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	For information

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Revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans and corresponding budget increases approved by the Executive Director or by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO (1 July–31 December 2022)

1. During the informal consultations leading up to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board, WFP committed to regularly informing the Board of revisions and corresponding budget increases in respect of country strategic plans (CSPs) and interim country strategic plans (ICSPs) approved by the Executive Director under the authority delegated to him by the Executive Board, including revisions and increases approved by the Executive Director jointly with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).¹
2. In accordance with Board decisions, the Executive Director's delegated authority with regard to the approval of revisions covers:²
 - a) revision of any limited emergency operation (LEO) or emergency-related revision of a CSP, ICSP or transitional ICSP (T-ICSP), with the joint approval of the FAO Director-General in any case in which the corresponding budget increase exceeds USD 50 million;

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

² See "Decisions and recommendations of the second regular session of the Executive Board, 2017" (WFP/EB.2/2017/11, decision 2017/EB.2/2, para. vi), and *ibid.*, annex II.

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- b) upward revision of one or more individual strategic outcomes of a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP with a resilience or root cause focus area, provided that the total amount of the corresponding budget increase does not exceed 25 percent of the plan's most recent Board approved value or, in the absence of such a value for T-ICSPs, the initial value approved by the Executive Director, or USD 150 million;
 - c) revision of non-emergency components of a T-ICSP following a LEO;
 - d) revision of a CSP, ICSP or a strategic outcome funded entirely by the host country;
 - e) addition to a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP of a strategic outcome funded entirely by a host country that has not requested the Board to approve the strategic outcome; and
 - f) revisions related to service provision activities.
3. This report covers revisions and budget increases in respect of CSPs, ICSPs, interim multi-country strategic plans (IMCSPs), T-ICSPs and LEOs approved between 1 July and 31 December 2022, as summarized below and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, a total of 23 revisions were approved. Five were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, nine under authority delegated by the Executive Director to regional directors and nine under authority delegated by the Executive Director to country directors. The total cost of these revisions to WFP was USD 2.4 billion.

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

5. **Ukraine LEO (2022–2022) revision 4** extended the overall duration of the LEO to 10 months, until December 2022, in order to continue support for vulnerable people and communities and to allow time for the preparation of a successor programme. A baseline food security assessment conducted between March and April 2022 found that about one in three households in Ukraine were food insecure. Taking into consideration the number of people who have fled from Ukraine into neighbouring countries and beyond, current estimates point to a reduction in the overall population from 44 million to 37 million. In addition, a gap analysis carried out by the Cash Working Group in February 2022 suggested that targeted households were increasingly able to rely on their own resources to cover their basic needs. Based on the most recent assessments, the revision aimed to reduce the beneficiary caseload from crisis-affected populations, decrease food distributions and cash-based transfer amounts to meet 60 percent of household needs, and introduce an emergency pilot school feeding initiative. The revision decreased the number of beneficiaries by 288,850, bringing the total to 4,705,000 at a cost of USD 707.9 million.
6. **Democratic Republic of the Congo CSP (2021–2024) revision 1** addresses the impact of a worsening security situation that is increasing vulnerability across the country. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has witnessed an increase in instability in the east, resulting in repeated population displacements, increased humanitarian access challenges and rising levels of food insecurity. A November 2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicated that 27 million people in the country were experiencing high levels of food insecurity, citing instability and endemic poverty as the main drivers. Through this revision WFP seeks to scale up food distributions significantly to reach a greater number of highly food-insecure people affected by instability and to provide emergency school feeding in areas with elevated vulnerability levels. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will be expanded to cover more pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 3,335,742, bringing the total to 22,179,525 at a cost of USD 663.9 million.

7. **Myanmar CSP (2018–2023) revision 9** extends the operation in that country by 12 months to better respond to growing food security and nutrition needs among vulnerable households that have been affected by increased instability and socioeconomic shocks. Following the military takeover of February 2021, Myanmar's political landscape remains highly volatile, particularly in the northwest and southeast, with increasing tension between the Myanmar armed forces, ethnic armed organizations and the People's Defence Force. According to the World Bank, 40 percent of the population is living below the national poverty line, erasing nearly a decade of progress in poverty reduction. The revision aims to augment assistance for internally displaced persons and those recently affected by instability through a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers aimed at averting a further deterioration in beneficiaries' food security status. The scope of asset creation and livelihood activities in affected areas will be expanded, and collaboration with development partners on integrated resilience building activities will be strengthened. Nutrition support for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition will be scaled up to cover additional pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 in areas affected by instability. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 714,560, bringing the total to 5,763,760 at a cost of USD 297.8 million.
8. **Colombia CSP (2021–2024) revision 1** responds to a complex situation characterized by overlapping emergencies that include acute migration flows, rising violence, extreme weather events and the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. According to the regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for 2023–2024, the number of people in need of food assistance in Colombia is forecast to be 3.96 million in 2023 and 4.2 million in 2024, including in-transit and pendular migrants and Colombian returnees. Soaring domestic food prices have eroded the purchasing power of vulnerable households, limiting their access to food and worsening their food insecurity and nutrition. In view of the escalating need, the revision expands cash-based transfer assistance for migrants, Colombian returnees, members of host communities and people affected by climate-related disasters and economic shocks. Food distributions will be deployed in emergency settings as needed, with local purchasing favoured so as to shorten lead times. To enhance the impact of government and partner humanitarian and development interventions, WFP's service provision will focus on land-based transport, procurement support and storage solutions. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,524,144, bringing the total to 5,399,710 at a cost of USD 202.0 million.
9. **Madagascar CSP (2019–2023) revision 4** allows WFP to respond to the increased humanitarian need triggered by a deteriorating food security and nutrition situation that resulted from the 2022 cyclone season, drought conditions in the southern part of the country, and increased need during the 2022/2023 lean season. The number of people facing severe food insecurity is projected to increase to 1.9 million between September and November 2022 and to 2.1 million between December 2022 and March 2023. In response, the revision provides for food distributions and, where possible, cash-based transfers to address the needs of highly food-insecure populations in the Grand Sud region. Nutrition assistance will be strengthened through the introduction of locally fortified blended flours for pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 2. Development activities will continue to focus on building the resilience of households and communities and on strengthening food systems in the Grand Sud region. Owing to the increased demand for emergency preparedness, activities will focus on building capacity within an information and communications technology sector group and pre-positioning equipment in vulnerable areas. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 842,129, bringing the total to 4,687,905 at a cost of USD 249.1 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

10. **Angola ICSP (2020–2023) revision 3** extends the operation in that country by 12 months to align it with the latest United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) cycle and to continue to address the needs of food-insecure people. Angola is experiencing its most severe drought since 1981. The results of a March 2022 mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping exercise indicate that more than 40 percent of the population of the southwestern provinces of Cunene, Cuando Cubango, Namibe, Huila, Huambo and Benguela were using crisis- or above crisis-level food-based coping strategies. As part of the scale up of the drought response, the revision aims to introduce commodity vouchers in Curoca, Cahama and Gambos municipalities and implement an asset creation project in Huila province. Children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition in drought-affected areas will be treated through the provision of ready-to-use supplementary foods. WFP will work with provincial authorities to implement an emergency school feeding programme in the south of the country and support vulnerability analysis programmes. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 488,800, bringing the total to 565,300 at a cost of USD 38.5 million.
11. **Guatemala CSP (2021–2024) revision 3** aims to support the Government's efforts to mitigate the impact of rising food prices, which have heightened vulnerability among affected populations. Through the revision WFP aims to establish strategic grain reserves that strengthen the prospects for national food security, bolster smallholder farmer resilience by providing parametric climate microinsurance products, and deliver cash-based transfers that support rural indigenous communities and urban young people as part of social protection programming. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 38,420, bringing the total to 1,155,504 at a cost of USD 34.0 million.
12. **Rwanda CSP (2019–2024) revision 3** extends the operation there by a further six months to align it with national plans and the latest UNSDCF cycle while simultaneously applying programme adjustments to better reflect the situation on the ground. The revision introduces a new targeting approach through which refugees are split into three groups based on aggregate vulnerability levels in the camps. School feeding efforts will be expanded into three new districts under a new phase of funding provided through the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network will be used to strengthen the capacity of the Government and the private sector to contribute to improved diets and nutrition. Following a new round of MasterCard Foundation funding, WFP intends to continue to strengthen food systems so that they provide increased value chain employment opportunities for young and women entrepreneurs and farmers. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 53,890, bringing the total to 690,627 at a cost of USD 27.7 million.
13. **United Republic of Tanzania CSP (2022–2027) revision 1** aims to increase emergency assistance for Burundian refugees and vulnerable communities that have endured the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The revision seeks to provide food distributions for a larger than expected number of Burundian refugees following a significant decrease in repatriation rates. Targeted support will be provided to the productive social safety net programme for the scale-up of cash-based transfer assistance for urban and peri-urban households that have witnessed sharp reductions in their economic status since the onset of the pandemic. Cash-based transfer programming will benefit from periodic needs assessments that evaluate the impact of the transfers on beneficiaries' food and nutrition security. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 690,910, bringing the total to 1,696,936 at a cost of USD 24.8 million.
14. **Latin America transitional IMCSP (2020–2023) revision 4** extends operations by an additional six months in order to address the immediate needs of people affected by increased food insecurity and vulnerability in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which is

facing significant socioeconomic challenges characterized by diminishing purchasing power, rising poverty and increasing malnutrition and migration flows. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, an estimated 7 million people require assistance, of whom 3.2 million are children. The revision entails a scale-up of the distribution of specialized nutritious foods in pre-primary schools, focusing on improving the diet of children of 6–36 months of age. In addition, WFP will provide essential information on food safety and preparation, hygiene practices and differentiated nutritional needs. Infrastructure rehabilitation will be carried out in 1,000 school kitchens to enable the preparation of on-site nutritious meals. WFP leads the logistics cluster and co-leads the food security cluster, which continue to enhance coordination and provide information management services to humanitarian and development actors to strengthen the quality of the overall response. The total cost of the revision amounts to USD 24.7 million.

15. **Sierra Leone CSP (2020–2024) revision 4** is designed to support socioeconomic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the cost of living crisis in that country. The economic impact of the pandemic, the crisis in Ukraine and long-term macroeconomic decline have contributed to high inflation that has eroded incomes and livelihoods. The revision aims to increase peak lean season cash-based transfer support for severely food-insecure households in the most affected chiefdoms, scale up home-grown school feeding to reach 80 schools in the Kambia and Pujehun districts, support smallholder farmers through the rehabilitation and development of small-scale irrigation systems in inland valley swamps, enabling the year-round cultivation of rice and other nutritious foods, and augment the capacity of the recently established national disaster management agency in preparedness, response coordination and logistics. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 196,540, bringing the total to 1,191,831 at a cost of USD 23.7 million.
16. **Cuba CSP (2021–2024) revision 2** responds to the increased needs of vulnerable population groups in Cuba following the severe economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine and aims to better prepare the country for unforeseen emergencies linked to the hurricane season. The deteriorating situation has been exacerbated by shortages of fuel, food and basic goods and a sharp increase in the cost of living. In line with the Government's priorities, the revision seeks to distribute milk powder to children 6–24 months of age in five eastern provinces, deliver rice, beans and vegetable oil to vulnerable older people and pregnant and lactating women and girls, provide four cycles of micronutrient powder supplementation for children 6–23 months of age in three central provinces, distribute fresh vegetables to half of the boarding primary schools in the five eastern provinces, and pre-position non-food items, including mobile storage units, 10,000-litre water tanks, family tents and electric generators for warehouses, in Havana to mitigate the impact of a potential hurricane. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 428,878, bringing the total to 2,116,106 at a cost of USD 18.6 million.
17. **The Gambia CSP (2019–2024) revision 4** extends the operation in that country by 14 months to align it with the latest UNSDCF cycle and to address the impact of a considerable economic downturn generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine. Inflation in the prices of goods and services increased from 8.2 percent in March 2022 to 12.9 percent in August 2022, while food price inflation grew from 8.8 percent to 14.9 percent in the same period. The number of people at "crisis" (IPC phase 3) and "emergency" (IPC phase 4) levels of food insecurity has doubled compared with previous years and is estimated to have reached 207,000 during the 2022 lean season. Through the revision, WFP aims to continue to support food-insecure people with food distributions, increase the number of school feeding beneficiaries and provide for the fortification of cereals for pregnant and lactating women and girls under the Gambia Agriculture and Food Security Project. Smallholder farmer support will be enhanced through activities aimed at increasing productivity, access to markets and links to school feeding efforts. The revision

increases the number of beneficiaries by 5,340, bringing the total to 796,986 at a cost of USD 17.2 million.

18. **Cabo Verde LEO (2022–2023) revision 1** extends the duration of the operation in that country by six months to provide school feeding for the entire academic year. The loss of household incomes due to the COVID-19 pandemic has not been reversed and food prices continue to soar. The global food crisis continues to deplete food reserves, further increasing the price of basic foods (by more than 40 percent since April 2022) and disrupting the supply and production of agricultural inputs such as livestock feed. With 80 percent of food in Cabo Verde imported, the country's food vulnerability will continue to increase. Through the revision WFP will expand its school feeding efforts to reach 90,000 children across 788 schools, further strengthening national social protection efforts. Given the depletion of national food reserves, WFP will continue to support commodity purchases for the school feeding programme. Prior to this revision the LEO provided the Government with food procurement and supply chain services in support of the national school canteen programme; these activities had no direct beneficiaries. The revision therefore brings the total number of beneficiaries to 90,000 at a cost of USD 2.5 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

19. **Honduras CSP (2018–2022) revision 8** responded to increased humanitarian need arising from recurring natural hazards such as floods and drought and the severe economic impact of the Ukraine crisis. According to projections from the latest IPC analysis, 2.6 million people were expected to be in "crisis" and "emergency" situations from June to August 2022. Considering the level of vulnerability in the country, the revision expanded the geographic scope of cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers in priority locations in order to prevent a further deterioration in food security. Capacity strengthening for individuals, communities and institutions was to be provided to enhance their ability to support healthy ecosystems and better address the effects of climate change. The revision increased the number of beneficiaries by 346,245, bringing the total to 4,799,610 at a cost of USD 14.1 million.
20. **Afghanistan CSP (2018–2023) revision 7** augments the scope of service provision for the wider humanitarian community by applying adjustments that enhance the delivery of cash-based transfer services. Following the change of government in August 2021, the economy of Afghanistan contracted by more than 20 percent and poverty rates increased significantly across the country, including in urban areas. Through the revision WFP will provide cash-based transfer services to other United Nations entities and NGOs to strengthen the quality and timeliness of the overall humanitarian response. WFP will allow partners to transfer funds to beneficiaries using its financial systems, platforms and established contracts. Pass-through cash transfer services will be provided to client agencies through financial service providers contracted by WFP. The total cost of the revision is USD 9.4 million.
21. **Cambodia CSP (2019–2023) revision 5** addresses food insecurity concerns resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, floods and the impact of the Ukraine crisis on global markets. The COVID-19 pandemic led to a downturn in Cambodia's gross domestic product growth and disrupted the education system for almost 300 days. Those factors contributed to a slowdown in the handover of the school feeding programme to the Government. In addition, the global food, fuel and fertilizer crisis has led to higher prices for imported fortified rice and cooking oil for the school feeding programme. In response, the revision seeks to increase food distributions in schools in order to address the slower than expected transition to government ownership, expand cash-based transfer assistance for pandemic- and flood-affected population groups, and make use of a forthcoming highly probable contribution to support WFP's work in climate and disaster risk management and

- shock-responsive social protection. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 30,483, bringing the total to 701,930 at a cost of USD 7.6 million.
22. **Nepal CSP (2019–2023) revision 5** responds to the evolving situation in that country with regard to job losses, economic disruption and rising food and fuel prices caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine. The revision aims to scale up cash-based transfer programming for the families of schoolchildren affected by the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic, increase the coverage of social and behaviour change communication for the promotion of dietary diversity and optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding practices, and strengthen logistics and supply chain operations, mainly in the areas of storage and transportation at the federal and provincial levels. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 166,020, bringing the total to 3,247,119 at a cost of USD 4.7 million.
 23. **Burundi ICSP (2022–2024) revision 1** expands service provision to the wider humanitarian community to enhance the quality of the collective response in Burundi. Under the ICSP, WFP signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme on providing on-demand storage services in support of the implementation of a long-lasting insecticide-treated nets campaign in Burundi, funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Following an additional request from UNDP aimed at meeting increasing need, the revision introduces on-demand service provision in the form of handling, dispatch and transport services across the country. The total cost of the revision is USD 4.2 million.
 24. **El Salvador CSP (2022–2027) revision 1** responds to the Government's request for WFP assistance in strengthening the national school feeding programme and enhancing the procurement of high-quality locally produced food to improve national social protection efforts. Given the scale of the national school feeding programme, which provides safe and nutritious food to 1.3 million schoolchildren, this makes WFP a partner of choice of the Government. The revision increases the school feeding beneficiary caseload and includes support for the local procurement of maize, sorghum and sugar and the local production of fortified flour in a factory managed by the Ministry of Education. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,300,000, bringing the total to 1,973,050 at a cost of USD 3.7 million.
 25. **Pacific islands IMCSP (2019–2023) revision 6** extends the operation by six months to align it with the latest UNSDCF for the Pacific islands. The Ukraine crisis and the global food emergency have had an adverse economic and social impact on the Pacific region as import dependence and remoteness continue to contribute to commodity price shocks. The region is also coming out of two years of travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic contraction and reduced employment and livelihood opportunities. Building on WFP's comparative advantage in vulnerability data analysis, the revision increases the scale and scope of current work, particularly on mobile data food security and livelihoods assessments of the impact of the global food crisis in the region. The total cost of the revision is USD 3.2 million.
 26. **Tunisia CSP (2022–2025) revision 1** supports the Government of Tunisia in ameliorating the impact of external factors that have contributed to an increase in food insecurity. The pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine have led to increasing food prices, higher costs for domestic agricultural production, limited foreign exchange reserves and rising poverty. With strained finances and challenges in securing sufficient wheat, Tunisia is experiencing increased vulnerability. Following the Government's request for assistance, the revision will provide food distributions in the food-insecure governorates of Kairouan, Kassérine and Siliana aimed at addressing shortages of wheat-based products. The food basket for the in-kind distribution was calculated to provide 2,004 kcal per beneficiary per day and will

include pasta, couscous, chickpeas, lentils and fortified vegetable oil. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 13,500, bringing the total to 49,500 at a cost of USD 158,000.

27. **Cameroon CSP (2022–2026) revision 1** transfers 10,000 home-grown school feeding beneficiaries from strategic outcome 1, the focus area of which is crisis response, to strategic outcome 3, whose focus area is resilience building. Under strategic outcome 3 WFP has conducted a home-grown school feeding pilot project in the eastern regions of Cameroon that host the most food-insecure refugees from the Central African Republic and have among the highest school drop-out rates in Cameroon. Following the success of that pilot, the revision aims to scale it up to reach 10,000 children in the eastern regions of Bertoua and Ngaoundéré. The cost of the revision is USD 50,000.

ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2022					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Revision and budget increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO					
Ukraine	Limited emergency operation (2022-2022)	Crisis response	1 238 520 152	707 942 244	1 946 462 396
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Country strategic plan (2021-2024)	Crisis response/ resilience building	1 673 766 710	663 899 267	2 337 665 977
Myanmar	Country strategic plan (2018-2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	562 739 190	297 844 730	860 583 920
Colombia	Country strategic plan (2021-2024)	Crisis response/ resilience building	654 322 693	202 006 900	856 329 593
Madagascar	Country strategic plan (2019-2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	379 221 976	249 147 064	628 369 039
Revisions approved by regional directors					
Angola	Interim country strategic plan (2020-2023)	Crisis response/root causes	24 985 308	38 461 918	63 447 227
Guatemala	Country strategic plan (2021-2024)	Resilience building	206 832 020	33 967 192	240 799 212
Rwanda	Country strategic plan (2019-2024)	Crisis response/ resilience building /root causes	250 589 594	27 695 444	278 285 038
United Republic of Tanzania	Country strategic plan (2022-2027)	Crisis response/ resilience building	338 295 023	24 776 107	363 071 130

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2022					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Latin America	Transitional interim multi-country strategic Plan (March 2020–February 2023)	Crisis response	191 044 951	24 725 534	215 770 485
Sierra Leone	Country strategic plan (2020–2024)	Crisis response resilience building/root causes	94 207 643	23 720 721	117 928 364
Cuba	Country strategic plan (2021–2024)	Crisis response/ resilience building/root causes	37 330 908	18 628 048	55 958 956
The Gambia	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response/ resilience building/root causes	66 546 187	17 152 853	83 699 040
Cabo Verde	Limited emergency operation (June 2022–May 2023)	Crisis response	1 579 357	2 456 315	4 035 672
Revisions approved by country directors					
Honduras	Country strategic plan (2018–2022)	Crisis response/ resilience building/root causes	290 496 395	14 140 530	304 636 925
Afghanistan	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response	6 042 504 006	9 379 336	6 051 883 342
Cambodia	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building/root causes	80 347 950	7 573 419	87 921 370
Nepal	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	165 234 160	4 688 813	169 922 974

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2022					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Burundi	Interim country strategic plan (2022-2024)	Crisis response	257 962 470	4 235 939	262 198 409
El Salvador	Country strategic plan (2022-2027)	Crisis response/ resilience building/root causes	129 202 890	3 749 045	132 951 935
Pacific islands	Interim multi-country strategic plan (2019-2023)	Crisis response/ resilience building	28 174 508	3 209 176	31 383 684
Tunisia	Country strategic plan (2022-2025)	Resilience building/root causes	11 392 574	158 211	11 550 785
Cameroon	Country strategic plan (2022-2026)	Resilience building	729 604 853	50 174	729 655 027
Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 2 379 608 980					

Acronyms

COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IMCSP	interim multi-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