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Operational matters

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 jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO (1 January–30 June 2021)

1. During the informal consultations leading up to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board, WFP committed to regularly informing the Board of revisions and corresponding budget increases in respect of country strategic plans (CSPs) and interim country strategic plans (ICSPs) approved by the Executive Director under the authority delegated to him by the Executive Board, including revisions and increases approved by the Executive Director jointly with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).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 or emergency-related revision of a CSP, ICSP or transitional ICSP (T-ICSP), with the joint approval of the Director-General of FAO in any case in which the corresponding budget increase exceeds USD 50 million;
 - b) upward revision of one or more individual strategic outcomes of a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP with a resilience building or root causes focus area, provided that the total amount of the corresponding budget increase does not exceed 25 percent of the plan's most

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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- recent Board-approved value or, in the absence of such a value for T-ICSPs, the initial value approved by the Executive Director, or USD 150 million;
- c) revision of non-emergency components of a T-ICSP following a limited emergency operation;
 - d) revision of a CSP, ICSP or strategic outcome funded entirely by the host country;
 - e) addition to a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP of a strategic outcome funded entirely by a host country that has not requested the Board to approve the strategic outcome; and
 - f) revisions related to service provision activities.
3. This report covers revisions and budget increases in respect of CSPs, ICSPs and T-ICSPs approved between 1 January and 30 June 2021, as summarized below and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, a total of 30 revisions and budget increases were approved. Seven were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, five under the authority of the Executive Director, seven under authority delegated by the Executive Director to regional directors and eleven under authority delegated by the Executive Director to country directors. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 3.18 billion.

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

5. **Nigeria CSP (2019–2022) revision 2** responds to a worsening food security and nutrition situation driven by the continued intensification of conflict in northeast Nigeria and the impact of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The October 2020 cadre harmonisé results indicated that 3.4 million people in northeast Nigeria would be food- and nutrition-insecure during the post-harvest period of October to December 2020, which marks an increase of 27 percent compared to the same period in 2019. These numbers were projected to increase to 4.7 million people during the lean season from June to August 2021. In response, this revision aims to scale up emergency assistance through food distributions and cash-based transfers to highly vulnerable populations across priority locations in the northwest and south of the country; increase the scope of nutrition support for children and pregnant and lactating women; expand capacity strengthening and policy support efforts; and introduce an on-demand service provision component to strengthen the humanitarian response. Overall, the revision supports an additional 1,047,910 beneficiaries, bringing the revised total to 2,243,187, at a cost of USD 665 million.
6. **Uganda CSP (2018–2025) revision 6** extends the ongoing operation through to the end of 2025 and makes design adjustments to align with the cycle of the third national development plan and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF). WFP recently undertook an efficiency and restructuring exercise to adjust its footprint and improve programme delivery to those receiving assistance. The findings, factored into this revision, paved the way for a scale-up of cash-based transfer operations, capacity strengthening and nutrition-sensitive programming, along with a series of targeted improvements in the country office's organizational design to enhance efficiency gains and increase impact. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 432,758, bringing the total to 3,120,449, at a cost of USD 539 million.
7. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2023) revision 6** addresses a deteriorating humanitarian situation that has been exacerbated by an intensification of attacks by non-State armed groups in the border area between Mali, the Niger and Burkina Faso. Conflict, climate change and the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 are the main drivers of the growing food insecurity in Burkina Faso, with around 3.3 million people classified as food-insecure. This revision seeks to significantly increase the number of crisis response beneficiaries through an integrated

package of assistance comprising food, cash-based transfers and specialized nutritious foods. Government capacity in social safety net programming and emergency preparedness and disaster risk response will be augmented through tailored technical assistance efforts. In addition, resilience building is to be pursued through asset creation, livelihood support and the provision of innovative agricultural technologies to vulnerable households and smallholder farmers, while humanitarian partners will benefit from a scale-up of WFP logistics and emergency telecommunication services. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,252,421, bringing the total to 4,702,801, at a cost of USD 291.6 million.

8. **Mozambique CSP (2017–2022) revision 7** aims to support food-insecure populations affected by the intensification of armed conflicts in Cabo Delgado, a protracted drought and severe agricultural losses as a result of unprecedented floods, cyclones and the COVID-19 pandemic. This revision also extends the operation by six months through June 2022 to allow the next CSP to align with the UNSDCF for 2022–2026. Across the country, the number of people facing acute food insecurity was expected to increase from 2.7 million between October and December 2020 to more than 2.9 million in April or May 2021. In view of the escalating needs, this revision aims to scale up assistance to conflict-affected internally displaced persons in northern Mozambique through a combination of cash-based transfers and food distributions; increase climate change adaptation efforts through insurance, climate services and forecast-based financing; provide cash-based transfers in urban settings to COVID-19-affected households; improve educational outcomes by providing fortified take-home rations in schools; and reduce post-harvest losses. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,487,018, bringing the total to 6,363,912, at a cost of USD 281.2 million.
9. **Haiti CSP (2019–2023) revision 6** allows WFP to respond to a worsening food security and nutrition situation that has been aggravated by various factors, including COVID-19. This follows protracted socioeconomic and political turmoil since September 2019 and successive below-average harvests. With parliamentary elections overdue and tensions rising over a constitutional referendum, the outlook is worrying. Between March and June 2021, 4.4 million people were projected to require food assistance, while 1.2 million were expected to experience severe hunger. This revision increases the level of life-saving assistance to highly food-insecure populations through food distributions and, where possible, cash-based transfers. WFP will also strengthen its asset creation and livelihood support activities and continue to provide humanitarian air services in 2021. These efforts will be operationalized across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in collaboration with partners to reduce the number of people facing severe hunger. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 827,000, bringing the total to 2,883,000, at a cost of USD 188.5 million.
10. **Zimbabwe CSP (2017–2021) revision 7** increases operational requirements due to a worrying food security situation that has been magnified by a third consecutive poor agricultural season, an ongoing economic crisis and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is estimated that 3.38 million people, 35 percent of the rural population, are food-insecure. Cereal production in 2020 was estimated at 1.2 million mt, 28 percent below regular output levels. This revision augments the number of urban beneficiaries through cash-based transfers and extends the duration of lean season assistance due to the changing agricultural season as a result of climate change. In rural areas WFP will increase food distributions, taking into account a macroeconomic situation characterized by unstable prices, high food inflation and liquidity challenges. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 345,000, bringing the total to 4,927,656, at a cost of USD 182.6 million.

11. **Syrian Arab Republic ICSP (2019–2021) revision 4** reflects a worsening humanitarian situation across the country leading to increased vulnerability. Food insecurity rose to unprecedented levels across all the governorates of the country in 2020. It is estimated that 12.4 million people (60 percent of the population) are food-insecure, an increase of 57 percent from 2019. Food insecurity, fuelled by conflict and mass population displacement, was further aggravated by the impacts of the financial crisis in Lebanon and the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to continued livelihood erosion. In addition, the national prevalence of chronic malnutrition stood at 12.6 percent in 2019 (SMART³ survey), peaking at 22 percent in some governorates. This revision increases support for refugees living in camps and severely food-insecure households through food distributions and for children age 6–23 months via the provision of specialized nutritious foods. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 3,384,250, bringing the total to 11,270,750, at a cost of USD 109.6 million.

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

12. **The Sudan CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** makes programmatic adjustments to the CSP in order to help build a national social protection system under the Government's family support programme. WFP will gradually increase its support for the programme to reach 600,000 households by mid-2021 through cash-based transfers. WFP also provides technical assistance for the programme, including by creating a digitized and accountable cash delivery system and related payment processes; establishing a complaint and feedback mechanism to ensure accountability to recipients and improve programme delivery; and providing on-the-job training and capacity building to Government staff engaged in the project. In addition, this revision incorporates supply chain efforts to strengthen local food systems through the refurbishing of silos to enhance the sorghum value chain; the rehabilitation of three sections of the country's railway system; the long-term lease of two locomotives to significantly reduce food transport costs; and the improvement of the Sudanese food quality control system for agricultural products. The total cost of the revision is USD 352.3 million.
13. **Ethiopia CSP (2020–2025) revision 2** aims to support the Government in addressing the immediate needs of people facing rising food insecurity. The number of people in need of food assistance in Ethiopia is expected to increase in 2021 due to various factors such as drought (La Niña), floods, desert locust infestations and the ongoing crisis in Tigray, which has led to widespread displacement. The Government will not be able to cover its net wheat requirements through its procurement channels, and WFP has been approached to facilitate the procurement of wheat and deliver consignments to various destinations. The wheat is planned to be used for distribution in the areas where the Government implements its relief response under the humanitarian response plan and a productive safety net programme. This revision increases the budget of the CSP to procure 600,000 mt of wheat, which will be managed with the Government on the basis of full cost recovery. The total cost of the revision is USD 270.0 million.
14. **United Republic of Tanzania CSP (2017–2022) revision 6** extends operations by 12 months to continue life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations and to align the next CSP with the new UNSDCF, which is due to start on 1 July 2022. The number of refugees is expected to gradually decline across the country thanks to a voluntary repatriation process, which in turn translates into a downward revision of the number of CSP beneficiaries. Due to limited market access, the revision aims to support refugees through food distributions, while cash-based transfers are to be delivered to vulnerable urban households affected by

³ SMART stands for "standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions".

economic hardship resulting from COVID-19. Distribution of specialized nutritious foods and micronutrient powders will continue under the nutrition programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, for the prevention of stunting and for micronutrient deficiencies. The revision reduces the number of beneficiaries by 299,030, for a total of 508,828, at a cost of USD 64.0 million.

15. **Nepal CSP (2019–2023) revision 3** allows WFP to respond to increased needs triggered by a deteriorating food security and nutrition situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. A September 2020 mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping exercise confirmed the significant impact of the pandemic on people's lives and livelihoods. Eleven percent of surveyed households reported job losses, while 31 percent had suffered reductions in income, most prevalent among wage labourers and migrant workers. A fifth of all surveyed households reported inadequate food consumption, and 43 percent of children age 6–23 months continued to experience poor dietary diversity. Based on these findings, WFP increased its food and cash-based assistance for pandemic-affected households and increased technical support for emergency preparedness and logistics cluster coordination. This revision also entails increased support for the Government's mother and child health and nutrition programme, the national school meals programme and local food fortification efforts. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 280,793, bringing the total to 1,633,327, at a cost of USD 15.0 million.
16. **Cuba ICSP (2020–2021) revision 4** responds to an increase in poverty and food insecurity triggered by climatic events and COVID-19. Through the revision WFP will strengthen support for nutritionally vulnerable groups with the distribution of milk and Super Cereal to pandemic-affected beneficiaries in community canteens. In view of the increased severity of the hurricane season, pre-positioned food stocks are to be replenished to ensure a timely response, while capacity strengthening on disaster and climate risk management will be provided for government entities. WFP also aims to reinforce local food systems to broaden the supply of diverse and high-quality food for the social safety nets programme. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,323, bringing the total to 999,707, at a cost of USD 3.7 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

17. **Iraq CSP (2020–2024) revision 2** addresses the significant impact of COVID-19, which has increased vulnerability and poverty for millions of people across the country. While precautionary measures such as lockdowns and mobility restrictions were essential, they led to extensive losses in livelihoods, which in turn eroded households' ability to meet basic needs. A significant drop in global oil prices also affected the Government's revenues and its ability to support social safety net programmes. Currently, 2.3 million Iraqis require food and livelihood assistance, with people living in camps being the most severely affected. The revision aims to increase support in the form of family food rations to internally displaced persons and refugees; provide cash-based transfers to vulnerable Iraqis affected by pandemic-related restrictions; deliver livelihood assistance in urban areas; and resume the school feeding programme, which was suspended following the closure of schools. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 611,804, bringing the total to 1,700,574, at a cost of USD 49.3 million.
18. **Nicaragua CSP (2019–2023) revision 1** increases support to vulnerable populations affected by extreme climate shocks, including hurricanes and drought, which have been further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The severity and quick succession of hurricanes Eta and Iota caused extensive damage to infrastructure and productive assets and to the agriculture sector across 26 municipalities, threatening the food and nutrition security of affected populations as well as their ability to recover in the coming months. The pandemic has triggered significant socioeconomic repercussions associated with reduced trade, paralysed tourism and contraction in key economic sectors,

including commerce and exports. This revision seeks to scale up food distributions and livelihood support for hurricane-affected populations; increase school feeding coverage in the Dry Corridor; and distribute specialized nutritious products to vulnerable children age 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. To mitigate the impact of natural shocks, WFP will strengthen humanitarian logistics coordination and provide technical assistance to the national system for disaster prevention, mitigation and response. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 202,000, bringing the total to 624,000, at a cost of USD 31.3 million.

19. **State of Palestine CSP (2018–2022) revision 6** aims to address emergency needs stemming from protracted instability, civil unrest, trade restrictions and the onset of COVID-19, which has resulted in a loss of livelihoods and a corresponding increase in food insecurity. The latest humanitarian response plan estimates that 2 million Palestinians are food-insecure and will require support in maintaining their farming, herding and fishing livelihoods in 2021. The revision entails the provision of cash-based transfers, food distributions and social and behaviour change communication initiatives for highly food-insecure and pandemic-affected households. As part of resilience-building efforts, WFP and partners will focus on female-headed households and work on building the skills and capacity of women with special needs through training related to agriculture and food processing. To enhance the quality of cash programming, partners will also benefit from the establishment of a dedicated cash delivery platform. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 9,170, bringing the total to 435,170, at a cost of USD 27.6 million.
20. **Honduras CSP (2018–2022) revision 5** is intended to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable populations that have endured a deterioration in their food security following hurricanes Eta and Iota. As many as 2.9 million people have been affected by these extreme climatic events in Honduras. This has compounded the dire impact of the COVID-19-driven recession and increased the potential for the January 2021 harvest to spoil, potentially increasing the number of people suffering from severe food insecurity to 2.3 million. In response the revision aims to increase the level of assistance to shock-affected populations through a combination of cash-based transfers and commodity and value vouchers. Capacity strengthening to bolster the emergency preparedness and response capacity of relevant government entities will also be expanded, while WFP service provision for on-demand services is expected to be provided to government and humanitarian partners to cater to essential needs, covering food and non-food items. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 383,000, bringing the total to 2,638,493, at a cost of USD 24.8 million.
21. **Cuba ICSP (2020–2021) revision 3** serves to bridge a four-month period (March–June 2021) to enable the continuation of activities in Cuba ahead of CSP implementation, which is due to start in July 2021 instead of March, as originally planned. The revision does not include any change in the strategy of the ICSP, nor does it introduce any change to the transfer modalities. The total cost of the revision is USD 2.9 million.
22. **Caribbean interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2021) revision 2** aims to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food-insecure and vulnerable populations and to strengthen preparedness and response mechanisms of national governments to enable them to better withstand climate shocks across the Caribbean region. The revision continues to reinforce efforts of national governments to combat the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, with an emphasis on partnerships and the leveraging of WFP resources to achieve long-term systemic change. It continues to embrace the provision of technical assistance to the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and to strengthen the pre-positioning of food kits ahead of the onset of the hurricane season. The total cost of the revision is USD 2.0 million.

23. **Tunisia CSP (2018–2021) revision 3** shortens the duration of the CSP by 12 months to ensure optimal alignment of the next CSP with the UNSDCF cycle while also increasing support for the national social protection system, which has faced increased demand in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the results of a July 2020 mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping exercise, the revision enhances safety net support by introducing a pilot commodity voucher project for vulnerable pandemic-affected individuals. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 7,500, bringing the total to 10,185, at a cost of USD 64,594.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

24. **Myanmar CSP (2018–2022) revision 6** seeks to prevent further deterioration in the food security situation caused by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and a worrying security situation resulting from a coup d'état on 1 February 2021. Rising food and fuel prices have been observed as the current political unrest is beginning to affect supply chains and markets. The rising food and fuel prices are compounded by the near paralysis of the banking sector, slowdowns in remittances and widespread cash shortages. In response the revision is intended to significantly strengthen Government and partner efforts by establishing a common platform for on-demand cash-based transfer services to help households meet their basic needs. The total cost of the revision is USD 9.9 million.
25. **Nicaragua CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** responds to a complex environment triggered by a series of extreme climatic events, the COVID-19 pandemic, frequent poverty and rising food insecurity. Hurricanes Eta and Iota made landfall in Nicaragua in November 2020, causing catastrophic damage to infrastructure and productive assets, as well as loss of life. In parallel, the Dry Corridor in the Pacific region continues to be affected by drought and erratic rainfall that negatively affect rural populations who rely on agricultural production for their access to food. Furthermore, due to the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, people's access to remittances, an important source of income for poor households, has decreased. As a result, the revision aims to support hurricane-affected populations through the distribution of agricultural inputs, including seeds, tubers and farm animals, so that beneficiaries can prepare for the forthcoming harvest; provide new peri-urban and low-income households in the Dry Corridor with vegetable gardens, eco-stoves and water harvesting and filtering systems to improve safe food consumption and reduce wood utilization; and provide for rehabilitation work in target schools. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 3,000, bringing the total to 627,000, at a cost of USD 9.8 million.
26. **Malawi CSP (2019–2023) revision 2** addresses the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and natural shocks by strengthening government and partner capacity to respond to the pandemic. As humanitarian organizations scale up activities to support the Government response, the augmentation of logistics and supply chain services is critical to fill gaps to ensure that assistance reaches affected communities. The revision will provide storage facilities for food and non-food commodities, including shelter equipment and personal protective equipment for government, United Nations and non-governmental organization healthcare workers. Passenger services will be provided to the humanitarian community to facilitate access to areas that have been cut off by flood water, including in locations where water levels are expected to remain high. In response to a Government request, national testing capacity will be enhanced by deploying shipping container labs at major border posts, while mobile storage units are to be provided for health screening, isolation and treatment purposes in high-risk districts. The total cost of the revision is USD 8.7 million.
27. **Armenia CSP (2019–2024) revision 2** responds to increased needs stemming from the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to the conflict, it was estimated that up to 700,000 Armenians were living below the poverty line, and the

pandemic has only exacerbated that situation. In partnership with the Government, WFP will coordinate vulnerability assessments to confirm the food security status of spontaneous arrivals and host populations. The revision will also support these population groups through cash-based transfers to prevent further deterioration of their food security status. WFP will also continue to provide on-demand service provision and technical support within the context of the COVID-19 response. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 74,000, bringing the total to 222,500, at a cost of USD 8.4 million.

28. **Cambodia CSP (2019–2023) revision 4** aims to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and natural shocks that have disrupted livelihoods and led to a sharp decline in or cessation of economic activity. In October 2020, widespread floods affected approximately 175,000 households, compounding the economic impact of COVID-19, particularly for poor households with limited resilience. At the same time, the frequent occurrence of tropical storms, floods and other climate-related hazards such as drought, combined with new shocks linked to the pandemic, has highlighted the importance of emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation. This revision assists an increased number of pandemic and flood-affected people through cash-based transfers and supports the development of subnational planning and infrastructure to support flood recovery and disaster risk reduction in flood-affected communities. National capacity will also be augmented thanks to disaster risk reduction work, including expanded research, assessment, hazard monitoring and information system integration. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 123,625, bringing the total to 671,447, at a cost of USD 7.9 million.
29. **Lesotho CSP (2019–2024) revision 2** responds to a deteriorating food security situation that has been aggravated by general economic decline, drought, below-average cereal production, high food prices and the impact of COVID-19. This revision aims to continue the provision of emergency assistance through a combination of cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers for drought and pandemic-affected populations; scale up technical assistance to the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation in the design and implementation of nutrition-sensitive and community-led public works programmes; accommodate a new service provision arrangement for the procurement of non-food items on behalf of humanitarian partners; and support sound nutrition practices at the household level through social and behaviour change communication. The total cost of the revision is USD 7.0 million.
30. **Kyrgyzstan CSP (2018–2022) revision 5** aims to strengthen the food security of vulnerable populations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, rising food prices and natural hazards. The Kyrgyz Government estimates that 1 million people have lost their jobs and became part of the “new poor” due to pandemic-induced unemployment or through the loss of other income sources. As a landlocked country, Kyrgyzstan was hit hard by border closures and inflated food prices for imported goods. In early 2021, rising food prices have hampered access to food as prices for the main staples, including wheat and flour, have increased by 25–30 percent compared to pre-pandemic times. In addition, the country is highly exposed to a range of natural disasters such as earthquakes, avalanches, seasonal flooding and mudslides, resulting in significant human and financial losses. This revision intends to increase emergency assistance through a combination of cash-based transfers and food distributions to shock-affected populations while also scaling up asset creation and training support for individuals who have witnessed a significant erosion of their livelihoods. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 198,031, bringing the total to 932,936, at a cost of USD 6.8 million.
31. **Madagascar CSP (2019–2024) revision 1** responds to a deteriorating food security situation resulting from a series of adverse climatic events and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The worst drought in four decades has wiped out harvests and hampered people’s access

to food, with vulnerability projected to increase further in the second half of 2021. As at May 2021 it was estimated that 1.14 million people in southern Madagascar were facing acute food insecurity, including 14,000 who were critically food-insecure. Access of humanitarian personnel to affected areas continues to be hampered by poor road networks, and COVID-19 restrictions have significantly reduced the frequency of commercial flights and cargo shipments, delaying the arrival of humanitarian assistance. In order to strengthen the emergency response, the revision introduces a United Nations Humanitarian Air Service component to ensure the rapid deployment of humanitarian personnel to the most-affected regions in the south of the country, along with timely delivery of life-saving cargo to remote areas. The total cost of the project is USD 6.4 million.

32. **Latin America transitional interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2021) revision 2** strengthens school feeding efforts and service provision activities to mitigate the impact of food insecurity in vulnerable areas across the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This revision increases support for schoolchildren across target schools in the state of Falcón and augments the humanitarian response by providing logistics and food security coordination services to relevant partners. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 42,000, bringing the total to 258,666, at a cost of USD 6.1 million.
33. **Guinea ICSP (2019–2022) revision 2** addresses logistics constraints following an Ebola virus disease outbreak on 14 February 2021 in Gouécké, a rural community in the south-eastern region of N'Zérékoré. This is the first resurgence of the virus in the country since the 2013–2016 epidemic, which resulted in over 11,300 deaths across West Africa, the deadliest Ebola outbreak on record. As at 15 March 2021, 14 confirmed Ebola cases had been registered. Ebola is resurging while Guinea faces the direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic: by early March 2021, there had been over 16,000 confirmed cases and 91 hospital deaths, and the number of cases was rising as a second wave hit the country. The negative impact on food security, nutrition and livelihoods affects the most vulnerable, as more than half the population lives below the poverty line. This revision enhances the humanitarian response by introducing a United Nations Humanitarian Air Service operation to provide safe and reliable transport to the epicentre of the Ebola outbreak for immediate response teams. WFP will also provide supply chain services, including the setting up of storage facilities and the procurement of non-food items and essential materials. The total cost of the revision is USD 4.9 million.
34. **Kenya CSP (2018–2023) revision 5** reinforces WFP's on-demand service delivery and supply services until the end of the CSP for the Government and partners in an example of the "common back office" approach called for as part of United Nations development system reform. With over 60 United Nations entities present in Kenya, along with many international and local non-governmental organizations, the revision offers partners a range of services, including transport and procurement services, preferential shipping and transport rates, warehouse capacity in Mombasa and Nairobi and supply chain and market assessment knowledge across 11 locations to streamline operations and enhance cost efficiency. The revision also stipulates an upward adjustment of crop insurance beneficiaries to reflect 2021–2022 planning figures, with no implications for the country portfolio budget. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 68,000, bringing the total to 3,292,000, at a cost of USD 1.0 million.

ANNEX

APPROVED COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS, INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS AND TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2021					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Cost 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					
Nigeria	Country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	771 021 546	664 629 321	1 435 650 867
Uganda	Country strategic plan (2018–2025)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	1 265 814 889	538 851 796	1 804 666 685
Burkina Faso	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	437 110 159	291 599 313	728 709 472
Mozambique	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	805 876 566	281 191 035	1 087 067 601
Haiti	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	271 426 928	188 450 962	459 877 890
Zimbabwe	Country strategic plan (2017–2021)	Crisis response	646 700 952	182 596 775	829 297 727
Syrian Arab Republic	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2021)	Crisis response/ resilience building	2 969 830 945	109 641 639	3 079 472 585
Revisions and budget increases approved under the delegated authority of the Executive Director					
Sudan (the)	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	2 345 082 421	352 300 344	2 697 382 765
Ethiopia	Country strategic plan (2020–2025)	Crisis response	3 021 775 253	270 022 465	3 291 797 717
United Republic of Tanzania	Country strategic plan (2017–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	356 755 759	64 031 975	420 787 733

APPROVED COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS, INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS AND TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2021					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Cost of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Nepal	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Root causes/crisis response/resilience building	126 640 823	15 011 402	141 652 225
Cuba	Interim country strategic plan (2020–2021)	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	11 733 493	3 732 119	15 465 613
Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors					
Iraq	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Resilience building/ crisis response	472 549 177	49 311 162	521 860 339
Nicaragua	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	68 370 439	31 257 156	99 627 595
State of Palestine	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	290 891 931	27 633 408	318 525 339
Honduras	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	191 214 928	24 845 448	216 060 377
Cuba	Interim country strategic plan (2020–2021)	Crisis response/ resilience building	8 834 788	2 898 706	11 733 493
Caribbean	Interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2021)	Crisis response	26 026 728	2 047 172	28 073 900
Tunisia	Country strategic plan (2018–2021)	Root causes	4 843 272	64 594	4 907 865
Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors					
Myanmar	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response	427 604 172	9 939 795	437 543 967
Nicaragua	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	99 627 595	9 753 927	109 381 522

APPROVED COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS, INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS AND TRANSITIONAL INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLANS FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2021					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Cost of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Malawi	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	621 084 843	8 657 481	629 742 324
Armenia	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response	32 134 824	8 383 899	40 518 723
Cambodia	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	72 460 500	7 887 450	80 347 950
Lesotho	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response/ resilience building	111 302 203	7 027 731	118 329 934
Kyrgyzstan	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building	61 865 386	6 769 318	68 634 703
Madagascar	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response	297 424 041	6 356 981	303 781 022
Latin America	Transitional interim multi-country strategic plan (2020–2021)	Crisis response	40 933 296	6 082 191	47 015 486
Guinea	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2022)	Crisis response	56 487 435	4 878 338	61 365 773
Kenya	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response	1 093 320 922	1 041 395	1 094 362 317
Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 3.18 billion					

Acronyms

CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework