



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 jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO (1 July–31 December 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).<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 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;

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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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- 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 limited emergency operation;
  - d) revision of a CSP, ICSP or strategic outcome funded entirely by the host country;
  - e) addition to a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP of a strategic outcome funded entirely by a host country that has not requested the Board to approve the strategic outcome; and
  - f) revisions related to service provision activities.
3. This report covers revisions and budget increases in respect of CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs approved between 1 July and 31 December 2020, as summarized below and in the annex.
  4. During the period under review, 51 revisions were approved. Eleven were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, two under the authority of the Executive Director, fourteen under authority delegated by the Executive Director to regional directors, and twenty-four under authority delegated by the Executive Director to country directors. The total cost to WFP of these revisions was USD 6.1 billion.

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

5. **Yemen ICSP (2019–2021) revision 3** extends the operation by 12 months to address a worsening humanitarian situation in the country, which is characterized by severe economic deterioration, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, natural hazards and armed conflict. According to a partial Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis published in July 2020, an estimated 3.2 million out of 7.9 million people in 133 districts (40 percent) would be highly food-insecure (IPC phase 3 and above) in the period from July to December 2020. The revision aims to deliver emergency food distributions and, where possible, cash-based transfers to severely food-insecure and marginalized people, while also strengthening nutrition support for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years of age. School feeding activities will be scaled up along with support for livelihoods and the rehabilitation of community infrastructure through food assistance for assets, with a focus on smallholder farmers. In view of escalating needs, the revision is also intended to ensure a more effective response by providing humanitarian air services and logistics and emergency telecommunications support to the Government and partners. The revision supports an additional 1,969,800 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 17,217,421, at a total cost of USD 1.9 billion.
6. **Syrian Arab Republic ICSP (2019–2020) revision 3** aims to mitigate a worsening food security situation exacerbated by a dire financial situation with a rapid currency devaluation contributing to widespread food price increases since the second half of 2019. These factors are compounded by persistent insecurity and widespread population displacements. The impacts of COVID-19 have further strained the Syrian economy and the livelihoods of vulnerable Syrian people. In April 2020, the number of food-insecure people was estimated to have reached 9.3 million, 45 percent of the total population and the highest number ever recorded. Of these people, more than one million are estimated to be severely food-insecure. The revision extends the operation by 12 months and significantly scales up the use of cash-based transfers in support of vulnerable Syrian people and to encourage school attendance over the 2021/22 school year and mitigate the use of child labour as a household

coping strategy. Overall, the revision supports an additional 431 500 beneficiaries, bringing the revised total for the ICSP to 7,886,500, at a cost of USD 1.2 billion.

7. **South Sudan ICSP (2018–2021) revision 6** is for an extension of the current ICSP in order to align the commencement of WFP's successor CSP with South Sudan's United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework, which will start in 2022. The revision draws on analyses of the most recent shocks – flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic – and their impact on food security, nutrition, markets and regional supply chains. A February 2020 IPC analysis indicated that 6.5 million people, more than half of the population, could be in acute food insecurity (IPC phases 3 to 5). In response, the revision seeks to position WFP as a preferred partner for resilience in South Sudan, expand social protection initiatives such as the home-grown school feeding programme, provide infrastructure development services that increase access to hard-to-reach locations for the wider humanitarian community, and establish a digital beneficiary and transfer management service extending the corporate system, SCOPE, to humanitarian and development partners. The total cost of the revision is USD 0.9 billion.
8. **Ethiopia CSP (2020–2025) revision 1** responds to an increase in humanitarian requirements in 2020 resulting mainly from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locusts, displacement caused by conflict, drought and flooding. Following the mid-year review of the humanitarian response plan issued in August 2020, the number of people targeted for assistance increased to 15 million, with requirements surging from USD 1 billion to USD 1.44 billion. The revision scales up operations in response to the COVID-19 crisis and other shocks by providing life-saving food and nutrition assistance for additional food-insecure and vulnerable people. It also reduces the number of beneficiaries of the nutrition component in alignment with revised national guidelines for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Critical services will be provided through a logistics cluster activity and the addition of a component offering on-demand services for food procurement. The revision reduces total beneficiary numbers by 598,922, decreasing the caseload for the operation to 20,316,273, at a total cost of USD 435.2 million.
9. **Bangladesh CSP (2017–2021) revision 6** extends the operation by 12 months in alignment with the United Nations planning cycle and to respond to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. While the full impact of COVID-19 cannot be fully quantified, it has already affected economic growth, with recovery efforts expected to stretch beyond 2021. Employment and earnings have dropped, while findings from WFP assessments show an increase in vulnerability in refugee camps due to the pandemic. To mitigate that impact, WFP will provide food assistance and cash-based transfers to Bangladeshi community members in subdistricts close to or hosting refugee camps. Support for urban areas will focus on assistance for households in self-isolation and a limited emergency school feeding programme. WFP will work with FAO and cooperating partners to increase access to fresh food in targeted urban locations, strengthen linkages and supply chains among farmers, wholesalers and local vendors; and, where possible, employ innovative digital approaches that facilitate mechanisms for delivery to beneficiaries. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 1,554,442, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 5,407,600, at a cost of USD 398.6 million.
10. **Somalia ICSP (2019–2021) revision 4** covers increased relief and livelihood requirements in response to the effects of floods, desert locusts and the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable people throughout the country. The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit estimated that 3.5 million Somalis would be food-insecure in IPC phase 3 (crisis) or above between July and September 2020 – a 30 percent increase since June. The national *Gu* cereal harvest is projected to be 30–40 percent below the long-term average (1995–2019). The revision aims to increase support to highly vulnerable populations through food distributions and cash-based transfers and to augment beneficiary numbers under the

livelihood component with a view to increasing smallholder agricultural production. The logistics cluster will be strengthened through an expansion of the on-demand provision of sea and road transport services to the Government and partners. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 1,793,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 9,364,315, at a cost of USD 325.4 million.

11. **Cameroon CSP (2018–2021) revision 4** responds to a complex situation characterized by the crisis in the Lake Chad Basin in Far North Region, the consequences of refugees arriving from the Central African Republic in East Region, and hostilities between non-state armed groups and security forces in North West and South West regions. The spread of COVID-19 has further undermined the already fragile food security status of vulnerable people in urban and peri-urban areas. Under this revision, in North West and South West regions, pregnant and lactating women and girls and individuals affected by COVID-19 will receive multi-purpose cash transfers accompanied by social and behaviour change communications and complementing food distributions. A daily snack of high-energy biscuits will be provided to children in formal and non-formal schools once they reopen. It is envisaged that the contingency food basket for newly internally displaced persons and Nigerian refugees will be adjusted to a full three-month food ration, with high-energy biscuits distributed at refugee reception centres. The revision extends the operation by 12 months and increases the beneficiary caseload by 139,076, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,129,805, at a cost of USD 161.4 million.
12. **Kenya CSP (2018–2023) revision 4** covers the scale-up of activities in response to the COVID-19 crisis through the provision of life-saving assistance for additional food-insecure and vulnerable people. According to the June 2020 food security outlook update, an estimated 3.5 million people were projected to be food-insecure in Kenya with needs peaking in August and September 2020. The revision seeks to expand the Government's cash stipend programme for affected urban populations in Nairobi and Mombasa and scale up nutrition services to meet increased demand in the arid and semi-arid counties of Nakuru, Kilifi and Kwale. An additional contingency activity enables WFP to complement the Government's relief support for other disaster-affected communities. Beneficiary numbers in the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative component have been increased owing to increased demand for access to financial services, including micro-insurance. Nutrition support has also been expanded to cover treatment of acute malnutrition as part of the COVID-19 response, focusing on children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 758,200, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 3,224,000, at a cost of USD 94.3 million.
13. **Afghanistan CSP (2018–2022) revision 4** addresses the needs of population groups affected by alarmingly high levels of food insecurity, persisting conflict, widespread unemployment and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The June 2020 Afghanistan humanitarian response plan identified 14 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and 35 million in need of a social safety net. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has rapidly expanded from a public health emergency into a food and livelihood crisis. Supported by vulnerability targeting, the revision scales up food distributions to support COVID-19 affected people and other vulnerable groups across the country, helping to cover their food needs during the crisis. Cash-based transfers will mainly be provided in urban areas that are close to markets and have access to mobile financial service providers. Through its operation of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, WFP aims to maintain its essential support for the COVID-19 response through continued and reliable domestic air services and international airbridges that allow the arrival of humanitarian workers. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 3,008,152, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 20,501,676, at a cost of USD 88.2 million.

14. **Ecuador CSP (2017–2021) revision 5** aims to support the Government's response to a worsening food security and nutrition situation that has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the arrival of migrants from the crisis in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and refugees from an upsurge in crime and violence in Colombia. In mid-March 2020, the Government of Ecuador declared a state of emergency and formally appealed for WFP assistance. Through the revision, the needs of vulnerable migrants will be met through value vouchers; a top-up voucher for covering hygiene needs will be provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, while WFP will finance the purchase of inputs for the provision of daily hot meals in shelters and quarantine centres. WFP will channel its assistance for vulnerable Ecuadorians affected by COVID-19 through the national social protection system, providing a top-up to the transfer value provided by the Government in order to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable households with pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under the age of 5. WFP will also help build a more nutrition-sensitive social protection system that facilitates broader access to food and health services among the most vulnerable people. The effectiveness of the humanitarian response will be enhanced through the establishment of a logistics coordination platform for partners, along with technical assistance in improving storage, transportation and distribution modalities. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 720,511, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,537,662, at a cost of USD 77.0 million.
15. **Lebanon CSP (2018–2021) revision 7** seeks to address a multi-faceted crisis of economic contraction, civil unrest, political instability, increasing poverty rates, rising prices of basic commodities, and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, an explosion at a warehouse in the Port of Beirut in August 2020 resulted in mass casualties and widespread material damage. Through a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers, the revision significantly increases support for individuals whose livelihoods have been severely affected by the pandemic, the explosion and the deteriorating economic situation. The scope of WFP's contribution to the humanitarian response will be enhanced through the provision of logistics and procurement services to the Government and partners. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 420,001, bringing the revised caseload to 1,552,056, at a cost of USD 73.9 million.

## Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director

16. **The Niger CSP (2020–2024) revision 2** responds to a rapidly deteriorating security situation in the country and throughout the region which is leading to forced displacement and increasing humanitarian needs, with an estimated 228,717 Malian and Nigerian refugees and 265,522 internally displaced persons currently in the Niger. The impact of COVID-19 is further aggravating an already fragile situation. According to the March 2020 cadre harmonisé analysis, more than 2 million people were estimated to be acutely food-insecure (phase 3 or above) during the 2020 lean season (June to August), an increase of more than 65 percent over the previous year. In response to escalating needs, the revision aims to provide emergency food distributions to internally displaced persons, host populations and people affected by the lean season; deliver supplementary feeding to acute malnourished children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls; and expand resilience building efforts through asset creation activities in Diffa Region. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 1,986,749, bringing the revised caseload to 8,630,244, at a cost of USD 130.1 million.
17. **Zambia CSP (2019–2024) revision 2** aims to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which according to the national response plan may increase food insecurity and erode the livelihoods of 7.6 million people. Findings from a WFP rapid food security and vulnerability assessment conducted in June 2020 indicated that 70 percent of the households surveyed worked in the informal sector, which was the most affected by the pandemic. Households with pre-existing vulnerabilities were the most affected, with reports that individuals were

spending more than 75 percent of their expenditure on food. The revision focuses on providing cash-based transfers to people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in urban areas in order to increase their purchasing power in meeting basic needs. Agricultural production will be supported by encouraging smallholder farmers to adopt conservation agriculture and enhanced post-harvest practices and promoting the cultivation of orange maize, sorghum, cassava and cowpeas as alternative value chains. In addition, technical assistance aims to benefit schoolchildren in targeted districts through the broadening of access to food procured directly from smallholder farmers residing in school catchment areas. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 760,329, bringing the revised caseload to 2,035,365, at a cost of USD 29.6 million.

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

18. **Libya ICSP (2019–2021) revision 2** extends the operation by 12 months to continue providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations and augment work on gradually developing cash-based assistance to support the local economic sector, which has been much affected by protracted conflict, political instability and the COVID-19 pandemic. The revision seeks to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations including internally displaced persons, returnees, host communities, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, primarily through food distributions with cash-based transfers where possible. WFP also intends to scale up its use of commodity e-vouchers in Tripoli and Zuwara, while emergency school feeding will be provided to 10,000 children in schools in order to boost enrolment and attendance. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 44,240, bringing the revised caseload to 226,240, at a cost of USD 41.8 million.
19. **Mali CSP (2020–2024) revision 3** allows WFP to respond to increased humanitarian needs triggered by a deteriorating food security and nutrition situation and the impact of external shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the March 2020 cadre harmonisé, an estimated 1.3 million people were severely food-insecure during the June to September lean season, with the figure set to rise significantly following the impact of COVID-19. As a result, the revision provides for a scale-up of food distributions and cash-based transfers aimed at mitigating escalating food insecurity, with an increase in beneficiary numbers for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. To bridge the gap between emergency assistance and resilience building an adaptive shock-responsive safety net intervention for people suffering from structural food security stress and the impact of COVID-19 will be introduced. An increase in the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service aircraft fleet is also envisaged to strengthen support for the Government and partners. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 1,217,526, bringing the revised caseload to 4,489,680, at a cost of USD 36.7 million.
20. **Senegal CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** responds to a worsening food security situation throughout the country that has been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The March 2020 cadre harmonisé indicated that 436,650 persons were in phase 3 owing to loss of remittances, a food production deficit and a significant loss of income resulting from movement restrictions in response to the pandemic. The revision aims to scale up food distributions for food-insecure people identified as being in cadre harmonisé phase 3. Blanket supplementary feeding is expected to be delivered to children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls in regions with the highest food insecurity and malnutrition indicators. Children enrolled in WFP-assisted schools will benefit from alternative distribution mechanisms, and their families will be supported through cash-based transfers. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 559,995, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,563,995, at a cost of USD 28.6 million.
21. **Pakistan CSP (2018–2022) revision 1** aims to address the needs of vulnerable people affected by displacement, multiple natural hazards – desert locust, heavy snowfall, drought and floods – and the COVID-19 pandemic. According to a WFP food security and nutrition

analysis, an additional 3 million people are likely to fall into acute food insecurity as a result of the pandemic. The revision strengthens assistance for conflict- and shock-affected populations through food distributions, and cash-based transfers in areas with functioning markets. Asset creation and vocational skills training will be expanded in the drought-affected southern districts of Balochistan and Sindh. The Government's social protection mechanisms such as the Benazir Income Support Programme are expected to be augmented to support food and nutrition-insecure poor people in urban and rural areas. Nutrition support is also expected to be provided to mitigate the impact of malnutrition in the south of the country. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 1,610,029, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 9,297,029, at a cost of USD 27.5 million.

22. **State of Palestine CSP (2018–2022) revision 5** responds to a continuing situation characterized by protracted conflict, economic stagnation, high unemployment, gender inequalities and high rates of poverty. With the COVID-19 outbreak, the situation is expected to worsen in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as many sectors have been affected by lockdown restrictions. In response, the revision aims to provide the vulnerable people at greatest risk from the impact of COVID-19 with cash-based transfers, while a smaller number of beneficiaries will be supported through food distributions. Livelihood support and resilience building efforts will be strengthened through a climate-smart initiative that provides technical assistance and agricultural supplies for hydroponics cultivation and enhanced farming practices. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 22,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 426,000, at a cost of USD 22.5 million.
23. **Caribbean interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2021) revision 1** aims to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food-insecure and vulnerable people in the Caribbean region. In April 2020, WFP conducted a COVID-19 regional food security and livelihood impact survey on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with support from the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and FAO. The survey indicated that more than 1.7 million people in the countries and territories covered by the WFP Caribbean office are food-insecure, of whom 403,500 people are severely food-insecure. The revision scales up technical assistance and supply chain services for CARICOM, CDEMA and affected national governments with a view to providing a more effective response. Building on a “cash first” approach, direct beneficiaries will receive cash-based transfers provided through government social protection systems as a useful means of reaching the most vulnerable people. WFP's service provision will include a range of support options designed to address regional gaps, including air and maritime assets that strengthen government and partner efforts. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 55,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 80,000, at a cost of USD 17.0 million.
24. **Dominican Republic CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** responds to the Government's declaration of a national state of emergency and its appeal for international assistance on 19 March 2020, following the onset of COVID-19 in the country. Measures for containing the outbreak have caused the loss of livelihoods, supply chain disruption and a corresponding increase in economic hardship and food insecurity. The revision complements the national response through food distributions and cash-based transfers for food-insecure people who have lost their livelihoods and lack access to food through government programmes. WFP will also provide on-demand logistics services for storage, transport and coordination to support humanitarian partners such as non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies through the delivery of common services. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 282,400, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 3,658,400, at a cost of USD 16.4 million.

25. **Guinea ICSP (2019–2022) revision 1** allows WFP to scale up its crisis response efforts to mitigate the impact of increased food insecurity resulting from the lean season and COVID-19. The cadre harmonisé of March 2020 indicated that 113,641 people were severely food-insecure, with this number projected to rise to 267,170 between June and August 2020. In response to the combined impact of COVID-19 and the lean season, the revision will expand assistance to meet the immediate food needs of vulnerable populations including casual labourers and marginalized groups through food distributions and cash-based transfers, depending on market conditions. Where appropriate, WFP will assess the feasibility of channelling some of its assistance through national social protection programmes. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 315,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 704,023, at a cost of USD 16.2 million.
26. **United Republic of Tanzania CSP (2017–2021) revision 5** aims to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 which poses a significant threat in the United Republic of Tanzania, where limited infrastructure and health services reduce the ability to mount an appropriate response. It is estimated that more than 2 million people will face food access challenges as a result of the pandemic. Those most affected are expected to be people residing in densely populated urban areas. To prevent further deterioration of the food security situation, the revision aims to support urban poor people in ten regions through cash-based transfers. Through health centres and community-based organizations in regions that are severely affected by COVID-19, WFP will distribute specialized nutritious products for treating moderate acute malnutrition among children age 6–59 months, while 9,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls will be provided with food for meeting their dietary requirements, and nutrition education. In addition, WFP will scale up and adapt supply chain and logistics support, ensuring that regional cross-border transport is uninterrupted with a view to maintaining the United Republic of Tanzania as a transport corridor to neighbouring landlocked countries. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 526,826, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,118,157, at a cost of USD 16.2 million.
27. **Colombia CSP (2017–2021) revision 9** aims to address emergency needs stemming from the onset of COVID-19, which has resulted in a loss of livelihoods and a corresponding increase in food insecurity. Movement restrictions imposed by the Government are affecting humanitarian operations in the country with the transport of goods and the mobility of humanitarian workers becoming increasingly complex. As a trusted government partner and recognized leader in logistics, WFP has received requests for service provision from national and local governments and other humanitarian partners. The revision will deliver logistics support for the Government and partner response through the transport of 50 mt of food and 26,400 kits of non-food items to the six areas with the highest concentrations of Venezuelan migrants; the procurement of 176 mt of food and micronutrient supplements for vulnerable migrants, including children; and the air transport of 200 passengers through a service that provides three return flights per month to ten destinations where humanitarian partners reported a lack of commercial air services. The total cost of the revision is USD 15.0 million.
28. **Lao People's Democratic Republic CSP (2017–2021) revision 4** provides for adjustments to CSP programmes so that they better support vulnerable and food-insecure people who have been affected by drought, floods and COVID-19. A joint WFP–FAO crop and food security assessment mission in December 2019 found that prolonged drought conditions in northern parts of the country and severe floods in southern and central areas had severely affected the 2019 main (wet) paddy crop, the country's primary staple food. The impact of COVID-19 not only presents an additional risk to livelihoods but also exacerbates existing vulnerabilities. In response, the revision seeks to increase the number of schoolchildren receiving midday meals in targeted schools; expand agricultural support by establishing additional farmer nutrition schools, scaling up the provision of garden grants and supporting rural advisory services through village nutrition facilitators; increase the number

of beneficiaries to include households affected by COVID-19, who will receive cash-based transfers; deliver nutrition support for children age 6–59 months; and provide food to vulnerable communities participating in asset creation activities. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 96,351, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 337,976, at a cost of USD 9.8 million.

29. **Sierra Leone CSP (2020–2024) revision 2** responds to a deteriorating food security situation which has been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In January 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and WFP carried out a joint food security monitoring system assessment that found food insecurity rates of 47.7 percent. Through the revision, support for highly vulnerable and food-insecure people will be strengthened through a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers, while nutrition support will include the scale-up of screening and referral services, training and the provision of equipment for health personnel, as well as the provision of specialized nutritious products for targeted children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. In order to better respond to the pandemic, government capacities will be strengthened through the enhancement of facilities that enable authorities to isolate and treat COVID-19 patients safely and of telecommunication capacities that support effective delivery of the humanitarian response by providing internet and phone connectivity and radio equipment. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 108,389, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 584,760, at a cost of USD 7.9 million.
30. **Cuba ICSP (2020–2021) revision 2** covers a two-month bridging period from January to February 2021 that enables the continuation of activities in Cuba before implementation of the CSP, which is now due to start in March 2021 and not in January as originally planned. As part of the United Nations response to the impact of COVID-19 in Cuba, WFP has been distributing emergency food assistance to vulnerable groups since June 2020. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 55,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 987,971, at a total cost of USD 1.1 million.
31. **Tunisia CSP (2018–2022) revision 2** aims to mitigate the impact of school closures on vulnerable schoolchildren and their families following the onset of COVID-19. The national school feeding programme is a priority component of education sector reform and serves as a social protection mechanism for 260,000 children in 2,500 primary schools. The COVID-19 outbreak has forced the closure of all schools and students no longer receive the school meals on which they depend. This has aggravated the situation of the poorest families, especially those with more than three children and children under the age of 5. The revision will deliver cash-based transfers to the vulnerable families of schoolchildren in rural Siliana affected by school closure. It also includes the scale-up of WFP's capacity strengthening support for the Ministry of Higher Education, for the establishment of a national university food programme, and technical assistance for the Ministry of Social Affairs, for upgrading the social protection system. The revision supports 2,685 beneficiaries at a cost of USD 0.5 million.

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

32. **Rwanda CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** aims to prevent further deterioration of the food security situation among refugees following the onset of COVID-19. Rwanda is currently hosting 148,104 refugees, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Preliminary findings from a July 2020 post-distribution monitoring survey in refugee camps showed that the pandemic has negatively affected refugee food consumption and dietary diversity, which has fallen to unprecedented levels. Following the closure of schools in March 2020, the school feeding programme was suspended, leaving refugee schoolchildren without their daily school lunches. The revision aims to provide cash-based transfers for refugees in Mahama refugee camp, and food distributions for Burundian refugees in accordance with the contingency plan developed by the Government and partners ahead of

- the Burundi presidential elections. Through the school feeding programme, WFP will provide hot meals for schoolchildren and cash-based transfers for the purchase of fresh foods such as avocados, green leafy vegetables and milk to complement the food basket. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 166,495, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 636,736, at a cost of USD 24.5 million.
33. **El Salvador CSP (2017–2021) revision 2** responds to a complex humanitarian crisis that has been triggered by a series of extreme climate events, COVID-19 and an in-country situation characterized by violence and poverty. During the COVID-19 pandemic, tropical storm Amanda hit El Salvador on 31 May 2020, causing catastrophic damage to infrastructure and loss of life. The situation deteriorated dramatically when tropical storm Cristóbal formed in Mexico on 5 June, causing torrential rain over El Salvador. In El Salvador, there were more than 40,345 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in 2020, overwhelming the health system during peak outbreaks and causing shortages of hospital beds and intensive care facilities. Through the revision, affected people will be provided with a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers, in areas with functioning markets, to prevent further deterioration in food security status. To strengthen the population's resilience to future shocks, livelihood support will include asset creation and the sharing of best practices for the conservation of natural resources, the reduction of post-harvest losses, improved access to markets (including via digital platforms) and the organization of farmer cooperatives. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 41,316, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 834,539, at a cost of USD 10.8 million.
  34. **Peru CSP (2018–2022) revision 6** addresses the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which according to the World Bank led to a decline of 17.4 percent in the country's gross domestic product in the first half of 2020. Employment and income losses were among the highest in the region and exacerbated food insecurity among local populations and Venezuelan migrants. The latest available data revealed that an alarming 68 percent of Venezuelan migrants are food-insecure, with severe food insecurity affecting 17 percent. As the pandemic continues to rage throughout the country, severely eroding livelihoods, the revision extends the duration and scope of cash-based transfer activities in 2021 to increase assistance for host populations, refugees and migrant populations. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 88,110, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 186,510, at a cost of USD 10.0 million.
  35. **Djibouti CSP (2020–2024) revision 1** addresses escalating needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic and floods, which have increased food insecurity throughout the country. The pandemic has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities in Djibouti, particularly in urban areas, where some households have barely recovered from the impact of floods in November 2019 and April 2020. Vulnerable people such as refugees, migrants, people with disabilities, elderly people, and people living with HIV have become even more vulnerable as they are unable to meet basic needs such as food, medical care and housing. The revision assists flood- and pandemic-affected people through a combination of cash-based transfers and high-energy biscuits, with food distributions to support migrants. Capacity strengthening in emergency preparedness will be provided to relevant authorities in order to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to future shocks. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 61,495, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 177,325, at a cost of USD 9.2 million.
  36. **Eswatini CSP (2020–2024) revision 2** aims to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is having a significant impact in Eswatini, overwhelming health systems while also resulting in school closures and disruption to the livelihoods of vulnerable people through movement restrictions and a general decline or cessation of economic activity. Between June and September 2020, more than 330,000 people (29 percent of the population) were expected to experience severe acute food insecurity. Of these, nearly 30,000 people were in

- IPC phase 4 (“emergency”) and 301,000 in IPC phase 3 (“crisis”). The revision targets the most affected people whose food security has been jeopardized and who lack alternative sources of assistance, and provides a mixture of food distributions and cash-based transfers, depending on market conditions. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 63,699, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 263,292, at a cost of USD 6.2 million.
37. **Armenia CSP (2019–2024) revision 1** addresses the rapid evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires humanitarian interventions that support affected Armenian populations. In the short term, the pandemic is expected to disproportionately affect people who are already living below the poverty line, while in the medium and long terms, it is expected to bring economic distress that aggravates the food security situation. The revision provides immediate support for people affected by the pandemic and other shocks with a mixture of food distributions and cash-based transfers aimed at avoiding further deterioration of food security. Support for the supply chain and food security coordination capacities of the Government and partners will be augmented to ensure a more robust response. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 80,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 148,500, at a cost of USD 4.2 million.
38. **Haiti CSP (2019–2023) revision 5** responds to COVID-19 restrictions which have hampered the wider humanitarian response to the pandemic. The revision allowed the continued provision of humanitarian air services in order to transport 1,500 humanitarian workers and 30,000 kg of cargo between 1 July 2020 and 31 December 2020, thereby strengthening government and partner capacities to respond to the pandemic. The total cost of the revision is USD 3.1 million.
39. **Tajikistan CSP (2019–2024) revision 1** aims to mitigate significant operational challenges resulting from the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and to improve the food security and nutrition of the most affected population groups. Restrictions in international supply chains and logistics services, along with growing local demand for sanitation items, required the humanitarian community in Tajikistan to work together on the development of alternative ways of responding to new needs, including by enhancing inter-agency service delivery systems. The revision introduces on-demand service provision, including strengthened procurement systems, administration of common premises, fleet management, logistics and supply chain support for partners, from September 2020 until the end of the CSP cycle. Cash-based transfers will be provided to pregnant and lactating women and girls and the caregivers of children under 2 years of age with the aim of broadening access to diverse nutritious foods that are available in local markets in urban and peri-urban districts of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 29,500, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 963,400, at a cost of USD 2.9 million.
40. **Kyrgyzstan CSP (2018–2022) revision 4** addresses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had serious socioeconomic consequences throughout the country. The Government estimates that about 1 million people will lose their jobs and become part of the “new poor” through COVID-19-related unemployment or the loss of income. WFP’s rapid household food security assessment of April–May 2020 revealed that the poorest households spend up to 70 percent of their budget on food. The revision aims to provide emergency and early recovery support for vulnerable people through cash-based transfers and food assistance for asset projects, identified jointly with local communities and partners. Asset creation and livelihood projects will include the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure, construction of drinking-water pipelines and training in livelihood skills and income-generating practices. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 100,195, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 734,905, at a cost of USD 2.8 million.

41. **Senegal CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** addresses the coordination constraints facing efforts to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 by helping the Government and partners to implement a more effective response. The revision will provide supply chain services such as transport, distribution, warehousing and procurement services that boost humanitarian efforts. Partners and government entities will receive basic training in the handling of food and relief supplies and in food safety and quality. The total cost of the revision is USD 2.5 million.
42. **Myanmar CSP (2018–2022) revision 5** supports government and partner efforts to better respond to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in disruption of international and domestic supply chains, slowdown of the local economy, travel bans and lockdown procedures. These factors make Myanmar more vulnerable and limit its capacity to respond to other risks such as natural hazards and conflict. The revision will facilitate storage and logistics services, procurement of non-food items, and common administrative services in the form of shared office premises, information technology support, vehicle pooling systems and other services where WFP has recognized expertise and capacities. The total cost of the revision is USD 2.3 million.
43. **Cuba ICSP (2020–2021) revision 1** aims to strengthen the ICSP in response to the impact of COVID-19 and in preparation for other emergencies, which frequently occur in the last quarter of each year. Before the onset of the pandemic, Cuba was already facing a challenging economic and financial situation with fuel availability having fallen to 50 percent of the country's needs, affecting the population's living conditions. Since mid-2019, the Government has rationed food and other basic products. The pandemic has aggravated the situation, causing a sharp decrease in national and household income and increasing food insecurity levels. In response, the revision aims to purchase and distribute rice, beans, vegetable oil and fortified wheat flour for beneficiaries of the national family care system; purchase and distribute an additional quantity of beans for elderly people in the 54 municipalities of the five eastern provinces; and increase implementation of emergency preparedness activities for national authorities responding to unforeseen emergencies. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 586,609, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 932,971, at a cost of USD 2.2 million.
44. **Honduras CSP (2018–2021) revision 3** responds to a request from the Government and partners for on-demand service provision following the onset of COVID-19 in the country. The national public healthcare system is struggling to meet the demand for medical supplies and other essential items for assisting affected people. The revision provides the Government and humanitarian agencies with logistics services for the storage, handling and transport of equipment as part of the COVID-19 response in the 18 departments in which the Government delivers medical assistance. The total cost of the revision is USD 2.0 million.
45. **Philippines CSP (2018–2023) revision 6** addresses the escalating needs of people affected by typhoons and the COVID-19 pandemic. Super Typhoon Rolly (Typhoon Goni) and Typhoon Ulysses (Typhoon Vamco) hit the Philippines in October and November 2020 respectively, leaving 905,000 people highly vulnerable and in need of immediate assistance. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly tested the Government's ability to mobilize internal resources for crisis response, and the unforeseen extent of the damage brought by the typhoons significantly eroded government capacities, while also contributing to an increase in food insecurity. The revision provides cash-based transfers for people affected by natural disasters or human-induced shocks in the provinces of Albay and Catanduanes in Region 5 (Bicol) and the province of Cagayan and other areas in Region 2 (Cagayan Valley). The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 81,840, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 447,765, at a cost of USD 2.0 million.

46. **Pacific islands interim multi-country strategic plan (2019–2022) revision 2** supports people affected by natural shocks and the COVID-19 pandemic. Tropical Cyclone Harold hit Fiji on 8 April 2020 as a category 4 cyclone. The impact was significant, with flooding, disruption to power supplies and destruction of entire villages. A government assessment found USD 9.5 million of damage to the agriculture sector in four geographic divisions, and an FAO assessment found severe damage to the livelihoods of smallholder and subsistence farmers in the affected area. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to compound existing threats to livelihoods and food security in the Pacific region. The revision supports national disaster management offices and other regional partners with food security data analysis and the design, coordination and implementation of response programmes through the food security cluster. It also supports the development of a food security monitoring system for the Pacific region, building on WFP's mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping system as a foundation. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.7 million.
47. **Timor-Leste CSP (2018–2021) revision 2** aims to strengthen government capacities to respond to the effects of COVID-19 and improve the quality of the home-grown school feeding programme. The Government has introduced measures for responding to the pandemic and controlling the spread of the virus, including a declaration of a state of emergency. Case numbers have remained low, but the economy is projected to contract by between 3.7 and 5 percent as a result of the pandemic. To facilitate COVID-19 prevention measures and foster sanitary conditions, the revision entails the establishment of handwashing stations and the provision of washable and reusable face masks. WFP also plans to pilot home-grown school feeding activities, including the fortification of rice for five schools in Dili, in line with recommendations from the CSP evaluation. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.2 million.
48. **Yemen ICSP (2019–2021) revision 2** aims to strengthen the school feeding model under the ICSP by enhancing children's dietary intake through the introduction of a "healthy kitchen model". WFP currently implements school feeding through the distribution of date bars and high-energy biscuits. The aim of the healthy kitchen model is to diversify implementation modalities and transform school feeding interventions into a platform for the delivery of nutrition, health and hygiene awareness and other complementary programmes. Children in schools benefitting from the healthy kitchen model will receive a fresh, locally produced and nutritious meal every day that they attend school. The meal, which consists of a cheese or bean sandwich with vegetables and fruit, is prepared in a central kitchen by professional staff (83 percent of whom are women) and delivered daily to the schools under strict hygiene and food safety supervision. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 3,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 15,247,622, at a cost of USD 1.1 million.
49. **Benin CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** aims to address increased needs resulting from natural disasters and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has led to deteriorating food security. Through the revision, WFP will provide food distributions and, where possible, cash-based transfers for nutritionally vulnerable and crisis-affected households in municipalities that are highly exposed to risks, including floods, the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic, and heightened food insecurity. Support for children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls is expected to be delivered through distributions of mixed flour and tailored nutrition education. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 25,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,043,869, at a cost of USD 1.0 million.
50. **Honduras CSP (2018–2021) revision 4** aims to support food-insecure people who have been affected by natural shocks and the impact of COVID-19. As many as 2.9 million people in Honduras were affected by hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020, which – particularly combined with the effects of COVID-19 – have increased the number of people suffering from severe food insecurity. The Government has declared a national emergency and requested

international assistance. The focus of the revision is on supporting partners and helping them to overcome current gaps in access to vulnerable people in hurricane-affected areas. WFP will enhance humanitarian community efforts by enabling multisectoral assessments, transporting partners' essential personnel and materials for the initial response and supporting search and rescue efforts. In parallel, WFP will continue to work in coordination with partners in order to re-establish the regular access routes required by the broader response for supporting hurricane-affected populations beyond the initial critical phase. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.0 million.

51. **Dominican Republic CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** enables WFP to absorb a confirmed contribution to the CSP and to revise commodity and supply chain aspects of its interventions. The contribution will allow WFP to increase the scope of technical assistance for national entities in the areas of disaster risk management, emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation. The revision will also allow the replacement of individual commodities with food kits, which are deemed more appropriate for a crisis response intervention, and the enhancement of commodity inspection and quality control processes for local procurement. The total cost of the revision is USD 1.0 million.
52. **Sao Tome and Principe CSP (2019–2024) revision 1** responds to an unprecedented health, humanitarian and socioeconomic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. The World Health Organization estimates that at least 30 percent of the country's population of 200,000 could be exposed to COVID-19, with about 10,000 people needing hospital care and a further 1,500 needing intensive care. WFP indicates that almost 17,000 additional people will fall into food insecurity as a result of COVID-19, approximately 8 percent of the population. Following the closure of schools and the consequent discontinuation of school meals, thousands of children in Sao Tome and Principe are at risk of severe effects on their health and nutrition. The revision reinforces government capacities in the areas of emergency preparedness and contingency planning aimed at reducing the impact of shocks. School feeding interventions will be supported through the delivery of take-home rations during school closures, while individuals whose food security status has deteriorated will benefit from food distributions. The revision supports 5,000 beneficiaries, at a cost of USD 0.8 million.
53. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2023) revision 5** addresses a deteriorating food security situation that has been compounded by several factors, particularly conflict, climate change and the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, with about 3.3 million food-insecure people representing more than 15 percent of the population. The revision will allow the activation of the logistics cluster in strengthening the response by deploying shared storage areas, logistics coordination, the pooling of transporters, and enhanced information sharing and management among non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies engaged in logistics issues. The total cost of the revision is USD 0.6 million.
54. **Lesotho CSP (2019–2024) revision 1** responds to a request for WFP to provide the Government and partners in Lesotho with access to efficient and reliable services that ensure better support for vulnerable and food-insecure people. The revision will facilitate WFP's administration of cash-based transfer services for beneficiaries participating in the United Nations Development Programme's land reclamation activities in the district of Mohale's Hoek. It will also enable WFP to provide the Government and partners with expertise on and services for supply chains and cash-based transfers. The total cost of the revision USD 0.6 million.
55. **Cambodia CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** addresses the needs of people affected by flash floods and the COVID-19 pandemic. Since early October 2020, Cambodia has experienced heavy rainfall across much of the country, resulting in significant flash flooding. The flooding has affected over 175,000 households in 14 of the country's 25 provinces. While the spread of COVID-19 has been largely contained so far, restrictive measures have had significant

social and economic impacts throughout Cambodia. Estimates suggest a 4.1 percent reduction in gross domestic product in 2020, leading to increased poverty and food insecurity levels. The revision enables WFP to provide food distributions for affected people for an initial period of one month, in partnership with national and subnational authorities. Following this first phase of assistance, WFP envisages further support for affected people to help restore livelihoods in the coming months. The modality selected for recovery activities will depend on feasibility analysis and discussions with the Government and partners. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 64,400, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 547,822, at a cost of USD 0.5 million.

**ANNEX**

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2020</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 and budget increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO</b>					
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2019–2021)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	4 824 765 935	1 904 860 852	6 729 626 788
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2019–2020)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	1 809 541 744	1 160 289 201	2 969 830 945
<b>South Sudan</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2018–2021)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	2 967 224 243	918 061 554	3 885 285 798
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2020–2025)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	2 586 549 457	435 225 796	3 021 775 253
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building/ root causes	969 120 577	398 585 943	1 367 706 520
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2019–2021)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	1 558 488 770	325 418 259	1 883 907 029
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2021)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	285 926 653	161 376 757	447 303 410
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2023)</b>	Crisis Response/resilience building	998 973 969	94 346 953	1 093 320 922
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Crisis response	949 223 557	88 182 693	1 037 406 250
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Crisis response	70 866 461	77 398 820	148 265 281
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2021)</b>	Crisis response	1 803 067 402	73 883 640	1 876 951 042

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2020</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 and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director</b>					
<b>The Niger</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2020–2024)</b>	Resilience building/crisis response	1 103 846 326	130 085 915	1 233 932 241
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2024)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	112 422 336	29 607 962	142 030 298
<b>Revisions approved by regional directors</b>					
<b>Libya</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2019–2021)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	64 399 007	41 783 382	106 182 389
<b>Mali</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2020–2024)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	553 014 282	36 654 141	589 668 423
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Resilience building/crisis response	74 798 493	28 616 349	103 414 842
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Crisis response	446 913 261	27 500 772	474 414 034
<b>State of Palestine</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	268 437 161	22 454 770	290 891 931
<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Caribbean interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2021)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	9 025 444	17 001 284	26 026 728
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	11 606 178	16 430 187	28 036 365
<b>Guinea</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2019–2022)</b>	Crisis response	40 302 571	16 184 864	56 487 435
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Crisis response	340 587 592	16 168 167	356 755 759

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2020</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>Colombia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Crisis response	404 370 700	15 019 752	419 390 452
<b>Laos People's Democratic Republic</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Root causes/resilience building	78 717 956	9 814 252	88 532 208
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2020–2024)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	57 934 850	7 912 850	65 847 700
<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2020–2021)</b>	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	7 780 309	1 054 478	8 834 788
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Root causes	4 305 122	538 150	4 843 272
<b>Revisions approved by country directors</b>					
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Resilience building/crisis response	226 099 479	24 490 115	250 589 594
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2017–2021)</b>	Crisis response	88 481 754	10 813 034	99 294 788
<b>Peru</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Crisis response	46 725 446	10 000 000	56 725 446
<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2020–2024)</b>	Crisis response	74 120 295	9 150 631	83 270 926
<b>Eswatini</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2020–2024)</b>	Crisis Response	26 284 470	6 176 051	32 460 522
<b>Armenia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2024)</b>	Crisis response	27 928 197	4 206 627	32 134 824

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2020</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>Haiti</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	268 362 064	3 064 865	271 426 928
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2024)</b>	Root causes/crisis response	82 036 882	2 881 485	84 918 367
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Crisis response	59 099 963	2 765 422	61 865 386
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	103 414 842	2 549 102	105 963 944
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2022)</b>	Crisis response	425 336 719	2 267 454	427 604 172
<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2020–2021)</b>	Crisis response	5 593 466	2 186 844	7 780 309
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2021)</b>	Crisis response	188 271 199	1 966 932	190 238 132
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2023)</b>	Crisis response	46 589 733	1 966 038	48 555 771
<b>Pacific islands</b>	<b>Interim multi-country strategic plan (2019–2022)</b>	Resilience building/crisis response	23 344 621	1 737 370	25 081 990
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2021)</b>	Resilience building	16 972 517	1 199 383	18 171 900
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>Interim country strategic plan (2019–2021)</b>	Resilience building	4 823 636 336	1 129 599	4 824 765 935
<b>Benin</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	137 655 458	1 023 571	138 679 029

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2020</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>Honduras</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2018–2021)</b>	Crisis response	190 238 132	976 797	191 214 928
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response/resilience building	28 036 365	906 494	28 942 859
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2024)</b>	Crisis response	1 588 903	812 733	2 401 637
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	436 494 237	615 922	437 110 159
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2024)</b>	Resilience building	110 748 948	553 255	111 302 203
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Country strategic plan (2019–2023)</b>	Crisis response	71 960 500	500 000	72 460 500
<b>Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 6 148 397 466</b>					

**Acronyms**

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CSP	country strategic plan
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
T-ICSP	transitional country strategic plan