



World Food Programme
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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 jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1 January–30 June 2020)

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 an 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 2020, as summarized below and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, 40 revisions were approved. Ten were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, seven under the authority of the Executive Director, two under authority delegated to the Deputy Executive Director, 11 under authority delegated to regional directors and 10 under authority delegated to country directors. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 2.36 billion.

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

5. **Syrian Arab Republic ICSP (2019–2020) revision 1** expands the delivery of emergency assistance to populations affected by ongoing hostilities, population displacement, high food prices, currency depreciation and growing food insecurity. According to the humanitarian needs overview, 7.9 million people are expected to suffer from food insecurity in 2020, a 20 percent increase compared with 2019. Displacements have continued to grow at an alarming rate, with 875,000 newly displaced persons since December 2019, mainly from southern Idlib Governorate. In response to escalating needs, this revision aims to scale up life-saving food assistance and school meals programme coverage under strategic outcome 1. Following an increase in the prevalence of stunting, strategic outcome 3 will be reinforced through the provision of blanket preventive nutrition assistance to children and pregnant and lactating women in 174 subdistricts with medium to high prevalence of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Support to the humanitarian community provided under strategic outcome 4 will be expanded to include services provided by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service. The revision supports an additional 1,000,000 beneficiaries, bringing the total caseload to 6,055,000 at a cost of USD 335.9 million.
6. **Mozambique CSP (2017–2021) revision 6** aims to address deteriorating food security and nutrition driven by prolonged dry spells, localized flooding, a fall armyworm infestation and the third consecutive poor harvest season. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for southern Africa reported that from February 2020 onwards, crisis outcomes (IPC phase 3) would prevail in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and southern areas of Sofala and Manica provinces, as well as in Cabo Delgado. The national prevalence of stunting among children under 5 remains elevated, at 50 percent. This revision introduces a series of initiatives that seek to build more resilient livelihoods under strategic outcome 1 through weather-index microinsurance schemes, asset creation and the establishment of a drought early warning system. Emergency assistance through food distributions and cash-based transfers will be expanded under strategic outcome 2 ahead of the lean season in areas affected by cyclones, drought and conflict. To mitigate the impact of stunting, work under strategic outcome 4 will be expanded to deliver nutrition support to children under 5, while

activities under strategic outcome 5 aim to increase smallholder agricultural production. This revision delivers assistance to an additional 1,362,914 beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 4,876,894 at a cost of USD 277.6 million.

7. **Somalia ICSP (2019–2021) revision 3** addresses an increase in humanitarian needs arising from a severe drought, flash floods and a desert locust infestation. The devastating effects of the 2019 drought significantly curtailed cereal output in southern Somalia, the country's breadbasket. Heavy *Deyr* rains led to flash floods, causing population displacement and widespread damage to agricultural lands and key infrastructure. The rapid spread of the desert locust is seriously threatening agricultural production throughout the country. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit, 1.3 million people will face critical levels of food insecurity in 2020, while the nutrition cluster estimates that 1 million children under 5 are likely to be acutely malnourished during the same period. This revision aims to increase work under strategic outcome 1 in order meet the needs of highly food insecure populations through food distributions and cash-based transfers and to scale up the prevention and treatment of malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. In support of the efforts of the Government and partners, strategic outcome 6 will be expanded to include the provision of logistics, procurement and information technology services to the humanitarian community. The revision supports an additional 1,471,050 beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 7,571,315 at a cost of USD 274.8 million.
8. **Nigeria CSP (2019–2022) revision 1** increases the scale of emergency assistance provided in Nigeria, where an estimated 2.9 million people are classified as severely food insecure according to the June 2019 cadre harmonisé. The current conditions are the result of an intensification of hostilities in northeast Nigeria causing recurring displacements, increased access challenges and worsening food security and nutrition. The revision expands the number of beneficiaries under strategic outcome 1 who will receive food distributions and cash-based transfers, as well as treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Despite the current spike in humanitarian needs, activities that seek to enhance livelihoods under strategic outcome 2 will be maintained under this revision. The revision supports an additional 302,677 beneficiaries, bringing the total number to 1,195,277 at a cost of USD 183.5 million.
9. **Zimbabwe CSP (2017–2021) revision 6** addresses the critical needs of populations affected by widespread drought, flooding and macroeconomic shocks ahead of the upcoming lean season. A May 2019 report by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee estimated that 7.7 million people would be food insecure between January and March 2020. This revision seeks to reinforce support for crisis-affected populations under strategic outcome 1 by extending the duration of lean season assistance and increasing the number of beneficiaries. A protective ration of specialized nutritious foods will be provided to children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women in targeted districts, together with nutrition-sensitive programming to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. Activities under strategic outcome 4 will seek to foster greater participation in livelihood support activities such as asset creation, post-harvest handling and food preservation. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 2,600,000, bringing the total number to 4,582,656 at a cost of USD 178.3 million.
10. **Colombia CSP (2017–2021) revision 8** represents a rapid scale-up of emergency assistance to address the growing number of people affected by food insecurity and conflict. According to the 2020 humanitarian needs overview, 6.3 million people are affected by conflict and natural disasters in Colombia, of whom 2.4 million are projected to be food insecure in 2020. The Inter-Agency Group on Mixed Migratory Flows has forecast that the number of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia could reach 5.6 million by the end of 2020. According to a 2019 emergency food security assessment carried out in the border departments of Arauca,

Cesar, La Guajira, Nariño and Norte de Santander, 55 percent of the migrants are food insecure. This revision reinforces strategic outcome 2 by delivering cash-bashed transfers to migrant populations; providing preventive nutrition support to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women; implementing food distribution in the Alta Guajira region; and expanding school meals coverage in response to the continued increase in the number of migrants enrolling in the Colombian school system. Technical assistance will be expanded under strategic outcome 5 to cover the creation of early warning systems and the development of community-based adaptation plans through WFP's three-pronged approach. The revision supports an increase in the number of beneficiaries by 1,517,120, bringing the total number to 3,687,897 at a cost of USD 148.2 million.

11. **Egypt CSP (2018–2023) revision 3** aims to support the Government of Egypt in addressing the growing needs of food insecure refugees residing in the country. Egypt is in the process of carrying out major economic reforms, which have left refugees struggling to meet their basic needs and triggered a rapid deterioration in their livelihoods. In line with government efforts, this revision increases the scope of strategic outcome 2 and provides value vouchers in order to promote dietary diversification among a larger refugee population. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 55,000, bringing the total caseload to 1,364,000 at a cost of USD 97 million.
12. **Syrian Arab Republic ICSP (2019–2020) revision 2** responds to deteriorating food security and nutrition in the country. An escalation in armed hostilities in the northwest and northeast has deepened the protracted crisis. Moreover, the financial crisis in neighbouring Lebanon has put further downward pressure on the value of the Syrian currency, while the impact of COVID-19 has also increased humanitarian needs. The prices of basic food items in local markets have reached record highs and have increased by an average 111 percent since April 2019. Food prices are now more than 14 times their pre-crisis averages, meaning that a healthy meal is beyond the reach of most households. In view of mounting humanitarian needs, this revision strengthens strategic outcome 1 by significantly scaling up food distributions for vulnerable populations. A contingency plan has also been established to meet the food needs of an additional 500,000 beneficiaries for up to three months in the event of a major shock, such as further displacements resulting from a sudden surge in violence or spontaneous returns. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP's preventive nutrition programme will extend coverage to children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 1,400,000, bringing the total caseload to 7,455,000 at a cost of USD 87.4 million.
13. **Haiti CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** seeks to assist highly vulnerable populations who have been affected by the extremely unstable social, economic and political situation in the country. Haiti continues to face fuel shortages, currency depreciation, rising prices for food and basic services and dwindling agricultural production. The January 2020 humanitarian needs overview forecast that 4.1 million people would require assistance by March 2020, including 1 million people in IPC phase 4. While its full impact in Haiti is still being assessed, the COVID-19 outbreak significantly complicates an already challenging operating environment. This revision reinforces strategic outcome 1 by increasing support to people classified under IPC phase 4 through a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers in rural and peri-urban settings. In selected areas with populations at risk of increased global acute malnutrition, WFP has made arrangements to deliver blanket supplementary feeding rations to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children age 6–23 months. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 650,000, bringing the total caseload to 2,121,000 at a cost of USD 64.5 million.

14. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2023) revision 4** addresses a rapidly deteriorating security situation that has led to an increase in humanitarian needs. An intensification of the activities of non-state armed groups has triggered widespread population displacements and disrupted basic services. As of 12 February 2020, over 765,000 persons had been displaced, with new displacements reported every day. According to the November 2019 cadre harmonisé, an estimated 1.2 million people were food insecure between October and December 2019. In view of escalating needs, this revision expands strategic outcome 1 to cover more internally displaced persons (IDPs), host community members and people affected by the lean season through a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers. Nutrition support in the form of blanket supplementary feeding will be delivered to children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women, while caregivers accompanying children for MAM treatment will receive a monthly in-kind ration. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 336,000, bringing the total caseload to 3,450,380 at a cost of USD 59.8 million.

Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director

15. **Guatemala CSP (2018–2021) revision 6** supports vulnerable populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Government of Guatemala has asked WFP to provide large-scale supply chain services with the aim of assisting over 1 million families that have been affected economically by COVID-19 containment measures. This revision strengthens strategic outcome 6 by increasing on-demand service provision to the Government and partners in the areas of supply chain, logistics, information and communications technology and warehouse management. The total cost of the revision is USD 77.7 million.
16. **The Sudan CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** responds to growing food insecurity and malnutrition caused by an acute economic crisis. The Sudan continues to suffer from high inflation, soaring food prices, elevated production and transportation costs and cash and fuel shortages. By the end of 2019, 9.3 million people – nearly a quarter of the population – needed humanitarian assistance, compared with 5.7 million in early 2019. Following a government request the revision expands strategic outcome 4 to allow for the purchase of 200,000 mt of internationally sourced wheat to help address critical food shortages across the country. Work under strategic outcome 1 will be strengthened to promote the diversification of livelihood options through capacity strengthening for local community-based organizations on the production of fuel-efficient stoves. WFP will also work with state governments in areas prone to natural shocks to increase the role of school meals as a shock-responsive safety net, with a view to strengthening household food security. The total cost of the revision is USD 67.9 million.
17. **Afghanistan CSP (2018–2022) revision 3** addresses worsening food security and nutrition driven in part by a devastating drought. The 2019 IPC analysis estimated that between November 2019 and March 2020, 11.3 million people faced severe acute food insecurity, of whom 8.6 million were classified in IPC phase 3 and 2.7 million in IPC phase 4. This revision expands the geographical scope of strategic outcome 1 to include the provinces of Baghlan, Balkh, Jawzjan, Kapisa, Khost, Logar, Paktya and Nimroz and provides vulnerable populations with food distributions and cash-based transfers. Strategic outcome 2 will focus on sustainable asset creation projects, which will improve the ability of communities to withstand future shocks. Strategic outcome 3 will be strengthened to prioritize provinces with the highest burden of acute malnutrition according to the nutrition cluster, while preventive nutrition assistance will be delivered in the form of blanket supplementary feeding for children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Activities under strategic outcome 4 will enhance wheat and soya value chains and support national fortification initiatives. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 3,979,524, bringing the total number to 17,493,524 at a cost of USD 59 million.

18. **The Niger CSP (2020–2024) revision 1** aims to address the emergency needs of vulnerable populations exposed to the spill-over of armed conflict in neighbouring Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria. The rapidly deteriorating security situation in those countries is forcing displacement and increasing humanitarian needs; an estimated 220,000 Malian and Nigerian refugees are currently in the Niger. The November 2019 cadre harmonisé analysis predicts a significant rise in needs compared with previous years: 1.9 million people are expected to require humanitarian assistance during the 2020 lean season. In response, this revision increases the beneficiary caseload under strategic outcome 1 to enable WFP to provide food distributions and cash-based transfers to more IDPs, refugees and host populations. MAM treatment will be provided to more children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,126,838, bringing the total number to 6,643,496 at a cost of USD 48.2 million.
19. **Lebanon CSP (2018–2021) revision 6** seeks to address heightened vulnerability among the Syrian refugee population and to mitigate the deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon. The country has been witnessing civil unrest since October 2019 as thousands of people protest against tax hikes, corruption, social injustice and economic decline. This revision aims to increase the scale of food distributions delivered under strategic outcome 1 for Syrian refugees and extend support to vulnerable Lebanese populations. Cash-based transfers will be provided, in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to refugees returning to the Syrian Arab Republic before their departure. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 125,000, bringing the total number to 1,132,055 at a cost of USD 46.2 million.
20. **Ethiopia ICSP (2019–2020) revision 3** aims to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and to accommodate a new donor contribution that seeks to meet the food and nutrition needs of populations affected by recurrent drought, floods and the recent locust infestation. Like many countries, Ethiopia faces significant humanitarian and development risks linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, with major implications for vulnerable groups. The budget of strategic outcome 4 has been increased to make use of a donor contribution intended for the procurement and delivery of 72,440 mt of wheat to selected locations across Ethiopia. Given the escalating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, strategic outcome 5 will be expanded to provide much needed supply chain services to the Government and humanitarian actors. The total cost of the revision is USD 39.7 million.
21. **Philippines CSP (2018–2023) revision 4** strengthens support for the Government's emergency preparedness and response efforts to improve national resilience to natural shocks and increases assistance for food insecure populations affected by the armed conflict in Mindanao. By adjusting activities under strategic outcome 4, the revision will expand support to the Department of Information Communication and Technology to establish mobile emergency operations centres and design communication protocols and training sessions for operators and emergency response coordinators. The revision will also scale up the delivery of food distributions and cash-based transfers provided under strategic outcome 1 to people affected by fighting between the Government and militant groups. Strategic outcome 1 also entails the provision of specialized nutritious foods to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 42,230, bringing the total number to 370,030 at a cost of USD 8.6 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of the Deputy Executive Director

22. **Mali CSP (2020–2024) revision 1** allows WFP to respond to the growing humanitarian needs arising from a deteriorating security situation and the impact of climate shocks. Based on the 2019 cadre harmonisé results, 3.6 million people are currently estimated to be food insecure. The situation is expected to worsen during the June–September 2020 lean season, when nearly 4.9 million people are projected to be food insecure. Conflict and its impact on communities have now become the main drivers of food insecurity in the central and northern regions of Mali, with a sharp increase in displacements reported in the Mopti region. In line with the cadre harmonisé results, strategic outcome 1 has been expanded to cover additional beneficiaries ahead of the lean season with food distributions, nutrition support and, where possible, cash-based transfers. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 317,170, bringing the total number to 3,272,150 at a cost of USD 23.8 million.
23. **Ghana CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** introduces an emergency response component to the CSP to mitigate deteriorating food security in the wake of COVID-19 restrictions. The combination of lockdown measures, closed borders and global economic disruption is curtailing household income because of higher prices for basic goods and reduced economic activity and access to social services. The revision introduces a new strategic outcome 5, which entails food distributions to vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19 measures. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 100,000, bringing the total number to 325,000 at a cost of USD 22 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

24. **Liberia CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exacerbated an already precarious situation for vulnerable populations. The Government has announced measures to counter the spread of the virus, including the closure of schools and many types of businesses and stringent movement restrictions in some areas. Liberia is not well positioned to absorb the disruptive effects of COVID-19 containment measures on livelihoods, markets and food supply chains, which have led to an increase in food insecurity. In areas where lockdown measures have been enacted, strategic outcome 2 will be expanded to include food distributions to ensure that vulnerable households continue to have access to food. To better support the efforts of the Government and partners, a new strategic outcome 4 that entails the provision of supply chain, logistics and emergency telecommunication services has been introduced to enhance emergency response. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 2,065,000, bringing the total number to 2,240,000 at a cost of USD 39.1 million.
25. **Mauritania CSP (2019–2022) revision 1** reflects increased needs among populations affected by successive droughts and those whose food security is deteriorating due to COVID-19 containment measures. In recent years Mauritania has been hit by multiple droughts that have severely affected livelihoods and exhausted household coping mechanisms. This situation threatens to produce a particularly harsh 2020 lean season: the cadre harmonisé indicates that 610,000 people are expected to face crisis conditions, which is the worst food security projection ever made for the country. In response to escalating needs, the revision will expand activities under strategic outcome 1, increasing food distributions and nutrition support to households affected by the COVID-19 restrictions. Lean season support will be augmented under strategic outcome 4 through a scale-up of asset creation activities in affected areas, while strategic outcome 6 introduces the provision of logistics and supply chain services to the Government and wider humanitarian community. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 236,076, bringing the revised caseload to 680,642 at a cost of USD 32.2 million.

26. **Egypt CSP (2018–2023) revision 4** responds to an increase in food insecurity following the introduction of COVID-19 containment measures that reduced employment and income, decreased agricultural production and disrupted the tourism sector, with corresponding increases in basic needs. Based on vulnerability criteria, the revision enlarges the scope of strategic outcome 2 to increase food distributions and cash-based transfers to households affected by the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. Resilience-building activities will also be enhanced under strategic outcome 4 through asset creation activities for smallholder farmers. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 735,000, bringing the total number to 2,111,000 at a cost of USD 31 million.
27. **The Gambia CSP (2019–2021) revision 2** aims to address a deteriorating food security and nutrition, which have been worsened by the early onset of the lean season and COVID-19 related restrictions. According to the 2020 cadre harmonisé, 177,000 people require immediate emergency assistance. Under strategic outcome 1, the revision increases food distributions for highly vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19 measures, including older persons, people living with HIV/AIDS, persons with disabilities and those facing intense economic hardship under quarantine. Worsening nutrition indicators will be addressed under strategic outcome 3 through comprehensive nutrition programming including nutritious foods for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 433,182, bringing the total number to 733,000 at a cost of USD 19.5 million.
28. **Burundi ICSP (2018–2020) revision 3** delivers assistance to vulnerable households that have been affected by COVID-19 containment measures. The spread of the pandemic comes against a backdrop of excessive rains, floods and landslides since October 2019, which have severely affected the production of pulses and cereals. COVID-19 related border closures and movement restrictions have had serious consequences for employment and the availability of food and essential items on markets. This revision scales up food distributions under strategic outcome 1 to support highly vulnerable households who are now faced with COVID-19 measures. In the light of the complex operating environment, on-demand logistics, supply chain and emergency telecommunication services will be provided to the Government and partners under strategic outcome 5. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 250,000, bringing the total number to 2,527,840 at a cost of USD 19.3 million.
29. **Guatemala CSP (2018–2021) revision 8** aims to mitigate the impact of rising food insecurity following the introduction of COVID-19 containment measures. Following a request from the Government and partners, this revision strengthens strategic outcome 6 by providing on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications, information management, cash-based transfer delivery and beneficiary targeting services to facilitate effective field operations. The total cost of the revision is USD 16 million.
30. **Peru CSP (2018–2022) revision 5** responds to a request by the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs calling on the United Nations to support the Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The revision introduces a new strategic outcome 4, which entails the delivery of cash-based transfers to the Venezuelan migrant population not covered under the national social protection scheme and to vulnerable host communities in border areas affected by COVID-19. On-demand supply chain and logistics services will be provided under a new strategic outcome 5 to support the Government and the humanitarian community in implementing an effective humanitarian response. The revision introduces a caseload of 98,400 beneficiaries at a cost of USD 15.7 million.
31. **Honduras CSP (2018–2021) revision 2** responds to a situation in which protracted drought has led to consecutive poor harvests in parts of the country. Household food reserves are depleting rapidly, while macroeconomic indicators show an economic slowdown in 2020, with fewer job opportunities and reduced incomes for the most vulnerable people. To

address increasing needs along the Dry Corridor, asset creation activities will be expanded under strategic outcome 3. People facing IPC phase 4 food insecurity will be supported through cash-based transfers under strategic outcome 4. As part of efforts to improve nutrition, a fresh food pilot is to be launched under strategic outcome 2. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 536,155 for the period 2020–2021, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 2,836,155 at a cost of USD 13.6 million.

32. **Iraq CSP (2020–2024) revision 1** provides additional support to vulnerable populations living in camps. Since October 2019 Iraq has been experiencing internal unrest because of corruption and a lack of employment opportunities. These protests have affected Iraqi government systems, in particular those related to the continuation of inter-bank financial services managed through the Central Bank of Iraq. This is of concern for WFP operations in Iraq because from 2020 cash-based transfers will be provided instead of in-kind food assistance. In addition, during the last months of 2019 there was a renewed influx of Syrian refugees because of ongoing military operations in the north of the Syrian Arab Republic. The revision therefore expands strategic outcome 1 and introduces in-kind food assistance for additional Syrian refugees and Iraqi returnees living in camps. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 30,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,088,770 at a cost of USD 12 million.
33. **Pacific Islands interim multi-country strategic plan (2019–2022) revision 1** allows WFP to support Pacific Island countries and territories in mitigating the impact of COVID-19. Many Pacific governments have put in place decisive preparedness and mitigation measures to fight the outbreak, including the declaration of national states of emergency and the closing of borders, which have led to a substantial reduction in basic services for local populations. Cancellations of commercial flights by major carriers have limited the international movement of people and cargo. The revision adds a service provision-related strategic outcome 2 that involves providing humanitarian air transport services for humanitarian workers, medical specialists and supplies, and other urgently required humanitarian relief items. The total cost of the revision is USD 10.4 million.
34. **Guatemala CSP (2018–2021) revision 7** supports the Government in addressing the needs of populations affected by the onset of COVID-19. This revision strengthens strategic outcome 6 through the provision of supply chain, logistics, targeting, beneficiary management and cash-based transfer services to the Government and partners to enhance the emergency response. The total cost of the revision is USD 7.8 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

35. **Ethiopia ICSP (2019–2020) revision 4** aims to support the African Union in addressing the impact of COVID-19 across the continent. The revision expands strategic outcome 5 to enable the provision of air freight services and the delivery of personal protective equipment comprising masks, gloves and face shields despatched from the WFP Addis Ababa Humanitarian Hub to 27 African countries. The total cost of the revision is USD 10 million.
36. **Guatemala CSP (2018–2021) revision 5** supports the Rural Women Economic Empowerment Joint Programme project in the country, which has been extended to the end of 2020. WFP has also obtained funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund for implementing complementary activities. This revision reinforces strategic outcome 4 by providing capacity strengthening to farmers' organizations to increase the role of women in the agricultural value chain. Activities under strategic outcome 6 will be expanded to improve government capacity in supply chain services and warehouse management. The total cost of the revision is USD 9 million.

37. **Democratic Republic of the Congo ICSP (2018–2020) revision 7** aims to support projects funded by the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission (ECHO). At the request of ECHO, the WFP aviation service is taking over the management of ECHO flights in the country. The primary objective is to offer a reliable and efficient method of air transport to facilitate the implementation of emergency and post-emergency humanitarian assistance and development projects. The Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to face one of the most protracted and complex emergencies in the world. Despite the peaceful transition to a new government in 2019, armed conflicts persist and the country hosts five million IDPs. The revision augments activities under strategic outcome 5 to provide humanitarian air services in support of ECHO-funded projects facing enormous challenges in reaching populations in remote and hard-to-reach areas across the country's vast territories. The total cost of the revision is USD 6.1 million.
38. **Islamic Republic of Iran ICSP (2018–2020) revision 5** aims to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and natural shocks on vulnerable populations and to strengthen education and livelihood outcomes. The revision expands work under strategic outcome 1 to: provide emergency assistance through cash-based transfers or food distributions to crisis-affected populations; provide support to the Government in enhancing emergency preparedness and response capacities; deliver conditional support, especially to refugee women and girls, in order to incentivize and facilitate educational and livelihood activities; and ensure that schoolchildren and teachers at primary and secondary schools receive daily snacks. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 15,000, bringing the total number to 107,100 at a cost of USD 4.7 million.
39. **Sierra Leone CSP (2020–2024) revision 1** seeks to incorporate a United Nations Peace Building Fund project and to extend the scope of WFP school meals operations. Strategic outcome 2 will be expanded to allow WFP to reinforce the Government-funded national school feeding programme in seven additional districts. The project funded by the Peace Building Fund will be incorporated into strategic outcome 4 and be jointly implemented by WFP and the United Nations Development Programme. Asset creation activities will be provided for women and young people, supported by training on improved agronomic practices, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, post-harvest management, value addition and marketing. This revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 16,650, bringing the total number to 478,504 at a cost of USD 4.7 million.
40. **Mali CSP (2020–2024) revision 2** addresses the food needs of populations affected by COVID-19 containment measures and supports humanitarian efforts in Mali through WFP's management of the ECHO flight programme. In response to the impact of COVID-19, this revision adjusts work under strategic outcomes 3 and 4 to include unconditional safety net support with the aim of averting the further deterioration of food security and nutrition. Strategic outcome 6 will be strengthened through the provision of humanitarian air services in support of ECHO-funded projects. The total cost of the revision is USD 4.1 million.
41. **Kenya CSP (2018–2023) revision 3** has been prompted by an agreement signed between WFP and ECHO in February 2020 under which WFP will manage ECHO flights in Kenya for one year. The agreement with ECHO aims to facilitate air access to populations in need of assistance across northern Kenya, where conflict, insecurity, poor infrastructure and the lack or limited nature of commercial air transport severely hampers the ability of humanitarian and development workers to reach project implementation sites by air. Work under strategic outcome 4 will therefore be expanded to include on-demand service provision in the form of humanitarian air services in support of ECHO-funded projects. The total cost of the revision is USD 4 million.

42. **Haiti CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** responds to civil unrest and growing food insecurity, which have prompted the humanitarian community to request an extension of WFP on-demand services to help overcome transport, access and delivery challenges. This revision therefore extends assistance under strategic outcome 7, which covers the provision of logistics, supply chain and humanitarian air services to the Government and partners. The total cost of the revision is USD 3.2 million.
43. **Nepal CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** aims to support preparedness efforts among populations vulnerable to natural shocks. Activities under strategic outcome 1 facilitate targeting and beneficiary analysis in close coordination with the Government and food security cluster partners to ensure that the most vulnerable geographical areas and beneficiaries are targeted for distributions. Strategic outcome 4 has been adjusted to cover the provision of storage and post-harvest handling services to the Government and partners; a scale-up of the use of cash-based transfers; and a household flood risk analysis to be conducted before the onset of the floods that normally occur during the monsoon season from June to September. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 51,898, bringing the total number to 1,727,891 at a cost of USD 822,000.
44. **Kyrgyz Republic CSP (2018–2022) revision 3** responds to a government request for help in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable populations. On 23 March 2020 – following confirmation of the first COVID-19 cases in the country – the Kyrgyz Government announced a state of emergency and took decisive action to address the threat. Measures included border restrictions, lockdowns, the cancellation of mass gatherings and the closure of educational institutions, eateries, shops and markets, which have had a catastrophic impact on all sectors of the economy. In coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, as part of activities under strategic outcome 1 WFP will distribute food to orphans and children without parental care; residents of social institutions; older persons; and persons with disabilities. The total cost of the revision is USD 200,000.

ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2020					
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					
Syrian Arab Republic, rev.1	Interim country strategic plan (2019-2020)	Crisis response	1 386 306 865	335 856 622	1 722 163 487
Mozambique, rev. 6	Country strategic plan (2017-2021)	Crisis response/resilience building	528 302 436	277 574 130	805 876 566
Somalia, rev. 3	Interim country strategic plan (2019-2021)	Crisis response/resilience building	1 283 704 733	274 784 036	1 558 488 770
Nigeria, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2019-2022)	Crisis response	587 524 542	183 497 004	771 021 546
Zimbabwe, rev. 6	Country strategic plan (2017-2021)	Crisis response	468 404 321	178 296 632	646 700 952
Colombia, rev. 8	Country strategic plan (2017-2021)	Crisis response	256 198 457	148 172 243	404 370 700
Egypt, rev. 3	Country strategic plan (2018-2023)	Crisis response	458 368 907	97 036 446	555 405 353
Syrian Arab Republic, rev. 2	Interim country strategic plan (2019-2020)	Crisis response	1 722 163 487	87 378 256	1 809 541 744
Haiti, rev. 3	Country strategic plan (2019-2023)	Crisis response	203 862 542	64 499 522	268 362 064

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2020					
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)
Burkina Faso, rev. 4	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	376 667 321	59 826 917	436 494 237
Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director					
Guatemala, rev. 6	Country strategic plan (2018–2021)	Crisis response	78 959 511	77 733 315	156 692 827
The Sudan, rev. 2	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	2 277 224 282	67 858 140	2 345 082 421
Afghanistan, rev. 3	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building	890 191 442	59 032 116	949 223 557
The Niger, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Crisis response	1 055 624 308	48 222 018	1 103 846 326
Lebanon, rev. 6	Country strategic plan (2018–2021)	Crisis response/resilience building	1 756 886 101	46 181 301	1 803 067 402
Ethiopia, rev. 3	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2020)	Crisis response	942 671 236	39 710 473	982 381 709
Philippines, rev. 4	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	42 071 126	8 571 565	50 642 692
Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Deputy Executive Director					
Mali, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Crisis response	525 128 912	23 760 135	548 889 047

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2020					
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)
Ghana, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2019-2023)	Crisis response	72 047 570	22 063 312	94 110 883
Revisions approved by regional directors					
Liberia, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2019-2023)	Crisis response	50 169 116	39 126 693	89 295 809
Mauritania, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2019-2022)	Crisis response/resilience building	132 368 299	32 237 574	164 605 872
Egypt, rev. 4	Country strategic plan (2018-2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	555 405 353	31 038 927	586 444 281
The Gambia, rev. 2	Country strategic plan (2019-2021)	Crisis response	29 628 736	19 483 630	49 112 366
Burundi, rev. 3	Interim country strategic plan (2018-2020)	Crisis response/resilience building	176 539 738	19 283 410	195 823 148
Guatemala, rev. 8	Country strategic plan (2018-2021)	Crisis response	164 469 334	16 049 732	180 519 066
Peru, rev. 5	Country strategic plan (2018-2022)	Crisis response	31 000 000	15 725 446	46 725 446
Honduras, rev. 2	Country strategic plan (2018-2021)	Resilience building/crisis response/root causes	174 642 970	13 628 229	188 271 199
Iraq, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2020-2024)	Crisis response	460 514 522	12 034 655	472 549 177

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2020					
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)
Pacific Islands, rev 1	Interim multi-country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Crisis response	12 925 215	10 419 406	23 344 621
Guatemala, rev. 7	Country strategic plan (2018–2021)	Crisis response	156 692 827	7 776 507	164 469 334
Revisions approved by country directors					
Ethiopia, rev. 4	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2020)	Crisis response	982 381 709	9 964 894	992 346 602
Guatemala, rev. 5	Country strategic plan (2018–2021)	Crisis response	69 923 937	9 035 575	78 959 511
Democratic Republic of the Congo, rev. 7	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response	1 665 193 890	6 136 946	1 671 330 836
Islamic Republic of Iran, rev. 5	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020)	Crisis response	19 846 288	4 703 161	24 549 449
Sierra Leone, rev. 1	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Resilience building	53 256 134	4 678 716	57 934 850
Mali, rev. 2	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Crisis response	548 889 047	4 125 235	553 014 282
Kenya, rev. 3	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response	994 956 222	4 017 748	998 973 969

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs AND T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2020					
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, rev. 2	Country strategic plan (2019-2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	200 627 341	3 235 200	203 862 542
Nepal, rev. 2	Country strategic plan (2019-2023)	Resilience building	125 818 773	822 050	126 640 823
Kyrgyzstan, rev. 3	Country strategic plan (2018-2022)	Root causes	58 899 964	200 000	59 099 963
Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 2.36 billion					

Acronyms

CSP	country strategic plan
ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IDP	internally displaced person
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LEO	limited emergency operation
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan