



World Food Programme
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Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

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	For information

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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 2022)

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 cause 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, T-ICSPs and LEOs approved between 1 January and 30 June 2022, as summarized below and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, a total of 23 revisions were approved. Six were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, two under the authority of the Executive Director, six under authority delegated by the Executive Director to regional directors and nine under authority delegated by the Executive Director to country directors. The cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 3.4 billion.

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

5. **Ethiopia CSP (2020–2025) revision 5** addresses a worrying security situation in northern Ethiopia triggered by armed conflict between the Federal Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front in November 2020. The protracted conflict has displaced populations in the regions of Tigray, Amhara and Afar, provoking an economic crisis, eroding livelihoods and increasing food insecurity in affected areas. The mid-year review of the 2021 humanitarian response plan identified 14.8 million people in need of multisectoral humanitarian assistance outside Tigray, of whom 12.8 million are food insecure, including 3 million people in the Somali region. This revision significantly increases food distributions and where possible, cash-based transfers (CBTs), to highly food-insecure populations residing in the Amhara, Afar and Somali regions. Nutrition support will also be strengthened by expanding blanket supplementary feeding for children age 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls in Amhara, Afar and Tigray. The revision supports an additional 2,686,008 people, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 25,648,016 at a total cost of USD 1.08 billion.
6. **Ukraine LEO (2022) revision 3** introduces a two-month extension to operations in Ukraine in order to address escalating needs and align with the Ukraine 2022 Flash Appeal and the Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan. By late April 2022, over 5.5 million people had fled Ukraine and 7.1 million people were estimated to be internally displaced. People residing in affected cities in the east and south of Ukraine continue to face critical shortages of food, water, medicine and electricity, with many unable to seek refuge through humanitarian corridors. Neighbouring countries, especially Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, have been receiving a constant influx of refugees. To date, the Republic of Moldova has received over 497,000 refugees, representing one of the highest ratios of refugee population to host country population stemming from this crisis. In response to escalating needs, through this revision WFP aims to scale up support for vulnerable populations inside Ukraine through a combination of food distributions and CBTs; distribute supplementary infant cereal for children age 6–23 months; provide refugees in Moldovan accommodation centres three hot meals a day; and deliver a one-time transfer

of USD 190 to crisis-affected Moldovan households who are hosting Ukrainian refugees. Overall, the revision supports an additional 1,843,850 beneficiaries, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 4,993,850 at a cost of USD 648.2 million.

7. **Ukraine LEO (2022) revision 1** extended the operation by one month to better respond to increased need due to the conflict in Ukraine, which began on 24 February 2022. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that up to 4 million Ukrainians could seek refuge in neighbouring countries. UNHCR reporting in March 2022 indicated that 660,000 had already left Ukraine since the beginning of the crisis. In line with the Ukraine 2022 flash appeal and the regional refugee response plan, this revision scales up assistance to affected populations through a combination of food distributions and CBTs and increases the scope of logistics and emergency telecommunications services to meet the growing needs of partners, including in neighbouring countries. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 2,950,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 3,150,000 at a cost of USD 540.3 million.
8. **Lebanon CSP (2018–2022) revision 10** addresses the impact of an ongoing economic crisis that continues to erode the livelihoods of vulnerable populations. The collapsing local currency has stifled trade and financial flows, while erratic consumer price hikes have weakened purchasing power, increasing food insecurity and poverty. The national monthly average price of the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) reached LBP 659,916 in January 2022, representing a 181 percent increase since May 2021. Programmatic adjustments under this revision include increasing the multi-purpose cash transfer value for Syrian and non-Syrian refugees to reflect the food component of the SMEB; augmenting CBT values for Syrian households to cover non-food items; and adjusting the composition of the food basket for Lebanese households to increase its nutritional value. Improved learning and enrolment in schools will continue to be promoted through the provision of nutritious school snacks, while social safety net support will benefit from a change in the currency used for cash grants from the Lebanese pound to the United States dollar. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 20,300, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 2,608,751 at a cost of USD 513.4 million.
9. **The Niger CSP (2020–2024) revision 3** aims to mitigate a complex situation characterized by poverty, conflict, persistent gender inequality and the impacts of climate change. The Niger is exposed to a multitude of climate hazards including drought and floods, and nearly 80 percent of the population works in rural areas. According to the results of the November 2021 *cadre harmonisé* analysis, 2.5 million people were at that time experiencing acute food insecurity, a 107 percent increase compared to November 2020. Through this revision, WFP intends to increase food distributions and CBTs for internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, host populations and returnees. A three-month assistance package will also be delivered to all those in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 3 or worse during the pastoral or agricultural lean seasons. Nutrition support through supplementary feeding will be scaled up for acutely malnourished children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 1,839,377, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 10,469,621 at a cost of USD 131.0 million.
10. **Uganda CSP (2018–2025) revision 7** allows WFP to respond to increased humanitarian need triggered by deteriorating food security and nutrition and exacerbated by large influxes of refugees from neighbouring countries. Uganda continues to host more refugees than any other African country, with over 1.5 million refugees from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi. In line with the revised inter-agency refugee response plan, this revision provides for a larger number of refugees and a corresponding increase in CBTs. Smallholder agricultural support will also be strengthened by broadening access to enhanced post-harvest technologies such as hermetic grain storage

equipment along with the sharing of knowledge on improved farming practices. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 297,785, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 3,221,222 at a cost of USD 74.0 million.

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

11. **State of Palestine CSP (2018–2022) revision 8** seeks to address a deteriorating situation characterized by protracted conflict, the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, economic stagnation, high unemployment, gender inequality and high rates of poverty. In the Gaza Strip, nearly seven out of ten people are moderately or severely food insecure, with 59 percent living in poverty and unemployment exceeding 50 percent. In the West Bank the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are also evident, with households who were previously food secure becoming marginally food insecure. Through this revision WFP, using its established cash transfer platform, will facilitate the transfer of cash to vulnerable households in Gaza on behalf of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. Since this is a service provision arrangement people assisted are not considered to be WFP beneficiaries, and the Special Coordinator will determine who is eligible for support. The cost of the revision is USD 147.9 million.
12. **Iraq CSP (2020–2024) revision 3** allows WFP to respond to rising food insecurity and malnutrition resulting from COVID-19 pandemic restrictions that have a negative effect on livelihoods and erode households' ability to meet their basic needs. Currently 2.1 million Iraqis are not consuming enough food; displaced populations living in formal and informal camps are among those worst affected. In response, this revision seeks to continue assistance for IDPs and refugees through food distributions and to increase the scope of urban livelihood programming involving skills training and the creation and rehabilitation of assets. At the request of the Government, school feeding will be scaled up to cover more schools in 13 districts until the end of the academic year in May 2023. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 277,546, bringing the revised caseload to 1,978,120 at a cost of USD 79.0 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

13. **Guatemala CSP (2021–2024) revision 2** addresses increased vulnerability following the impact of climate shocks and the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this revision, WFP aims to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving CBTs while also providing a dedicated delivery platform that allows non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to distribute cash under their own projects. In addition the minimum expenditure basket value will be revised to better address gaps and allow households in crisis situations to achieve acceptable food consumption. The revision increases beneficiary numbers by 220,000, bringing the revised caseload to 1,117,084 at a cost of USD 40.4 million.
14. **Philippines CSP (2018–2023) revision 8** addresses the immediate needs of populations affected by climate that have increased food insecurity and vulnerability. Super typhoon Rai entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility on 14 December 2021 and rapidly intensified to a category 5 storm, severely affecting 9.9 million people in 11 regions and causing widespread damage to infrastructure. On 2 February 2022, the Government of the Philippines and United Nations partners launched a joint humanitarian needs and priorities (HNP) plan. In line with the HNP, this revision aims to scale up the use of CBTs to ensure that affected communities can meet essential food and non-food needs; in areas where markets are not fully functional, beneficiaries will be provided with 50 kg of rice per household to help address nutrition requirements. Asset creation activities will also be offered to populations whose livelihoods have been severely compromised by the typhoon. WFP will provide emergency logistics and telecommunications support to the Government and

partners to facilitate the crisis response and improve the quality of interventions. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 527,500, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,168,150 at a cost of USD 33.3 million.

15. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea ICSP (2019–2023) revision 2** extends the ICSP by an additional 12 months to enable WFP to continue to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations and to align with the United Nations strategic framework cycle. Following the closure of national borders in February 2020, WFP operations in the country were temporarily suspended. This revision foresees a continuation of nutrition support and food assistance for assets activities in nine provinces vulnerable to natural disasters, food insecurity and undernutrition. WFP will also continue to provide technical support to strengthen government capacity in local food production and fortification. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 803,134, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 4,419,590 at a cost of USD 32.6 million.
16. **Algeria ICSP (2019–2023) revision 2** extends the operation by a further eight months and applies minor adjustments to the food basket. Through this revision WFP is diversifying the contents of school meals, tailoring it to local tastes and cultural habits in a nutrition-sensitive way by replacing high-energy biscuits with gofio porridge. A November 2021 assessment estimated that the gofio school meal will also reduce the cost of the school feeding ration by 41 percent. The cost of the revision amounts to USD 25.1 million.
17. **Côte d'Ivoire CSP (2019–2025) revision 2** extends the operation by two years to bring it in line with the latest United Nations planning cycle and adjusts programming to better reflect realities on the ground. WFP has been selected to receive a second round of funding through the United States Department of Agriculture's McGovern-Dole programme to strengthen the school feeding programme and implement the plan to hand the programme over to the Government. As a result, this revision adjusts the school feeding programme by introducing a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) component as part of an integrated package to optimize the impact of investments in schools. Crisis response elements in the form of food distributions and CBTs will also be included as a contingency to mitigate potential adverse security effects of the upcoming presidential elections. The quality of partner and government activities will be enhanced through the provision of WFP on-demand services related to supply chain and telecommunication. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 91,717, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 311,217 at a cost of USD 14.1 million.
18. **Angola ICSP (2020–2022) revision 2** addresses the emergency needs of people affected by severe drought in south-western Angola. A 2022 IPC report highlighted the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation in the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe. Between October 2021 and March 2022, the number of people in IPC phase 3 or above was expected to rise from 1.32 million to 1.58 million people, of whom an estimated 416,000 were forecast to face IPC phase 4 (Emergency) conditions. Through this revision, WFP will distribute commodity vouchers to drought-affected families, including 5,000 families with malnourished children to assist them in meeting basic food and nutrition requirements. Affected households that need to return to their places of origin will be identified with the support of the Government's Civil Protection Office. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 70,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 76,500, at a cost of USD 2.8 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

19. **Liberia CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** aims to address increased vulnerability and food insecurity resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. While the Government has relaxed some pandemic-related restrictions, Liberia continues to face tremendous challenges in dealing with residual COVID-19 cases and post-pandemic recovery. In addition, organized crime and

street protests are on the rise again, pushing a greater number of vulnerable people into poverty. According to the March 2021 Liberia food security and post-harvest assessment, an estimated 2.4 million people in the country are moderately or severely food insecure, 50 percent more than in September 2020. Through this revision, WFP plans to enhance its CBT portfolio and support COVID-19 affected populations seeking to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, as well as mitigating the impact of external factors contributing to increasing prices of food and non-food items. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 217,180, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 2,457,180 at a cost of USD 16.8 million.

20. **Guinea ICSP (2019–2023) revision 4** extends the CSP by 12 months to align with the latest United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and to adjust programming to better cater to the needs of food-insecure populations. Guinea suffers from increasing food insecurity, limited and unequal access to basic social services and recurrent natural shocks. High food prices and the socioeconomic impact of the recent increases in fuel prices are the biggest drivers of the deterioration of food security among rural households. According to the November 2021 *cadre harmonisé* analysis, 564,458 people in Guinea are experiencing acute food insecurity. It is also projected that 740,000 people will fall into IPC phase 3 during the forthcoming lean season. This revision therefore seeks to assist vulnerable populations for a further 12 months; include new items in the food basket; increase the provision of specialized foods and social behaviour change activities for vulnerable populations to enhance their nutrition status; strengthen partner capacity to prevent and treat malnutrition; and expand the scope of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service operations to meet increased demand. The revision also intends to refine the operation by reducing the number of beneficiaries following the declaration of the end of the Ebola virus disease outbreak by health authorities. The revision decreases the beneficiary caseload by 481,230, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 358,373 at a cost of USD 15.1 million.
21. **Nicaragua CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** addresses food insecurity in the Dry Corridor and across priority locations affected by the protracted effects of hurricanes Eta and Iota. Early forecasts predict seven to ten hurricanes for the 2022 season, which would make it the third consecutive above-average season. Nicaragua is among the ten countries monitored by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network where the effects of the Ukraine crisis on food security are the most severe, due to the impact on the price of fertilizers and cereals. Annual inflation in Nicaragua continues to increase, with year-on-year variations of 7.7 percent. The food sector is the worst hit, seeing prices rise by 10.3 percent between January 2021 and January 2022. In response, this revision increases the school meals beneficiary caseload in shock-affected areas and provides technical support to national social protection programmes to avert a further deterioration in food security and nutrition. To mitigate the impact of rising food and non-food prices and prepare for the hurricane season, WFP will adopt a multi-faceted approach with increased food distributions and livelihood recovery programmes that deliver agricultural and livestock packages to affected households. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 351,232, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 975,232 at a cost of USD 13.1 million.
22. **Kyrgyz Republic CSP (2018–2022) revision 6** introduces additional contributions to address the needs of vulnerable populations through increased shock-responsive safety net support and anticipatory action. The Kyrgyz economy has yet to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, the abnormal dryness experienced in the summer of 2021 and increases in food and fuel prices stemming from the global food crisis and the conflict in Ukraine. Through this revision, WFP aims to extend the coverage of the school meals programme to an additional nine schools; support social inpatient institutions by improving kitchen facilities, access to WASH and capacity to organize nutritious hot meals; increase and refine support for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation to enable communities to better profile

- risks; and broaden the scope of climate-smart agricultural practices in the wake of prolonged dry spells. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 108,000, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,040,936 at a cost of USD 7 million.
23. **Lao People's Democratic Republic CSP (2022–2026) revision 1** addresses increased vulnerability caused by COVID-19 restrictions that have had a significant impact on people's livelihoods. Since the start of the pandemic, strict border controls and quarantine measures have been in place to reduce the spread of the virus. Since June 2020, WFP has been providing food assistance to returnees from neighbouring countries who have been staying at quarantine centres. However, the country has continued to see large influxes of returnees, and due to new variants and successive waves of COVID-19 entry requirements were not lifted until 9 May 2022. Through this revision, WFP aims to complement the national school meals programme by providing food distributions consisting of rice, lentils, oil and canned fish to selected schools in 2022 and 2023; increase the scope of CBTs to address previous pandemic-related implementation delays; and provide three meals per day to returnees residing in COVID-19 quarantine centres. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 217,095, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 682,770 at a cost of USD 6.8 million.
 24. **Lesotho CSP (2019–2024) revision 3** increases the scope of service provision to the wider humanitarian community and enhances CBT service delivery. WFP has partnered with the United Nations Development Programme to implement CBTs through a designated CBT account since 2020; the organization also worked with the United Nations Environment Programme in 2021 on the provision of on-demand services (procurement of high-performance computers). Discussions between WFP and other strategic partners on improving joint programming and partnerships are under way. This revision increases the current budget for the provision of procurement and logistical services for key partners and extends this work to the end of the CSP, while also introducing CBTs as a standalone activity under the CSP to further improve delivery. The cost of the revision is USD 5.3 million.
 25. **Malawi CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** addresses the systemic challenges faced by national food agencies and aims to develop ways to better promote sustainable food systems while also mobilizing donor support. Since the 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, and most recently during the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP has drawn on its logistics expertise to provide crucial supply chain services in collaboration with the Government and key health care partners. In 2021, WFP began to introduce new initiatives to bolster national health service supply chains to facilitate a more effective response to pandemics. The purpose of this revision is to increase capacity strengthening support for health service supply chains through the provision of much-needed pandemic preparedness tools and methodologies; increase the budget for capacity strengthening activities relevant to food systems; and include on-demand corridor management supply chain services to strengthen humanitarian programming. The cost of the revision is USD 4.7 million.
 26. **Peru CSP (2018–2022) revision 8** aims to address emerging challenges arising from an influx of immigrants and refugees following the reopening of Peru's land borders, which had been closed due to COVID-19 related restrictions. The official reopening of borders across the region has increased multidirectional migration flows. According to a WFP food security assessment conducted in August 2021, 57 percent of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru experience moderate or severe food insecurity. Findings also suggest that two out of three people have resorted to negative coping strategies such as reducing the number of meals they eat each day. The depreciation of the Peruvian sol has diminished the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households, hampering their access to food and essential needs. At present, WFP's emergency response for Venezuelan migrants and refugees only involves food distributions for people already established in the country. This revision aims to provide two separate cash-based interventions covering individuals who have left the

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and are transiting through another country prior to entering their intended country of destination, as well as those who have left one country of destination in order to relocate to another country of destination. The revision increases the beneficiary caseload by 17,550, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 439,193 at a cost of USD 3.3 million.

27. **Pacific interim multi-country strategic plan (2019–2022) revision 5** responds to the eruption of the undersea Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha’apai volcano on 15 January 2022, which generated a powerful tsunami that devastated coastal areas across Tonga. An estimated 84 percent of the island’s population of 100,209 (according to the 2021 census) were directly affected by the tsunami, which also damaged communication and transportation systems. Ashfall covering 94 percent of the main island of Tongatapu has reduced agricultural production, increasing the vulnerability of the population. As the scale of the shock exceeded the Government’s response capacity, this revision aims to prevent the further deterioration of food security by facilitating the procurement of food from Japan and its transport to Tonga. The Government’s Emergency Management Office will distribute the food to targeted beneficiaries in line with the national response strategy. The cost of the revision is USD 0.5 million.

ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2022					
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 increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO					
Ethiopia	Country strategic plan (2020–2025)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	3 938 015 932	1 083 164 927	5 021 180 859
Ukraine	Limited emergency operation (2022)	Crisis response	590 302 351	648 217 801	1 238 520 152
Ukraine	Limited emergency operation (2022)	Crisis response	49 998 846	540 303 505	590 302 351
Lebanon	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	2 876 929 349	513 420 067	3 390 349 416
Niger	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building	1 233 932 241	131 015 234	1 364 947 475
Uganda	Country strategic plan (2018–2025)	Crisis response/root causes	1 804 666 685	74 023 507	1 878 690 193
Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director					
State of Palestine	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building	358 454 372	147 942 074	506 396 446
Iraq	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	521 860 339	79 017 880	600 878 218

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2022					
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)
Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors					
Guatemala	Country strategic plan (2021–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building	166 455 430	40 376 590	206 832 020
Philippines	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	60 616 108	33 319 770	93 935 878
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Resilience building/crisis response	182 428 188	32 563 349	214 991 536
Algeria	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	63 719 219	25 145 392	88 864 611
Côte d'Ivoire	Country strategic plan (2019–2025)	Root causes/crisis response	81 812 212	14 074 751	95 886 963
Angola	Interim country strategic plan (2020–2022)	Crisis response	22 202 658	2 782 650	24 985 308
Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors					
Liberia	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	89 295 809	16 792 991	106 088 800
Guinea	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Resilience building/crisis response/root causes	77 890 533	15 114 083	93 004 616
Nicaragua	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	109 381 522	13 098 077	122 479 599
Kyrgyz Republic	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Resilience building/root causes	68 634 703	7 039 117	75 673 820

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2022					
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)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Country strategic plan (2022–2026)	Resilience building/crisis response	79 158 740	6 767 113	85 925 853
Lesotho	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	resilience building	118 329 934	5 339 434	123 669 368
Malawi	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Resilience building/crisis response	629 742 324	4 744 831	634 487 155
Peru	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	104 825 446	3 269 784	108 095 230
Pacific	Interim multi-country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Crisis response	27 652 008	522 500	28 174 508
Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 3 438 055 426					

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HNP	humanitarian needs and priorities
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IDP	internally displaced persons
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LEO	limited emergency operation
SMEB	survival minimum expenditure basket
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene