



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

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For information

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

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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 July–31 December 2021)**

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), paragraphs 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 the CSP, ICSP or a 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 2021, as summarized below and in the annex.
  4. During the period under review a total of 46 revisions were approved. Ten were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, six under the authority of the Executive Director, eleven under authority delegated by the Executive Director to regional directors and 19 under authority delegated by the Executive Director to country directors. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 6.5 billion.

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

5. **Yemen ICSP (2019–2022) revision 5** extends WFP operations by 12 months to address a worsening humanitarian situation and to align with the new United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for Yemen. Severe economic deterioration, the COVID-19 pandemic, natural hazards and armed conflict have all triggered a rise in humanitarian needs across the country. An Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report published in December 2020 estimated that 16.2 million people (54 percent of the population) are highly food-insecure. The revision facilitates an increase in emergency food distributions to severely food-insecure populations; enhanced nutrition assistance to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5; a scale-up in the provision of school meals; and expanded livelihood support through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, particularly for smallholder farmers. The revision supports an additional 1,002,418 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 18,219,839, at a cost of USD 1.98 billion.
6. **South Sudan ICSP (2018–2022) revision 7** aims to mitigate deteriorating food security, driven by years of violence, widespread population displacements, economic downturn and climate shocks. These factors have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has severely disrupted livelihoods, shattering fragile supply chain and market infrastructure and fuelling tensions and instability. This revision extends WFP operations by 12 months to align with the latest United Nations planning cycle and significantly increases food distributions and cash-based transfers (CBTs) to highly food-insecure populations. Programmatic adjustments also expand livelihood support through FFA activities and smallholder market support and increase infrastructure development projects aimed at repairing 1,000 km of major trunk roads, rehabilitating dykes and carrying out flood protection works. The revision supports an additional 1,528,339 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 6,438,027, at a cost of USD 1.16 billion.

7. **Lebanon CSP (2018–2022) revision 8** introduces a 12-month extension to the current CSP in order to align it with Lebanon’s UNSDCF. This revision responds to multiple crises including COVID-19, political instability and economic stagnation, which have all contributed to worsening food security and nutrition. The national average price of 19 basic food items rose by 302 percent between October 2019 and April 2021, dramatically eroding purchasing power. In response, this revision seeks to increase the number of Syrian refugees receiving CBTs; increase the number of poor Lebanese households affected by the economic crisis receiving food distributions; provide electronic payment services to the Government and WFP partners in order to facilitate access to social services and cash for highly vulnerable local populations; and broaden the participation of women in livelihood trainings covering digital skills, food safety, value chain development and climate-smart agriculture. The revision supports an additional 1,036,395 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 2,588,451, at a cost of USD 981.5 million.
8. **Sudan CSP (2019–2023) revision 4** responds to an increase in humanitarian needs in 2021, mainly driven by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, a rapidly declining economy, inter-communal clashes in West Darfur and an influx of Ethiopian refugees from Tigray. The Sudanese economy continues to deteriorate and 47 percent of the population lives on less than USD 1.25 per day. This revision aims to scale up the use of CBTs to prevent further erosion of livelihoods and purchasing power while also expanding the scope of school meals and delivering nutrition support to vulnerable populations. Food distributions will be delivered to people newly displaced by conflict in Darfur. In addition, a staffing realignment exercise undertaken in 2020 will result in 135 new positions, which are also covered by the revision. The revision supports an additional 5,011,506 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 11,263,206, at a cost of USD 728.7 million.
9. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2023) revision 7** responds to an alarming security situation that has resulted in the displacement of over 1.2 million people across the country. Conflict, climate change, COVID-19 and high food prices are the main drivers of growing food insecurity in Burkina Faso, where over 2.86 million people (13 percent of the population) were reported to be food-insecure during the 2021 lean season (June–September 2021). Through this revision, WFP intends to increase the link between smallholder farmer production and school meals; broaden access to fortified foods through CBTs; and scale up asset creation activities in the Centre-Nord, Est, Sahel and Nord regions. Government capacity strengthening activities will be provided in the areas of market monitoring, vulnerability-based targeting and information management. The global humanitarian community will benefit from the expansion of information technology and communication support along with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service. The revision supports an additional 138,854 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 4,841,655, at a cost of USD 571.6 million.
10. **Transitional interim multi-country strategic plan (IMCSP) for Latin American countries impacted by the situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2020–2022) revision 3** relates to the signing of a memorandum of understanding between WFP and the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in April 2021, which encompasses the implementation of school-based programming. The country is facing significant socioeconomic challenges characterized by hyperinflation, significantly diminished purchasing power, rising poverty, increasing malnutrition, migration and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This revision expands school-based programming, introducing specialized nutritious food products in response to the limited dietary diversity and poor nutrition status of children. Capacity strengthening related to food management and storage, food safety and preparation and hygiene practices will be provided to partners and school personnel. WFP will also offer on-demand services on a full-cost recovery basis to humanitarian and development partners operating in

the country. The revision supports an additional 808,000 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,066,666, at a cost of USD 144 million.

11. **Zimbabwe CSP (2017–2022) revision 9** responds to a complex food security situation characterized by limited access to food driven by poor economic growth, high inflation, limited diversification of livelihoods, recurring climate shocks and the COVID-19 pandemic. About 80 percent of agricultural production is rain-fed and highly vulnerable to drought, which is the biggest climate-related risk in Zimbabwe. This revision aims to continue the provision of food distributions to food-insecure populations in rural areas and CBTs in urban areas; extend asset creation programmes aimed at enhancing livelihoods, including the distribution of agricultural inputs to smallholder farmers; and deliver technical assistance designed to strengthen national capacities, systems and tools. The cost of the revision is USD 126.9 million.
12. **Myanmar CSP (2018–2022) revision 7** responds to increasing political tensions following disputed elections in November 2020, which paralysed large parts of the economy and severely disrupted essential services. Food and fuel prices have risen across the country as political unrest affects supply chains and markets. Job losses, the cessation of social assistance programmes and reduced remittance income have exacerbated the crisis, undermining the ability of the most vulnerable to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. This revision intends to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving food distributions and, where possible, CBTs in urban and peri-urban areas affected by poverty, COVID-19 and the political crisis and to increase operational requirements for conflict-affected areas where new displacements are higher than originally envisioned. This revision supports an additional 2,199,150 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 5,005,550, at a cost of USD 121.3 million.
13. **Somalia ICSP (2019–2021) revision 5** covers life-saving assistance for populations affected by severe drought, desert locust infestations and the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Revised projections by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit indicate that between July and September 2021, an estimated 2.83 million people were in IPC phase 3 (crisis) or 4 (emergency) and required emergency assistance. In view of rising needs, this revision increases food distributions and CBTs for drought-affected and highly vulnerable populations in order to avert a further deterioration in food security. The revision supports an additional 580,000 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 9,944,315, at a cost of USD 98 million.
14. **Madagascar CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** addresses the emergency needs of drought-affected populations in the Grand Sud region, who have endured a rapidly declining food security and nutrition situation. Between October and December 2021, over 1.3 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or above) due to insufficient rainfall, rising food prices and environmental degradation. This revision is required in order to scale up food distributions and CBTs and provide nutrition support that meets the needs of vulnerable populations in IPC phases 3, 4 and 5. In addition, WFP is to provide much-needed on-demand services aimed at strengthening the government and humanitarian partner response. This revision reduces the CSP timeframe by six months, bringing it in line with the United Nations planning cycle. It supports an additional 751,891 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 3,845,776, at a cost of USD 60.5 million.

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

15. **Jordan CSP (2020–2022) revision 1** responds to the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has led to rapidly deteriorating food security, particularly for refugees residing in and outside camps. The decline in refugee food security has reversed virtually all improvements achieved since 2012 and is increasingly driving the adoption of negative coping strategies. This revision increases food distributions and CBTs in order to promote the financial inclusion of refugees. It also introduces capacity strengthening activities that support the implementation of the new national school feeding strategy. The revision supports an additional 148,690 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,150,315, at a cost of USD 53.3 million.
16. **Ecuador CSP (2017–2022) revision 6** extends WFP operations by 12 months in order to harmonize with the United Nations planning cycle and addresses the emergency needs of populations heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the helm of a country with one of the highest per capita infection rates in the world, the newly elected Ecuadorian Government faces the prospect of continued socioeconomic turmoil and insufficient fiscal capacity to support those most affected by the pandemic, including over 430,000 Venezuelan migrants. This revision prioritizes food distributions and CBTs for vulnerable migrant and host community households with children under 5, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people living with HIV. It introduces nutrition assistance that covers the first 1,000 days of life and expands technical assistance in support of the Government's emergency preparedness and response work in the areas of information management, early warning, risk analysis and needs assessments. The revision supports an additional 253,608 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,791,269, at a cost of USD 49 million.
17. **Peru CSP (2018–2022) revision 7** allows WFP to respond to increased humanitarian need among Venezuelan migrants arising from the impact of successive waves of COVID-19. According to the latest WFP remote assessment (January 2021), moderate and severe food insecurity affects 63 percent of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru. This revision seeks to expand the use of CBTs to cover an additional 30 percent of the total Venezuelan migrant population estimated to suffer from severe or moderate food insecurity. The revision also aims to improve the nutritional practices of targeted households by tailoring nutrition messaging to local needs. Supply chain and logistics services will be expanded in order to deliver humanitarian cargo across priority regions. The revision supports an additional 235,133 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 421,643, at a cost of USD 48.1 million.
18. **State of Palestine CSP (2018–2022) revision 7** seeks to address a multi-faceted crisis driven by economic contraction, civil unrest, political instability, increasing poverty rates, rising prices of basic commodities and the COVID-19 pandemic. Poverty and unemployment – the key drivers of food insecurity in Palestine – have reached new highs. In Gaza, nearly seven out of ten people face poverty and food insecurity, and half of the workforce is unemployed. Through this revision, WFP, through its established cash transfer programme, will facilitate the transfer of cash to vulnerable households in Gaza on behalf of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO). As this is a service provision arrangement, persons assisted are not considered WFP beneficiaries, and UNSCO will determine the beneficiaries to be assisted. The cost of the revision is USD 39.9 million.
19. **Central African Republic ICSP (2018–2022) revision 6** addresses extremely high and deteriorating levels of food insecurity driven by conflict-induced displacement, limited access to farming and income-generating opportunities, high food prices and

poor local harvests. An IPC analysis conducted in April 2021 estimated that between April and August 2021 2.29 million people (47 percent of the population) were acutely food-insecure (in IPC phase 3 or worse) including 632,000 people in emergency conditions (IPC phase 4). In view of rising needs, this revision increases the number of beneficiaries receiving food distributions and, where possible, CBTs. The prevention of stunting and high rates of chronic malnutrition among children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls will be addressed through specialized nutrition support, while smallholder farmer assistance will be increased through asset creation activities. The revision supports an additional 347,900 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,522,900, at a cost of USD 39.2 million.

20. **Timor-Leste CSP (2018–2022) revision 4** responds to a worsening food security and nutrition situation, aggravated by the impacts of flooding following Cyclone Seroja in April 2021 and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The cost of damage caused by the cyclone exceeded USD 300 million due to severe economic losses and damaged infrastructure including roads, bridges and irrigation canals. The 2020 Timor-Leste food security and nutrition survey found that the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 is still among the highest in the world at 47 percent. Only 35 percent of the population has an acceptable level of food consumption. Around 8.9 percent of pregnant and lactating women have a low (under 21 cm) mid-upper arm circumference. This revision increases moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) support to pregnant and lactating women with a mid-upper arm circumference of less than 23 cm in all 13 municipalities of Timor-Leste, through the provision of the specialized nutritious food Super Cereal. The revision supports an additional 24,046 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 96,196, at a cost of USD 4.2 million.

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

21. **Libya ICSP (2019–2022) revision 3** extends WFP operations by 12 months in order to align them with the latest United Nations planning cycle and delivers much-needed assistance to highly food-insecure populations. Years of instability and, more recently, COVID-19 restrictions have eroded the already precarious economic situation, curbing purchasing power and the ability of vulnerable people to meet their basic needs. According to the 2020 humanitarian response plan, the number of food-insecure people has risen from the pre-COVID-19 level of 336,000, to 699,000. Through this revision, WFP aims to increase the number of emergency school feeding beneficiaries; transfer beneficiaries from food distribution to livelihood support in the form of asset creation activities; and continue to provide a combination of food distributions and, where feasible, CBTs to vulnerable Libyan and non-Libyan people. The revision supports an additional 19,501 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 288,641, at a cost of USD 50.1 million.
22. **Honduras CSP (2018–2022) revision 6** allows WFP to respond to a deteriorating food security and nutrition situation resulting from successive climate shocks and the COVID-19 pandemic. The December 2020 IPC analysis forecast that 3.3 million people would face severe food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or 4) by the end of 2021. This revision increases asset creation activities, crop diversification and targeted training aimed at restoring and strengthening livelihoods. Food distributions, CBTs and emergency school feeding operations have been extended into 2022 in order to meet the needs of shock-affected populations. The revision supports an additional 1,165,122 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 3,804,115, at a cost of USD 49.1 million.
23. **Turkey ICSP (2020–2022) revision 2** extends the programme by 12 months, bringing it in line with the United Nations planning cycle and continuing to provide support to Syrian and non-Syrian refugees. The severe economic recession in Turkey coupled with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have affected refugees and host communities alike. The Turkish lira depreciated dramatically over the first half of 2021, curtailing the

- purchasing power of the most vulnerable. This revision aims to continue assistance for refugees in camps through a multi-purpose cash platform, with an increase in livelihood activities that seek to facilitate equitable access to income-generating opportunities. The revision supports an additional 13,659 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,942,920, at a cost of USD 24.6 million.
24. **Nepal CSP (2019–2023) revision 4** aims to enhance the quality of the school meals programme and support government and partner capacities in selected areas. This revision seeks to expand the school meals programme in schools in six districts in the provinces of Karnali and Sudurpaschim and pursue home-grown school feeding activities that support the production of locally-sourced nutritious meals. Through a forecast-based financing approach, WFP plans to pre-position cash support for communities in the Terai region to enable the most vulnerable populations to access resources before disasters strike. Logistics cluster services will be enhanced through an increase in storage capacities at the federal and provincial levels, while on-demand CBT services will be provided to partners on a full-cost recovery basis. The revision supports an additional 175,736 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,809,063, at a cost of USD 23.6 million.
  25. **Lebanon CSP (2018–2022) revision 9** enables WFP to respond to a rise in humanitarian needs triggered by severe fuel shortages in Lebanon, which continue to threaten all basic services. Many hospitals and healthcare clinics have already reduced their activities due to fuel shortages and electricity outages, which impede life-saving medical interventions. Meanwhile, public water supply and wastewater treatment systems, which are heavily reliant on fuel, have drastically reduced their operations, threatening access to clean water for millions of people and jeopardizing environmental and public health amid the COVID-19 pandemic. This revision will increase the scope of logistics services to facilitate the procurement and distribution of fuel in support of the water, sanitation and hygiene and health sectors. It will also augment the staffing capacities of the WFP country office in order to meet new operational requirements that have emerged in the past year such as supporting the implementation of the emergency social safety net programme. The cost of the revision is USD 18.4 million.
  26. **Tajikistan CSP (2019–2024) revision 2** allows WFP to prepare for a potential influx of refugees from Afghanistan. Following the announcement of the withdrawal of the remaining international military forces from Afghanistan in May 2021, the security situation in the country deteriorated quickly, with a Taliban advance and the eventual collapse of the Government on 16 August 2021. Up to half a million people could be forced to leave Afghanistan and may require assistance according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Although relatively few people have sought refuge thus far, the Government of Tajikistan has asked the humanitarian community to plan for an influx of refugees. As such, this revision intends to support refugees and food-insecure households in host communities with food distributions and supplemental livelihood activities aimed at broadening income-generating opportunities. Nutrition prevention and treatment packages, including social behaviour change communication, are to be provided for children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and other nutritionally vulnerable populations. The revision supports an additional 75,600 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,051,713, at a cost of USD 18.4 million.
  27. **Jordan CSP (2020–2022) revision 2** utilizes WFP's comparative advantages to support and enhance partner efforts across the country. Through on-demand cash transfer services, this revision will give partners the possibility of issuing payment instruments (Mastercard electronic cards) that can be used to redeem entitlements at WFP-contracted food retailers through point-of-sale transactions and to withdraw cash at nearly 1,000 automated teller machines in Jordan. The cost of the revision amounts to USD 13.9 million.

28. **Philippines CSP (2018–2023) revision 7** strengthens anticipatory action approaches and preparedness measures that will enable the Government to better assist at-risk populations in disaster-prone areas. The Government of the Philippines has a robust system for disaster preparedness and response, but natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic have put pressure on it in 2020 and 2021. In response, through this revision, WFP will implement an anticipatory action pilot project aimed at supporting vulnerable populations through CBTs in the event of an imminent extreme weather event. Livelihood interventions in conflict-affected areas will be scaled up through an FFA approach, while vulnerable fishing and farming households in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao will benefit from the distribution of fortified rice. The revision supports an additional 192,885 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 640,650, at a cost of USD 12.1 million.
29. **Sri Lanka CSP (2018–2022) revision 3** intends to mitigate the impact on vulnerable populations of the COVID-19 pandemic and the sharp decline in Sri Lanka's economic output. As a result of the Government's sudden ban on fertilizer imports, rice production is predicted to fall by at least 30 percent, triggering price rises and a corresponding decline in access to food in 2022. This revision will complement national school meal efforts by distributing food in schools in areas of heightened vulnerability, particularly during the lean season. Livelihood support and diversification will be strengthened for smallholder farmers through food assistance for training programmes and capacity strengthening related to the creation and rebuilding of productive community assets. The revision supports an additional 321,411 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 718,611, at a cost of USD 7.4 million.
30. **Caribbean IMCSP (2020–2022) revision 3** strengthens national emergency preparedness efforts across the Caribbean while also extending the operation by two months to align it with the United Nations planning cycle. During the implementation of the IMCSP, vulnerability to and the impact of shocks have significantly increased as countries and territories face the compounding effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change impacts and volcanic activity. This revision will support the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency in its efforts to strengthen national social protection programming through capacity strengthening relevant to vulnerability analysis and mapping, information management, delivery mechanisms and improved targeting practices. The revision also covers WFP's support for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines following the eruption of the La Soufrière volcano, which involves temporary warehousing and the management and transport of essential food and non-food items. The cost of the revision is USD 5.9 million.
31. **Pakistan CSP (2018–2022) revision 2** responds to a situation of heightened vulnerability and livelihood degradation that has been exacerbated by a series of shocks including flash floods, drought, locust infestations and the COVID-19 pandemic. The revision aims to expand assistance through CBTs to food-insecure communities affected by multiple shocks, particularly in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan; increase beneficiary numbers for asset creation and vocational skills training in Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces; augment the Government's social protection mechanisms to support food and nutrition insecure urban and rural poor; and scale up stunting prevention work through targeted supplementary feeding. The revision supports an additional 587,228 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 9,884,257, at a cost of USD 900,000.



## Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

32. **Mauritania CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** extends WFP operations by two months to bring them in line with the United Nations planning cycle, while simultaneously adjusting programming to better reflect realities on the ground. This revision addresses the implications of the results of the refugee retargeting exercise and the expansion of the government safety nets programme to the Mbera refugee camp. Lean season support will be increased through CBTs in order to avert further deterioration in food security, while an expansion of asset creation activities will aim to strengthen the ability of affected populations to withstand future shocks. The emergency component that supported populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is to be discontinued. The revision reduces the number of beneficiaries by 196,492, resulting in a revised caseload of 484,150 people. The cost of the revision is USD 16.9 million.
33. **Burundi ICSP (2018–2022) revision 5** extends WFP operations by two months to enable WFP to continue to respond to the needs of targeted populations. The revision seeks to scale up food distributions to Congolese refugees residing in five camps; extend assistance to returnees (those willing to return to Burundi) through cooked rations at transit sites and a three-month return assistance package; expand school meals by providing daily hot meal rations; and continue advancing MAM treatment for children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls in provinces with global acute malnutrition prevalence of over 10 percent. The revision supports an additional 693,750 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 3,002,590, at a cost of USD 13.9 million.
34. **United Republic of Tanzania CSP (2017–2022) revision 7** addresses the immediate needs of food-insecure people and expands assistance to refugees. The revision covers food distributions to refugees in camps, who are increasing in number following a fall in repatriations. Newly identified poor urban and peri-urban households registered under the Government's safety nets programme will be provided with CBTs aimed at preventing a further decline in their purchasing power. Capacity strengthening activities will focus on local production of specialized nutritious foods and pursue programming through the Farm to Market Alliance. The revision supports an additional 128,570 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 637,398, at a cost of USD 9.6 million.
35. **Haiti CSP (2019–2023) revision 7** seeks to improve the quality of response to major natural disasters by supporting government and partner operations. On 14 August 2021, the southern peninsula of Haiti was hit by a 7.2 magnitude earthquake. More than 680,000 people were gravely affected and over 135,000 houses were severely damaged or destroyed. Since May 2021, access to the south has been severely hampered by gang violence, hindering emergency response efforts. This revision enables WFP to hire a large barge until August 2022 to increase maritime humanitarian transport capacity out of Port-au-Prince and into affected areas and extends the duration of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service operations in support of the government and partner earthquake response and during the forthcoming hurricane season, from June to the end of November 2022. The cost of the revision amounts to USD 9.4 million.
36. **Guatemala CSP (2021–2024) revision 1** adjusts WFP operations in support of government efforts to promote healthy diets. This revision aims to strengthen government capacities through supply chain services that increase the provision of nutrition and health services for nutritionally vulnerable individuals; introduce an in-kind food transfer modality to accommodate contributions from the private sector aimed at enhancing stunting prevention activities through the provision of specialized nutritious foods; and increase the total CBT budget in the third and fourth years of the CSP in order to address a discrepancy between the approved CSP and WFP corporate systems. The cost of the revision is USD 8.9 million.

37. **El Salvador CSP (2017–2022) revision 5** increases support to vulnerable populations and extends the CSP by a further six months, bringing it in line with the United Nations planning cycle. This revision introduces on-demand CBT services to the Government and partners through WFP's dedicated cash platform while also extending support to food-insecure individuals through a combination of food distributions and CBTs. The revision supports an additional 61,250 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 895,789, at a cost of USD 8.9 million.
38. **Cuba CSP (2021–2024) revision 1** addresses the needs of vulnerable populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has increased food insecurity and eroded livelihoods. This revision seeks to distribute food to individuals affected by the pandemic through the family support system; provide children age 6–23 months across all eastern municipalities with micronutrient powder; and increase capacity strengthening activities aimed at supporting the COVID-19 vaccination campaign. The revision supports an additional 156,796 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,682,518, at a cost of USD 8.6 million.
39. **Sao Tome and Principe CSP (2019–2024) revision 2** addresses the serious socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since mid-February 2021, the entire country has been hit by a second wave of COVID-19, exposing thousands of Santomeans – especially women, children, people living with disabilities and the elderly – to increased food insecurity and undernutrition. In addition, the closure of all 209 schools and the suspension of the national school feeding programme have threatened the health and nutrition status of thousands of children. Through this revision, WFP will scale up food distributions to all 209 schools in Sao Tome and in the autonomous region of Principe. In parallel, WFP will increase the number of vulnerable schoolchildren receiving alternative take-home rations while also implementing awareness-raising activities and distributing hygiene kits including hand sanitizers and face masks to mitigate COVID-19 related risks. The revision supports an additional 45,000 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 50,000, at a cost of USD 5.8 million.
40. **Algeria ICSP (2019–2022) revision 1** responds to a worsening nutrition situation among vulnerable groups. The prevalence of anaemia among women and children under 5 is alarmingly high in Sahrawi camps: a 2019 nutrition survey found the prevalence of anaemia in camps to be 50.1 percent among children 6–59 months of age and 52.2 percent among women of reproductive age. This revision continues to assist pregnant and lactating women in camps through MAM treatment and provides micronutrient tablets to prevent malnutrition and anaemia. Nutrition assistance will be extended to cover the first 1,000 days of life from pregnancy to 2 years of age. Capacity strengthening activities will enhance the quality of WFP's new partnership with Oxfam, through which the organizations will carry out social behaviour change communication related to nutrition, health, hygiene and sanitation. The cost of the revision is USD 4.8 million.
41. **Mozambique CSP (2017–2022) revision 8** provides dedicated services aimed at improving emergency response in support of populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and conflict in Cabo Delgado. Through this revision, WFP aims to increase on-demand CBT services to the Government and partners through its dedicated platform, thereby improving the timeliness and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. The cost of the revision is USD 4.5 million.
42. **Lao People's Democratic Republic CSP (2017–2021) revision 5** supports the Government's efforts to respond to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has led to a wave of vulnerable returnees traversing the border into the Lao People's Democratic Republic from Thailand. This revision seeks to continue the provision of CBTs in the form of vouchers in quarantine centres in order to prevent an increase in community transmission of COVID-19; extend the duration of in-kind school meals assistance in 915 schools; and

- include a new set of at-risk populations to receive in-kind rice donations from Japan and sunflower oil from the Russian Federation. The revision supports an additional 110,459 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 600,071, at a cost of USD 4.3 million.
43. **Myanmar CSP (2018–2022) revision 8** adjusts WFP operations in view of the evolving situation following the military takeover in February 2021, which adds to the challenges of poverty and COVID-19. Job losses, increasing displacement, economic disruption and rising food and fuel prices have undermined the ability of vulnerable populations to meet their food security and nutrition needs. This revision enables an increase in the amount of CBTs for school meal programmes to respond to rising commodity prices while switching school meals beneficiaries to in-kind food assistance for the 2021/22 academic year. MAM treatment and prevention support will be expanded for nutritionally vulnerable groups consisting of pregnant and lactating women and girls and children 6-59 months of age. The revision supports an additional 43,700 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 5,049,200, at a cost of USD 3.9 million.
  44. **Timor-Leste CSP (2018–2022) revision 3** aims to support the Government’s emergency response in support of populations affected by shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect Timor-Leste including through movement restrictions and disruption of supply chains and livelihoods. Heavy rains in April 2021 caused by Cyclone Seroja led to unprecedented floods affecting over 33,000 households in Dili municipality. This revision extends WFP operations by 12 months and provides on-demand food procurement services to the Government in order to broaden access to healthy diets among nutritionally vulnerable populations. The cost of the revision is USD 3.2 million.
  45. **Zimbabwe CSP (2017–2022) revision 8** adjusts the CSP to increase support for target populations. This increase is made possible by a contribution from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund and a confirmed contribution from the Green Climate Fund and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The cost of the revision is USD 2.8 million.
  46. **Pacific islands IMCSP (2019–2022) revision 4** extends WFP operations by a further six months to ensure optimal alignment with the forthcoming United Nations planning cycle. The revision seeks to expand the scope of food security monitoring activities, including market assessments, and to increase the procurement of equipment for the emergency telecommunications cluster. The cost of the revision is USD 2.6 million.
  47. **Islamic Republic of Iran ICSP (2018–2022) revision 7** intends to strengthen partner efforts to meet the immediate needs of food-insecure populations. This revision will introduce a new service provision activity that will facilitate cash assistance on behalf of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and accommodate any future bilateral service provision needs. In addition, a caseload of vulnerable Iranian beneficiaries will be included through a food distribution component as a contingency plan in case of future emergencies requiring a WFP response. The revision supports an additional 15,000 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 130,100, at a cost of USD 1 million.
  48. **Kenya CSP (2018–2023) revision 6** enhances the quality of United Nations common back-office operations designed to consolidate business operations for greater efficiency and effectiveness. Given the strong supply chain infrastructure and capabilities in Kenya, WFP is working with other humanitarian and development partners to identify opportunities to consolidate logistics and supply chain services, paving the way for efficiency gains and increased value for money. This revision aims to provide on-demand services with a focus on food procurement to key stakeholders operating in the country. The cost of the revision is USD 200,000.

49. **Ecuador CSP (2017–2022) revision 7** aims to allow WFP to improve the assistance provided in the emergency response to the migrant flow crisis. Ecuador saw an increase in the flow of in-transit migrants, refugees and returnees across its borders in 2021, positioning the country at the centre of the migration route towards Southern Cone countries such as Chile and Peru. According to the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, 451,093 Venezuelan migrants are reported to have traversed the border into Ecuador; many of them are particularly vulnerable. This revision incorporates food distributions to better meet the dietary requirements of in-transit migrants and refugees in border areas. The revision supports an additional 23,201 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 1,814,470, at a cost of USD 100,000.
50. **Plurinational State of Bolivia CSP (2018–2022) revision 2** accommodates a new contribution aimed at strengthening CSP resilience building activities. This revision will introduce asset creation activities and livelihoods training for subsistence smallholder farmers with the objective of strengthening their ability to withstand future shocks. The revision supports an additional 8,400 people, bringing the number of beneficiaries to 145,550, at a cost of USD 75,000.

**ANNEX**

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, IMCSPs and T-IMCSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2021</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>Revision and budget increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO</b>					
Yemen	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	6 729 943 407	1 976 637 729	8 706 581 136
South Sudan	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	3 885 285 798	1 158 315 696	5 043 601 494
Lebanon	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	1 876 951 042	981 543 250	2 858 494 293
Sudan	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	2 697 382 765	728 656 157	3 426 038 922
Burkina Faso	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	728 709 472	571 593 831	1 300 303 303
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Transitional interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2022)	Crisis response	47 015 486	144 029 465	191 044 951
Zimbabwe	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Root causes/resilience building/crisis response	832 140 844	126 851 284	958 992 128
Myanmar	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	437 543 967	121 299 585	558 843 552
Somalia	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2021)	Crisis response	1 883 907 029	97 988 102	1 981 895 131
Madagascar	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	303 781 022	60 533 454	364 314 476

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, IMCSPs and T-IMCSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2021</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>					
Jordan	Country strategic plan (2020–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	699 563 116	53 326 659	752 889 775
Ecuador	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	148 265 281	48 982 664	197 247 946
Peru	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	56 725 446	48 100 000	104 825 446
State of Palestine	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	318 525 339	39 929 033	358 454 372
Central African Republic	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	925 623 055	39 231 296	964 854 351
Timor-Leste	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Root causes/resilience building/crisis response	21 391 920	4 169 254	25 561 174
<b>Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors</b>					
Libya	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	106 182 389	50 074 482	156 256 871
Honduras	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Root causes/resilience building/crisis response	216 060 377	49 093 112	265 153 489
Turkey	Interim country strategic plan (2020–2022)	Resilience building	225 051 958	24 594 859	249 646 817
Nepal	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Root causes/resilience building/crisis response	141 652 225	23 581 936	165 234 160
Lebanon	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	2 858 494 293	18 435 057	2 876 929 349
Tajikistan	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response	84 918 367	18 415 424	103 333 791

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, IMCSPs and T-IMCSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2021</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>
Jordan	Country strategic plan (2020–2022)	Resilience building	752 889 775	13 881 397	766 771 173
Philippines	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	48 555 771	12 060 337	60 616 108
Sri Lanka	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Resilience building/root causes	46 570 400	7 397 746	53 968 147
Caribbean	Interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2022)	Resilience building/ crisis response	28 073 900	5 873 560	33 947 460
Pakistan	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/root causes	474 414 034	920 018	475 334 051
<b>Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors</b>					
Mauritania	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Resilience building/crisis response	164 605 872	16 869 890	181 475 763
Burundi	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Resilience building/crisis response/root causes	268 163 976	13 929 562	282 093 538
United Republic of Tanzania	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	420 787 733	9 562 976	430 350 710
Haiti	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	459 877 890	9 411 313	469 289 203
Guatemala	Country strategic plan (2021–2024)	Resilience building/crisis response	157 601 501	8 853 929	166 455 430
El Salvador	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	99 294 788	8 852 553	108 147 341
Cuba	Country strategic plan (2021–2024)	Crisis response/root causes	28 702 009	8 628 899	37 330 908

<b>APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, IMCSPs and T-IMCSPs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2021</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>
Sao Tome and Principe	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response	2 401 637	5 800 958	8 202 594
Algeria	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Crisis response	58 965 759	4 753 459	63 719 219
Mozambique	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Crisis response	1 087 067 601	4 450 759	1 091 518 361
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Resilience building/root causes	88 532 208	4 297 627	92 829 834
Myanmar	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Resilience building	558 843 552	3 895 638	562 739 190
Timor-Leste	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building	18 171 900	3 220 020	21 391 920
Zimbabwe	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Root causes	829 297 727	2 843 116	832 140 844
Pacific islands	Interim multi-country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Resilience building	25 034 621	2 617 387	27 652 008
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Interim country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	33 609 470	985 803	34 595 273
Kenya	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response	1 094 362 317	208 259	1 094 570 575
Ecuador	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Crisis response	197 247 946	132 773	197 380 719
Plurinational State of Bolivia	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Resilience building	11 686 162	75 295	11 761 457
<b>Total costs of revisions to WFP: USD 6 534 905 606</b>					



## Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
CSP	country strategic plan
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IMCSP	interim multi-country strategic plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan
UNSCO	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process