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For information

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Revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans, and corresponding budget increases or decreases, approved under delegations of authority (1 July-31 December 2024)

Executive summary

This report covers the revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans, and the corresponding budget increases or decreases, approved under various delegations of authority between 1 July and 31 December 2024. Such reporting is in accordance with the commitment to informing the Executive Board of revisions to country strategic plans, which was made by management during the informal consultations leading up to the second regular session of the Board in 2017 and the first regular session in 2020.

During the period under review, a total of 37 revisions were approved, increasing WFP's needs-based plan by USD 558 million. This represents an increase of 1 percent in the combined total budgets of the country strategic plans concerned.

Of the 37 revisions made, six were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Two were approved by the Executive Board, six under the authority of the Executive Director, nine under the authority of regional directors, and fourteen under the authority of country directors.

Three regional bureaux increased their original budgets during the period covered, while the other three reduced them. The greatest increase, of USD 1,918 million, was in the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, and the greatest decrease, of USD 1,132 million, in the Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa. At the country level, the greatest budget increases were in the Sudan, with USD 1,782 million, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with USD 1,538 million. The greatest decreases were in Yemen, with USD 2,908 million, and South Sudan, with USD 638 million.

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Figure 1: Comparison of the total values and numbers of country strategic plan and interim country strategic plan revisions authorized between 1 July and 31 December 2020–2024 (including direct and indirect support costs)

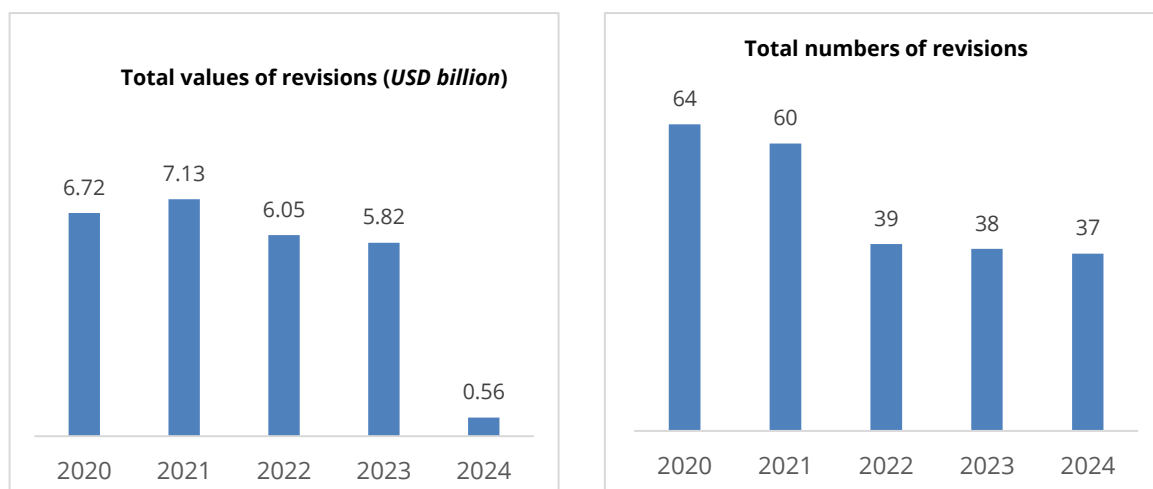


TABLE 1: BUDGET REVISIONS IN VALUE TERMS BY REGIONAL BUREAU, 1 JULY–31 DECEMBER 2024 (INCLUDING DIRECT AND INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS)

Regional bureau	Original CSP value (USD million)	Revision value (USD million)	% change
Eastern Africa	8 924	(1 132)	(13)
Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	18 126	(1 082)	(6)
Latin America and the Caribbean	1 487	(68)	(5)
Asia and the Pacific	2 881	6	0
Western Africa	3 076	916	30
Southern Africa	4 274	1 918	45
Total	38 769	558	1

Figure 2: Largest budget changes by country office, 1 July–31 December 2024 (USD million)

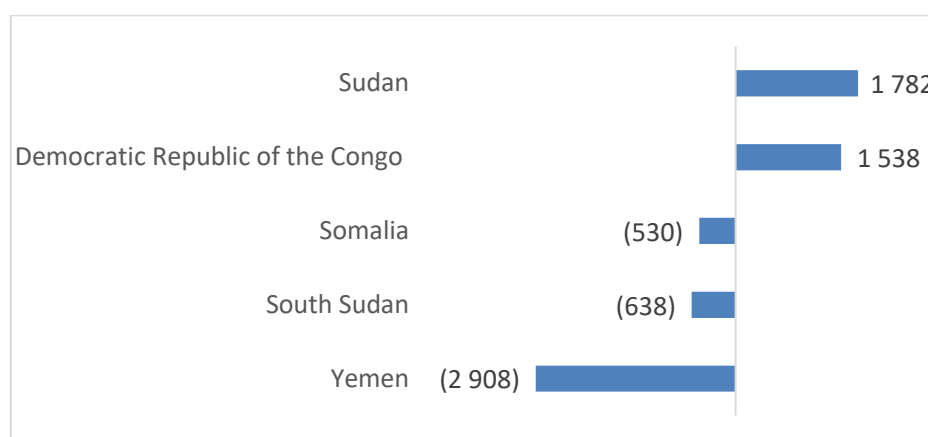


TABLE 2: APPROVED COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS AND INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS WITH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES/DECREASES AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2024, BY DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND VALUE					
Delegation of authority	Described in paragraph number	Country office	Document	Total increase/decrease in number of direct beneficiaries (excluding overlaps)	Total value (including DSC and ISC) (USD million)
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	1	Sudan	Budget revision 7 to CSP (2019–2024)	12 051 294	1 782.06
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	2	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2021–2024)	731 474	1 537.82
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	3	Mali	Budget revision 7 to CSP (2020–2024)	246 100	465.53
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	4	Niger	Budget revision 6 to CSP (2020–2024)	1 314 331	297.65
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	5	Malawi	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2024–2028)	1 367 655	186.04
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	6	Zambia	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2023–2028)	1 088 358	67.97
Executive Board	7	Togo	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2022–2026)	466 332	78.22
Executive Board	8	Sierra Leone	Budget revision 5 to CSP (2020–2024)	(663 837)	44.26
Executive Director	9	Yemen	Budget revision 1 to ICSP (2023–2025)	(3 432 803)	(2 907.74)
Executive Director	10	South Sudan	Budget revision 1 to CSP (2023–2025)	478 485	(637.80)
Executive Director	11	Somalia	Budget revision 3 to CSP (2022–2025)	647 862	(532.39)
Executive Director	12	Congo	Budget revision 4 to CSP (2019–2024)	214 113	93.21
Executive Director	13	Bangladesh	Budget revision 1 to CSP (2022–2026)	195 000	(63.75)
Executive Director	14	Rwanda	Budget revision 5 to CSP (2019–2024)	600	8.05
Regional Director	15	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Budget revision 1 to ICSP (2023–2025)	95 661	(114.04)

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Delegation of authority	Described in paragraph number	Country office	Document	Total increase/decrease in number of direct beneficiaries (excluding overlaps)	Total value (including DSC and ISC) (USD million)
Regional Director	16	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Budget revision 4 to ICSP (2019–2025)	803 134	37.34
Regional Director	17	Cuba	Budget revision 4 to CSP (2021–2024)	245 930	36.91
Regional Director	18	Lebanon	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2023–2025)	0	31.88
Regional Director	19	State of Palestine	Budget revision 3 to CSP (2023–2028)	0	29.99
Regional Director	20	Côte d'Ivoire	Budget revision 3 to CSP (2019–2025)	209 031	30.33
Regional Director	21	Djibouti	Budget revision 3 to CSP (2020–2025)	(78 111)	27.74
Regional Director	22	Mozambique	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2022–2026)	356 352	19.05
Regional Director	23	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2022–2026)	251 679	14.79
Country Director	24	Iraq	Budget revision 5 to CSP (2020–2024)	(167 400)	(32.59)
Country Director	25	United Republic of Tanzania	Budget revision 3 to CSP (2022–2027)	255 620	13.57
Country Director	26	Kyrgyz Republic	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2023–2027)	183 850	10.10
Country Director	27	Peru	Budget revision 1 to CSP (2023–2026)	(17 021)	9.16
Country Director	28	Algeria	Budget revision 4 to ICSP (2019–2025)	0	7.44
Country Director	29	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Budget revision 1 to ICSP (2023–2025)	(8 286)	5.80
Country Director	30	Timor-Leste	Budget revision 3 to CSP (2023–2025)	40	3.85
Country Director	31	Myanmar	Budget revision 1 to ICSP (2024–2025)	0	2.21
Country Director	32	Armenia	Budget revision 6 to CSP (2019–2025)	(12 317)	1.22
Country Director	33	Nepal	Budget revision 1 to CSP (2024–2028)	79 760	1.10

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Delegation of authority	Described in paragraph number	Country office	Document	Total increase/decrease in number of direct beneficiaries (excluding overlaps)	Total value (including DSC and ISC) (USD million)
Country Director	34	El Salvador	Budget revision 3 to CSP (2022–2027)	1 950 000	0.42
Country Director	35	Eswatini	Budget revision 5 to CSP (2020–2025)	0	0.24
Country Director	36	Tunisia	Budget revision 2 to CSP (2022–2025)	600	0.30
Country Director	37	Honduras	Budget revision 1 to CSP (2023–2027)	0	0.00

Abbreviations: CSP = country strategic plan; DSC = direct support costs; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; ICSP = interim CSP; ISC = indirect support costs.

Revisions and budget increases or decreases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. **Sudan CSP (2019–2024) revision 7** increases the number of beneficiaries by 12 million and the overall budget by USD 1,782 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP by 14 months, until 28 February 2026, to reflect the one-year extension of the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF), which will run until 31 December 2025. The UNDAF extension is due to current conditions in the country, which prevent the development of a new United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF). Food and nutrition insecurity have escalated in the Sudan since conflict erupted in April 2023. This revision adjusts WFP operations in order to increase the scale of assistance, expand the choice of transfer modalities, strengthen supply chain activities and reinforce efforts to secure humanitarian access.
2. **Democratic Republic of the Congo CSP (2021–2024) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 731,474 and the overall budget by USD 1,538 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP by one year, until 31 December 2025. To address escalating needs, the revision also increases the duration of unconditional resource transfer programmes from three to six months and raises the value of the cash-based transfers (CBTs) distributed to beneficiaries from USD 0.5 to USD 0.7 per person per day. To facilitate early recovery in crisis-affected areas, WFP plans to reintroduce an in-kind food assistance component to its resilience-strengthening activities. WFP will present a “third-generation” CSP for 2026–2029 for the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the Board’s second regular session in November 2025.¹ The submission of this new CSP was postponed by one year owing to the ongoing emergency, which has been exacerbated by the uncertain political environment.

¹ This will be in line with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2025–2029.

3. **Mali CSP (2020–2024) revision 7** increases the number of beneficiaries by 246,100 and the overall budget by USD 465.5 million. It covers a 24-month extension of the CSP, until 31 December 2026. The extension will allow WFP to align its activities in Mali with the UNSDCF and national priorities through a new CSP. The Government of Mali has approved a one-year extension of the UNSDCF for 2020–2024 to align it with national priorities. WFP will continue to prioritize the provision of emergency food assistance for the people most severely affected by food insecurity, mainly in the crisis-affected areas of Menaka, Gao, Timbuktu and Koro in northern and central parts of the country. To reduce overall humanitarian needs and support long-term development, WFP will continue to expand its resilience-strengthening support for vulnerable households. The objectives are to reduce humanitarian needs in buffer areas, increase the resilience of local communities, and strengthen the national food system by improving local food production.
4. **Niger CSP (2020–2024) revision 6** increases the number of beneficiaries by 1.3 million and the overall budget by USD 297.6 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP by 12 months, until December 2025, to allow for the preparation of a new CSP for 2026–2030. After seizing power in July 2023, the military-led transition Government of the Niger outlined a new national development strategy, which is enshrined in the resilience programme for national security (*Programme de resilience pour la sauvegarde de la Patrie*). The programme replaces the previous development plan and sets out the transition Government's socioeconomic priorities for 2025–2027. As of July 2024, the official programme document is still awaiting final validation by the transition Government. The current UNSDCF covers the period until the end of 2027.
5. **Malawi CSP (2024–2028) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 1.4 million and the overall budget by USD 186 million. This revision responds to the humanitarian crisis provoked by dry spells and flooding induced by El Niño, which have devastated crops and food production. On 23 March 2024, President Chakwera declared a state of disaster in 23 districts of Malawi. The crisis has been compounded by past climate disasters, including Tropical Storm Ana in 2022 and Cyclone Freddy in 2023, which depleted food reserves and led to a cereal deficit of 580,000 mt, creating the threat of an early and severe lean season in 2024/2025. Nutrition insecurity is rising, with growing cases of malnutrition among children, and food insecurity could increase school drop-out rates and reduce farmers' ability to contribute to school meal programmes. Regional maize shortages and import delays also add to the urgent need for coordinated efforts to address the escalating crisis.
6. **Zambia CSP (2023–2028) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 1.1 million and the overall budget by USD 68 million. Weather patterns produced by El Niño have resulted in drought in Zambia, creating an urgent humanitarian situation affecting 74 percent of the total population. About 6.6 million people in 84 districts are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. This revision enables WFP to respond to the crisis, which exceeds the scope of the first revision of the CSP.

Revisions and budget increases or decreases approved by the Executive Board

7. **Togo CSP (2022–2026) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 466,332 and the overall budget by USD 78.2 million. This revision scales up activities under CSP outcomes 1, 2 and 3 in order to address the acute humanitarian needs arising from the spillover effects of the conflict in the Sahel. Since 2022, growing insecurity, the arrival of nearly 38,000 refugees and the internal displacement of 32,000 people have intensified competition for scarce resources, exacerbating acute food insecurity, which affects more than 420,000 people in Togo. Malnutrition rates among children remain concerning, and access restrictions in 2023 delayed the delivery of critical food assistance. Although a

Government-led resilience programme addresses long-term socioeconomic needs, it lacks the capacity to meet urgent humanitarian demands.

8. **Sierra Leone CSP (2020–2024) revision 5** reduces the number of beneficiaries by 663,837 and increases the overall budget by USD 44.3 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP by one year, until 31 December 2025, enabling WFP to align the next CSP with the UNSDCF for 2025–2030. It also addresses sustained high levels of food insecurity and the economic impacts of the global cost-of-living crisis and longer-term macroeconomic decline. The budget revision will enable the country office to adjust operations, also taking into consideration the additional funding received for the school meal programme.

Revisions and budget increases or decreases approved by the Executive Director

9. **Yemen ICSP (2023–2025) revision 1** reduces the number of beneficiaries by 3.4 million and the overall budget by USD 2,908 million. Although food and nutrition insecurity in Yemen continue to increase, WFP operations in the country are facing severe funding shortfalls. This revision therefore introduces several adjustments to better align operations under the ICSP with likely funding levels, as part of a WFP-wide shift to a more realistic budgeting approach. WFP is engaging with the authorities in Sana'a on implementing a retargeting exercise aimed at prioritizing the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable people within targeted populations. Funding constraints are also affecting malnutrition prevention activities, so this revision reduces the number of planned beneficiaries of those activities.
10. **South Sudan CSP (2023–2025) revision 1** increases the number of beneficiaries by 478,485 and reduces the overall budget by USD 637.8 million. This revision reflects the operational changes made to the CSP budget and beneficiary caseload for 2024 and 2025 in response to escalating humanitarian needs and dwindling resources, which resulted in WFP taking the difficult decision to further revise its planned assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable people from within the populations initially targeted. Under this revision, WFP will provide life-saving assistance to 478,485 people recently affected by conflict related to the crisis in the Sudan, bringing the total number of people assisted throughout the duration of the CSP to 7.6 million people. At the same time, the revision introduces a reduction of 1,880,000 in the number of planned beneficiaries of general food assistance in 2024 and 2025.
11. **Somalia CSP (2022–2025) revision 3** increases the number of beneficiaries by 647,862 and reduces the overall budget by USD 532.4 million. While the humanitarian situation in Somalia remains critical, the level of humanitarian needs and a reduced funding forecast have led WFP to adjust its targets for life-saving interventions, following the country office's strategy of prioritizing assistance for the most vulnerable people within targeted groups.
12. **Congo CSP (2019–2024) revision 4** increases the number of beneficiaries by 214,113 and the overall budget by USD 93.2 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP by two years, until December 2026, to ensure continued alignment with the national development plan for 2022–2026 and the UNDAF for 2020–2026. The planned adjustments respond to changes in the operational environment and are guided by evidence from evaluations, reviews, assessments, monitoring, internal and external consultations, and corporate priorities. The Congo faces rising humanitarian needs owing to the arrival of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Around 65 percent of asylum-seeking households are food-insecure, and recurrent floods have affected more than 336,000 people since late 2023. WFP is scaling up its support through the provision of food assistance, capacity strengthening for national response systems, and school meal programmes, while addressing logistics challenges in hard-to-reach areas such as Likouala, where 57 percent of the refugees in the country reside. This revision will allow enhanced

coordination, emergency preparedness and capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers and institutions, which is critical in sustaining these efforts.

13. **Bangladesh CSP (2022–2026) revision 1** increases the number of beneficiaries by 195,000 and reduces the overall budget by USD 63.7 million. This revision introduces three main changes. It presents updated planning figures based on current assessments and response plans, including for Bhasan Char. It also reorganizes the programme components of the CSP and formalizes budget reductions, such as those resulting from the closure of services. The changes reflect evolving needs and respond to requests from the Government by expanding support for urban social safety nets, which currently cover only 11 percent of urban slum dwellers compared with 30 percent of the inhabitants of rural areas, and providing technical assistance to enhance the Government's capacity to manage and scale up the national school meal programme, particularly in Cox's Bazar. The revision consolidates resilience-strengthening efforts under a single CSP outcome for a more integrated approach. It also formalizes the discontinuation of completed projects, such as the site maintenance and engineering project, and services that have been phased out, such as logistics and emergency telecommunications services, reflecting improvements in local capacity and the implementation of a transition strategy.
14. **Rwanda CSP (2019–2024) revision 5** increases the number of beneficiaries by 600 and the overall budget by USD 8 million. This revision extends the duration of the current CSP by two months, until February 2025, to ensure alignment with the timelines of the UNSDCF for 2025–2029 and the second national strategy for transformation, which covers the period from 2024 to 2029. A new CSP will be submitted for approval at the Board's 2025 first regular session, with implementation expected to start on 1 March 2025.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

15. **Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ICSP (2023–2025) revision 1** increases the number of beneficiaries by 95,661 and decreases the overall budget by USD 114 million. This revision aligns the ICSP more closely with WFP's current operational framework in terms of activities, beneficiaries, budget requirements and available resources. Although the budget has decreased to reflect a reduction in needs, the overall number of beneficiaries has increased, mainly because of the increase in the number of primary schoolchildren covered by school meals activities. Associated costs have also been adjusted in accordance with the country office's implementation rates.
16. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea ICSP (2019–2025) revision 4** increases the number of beneficiaries by 803,134 and the overall budget by USD 37.3 million. This revision extends the duration of the ICSP until 31 December 2025, aligning WFP's strategic planning timeline with the United Nations strategic framework while also enabling the organization to remain ready to resume operations promptly and efficiently once international staff return to the country and food security can be assessed. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea closed its borders to goods and people in February 2020 as part of the nation's strategy for preventing the spread of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The last international personnel of WFP and the United Nations left the country in March 2021, and there has been no distribution of WFP assistance since. The revision extends the 2024 needs-based plan into 2025, with minor changes to account for prevailing commodity prices and shipping costs. It includes an increase in the funding allocated to monitoring activities, in accordance with the changes in WFP's assurance standards since the last budget revision.
17. **Cuba CSP (2021–2024) revision 4** increases the number of beneficiaries by 245,930 and the overall budget by USD 36.9 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP for one year, until 31 December 2025, in line with the one-year extension of the UNSDCF. The revision will also allow WFP to formulate the next CSP in line with the national development framework and the UNSDCF for 2026–2030. In light of the complex economic situation, the

Government has requested WFP's support in mobilizing resources to address increased needs. Owing to the cumulative effects of the partial implementation of economic reforms, and the enduring impact of Hurricane Ian in September 2022, Cuba is experiencing the worst economic recession of the last three decades.

18. **Lebanon CSP (2023–2025) revision 2** maintains the number of beneficiaries and increases the overall budget by USD 31.9 million. In response to the escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, this revision adds two new service provision activities under CSP outcome 5: one for the emergency telecommunications cluster and another for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service. It also makes operational adjustments that scale up the logistics and food security clusters and capacity strengthening efforts in social protection. The escalation of hostilities in Lebanon in September 2024 has destroyed infrastructure and supply chains, displaced an estimated 1.3 million people and severely exacerbated food insecurity. Damage to essential transportation and information technology and telecommunications infrastructure is disrupting regular operations and posing significant challenges to the humanitarian response.
19. **State of Palestine CSP (2023–2028) revision 3** maintains the number of beneficiaries and increases the overall budget by USD 30 million. This revision increases the budget for activity 5 of the CSP – related to the logistics cluster – so as to enable WFP to provide enhanced logistics support for humanitarian actors operating in Gaza. Given the ongoing hostilities in Gaza and the access constraints that continue to face WFP and other actors providing humanitarian assistance, the logistics cluster has had to adapt and scale up its activities to meet evolving needs, including by establishing an additional humanitarian corridor through Cyprus. Because of the difficult operating conditions, the delivery of humanitarian aid into and through the territory requires additional equipment, tools and capacity to reach the most vulnerable people with life-saving assistance.
20. **Côte d'Ivoire CSP (2019–2025) revision 3** increases the number of beneficiaries by 209,031 and the overall budget by USD 30.3 million. This revision reflects adjustments made in response to the arrival of increasing numbers of refugees and asylum seekers due to the security situation in Burkina Faso and takes into account recent contributions that enable the country office to extend the coverage of its activities. It also reflects an increase in the number of children receiving school meals, which is a result of both increased enrolment rates in schools and new opportunities for funding to support the expansion of school meal programmes.
21. **Djibouti CSP (2020–2025) revision 3** decreases the number of beneficiaries by 78,111 and increases the overall budget by USD 27.7 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP for one year, until December 2025, to accommodate the preparation of a new CSP for 2026–2030, which will be aligned with the national development plan for 2025–2030 and the UNSDCF for 2025–2030. It will also give the country office more time to engage in the development of the national development plan and the UNSDCF, prior to the formulation of the new CSP.
22. **Mozambique CSP (2022–2026) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 356,352 and the overall budget by USD 19 million. This revision aims to increase programme implementation in order to address the continued rise in food insecurity and malnutrition caused by drought and conflict. It introduces adjustments to activities under CSP outcomes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, including the provision of services to partners. Mozambique faces critical food and nutrition insecurity, with 37 percent of children under 5 being stunted and 63 percent anaemic. These challenges are exacerbated by conflict, population displacement, high food costs and reduced dietary diversity, particularly in the regions of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa. Recurrent natural disasters, including cyclones and El Niño-induced drought, have sharply increased the number of severely food-insecure people to 773,281 during the lean season.

23. **Lao People's Democratic Republic CSP (2022–2026) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 251,679 and the overall budget by USD 14.8 million. This revision addresses persistent needs driven by an unfavourable economic environment in the country and responds to requests for WFP to deliver common services to the Government and other stakeholders. In view of the situation, there is strong donor support for activities under all CSP outcomes.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

24. **Iraq CSP (2020–2024) revision 5** decreases the number of beneficiaries by 167,400 and the overall budget by USD 32.6 million. This revision extends the duration of the CSP by two months, until February 2025, to ensure full alignment with the new UNSDCF. A new CSP will be presented for the Board's approval at its 2025 first regular session. The revision also adjusts beneficiary numbers and transfer values.
25. **United Republic of Tanzania CSP (2022–2027) revision 3** increases the number of beneficiaries by 255,620 and the overall budget by USD 13.6 million. This revision follows the receipt of new multi-year contributions for adaptive social protection interventions, anticipatory action and a new project promoting clean energy for cooking. The revision also consolidates all interventions supporting smallholder farmers' access to markets under one CSP outcome.
26. **Kyrgyz Republic CSP (2023–2027) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 183,850 and the overall budget by USD 10.1 million. This revision adjusts operational plans for the remainder of the CSP period, in line with conditions in the country, which remain fragile despite growth in gross domestic product. The prevalence of poverty is 30 percent – still 10 percentage points higher than in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional 10 percent of the population is at risk of falling into poverty. Social vulnerability is exacerbated by increased environmental risks, natural resource degradation and increasingly frequent small and medium-scale disasters, which caused 30 percent more material damage in 2024 than in 2023.
27. **Peru CSP (2023–2026) revision 1** reduces the number of beneficiaries by 17,021 and increases the overall budget by USD 9.2 million. Under outcome 1 of the CSP, the country office has been providing cash-based assistance to migrants who are in transit or settled, calculating the transfer value through a minimum expenditure basket exercise conducted by the cash-based intervention working group of the Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela. Although needs are rising, the increase in the transfer value required to cover the minimum expenditure basket coupled with limited financial resources are forcing WFP to decrease the number of people assisted throughout the remaining implementation period of the CSP, targeting its assistance more precisely. This revision therefore increases the CBT value and reduces the number of beneficiaries under CSP outcome 1, activity 1.
28. **Algeria ICSP (2019–2025) revision 4** maintains the number of beneficiaries, increases the overall budget by USD 7.4 million and extends the ICSP by two months. This revision adds a CBT component under activities 1, on general food assistance, and 2, on school meals, and makes several other operational adjustments. In September 2024, heavy rainfall and flooding in the Dakhla camp damaged infrastructure and homes, affecting 538 households and highlighting the need to strengthen local emergency preparedness. The nutrition status of people in the camps is deteriorating, with 78 percent of the population being food-insecure or at risk of food insecurity, and global acute malnutrition rates of 10.7 percent. To address these challenges, enhanced social and behaviour change approaches will promote healthy diets and better food utilization. In addition, improving the nutritional adequacy and variety of school meals will help to meet the specific needs of school-aged children and align school meals with community preferences.

29. **Islamic Republic of Iran ICSP (2023–2025) revision 1** reduces the number of beneficiaries by 8,286 and increases the overall budget by USD 5.8 million. In line with the UNSDCF for 2023–2027, this revision extends the ICSP by 24 months, until the end of December 2027. Responding to changing circumstances, the revision makes several operational adjustments to the ICSP. Although the overall budget increases, there is one specific budget drop due to the suspension of plans to establish two refugee settlements, for which WFP planned to provide support, and a devaluation of the Iranian Rial, which resulted in cost savings for WFP operations.
30. **Timor-Leste CSP (2023–2025) revision 3** increases the number of beneficiaries by 40 and the overall budget by USD 3.8 million. This revision accommodates new funding for activities under CSP outcomes 2 and 4, and a modest increase in direct support costs. WFP will receive multi-year funding to support the Government in a joint home-grown school feeding project, which WFP will lead, with inclusion and nutrition components implemented by the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund respectively. In addition, the Government has provided WFP with an allocation of USD 700,000 from the national budget to provide on-demand services for the procurement of specialized nutritious foods for a critical health and nutrition intervention.
31. **Myanmar ICSP (2024–2025) revision 1** maintains the number of beneficiaries and increases the overall budget by USD 2.2 million. Owing to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Myanmar, WFP has been called on to provide ad hoc logistics support for humanitarian partners and organizations in the country. The revision adjusts the CSP to reflect this work.
32. **Armenia CSP (2019–2025) revision 6** reduces the number of beneficiaries by 12,317 and increases the overall budget by USD 1.2 million. This revision covers the addition of milk to WFP's school meal food basket, reduces beneficiary numbers in response to the evolving situation in the country, and makes technical adjustments to the budget. To promote healthy nutrition among schoolchildren, in 2023–2024 WFP successfully piloted the "Milk to School" programme which, at the Government's request, it will scale up during the 2024/2025 school year. In addition, in response to the increasing food and nutrition needs of refugees and host communities resulting from the 2023 conflict and the rising costs of preparing for winter WFP will expand the provision of assistance under its emergency response and social protection activities so as to support more refugees and crisis-affected host communities in 2024.
33. **Nepal CSP (2024–2028) revision 1** increases the number of beneficiaries by 79,760 and the overall budget by USD 1.1 million. This revision reflects the need for WFP to scale up its response to meet increased humanitarian needs following the November 2023 earthquake in Karnali Province, which affected 250,000 people and caused significant damage to infrastructure. WFP's initial relief efforts and resources have been insufficient to assist all affected households.
34. **El Salvador CSP (2022–2027) revision 3** increases the number of beneficiaries by 1.9 million and the overall budget by USD 419,404. This revision expands WFP's technical assistance for the national school feeding and health programme, building on the success of CSP activity 9, which introduced the environmentally friendly "kitchen-in-a-box" initiative in 2023. It also covers adjustments to the budgets for activities 3, 4 and 5 under CSP outcomes 3 and 4.

35. **Eswatini CSP (2020–2025) revision 5** maintains the number of beneficiaries and increases the overall budget by USD 244,395. The country office will continue to implement the home-grown school feeding pilot project to support schoolchildren until December 2024. This revision will cover the addition of a voucher modality to activity 3 under CSP outcome 3, enabling schools to procure vegetables and eggs to complement the existing home-grown school feeding basket.
36. **Tunisia CSP (2022-2025) revision 2** increases the number of beneficiaries by 600 and the overall budget by USD 300,232. In response to needs identified during community-based participatory planning sessions, and in accordance with plans under the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Empowerment of Rural Women, this revision introduces CBTs to complement the planned asset creation and training activities under activity 1, on assistance for smallholder farmers. This will enable participants to generate income while contributing to the rehabilitation of their community assets and will allow them to accrue new skills that will strengthen their resilience and income generation potential.
37. **Honduras CSP (2023–2027) revision 1** maintains the number of beneficiaries and the overall budget. This revision is classified as technical and non-crisis-related and does not require an increase or decrease in the CSP budget for 2023–2027. The primary purpose of the revision is to increase the scope of WFP’s work under activity 9 and to reallocate the budget for the analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities under all CSP outcomes, outputs and activities, ensuring alignment with the latest corporate guidance. This revision does not introduce new CSP outcomes or responses to emergencies.

Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
ICSP	country strategic plan
UNDAF	United Nations development assistance framework
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework