



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

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Revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans and corresponding budget increases approved by the Executive Director or by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO (1 January–30 June 2018)

1. During the informal consultations leading up to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board, WFP committed to regularly informing the Board of revisions and corresponding budget increases in respect of country strategic plans (CSPs) and interim country strategic plans (ICSPs) approved by the Executive Director under the authority delegated to him by the Executive Board, including revisions and increases approved by the Executive Director jointly with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).¹
2. In accordance with Board decisions, the Executive Director's delegated authority with regard to the approval of revisions covers:²
 - a) revision of any limited emergency operation (LEO) or emergency-related revision of a CSP, ICSP or transitional ICSP (T-ICSP), with the joint approval of the FAO Director-General in any case in which the corresponding budget increase exceeds USD 50 million;

¹ See "Update on the Integrated Road Map" (WFP/EB.2/2017/4-A/1/Rev.1, approved by the Board in decision 2017/EB.2/2), paras. 105–112.

² See "Decisions and recommendations of the second regular session of the Executive Board, 2017" (WFP/EB.2/2017/11, decision 2017/EB.2/2, para. vi), and *ibid.*, annex II.

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- b) upward revision of one or more individual strategic outcomes of a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP with a resilience or root causes focus area, provided that the total amount of the corresponding budget increase does not exceed 25 percent of the plan's most recent Board-approved value or, in the absence of such a value for T-ICSPs, the initial value approved by the Executive Director, or USD 150 million;
 - c) revision of non-emergency components of a T-ICSP following a LEO;
 - d) revision of a CSP, ICSP or strategic outcome funded entirely by the host country;
 - e) addition to a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP of a strategic outcome funded entirely by a host country that has not requested the Board to approve the strategic outcome; and
 - f) revisions related to service provision activities.
3. This report covers revisions and budget increases in respect of CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs approved between 1 January and 30 June 2018, as summarized below and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, nine revisions were approved. One was approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, four under the authority of the Executive Director, one under authority delegated to a regional director by the Executive Director and three under authority delegated to country directors by the Executive Director. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 372 million.

Revision and budget increase approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO

5. **Bangladesh CSP (2017–2020) revision 3** seeks to mitigate the impact of persisting instability in Myanmar's northern Rakhine State, which has led to increased refugee influxes into Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. The country currently hosts some 1 million people seeking refuge from successive waves of violence in Myanmar. These include registered refugees, undocumented Myanmar nationals and 700,000 new arrivals since the escalation of hostilities in northern Rakhine State in August 2017. Informed by the findings of a refugee influx emergency vulnerability assessment, this revision provides for an increase of in-kind general food distributions to meet the needs of a larger number of refugees and to allow for a longer than envisaged period of transition to an e-voucher programme. More specifically, the revision aims to delay the end of the school meals programme under activity 4 of strategic outcome 1 from July 2018 to December 2019; complement activity 11 under strategic outcome 4 to accommodate emergency telecommunications cluster capacity-strengthening activities at the Dhaka-level; and introduce activity 14 to broaden the scope of strategic outcome 5 and deploy logistics and engineering expertise ahead of the monsoon season. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 276,300, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 3,267,100 and the total cost to USD 189 million.

Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director

6. **Central African Republic ICSP (2018–2020) revision 2** responds to the worsening food security and nutrition situation resulting from an upsurge in violence in the central, eastern and northwest provinces of the Central African Republic. The crisis has led to the displacement of 700,000 people, and the influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) continues to put additional pressure on host communities already suffering considerable erosion of livelihood opportunities. A December 2017 national food security assessment indicated that 45 percent of the population was food insecure, while 68 percent of IDP households and 39 percent of host community households suffered from poor or borderline food consumption. In response to the immediate needs of food-insecure populations in conflict-affected areas, the revision plans to expand activity 1 to increase general food distribution and nutrition support to refugees, IDPs, returnees and

- crisis-affected communities under strategic outcome 1; and strengthen the scope of activity 3 under strategic outcome 2 to enhance support to children aged 6–23 months through blanket supplementary feeding. The revision also introduces a new activity 12 under strategic outcome 5 to facilitate the provision of logistics services to the Global Fund's malaria, tuberculosis and HIV programmes. The revision supports an additional 373,000 beneficiaries, bringing the revised total beneficiaries of the operation to 1,660,082, at a total cost of USD 47 million.
7. **Burkina Faso T-ICSP (2018) revision 1** intends to address the immediate needs of populations affected by rainfall deficits and armyworm outbreaks in five of the country's 13 regions, which have impaired agricultural production. Initial Government-led assessments in affected areas reveal a cereals shortfall of 447,000 mt, 12 percent of the amount needed to feed the population. A deteriorating food insecurity situation has resulted in some 2.5 million people falling under Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) level 2, and a further 742,000 people falling under IPC levels 3 and 4. In line with the country's 2018 national response plan, the revision seeks to bolster activity 2 through the inclusion of lean season in-kind food and specialized nutritional support under strategic outcome 1. Because of their specific nutritional needs, children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women will benefit from the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. Cash-based transfers will augment lean season support in priority areas with functioning markets. The revision delivers assistance to a further 715,683 beneficiaries, increasing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,081,915, at a total cost of USD 42 million.
 8. **Mali T-ICSP (2018) revision 1** aims to deliver emergency assistance to drought-affected populations residing in eight regions of Mali, including Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Gao, Tombouctou, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudeni. Irregular rains have led to poor harvests, deteriorating pasture and reduced levels of surface water, contributing to an increase in food insecurity among pastoral and agro-pastoral households. The March 2018 cadre harmonisé indicated that during the agro-pastoral lean season (June–September), some 932,000 people would be in a crisis or emergency situation requiring timely humanitarian assistance. In addition, an August 2017 national nutrition survey revealed global acute malnutrition rates above 14 percent in 4 of 11 regions. To provide critical lean season support, the revision augments activities 1 and 2 under strategic outcome 1 to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving unconditional food and cash transfers and expands the geographical coverage of the blanket supplementary feeding programme in support of children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 454,434, bringing the total revised beneficiaries to 1,518,898 and the total cost to USD 40 million.
 9. **Mauritania T-ICSP (2018) revision 2** responds to the onset of severe drought affecting agro-pastoral communities in the central, southern and eastern regions of the country. Irregular precipitation during the 2017 rainy season has led to dry pastures, early transhumance and reduced agricultural production, resulting in a deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation. Projections for 2018 suggest an earlier and more severe lean season. The November 2017 cadre harmonisé indicated that some 379,000 people were in a crisis or emergency situation, while a national nutrition survey revealed that 21 of 52 departments exceeded emergency malnutrition thresholds. In response to the drought, and to mitigate the impact of the lean season, the revision aims to scale up assistance through the introduction of activity 9 under strategic outcome 2, with a focus on unconditional food and cash-based transfers coupled with malnutrition prevention for children aged 6–23 months and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in priority areas. The revision supports an additional 224,500 beneficiaries, bringing the revised total beneficiaries of the operation to 513,200, at a total cost of USD 22 million.

Revision approved under the delegated authority of a regional director

10. **Zimbabwe CSP (2017–2021) revision 2** addresses the immediate needs of vulnerable populations facing seasonal food shortages during the lean season following a protracted drought. The 2017/2018 agricultural season was characterized by poor rains, prolonged dry spells and the proliferation of invasive armyworm. FAO estimates indicate that approximately 60 percent of the early planted crop has already been lost and that the full impact will be realized during the 2018/2019 agricultural season, which commences in October 2018. WFP anticipates that the number of people requiring assistance in the last quarter of 2018 will increase from the current planning figure of 260,000 to an estimated 600,000. The revision aims to scale-up WFP's lean season assistance under activity 1, strategic outcome 1, providing vulnerable populations with food transfers from October to December 2018; and to adjust activity 10 under strategic outcome 5 to provide direct transfers to beneficiaries for the payment of weather index insurance premiums. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 290,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,270,250, at a total cost of USD 18 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

11. **Zambia T-ICSP (2018–2019) revision 2** responds to increasing numbers of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo entering Luapula province in Zambia since August 2017. Affected populations are fleeing from clashes between Congolese security forces and local militia groups in Haut-Ktanga and Tanganyika provinces. Refugees in the Nchelenge district of Luapula have inadequate access to nutritious foods, and food insecurity is rising. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, some 15,000 refugees had arrived in Zambia by 1 March 2018, and another 37,000 were expected to arrive by December 2018. The revision introduces strategic outcome 5, under which activities 7 and 8 are aimed at assisting the Government in meeting the basic food and nutrition requirements of Congolese refugees. Assistance modalities include food transfers to refugees and specialized nutritious foods for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Overall, the revision increases beneficiary numbers by 52,000, bringing the revised total beneficiaries of the operation to 265,335 at a total cost of USD 8 million.
12. **Mozambique CSP (2017–2021) revision 2** aims to provide food and nutrition assistance to drought-affected populations suffering from malnutrition in priority districts in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Manica, Tete and Zambezia. A rapid nutrition assessment supported by WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund identified Cabo Delgado as the province with the highest prevalence of severe acute malnutrition among children in the country. The districts of Namuno, Chiúre and Ancuabe were also singled out as having critical malnutrition levels. Aggravating factors such as limited access to potable water, sanitation and health services have contributed to a high risk of acute malnutrition among women and pregnant and lactating women. As part of ongoing efforts to address the immediate requirements of shock-affected populations under strategic outcome 2, this revision aims to increase the number of beneficiaries under activity 3 and extend the activity through 2020 to deliver life-saving food and nutrition support to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. The revision also increased activity 6 of strategic outcome 5 to accommodate a new private sector contribution to help smallholder farmers reduce post-harvest losses and increase linkages with schools. The revision increases beneficiaries by 55,280, for a total of 987,566, at a total cost of USD 5 million.

13. **Democratic Republic of the Congo ICSP (2018–2020) revision 2** adjusts activities under strategic outcome 5 to support increased efforts by the humanitarian community in response to widespread displacements and loss of livelihoods due to heightened instability in the Kasai region. WFP guidance issued in March 2018 requires that service provision activities mandated by an authorized inter-agency process be presented as standalone activities and that on-demand services provided to relevant organizations be merged under a single activity. In support of the wider humanitarian community the revision provides for adjustments to activity 10 to cover only Logistics Cluster coordination services; the introduction of activity 12 to support the delivery of supply chain services; and the introduction of activity 13 to facilitate Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services. The total cost of the revision is USD 1 million.

ANNEX

| APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2018 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Country | Title | Focus area of revision | Approved budget | Amount of revision | Revised budget |
| | | | Total cost to WFP (USD) | Total cost to WFP (USD) | Total cost to WFP (USD) |
| Revision and budget increase approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | Country strategic plan (2017–2020) | Crisis response and resilience-building/root causes | 342 443 694 | 188 550 905 | 530 994 600 |
| Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020) | Crisis response/ resilience-building | 287 449 863 | 47 416 412 | 334 866 275 |
| Burkina Faso | Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018 | Crisis response/ resilience-building | 25 442 752 | 41 520 530 | 66 963 282 |
| Mali | Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018 | Crisis response | 86 920 789 | 39 880 444 | 126 801 233 |
| Mauritania | Transitional interim country strategic plan 2018 | Crisis response | 37 742 470 | 21 869 847 | 59 612 318 |
| Revision approved by a regional director | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | Country strategic plan (2017–2021) | Crisis response/ root causes | 254 343 877 | 17 937 496 | 272 281 372 |
| Revisions approved by country directors | | | | | |
| Zambia | Transitional interim country strategic plan (2018–2019) | Crisis response | 14 499 950 | 8 495 532 | 22 995 482 |
| Mozambique | Country strategic plan (2017–2021) | Crisis response/ root causes | 167 044 027 | 5 445 606 | 172 489 632 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of | Interim country strategic plan (2018–2020) | Crisis response | 719 269 751 | 1 309 023 | 720 578 774 |
| Total cost of revisions to WFP | | | 3 72 425 795 | | |

Acronyms used in the document

| | |
|--------|---|
| CSP | country strategic plan |
| 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 |
| T-ICSP | transitional ICSP |