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برنامج الأغذية العالمي

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Revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans and corresponding budget increases approved under delegations of authority (1 July–31 December 2023)

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 CSPs (ICSPs) approved by the Executive Director under the authority delegated by the 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 or by regional directors or country directors.
2. In accordance with decisions by the Executive Board taken at the first regular session of 2020, the Executive Director's delegated authority with regard to the approval of revisions covers the following:²
 - a) the revision of any limited emergency operation (LEO) or any emergency-related revision of a CSP, ICSP or transitional ICSP (T-ICSP), with the joint approval of the FAO Director-General if the corresponding budget increase exceeds USD 50 million;
 - b) the expansion in scope 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 15 percent of the current overall budget in the case of a CSP or an ICSP;

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

² "Update on the Integrated Road Map: Proposed delegations of authority and other governance arrangements" (WFP/EB.1/2020/4-A/1/Rev.2).

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- c) the revision of a CSP, ICSP or strategic outcome funded entirely by the host country;
 - d) the 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
 - e) revisions related to service provision activities.³
3. This report covers revisions and budget increases in respect of CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs approved between 1 July and 31 December 2023, as summarized in the following paragraphs and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, a total of 32 revisions were approved. Six were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, three under the authority of the Executive Director alone, sixteen under the authority of regional directors and seven under the authority of country directors. The total cost to WFP of these revisions was USD 7.8 billion.

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

5. **Afghanistan CSP (2018–2025) revision 8** extends the CSP by 24 months to align it with the latest cycle of the United Nations strategic framework for Afghanistan. Despite signs that the economy is stabilizing following a significant scale-up in humanitarian assistance, the food security and nutrition situation in Afghanistan continues to be of serious concern. The April 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects that 35 percent of the population will experience acute levels of food insecurity. Meanwhile, according to the latest estimates from the Afghanistan Nutrition Cluster, over 4.8 million women and children are expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2024. This revision provides WFP with additional flexibility to respond to changing needs and circumstances by expanding its general food assistance contingency response in highly vulnerable hotspots, supplemented by an increase in cash-based transfers. Furthermore, it adds a safety net transfer mechanism designed to improve the diets of nutritionally vulnerable populations and strengthen their resilience to shocks. The revision, at a cost of USD 3.77 billion, increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,726,262, bringing the total to 30,857,462.
6. **Syrian Arab Republic ICSP (2022–2025) revision 1** extends the ICSP by 24 months to align it with the latest cycle of the United Nations strategic framework for the Syrian Arab Republic. Multiple crises have exacerbated food insecurity in the country, severely constraining access to adequate food. WFP's 2022 annual food security and livelihood assessment found that 12.1 million people were food insecure and a further 2.9 million were at risk of food insecurity. Meanwhile, WFP's resourcing outlook continues to decline, necessitating a reduction in the number of beneficiaries targeted for general food assistance. Under this revision, WFP seeks to increase the use of cash-based transfers, expand the number of beneficiaries targeted under school meals activities and scale up malnutrition treatment activities. The revision, at a cost of USD 2.01 billion, increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,037,351, bringing the total to 10,982,101.
7. **The Sudan CSP (2019–2024) revision 6** extends the CSP by 12 months in line with the United Nations development assistance framework, which has also been extended because of the prevailing political and security situation. The humanitarian situation in the Sudan continues to deteriorate due to ongoing hostilities, which has displaced 4.6 million people. The August IPC report indicates that 20.3 million people are acutely food insecure (in

³ In all the above-mentioned scenarios, further delegation from the Executive Director to regional directors and country directors is envisaged for increases which are less than USD 30 million and USD 10 million (in case of emergency related revisions or revisions related to service provision activities) or less than 15 percent and 10 percent of the overall CSP/ICSP budget (in case of non-emergency related revisions or revisions to CSP/ICSP entirely funded by the host country).

IPC phase 3 or worse), which represents a 73 percent increase compared to the same period in 2022. In view of escalating needs, WFP will increase general food assistance in hunger hotspots and gradually scale up cash-based transfers in the eastern states, Darfur and Khartoum. Home-grown school feeding will continue to expand in 2024 with the targeting of pre-primary and primary schoolchildren and teachers, while the distribution of seeds and fertilizers and the implementation of activities designed to reduce post-harvest losses will support smallholder agriculture in five states in eastern Sudan. The revision, at a cost of USD 730.6 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 4,367,821, bringing the total to 15,631,027.

8. **Chad CSP (2019–2024) revision 3** extends the CSP for an additional two months to ensure optimal alignment with the timeline of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF). This revision aims to provide nutrition-sensitive seasonal general food assistance to address worsening food security and nutrition indicators among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls; scale up emergency school feeding; increase the number of people receiving cash-based transfers in areas with functioning markets; and expand support for caregivers to reflect increased needs among populations affected by moderate acute malnutrition. The revision, at a cost of USD 326.9 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,695,056, bringing the total to 3,996,367.
9. **Ukraine T-ICSP (2023–2024) revision 1** extends the T-ICSP by six months and introduces operational and strategic adjustments to adapt WFP operations to the evolving situation in Ukraine. According to the preliminary 2024 humanitarian needs overview, the number of people who are food and nutrition insecure is projected to decrease from 11.3 million in 2023 to 7.3 million in 2024. This budget revision will reduce the number of beneficiaries targeted for emergency food assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable communities near the frontlines through increased social benefit assistance. Given the importance of Ukraine's agriculture sector, WFP will rehabilitate and restore contaminated lands and productive assets for vulnerable rural households in partnership with FAO. Informed by community consultations, WFP aims to retarget its multi-purpose cash assistance and revise the general food assistance food basket to better assist populations experiencing heightened vulnerability. The revision, at a cost of USD 175.0 million, decreases the number of beneficiaries by 101,200, reducing the total to 4,800,000.
10. **Uganda CSP (2018–2025) revision 8** adjusts WFP's programme to better address the evolving operating environment. Uganda continues to host Africa's largest refugee population, with over 1.5 million refugees from Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, and South Sudan. This revision will extend the duration of assistance provided to newly arrived refugees, who receive full general food assistance rations for between three and six months. It will also adjust cash-based transfer values to take into account rising inflation and the subsequent increase in food prices so that refugees can maintain an acceptable food consumption. The quality of nutrition assistance will be enhanced through the introduction of specialized nutritious foods including Super Cereal Plus and ready-to-use supplementary foods for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women. The provision of on-demand supply chain services for partners will be increased on a full cost recovery basis. The revision, at a cost of USD 115.6 million, decreases the number of beneficiaries by 368,740, reducing the total to 2,852,482.

Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director

11. **Guatemala CSP (2021–2025) revision 5** extends the CSP by 12 months to align it with the latest cycle of the UNSDCF and to allow the new Government – due to assume power in 2024 – to engage in the design of the next CSP. Through this revision, WFP intends to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers in emergency settings; introduce milk as a transfer modality to strengthen the national school meals programme; scale up

the resilience portfolio and strengthen linkages to nutrition, school meals and emergency preparedness; augment social protection support for vulnerable young people in urban settings; and bolster efforts to strengthen government capacity in emergency preparedness and response. This revision, at a cost of USD 116.3 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 950,893, bringing the total to 2,106,397.

12. **Nicaragua CSP (2019–2024) revision 5** extends the CSP by six months to ensure optimal alignment with multi-year projects funded by the European Union and Canada, which are due for completion in the first half of 2024. This revision introduces support for climate-resilient agricultural practices focusing on the conservation and restoration of forests in the Dry Corridor. Technical assistance will be provided to strengthen government capacity in disaster risk management, while support for shock-responsive social protection will include general food assistance and a 15-day take-home ration channelled through the national school meals programme. The revision, at a cost of USD 19.6 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 91,886, bringing the total to 1,067,118.
13. **Pakistan CSP (2023–2027) revision 1** is designed to complement government efforts to respond to crises and provide life-saving assistance to flood-affected populations. In 2022, floods in Pakistan resulted in 1,700 fatalities, significant displacement and USD 14.9 billion in damage. The disaster pushed 9 million people into poverty, and the food-insecure population rose from 7 million to 14.6 million people in affected districts. In response to these challenges, WFP will focus on restoring basic infrastructure that strengthens resilience to shocks and recurring hazards, including flood protection walls, checking dams and the rehabilitation of pathways across flood-affected areas in the provinces of Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. To further strengthen recovery efforts, this revision includes the provision of general food assistance for highly food-insecure flood-affected populations and cash-based transfers for pregnant and breastfeeding women in affected locations. WFP will also leverage its supply chain expertise to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance by the Government and partners through on-demand services related to non-food procurement, engineering and logistics, provided on a full cost recovery basis. The revision, at a cost of USD 6.5 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 529,350, bringing the total to 7,593,550.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

14. **Mali CSP (2020–2024) revision 6** supports vulnerable populations impacted by the deteriorating economic and food security situation in Mali. The March 2023 Cadre Harmonisé analysis indicated that over 4 million people are at risk of severe food insecurity, while the 2023 humanitarian needs overview identified 8.8 million people in need of assistance, which represents a 17 percent increase compared with 2022. Through this budget revision, WFP will scale up its resilience building support for vulnerable households through activities that create community assets and strengthen food systems. Emergency general food assistance for the most vulnerable will continue to be prioritized, mainly in the crisis-affected regions of the north and the centre (Menaka, Gao, Timbuktu and Koro). WFP also plans to provide technical assistance for the Government's social protection schemes in order to reduce humanitarian needs in the long-term. The revision, at a cost of USD 162.5 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 705,676, bringing the total to 12,122,672.
15. **Iraq CSP (2020–2024) revision 4** makes operational adjustments to the CSP in line with the Government's national priorities with a focus on advancing durable solutions for vulnerable populations. In response to a government request, WFP will continue to provide general food assistance for a caseload of internally displaced persons until they are absorbed into the national safety net programme. Vocational training and interventions that promote employability, entrepreneurship and access to finance will be expanded across additional governorates with a focus on vulnerable young people from internally displaced persons

communities, host communities and other crisis-affected populations. Informed by vulnerability assessments, climate adaptation activities will be scaled up to increase community resilience. The coverage of school feeding activities will continue to grow in 2024 ahead of the transition to a nationally managed programme, with WFP eventually assuming a technical assistance role. The revision, at a cost of USD 100.2 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 415,718, bringing the total to 2,397,438.

16. **Liberia CSP (2019–2026) revision 3** extends the CSP by 26 months to align it with the latest UNSDCF cycle and the national development plan and refines WFP's programmes to better reflect the situation on the ground. In August 2022, WFP and partners conducted a nation-wide rapid food security, livelihoods, nutrition and markets assessment, which showed that 47 percent of households are food insecure. The survey also indicated that global acute malnutrition rates among children under 5 are as high as 26.6 percent in Montserrado county. This revision increases the number of primary schoolchildren receiving assistance through home-grown school feeding using cash-based transfers, while gradually reducing general food assistance. Value vouchers will also be introduced to expand resilience and emergency assistance activities for food-insecure households. The revision, at a cost of USD 34.8 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 5,000, bringing the total to 2,462,180.
17. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea ICSP (2019–2024) revision 3** extends the ICSP by 12 months thus allowing WFP to maintain readiness to resume operations promptly and efficiently once international staff return to the country. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea closed its borders to goods and people in February 2020 as part of its strategy to prevent the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The last international personnel of WFP and the United Nations left the country in March 2021. WFP has not been able to conduct any food security assessments since 2020 or field monitoring since 2021. Once access to the field is allowed, WFP and FAO plan to conduct a food security assessment to analyse the impact of COVID-19 pandemic measures and natural hazards on vulnerable households. The ICSP will continue to target 60 counties in nine provinces vulnerable to natural disasters, food insecurity and undernutrition. In addition, technical support will be provided to strengthen government capacity in local food production and fortification and disaster risk reduction in order to improve community resilience. The revision, at a cost of USD 32.7 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 803,134, bringing the total to 5,222,724.
18. **Sri Lanka CSP (2023–2027) revision 1** responds to the severe economic crisis that has led to worsening food security and nutrition indicators in Sri Lanka. The 2023 crop and food security assessment mission found that 3.9 million people (17 percent of the population) are acutely food insecure. Inflation continues to hamper access to food and the proportion of households engaging in negative coping strategies has risen significantly, compromising future productivity and resilience. This revision envisages a three-month scale-up of general food assistance in the highly food-insecure districts of Nuwara Eliya and Vavuniya. Meanwhile, a combination of general food assistance and cash-based transfers will be provided in the moderately food-insecure districts of Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Batticaloa, Mannar and Kilinochchi, accompanied by social and behaviour change communication. Specialized food procurement support and technical assistance will be delivered to enhance the quality of *Thripasha*, a maize-based fortified food product, and the national school meals programme. The revision, at a cost of USD 30 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 700,000, bringing the total to 3,452,765.
19. **Madagascar CSP (2019–2024) revision 5** extends the duration of the CSP by two months until the end of February 2024, when the next CSP will be submitted for Executive Board approval. The new CSP will start on 1 March 2024. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 27.1 million.

20. **Senegal CSP (2019–2024) revision 3** extends the CSP by six months to align it with the latest UNSDCF cycle and addresses the worsening food security situation in the country. The Cadre Harmonisé results for the past two years have shown a gradual increase in the number of food-insecure people during the lean season, from 885,000 in 2022 to 1,263,288 in 2023. In addition, the number of *départements* in crisis has risen from four in 2022 to nine in 2023. Escalating food prices coupled with rising inflation suggest that the situation is likely to deteriorate in 2024. As such, this revision aims to prevent a further rise in food insecurity by providing general food assistance and cash-based transfers for crisis-affected populations. Support for school meals will be expanded through the establishment of additional canteens to improve the nutritional intake of primary schoolchildren. The revision, at a cost of USD 26.5 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 683,279, bringing the total to 2,241,274.
21. **Republic of Moldova T-ICSP (2022–2024) revision 1** extends the T-ICSP by six months to align it with the latest cycle of the regional refugee response plan for Ukraine. Under this revision, WFP will continue to deliver differentiated assistance to Ukrainian refugees, Moldovan households hosting refugees and vulnerable Moldovan households. Refugees arriving at the Ukraine–Moldova border will be provided with a one-off voucher with a value of USD 7 per person, while those residing in accommodation centres will receive hot meal vouchers valued at USD 10 per person per day. Moldovan households hosting refugees will receive multi-purpose cash assistance with a value of USD 40 per person per month, while the most vulnerable Moldovan households will benefit from multi-purpose cash assistance with a value of USD 36 per household per month. The revision, at a cost of USD 26.2 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 31,200, bringing the total to 346,200.
22. **Republic of the Congo CSP (2019–2024) revision 3** seeks to increase emergency assistance for highly vulnerable populations in the Republic of the Congo. This revision aims to address the immediate needs of refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo through a combination of general food assistance and, where possible, cash-based transfers. Food assistance for assets schemes will also be pursued to support flood-affected people, constructing dikes and water pipes to safeguard agricultural production and increase resilience. In response to increased malnutrition in urban areas, WFP will provide specialized nutritious foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to avert a further deterioration in their nutrition status. The revision, at a cost of USD 21.1 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 171,003, bringing the total to 985,218.
23. **Ecuador CSP (2023–2027) revision 1** responds to the worsening economic and security situation and climate-related shocks, which have increased food insecurity. A remote assessment conducted by WFP in 2022 indicated that 2.4 million Ecuadorians are severely food insecure, with stunting rates reaching 27 percent nationally and as high as 30 percent in rural areas among children under 2. The 2022 emergency food security assessment conducted by WFP found that 303,000 migrants and refugees were food insecure. Additionally, the El Niño climate phenomenon affected the Ecuadorian coast during the second half of 2023. Informed by assessment results, WFP intends to scale up emergency cash-based transfers for migrants, refugees and food-insecure people affected by climate shocks. The revision, at a cost of USD 21 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 632,636, bringing the total to 1,205,064.
24. **Cuba CSP (2021–2024) revision 3** addresses the worsening socioeconomic situation in Cuba, which is exacerbating poverty and food insecurity. Cuba is experiencing its worst economic recession in the last three decades. The impact of Hurricane Ian in September 2022, the residual effects of COVID-19, mainly on tourism, and high international prices caused a spike in inflation for the second consecutive year, significantly eroding purchasing power. In response, under this revision WFP aims to distribute monthly rations of rice, beans and vegetable oil for children under 5 and the elderly through prioritized national social

- protection programmes in Pinar del Río province and selected municipalities in Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces; the revision also introduces the distribution of 3 kilograms of whole milk powder per month for children aged 12–24 months to improve the prevention of anaemia in Pinar del Río province. In terms of emergency preparedness, non-food items such as mobile storage units, family tents, electric generators, lamps and batteries will be pre-positioned ahead of the next hurricane season. The revision, at a cost of USD 19.1 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 563,901, bringing the total to 2,680,007.
25. **Caribbean multi-country strategic plan (2022–2026) revision 1** is designed to strengthen the national capacities of countries covered by the multi-country strategic plan and relevant institutions in key technical areas. In response to a request made by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries, this revision will increase engagement for the delivery of technical assistance in social protection, disaster risk management, finance, food systems and education, indirectly benefiting 1.5 million people across the region. Support will also be provided to complete the Caribbean Regional Logistics Hub and CARICOM Centre of Excellence, which should improve the coordination of emergency response operations. The revision does not entail an increase in the number of beneficiaries of the MCSP and is valued at USD 8.2 million.
 26. **Angola ICSP (2020–2024) revision 4** extends the ICSP by six months to align it with the latest UNSDCF cycle and makes technical adjustments to better address the situation on the ground. Given the ongoing and forecasted impact of El Niño, rainfall across much of southern Africa is expected to be below average in 2024. This is particularly concerning for drought-affected areas of southwest Angola, which are likely to receive insufficient rainfall in the first half of 2024. Under this revision, WFP seeks to strengthen the resilience of drought-affected communities through asset creation schemes and livelihood support and introduce targeted supplementary feeding for pregnant and breastfeeding woman and girls and for women affected by HIV, malaria or tuberculosis in the drought-struck municipality of Cahama, in Cunene province. The revision, at a cost of USD 6.1 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 7,300, bringing the total to 572,600.
 27. **United Republic of Tanzania CSP (2022–2027) revision 2** adjusts the CSP to better align with the Government's system for delivering nutrition services. Due to a significant drop in the voluntary repatriation of Burundians and an unexpected influx of Congolese asylum seekers since March 2023, the number of refugees in camps has been steadily increasing. This revision entails an increase in general food assistance to cover a moderate rise in the refugee caseload; it also removes all tier 1 beneficiaries receiving general food assistance and cash-based transfers under strategic outcome 2. WFP's direct delivery of assistance under strategic outcome 2 has been discontinued because strengthening the Government's nutrition services through technical assistance is viewed as a more sustainable approach and is better aligned with the priorities set out under the new National Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Action Plan II. The revision, at a cost of USD 4.4 million, decreases the number of beneficiaries by 192,704, reducing the total to 1,504,232.
 28. **India CSP (2023–2027) revision 1** will enable WFP to implement the recommendations stemming from a staffing realignment exercise conducted in February 2023. The rise in staffing costs is due to an increase in the number of national staff required to implement the new CSP and the conversion of long-term service contracts to fixed-term positions. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 4.1 million.
 29. **Chad CSP (2019–2024) revision 4** introduces a series of technical refinements to the CSP to overcome activity fragmentation and address coordination gaps. This revision reflects the unique challenges faced by WFP in Chad and the need for greater agility in the face of a rapidly evolving operating environment. The consolidation of activities requires a

reallocation of donor funds as well as other internal refinancing processes to ensure compliance with donor requirements. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 2.4 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

30. **Togo CSP (2022–2026) revision 1** responds to increased humanitarian needs arising from growing insecurity in Togo. The rapid decline in the security and political situation in neighbouring Burkina Faso has led thousands of citizens of Burkina Faso to flee to Togo, adding another layer of social distress to the already vulnerable host populations in the Savanes region. A WFP security mission carried out in November 2022 in northern Togo indicated that the combined number of refugees could reach up to 80,000 people in the course of 2023. In response, this revision provides general food assistance for crisis-affected populations and income-generating activities for vulnerable young people who are at risk of joining non-state armed groups. Activities related to resilience and livelihoods will be used to broaden access to productive assets through water harvesting, tree planting and the rehabilitation of agricultural feeder roads. On-demand services will be scaled up to provide delivery solutions for the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention on a full cost recovery basis. The revision, at a cost of USD 12.7 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 125,000, bringing the total to 389,215.
31. **Türkiye CSP (2023–2025) revision 2** enables WFP to partner with the Government in the aftermath of the February 2023 earthquake, which disrupted businesses and supply chains leading to accelerated inflation and the closure of micro, small and medium enterprises. This has in turn reduced purchasing power among crisis-affected populations and caused a considerable increase in poverty. Under this revision, refugees living in earthquake-affected areas will be prioritized for participation in value chain restoration activities. Beneficiaries will comprise local value chain actors, who will benefit from the restoration of productive assets and from direct transfers in exchange for their participation in essential food systems work, such as agricultural labour. Taking an integrated approach to restoring markets and revitalizing local value chains, WFP will target groups that have been unable to restore their businesses in the aftermath of the earthquake, prioritizing more marginalized groups including enterprises headed by women, persons with disabilities and refugees. The revision, at a cost of USD 10.1 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 3,600, bringing the total to 895,838.
32. **Kyrgyz Republic CSP (2023–2027) revision 1** adjusts WFP programming in the Kyrgyz Republic to better address the interconnected challenges of food insecurity, climate change and poverty. Growing water scarcity during the summers of 2022 and 2023 led to inflation and a corresponding increase in food prices and poverty. Under this revision, WFP will assist active labour market programmes, including the social contract project piloted by the organization, by strengthening targeting and monitoring within the national system. Emergency preparedness will be improved through adjustments to the composition of the emergency food basket, with the introduction of new commodities. Food system activities will be adjusted through technical assistance, while pre-positioning efforts will be enhanced to enable the country to better withstand future shocks. The revision, at a cost of USD 9.2 million, decreases the number of beneficiaries by 124,000, reducing the beneficiary total to 1,306,800.
33. **Timor-Leste CSP (2023–2025) revision 1** is intended to strengthen government capacity to meet the needs of food-insecure households experiencing drought caused by El Niño. The 2023 IPC analysis for Timor-Leste predicts that 27 percent of the population will be in IPC phase 3 or worse between May and September 2024. Dynamics related to El Niño have implications for domestic markets and the supply of sufficient and affordable food. Harvests in Timor-Leste may be poor in 2023/24 due to below-average rainfall linked to El Niño, and rice prices are anticipated to rise from current levels, disproportionately impacting the

poorest people. This revision seeks to increase government emergency preparedness and response capacities in the area of supply chain management, including in relation to transportation, warehousing, commodity management and best practices in food quality and safety standards. In addition, general food assistance will continue to be provided for the most vulnerable people, and specialized nutritious foods will be introduced for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to fill gaps in the Government-led response. The revision, at a cost of USD 2.1 million, increases the number of beneficiaries by 10,241, bringing the total to 108,593.

34. **Libya CSP (2023–2025) revision 1** enhances the quality of the overall humanitarian response in Libya through WFP service provision. In September 2023, northeastern Libya was struck by Storm Daniel, which brought torrential rains and extensive flooding and caused widespread destruction of community infrastructure and telecommunication network failures. Approximately 884,000 people were directly impacted in five provinces. This revision will facilitate the provision of emergency telecommunications services, including secure communications channels, data connectivity-related services and technical support. WFP will also provide dedicated inter-agency coordination and information management support, which remain critical for the continuation of life-saving operations in Libya. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 1.3 million.
35. **Bhutan CSP (2019–2024) revision 1** extends the CSP by two months to align it with the latest UNSDCF cycle and to allow for the absorption of new contributions. Under this revision, new projects will be set up to strengthen agricultural production for smallholder farmers and the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the national disaster management agency will be strengthened. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 590,673.
36. **Philippines CSP (2018–2024) revision 10** extends operations by two months to align the next CSP for the Philippines with the UNSDCF cycle. This revision supports a continuation of planned programme activities including general food assistance; the anticipatory action pilot project, which foresees cash-based transfer assistance in areas at high risk of typhoons; the implementation of activities outlined in the national rice fortification road map; and a baseline study on the vulnerability, risk perception and resilience capacities of households across four project sites vulnerable to shocks. Capacity strengthening will continue to be delivered to government counterparts in the areas of emergency preparedness, climate action, logistics support and emergency telecommunications. The revision, at zero cost, increases the number of beneficiaries by 13,840, bringing the total to 1,461,760.

ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2023¹					
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 and budget increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO					
Afghanistan	Country strategic plan (2018–2025)	Crisis response/resilience building	6 051 883 342	3 768 611 973	9 820 495 314
Syrian Arab Republic	Interim country strategic plan (2022–2025)	Crisis response/resilience building	2 865 679 705	2 008 158 952	4 873 838 657
The Sudan	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	3 445 030 310	730 584 771	4 175 615 081
Chad	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building	1 367 572 824	326 948 382	1 694 521 206
Ukraine	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2023–2024)	Crisis response	1 904 078 061	174 978 707	2 079 056 768
Uganda	Country strategic plan (2018–2025)	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	1 878 690 193	115 648 389	1 994 338 581
Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director					
Guatemala	Country strategic plan (2021–2025)	Resilience building/crisis response	321 834 969	116 317 536	438 152 504
Nicaragua	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Resilience building/crisis response	132 139 896	19 614 679	151 754 575
Pakistan	Country strategic plan (2023–2027)	Crisis response/resilience building	780 786 414	6 549 493	787 335 907

¹ In some rows, the total may differ by +/- USD 1 and is due to rounding.

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2023¹					
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 by regional directors					
Mali	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Resilience building/crisis response	1 154 917 807	162 472 385	1 317 390 192
Iraq	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Resilience building/crisis response	600 878 218	100 156 829	701 035 047
Liberia	Country strategic plan (2019–2026)	Crisis response/ resilience building	106 088 800	34 787 191	140 875 991
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Resilience building/crisis response	214 991 536	32 725 686	247 717 223
Sri Lanka	Country strategic plan (2023–2027)	Crisis response/root causes	74 871 830	30 002 389	104 874 219
Madagascar	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building	628 369 039	27 134 625	655 503 665
Senegal	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building	105 963 944	26 490 216	132 454 160
Republic of Moldova	Transitional interim country strategic plan (2022–2024)	Crisis response	59 852 708	26 224 430	86 077 137
Republic of the Congo	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response	197 554 256	21 092 305	218 646 561
Ecuador	Country strategic plan (2023–2027)	Crisis response	144 353 752	20 950 969	165 304 721
Cuba	Country strategic plan (2021–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building	55 958 956	19 105 569	75 064 525
Caribbean	Multi-country strategic plan (2022–2026)	Resilience building	69 515 111	8 226 219	77 741 331

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2023¹					
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)
Angola	Interim country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Crisis response/root causes	63 447 227	6 104 708	69 551 935
United Republic of Tanzania	Country strategic plan (2022–2027)	Crisis response	363 071 130	4 433 891	367 505 022
India	Country strategic plan (2023–2027)	Resilience building/root causes	27 606 714	4 140 991	31 747 704
Chad	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Resilience building	1 694 521 206	2 407 414	1 696 928 620
Revisions approved by country directors					
Togo	Country strategic plan (2022–2026)	Crisis response/resilience building	17 653 978	12 712 383	30 366 360
Türkiye	Country strategic plan (2023–2025)	Crisis response	176 822 383	10 054 419	186 876 802
Kyrgyz Republic	Country strategic plan (2023–2027)	Resilience building	90 939 116	9 192 208	100 131 324
Timor-Leste	Country strategic plan (2023–2025)	Crisis response	13 973 015	2 089 092	16 062 107
Libya	Country strategic plan (2023–2025)	Crisis response	129 938 452	1 261 061	131 199 512
Bhutan	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Root causes/resilience building	8 942 053	590 673	9 532 726
Philippines	Country strategic plan (2018–2024)	Resilience building/root causes	115 857 206	0	115 857 206
Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 7 829 768 535					

Acronyms

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LEO	limited emergency operation
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework