019, Namibia is estimated to have a cereal deficit of 212,000 mt. According to an analysis by the Namibia Vulnerability Assessment Committee, nearly 290,000 people are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance across the country's 14 regions. The revision supplements the Government's efforts by including a new strategic outcome (strategic outcome 3) that introduces food distributions and, where possible, cash-based transfers, in the two most food-insecure regions: Kavango East and Kavango West. The revision will extend assistance to 74,432 beneficiaries, at a total cost of USD 6 million.
  26. **Gambia CSP (2019–2021) revision 1** aims to complement the Government's efforts in addressing worsening food security in the country. The Gambia endured a poor 2018 rainy season, which drastically affected the 2018/2019 agricultural season, reducing cereal production by 57 percent. According to a March 2018 cadre harmonisé analysis, 450,000 people were food-insecure and in need of assistance to mitigate critical household food shortages and limit the adoption of negative coping strategies. In response, the revision introduces additional beneficiaries of activities under strategic outcome 1 and increases food distributions to address escalating needs. Under strategic outcome 2, the revision expands capacity strengthening activities to ensure a more effective handover of the school meals programme, while technical assistance to Government entities will be reinforced under strategic outcome 3 to support the fortification of cereals for pregnant and lactating women. This revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 116,928, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 299,818, at a total cost of USD 4 million.
  27. **Sierra Leone T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 4** enables the continuation of support for the Government's national free quality education initiative, which has had a positive impact on primary school enrolment. The revision increases the school meals beneficiary caseload in targeted schools under strategic outcome 2 and expands the scope of strategic outcome 5 to ensure that logistics and supply chain services are provided to humanitarian and development partners on a full-cost recovery basis. The revision supports an additional 15,000 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 518,832, at a total cost of USD 3 million.
  28. **China CSP (2017–2021) revision 3** reinforces WFP's capacity strengthening and technical assistance efforts in China and expands partnerships and resource mobilization with the private sector and the Government. The revision sets capacity strengthening as the main modality for achieving the strategic outcomes of the CSP. WFP's contribution to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 focuses on demonstrating best practices, with a view to government adoption and scale-up. Following reinforced collaboration with the Government, the revision provides a budget line for existing but previously unbudgeted implementation costs in respect of activities under strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3 totalling USD 900,000. WFP will also seek to broaden its funding base, including with regard to the private sector and individuals. To build on and scale up these efforts, the revision provides for the expansion of strategic outcome 5 to support the establishment of fundraising platforms and to enhance food security and nutrition in targeted

poverty-stricken counties through increased private sector resources and public-private partnerships. The cost of the revision is USD 2.2 million.

29. **Cameroon CSP (2018–2020) revision 3** aims to support humanitarian operations in the country, which continues to be affected by the crisis in the Lake Chad basin and refugee influxes from the Central African Republic. This complex and volatile operating environment presents significant challenges for the provision of timely life-saving assistance to affected populations in target areas. In response, the revision strengthens strategic outcome 6 to provide for the delivery of on-demand logistics services, including the transport and storage of food and non-food items, to the Government and the wider humanitarian community. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.5 million.
30. **Haiti CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** responds to a deteriorating security situation that has curbed humanitarian access in the country. The most recent civil unrest began in September 2019 in response to fuel shortages, high food prices and widespread corruption. This and similar events have hampered WFP and partner operations, prompting the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to request the activation of WFP service provision on behalf of the humanitarian community. The revision entails the activation of strategic outcome 7 to provide humanitarian air services to the Government and partners, as well as to enhance information management and activity coordination among logistics actors. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.5 million.
31. **Islamic Republic of Iran ICSP (2018–2020) revision 4** aims to improve the livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable refugees in settlements and to increase emergency assistance under the flood emergency response. Economic vulnerability is a major contributing factor to food insecurity among refugees, who face extremely limited job opportunities, low wages and legal restrictions on formal work. The revision will increase assistance to refugees under strategic outcome 1 through food distributions, while cash-based transfers will be provided to women to facilitate and provide incentives for livelihood activities. School meals beneficiaries will increase in number and will receive daily milk, biscuits and nuts to increase enrolment and retention. Food distributions will be expanded to support vulnerable populations through the flood emergency response. This revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 13,300, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 92,100, at a total cost of USD 1.2 million.
32. **Sierra Leone T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 5** provides for a technical adjustment to correct a minor IT system error relating to the number of beneficiaries, and hence the budget, under revision 4 of the T-ICSP. The revision has a total cost of USD 20,426.
33. **Nepal CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** adjusts beneficiary numbers and resources in order to introduce cash-based transfers to enhance the effectiveness of a forecast-based financing (FbF) pilot project. The revision reduces the number of beneficiaries to account for those who receive assistance for more than one year and/or through more than one transfer modality. Activities under strategic outcome 4 will strengthen the FbF and allow WFP to save lives and protect livelihoods at the community level through the provision of cash-based transfers before the onset of shocks. The total cost of the revision is USD 11,763.



## ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2019					
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)
<b>Revision and budget increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO</b>					
Yemen	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2020)	Crisis response	3 340 521 605	1 483 114 732	4 823 636 336
Lebanon	Country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response	885 050 236	364 354 369	1 249 404 606
Central African Republic	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response	334 866 275	212 620 888	547 487 162
Mozambique	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response	365 332 159	162 970 277	528 302 436
Zimbabwe	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response	312 237 913	156 166 408	468 404 321
Burkina Faso	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	252 567 940	124 099 381	376 667 321
Myanmar	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	336 860 001	88 476 718	425 336 719
Cameroon	Country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response	197 755 397	86 682 316	284 437 713
<b>Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director</b>					
Somalia	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2021)	Resilience building	1 175 155 803	108 548 930	1 283 704 733
Ethiopia	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2020)	Crisis response	871 337 120	75 970 833	947 307 953
Latin America	Multi-country limited emergency operation for Latin American countries impacted by the situation in Venezuela	Crisis response	49 986 831	-	49 986 831

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2019</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Focus area of revision</b>	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Amount of revision</b>	<b>Revised budget</b>
			<b>Total cost to WFP (USD)</b>	<b>Total cost to WFP (USD)</b>	<b>Total cost to WFP (USD)</b>
<b>Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors</b>					
<b>Chad</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response/ resilience building	1 329 109 571	33 294 921	1 362 404 492
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Crisis response	51 252 064	19 973 727	71 225 791
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Crisis response/ resilience building/ root causes	1 246 347 303	19 467 587	1 265 814 889
<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)</b>	Crisis response/ resilience building	162 621 569	13 918 170	176 539 738
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2022)</b>	Crisis response	13 563 279	10 212 002	23 775 282
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Crisis response	254 543 187	1 655 270	256 198 457
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Resilience building	10 174 911	1 431 267	11 606 178
<b>Revisions approved by country directors</b>					
<b>Benin</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	129 476 091	8 179 367	137 655 458
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	218 351 810	7 747 669	226 099 479
<b>Namibia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2022)</b>	Crisis response	7 258 555	6 304 724	13 563 279
<b>the Gambia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2021)</b>	Resilience building	25 650 581	3 978 155	29 628 736
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)</b>	Root causes/ resilience building	40 949 885	2 976 803	43 926 688
<b>China</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Root causes	29 017 652	2 236 500	31 254 152
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2020)</b>	Crisis response	284 437 713	1 488 939	285 926 653
<b>Haiti</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	199 155 529	1 471 812	200 627 341

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2019</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Focus area of revision</b>	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Amount of revision</b>	<b>Revised budget</b>
			<b>Total cost to WFP (USD)</b>	<b>Total cost to WFP (USD)</b>	<b>Total cost to WFP (USD)</b>
<b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)</b>	Crisis response	18 621 543	1 224 745	19 846 288
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019)</b>	Crisis response	43 926 688	20 426	43 947 114
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Resilience building	125 807 010	11 763	125 818 773
<b>Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 2,998,598,699</b>					

**Acronyms**

CSP	Country strategic plans
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FbF	forecast-based financing
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LEO	limited emergency operation
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees