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Operational matters

For information

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans and corresponding budget increases approved under delegations of authority (1 January–30 June 2023)

1. During the informal consultations leading up to the 2017 second regular session of the Executive Board, WFP committed to regularly informing the Board of revisions and corresponding budget increases in respect of country strategic plans (CSPs) and interim country strategic plans (ICSPs) approved by the Executive Director under the authority delegated by the Board, including revisions and increases approved by the Executive Director jointly with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹ or by regional directors or country directors.
2. In accordance with decisions of the first regular session of the Board in 2020, the Executive Director's delegated authority with regard to the approval of revisions covers:²
 - a) the revision of any limited emergency operation (LEO) or emergency-related revision of a CSP, ICSP or transitional ICSP (T-ICSP) for which the corresponding budget increase is greater than USD 10 million, with the joint approval of the FAO Director-General in any case where the corresponding budget increase exceeds USD 50 million (revisions involving budget increases of less than USD 10 million are approved by the regional director or country director);

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

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

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- b) the expansion in scope of one or more individual strategic outcomes of a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP with a resilience or root cause focus area, provided that the total amount of the corresponding budget increase does not exceed 15 percent of the current overall CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP budget;
 - c) the revision of a CSP, ICSP or strategic outcome funded entirely by the host country;
 - d) the addition to a CSP, ICSP or T-ICSP of a strategic outcome funded entirely by a host country that has not requested the Board to approve the strategic outcome; and
 - e) revisions related to service provision activities.
3. This report covers revisions and budget increases in respect of CSPs, ICSPs and LEOs approved between 1 January and 30 June 2023, as summarized in the following paragraphs and in the annex.
 4. During the period under review, a total of 17 revisions were approved. Four were approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO, one under the authority of the Executive Director alone, eight under the authority of regional directors and four under the authority of country directors. The total cost to WFP of these revisions was USD 2.5 billion.

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

5. **Ethiopia CSP (2020–2025) revision 6** seeks to mitigate the impact of a worsening food security situation that is increasing the levels of vulnerability across the country. Following five consecutive poor rainy seasons, Ethiopia is experiencing the most severe and protracted drought in recent history, leading to significant harvest losses, deterioration in the physical condition of livestock, depressed household purchasing power and widespread water shortages. The mid-year review of the humanitarian response plan for 2022 identified 22.6 million people in need of food assistance across the country, mainly because of conflict, climate change and economic crisis. In addition, rising global fuel prices and worsening macroeconomic conditions have resulted in higher food prices, affecting urban populations. Under the revision WFP aims to scale up food distributions in Amhara, Afar, Tigray and Somali regions; continue to provide support for households with children under 2 years of age and people with disabilities under the urban productive safety net programme; extend the duration of blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in Amhara, Afar and Tigray regions; and enhance resilience and livelihood activities for Somali refugees with a view to promoting self-reliance and social cohesion. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 7,609,064, bringing the total to 33,257,080 at a cost of USD 1.96 billion.
6. **Kenya CSP (2018–2023) revision 7** responds to the ongoing impact of protracted drought, which has resulted in escalating humanitarian needs. An assessment conducted during the “long rains” season in July 2022 reported that 3.5 million people were facing high levels of acute food insecurity. Crop production from the “short rains” season in 2022 was below normal, with some counties experiencing total crop failure. Livestock productivity declined and livestock deaths were reported in most pastoral counties. Localized insecurity and conflict over resources in the pastoral northwest and northeast areas have compounded the worsening food security and nutrition situation. The revision aims to significantly increase WFP’s assistance for drought-affected people through a combination of food distributions and cash-based transfers. Blanket supplementary feeding will be introduced to prevent acute malnutrition, and programming for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls will be expanded in counties that are predominantly in phase 4 of the Integrated

Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,170,000, bringing the total to 4,394,000 at a cost of USD 119.9 million.

7. **Türkiye CSP (2023–2025) revision 1** addresses a complex situation arising from two powerful earthquakes and the subsequent aftershocks that struck the northwest of Gaziantep in southeastern Türkiye in February 2023. Reports from the Turkish Government indicate that 11 provinces were severely affected, with widespread damage to buildings and infrastructure. More than 50,000 people lost their lives and 108,000 were injured. Overall, the earthquakes affected 15 million people, of whom almost 2 million were displaced or evacuated from their homes. In view of the escalating needs, the revision seeks to prevent a further increase in food insecurity by providing emergency assistance in the form of hot meals, family food packages and, where possible, cash-based transfers in affected provinces. Support for refugees residing in camps will be augmented through the provision of electronic vouchers, and small businesses operating in the food sector and affected by the earthquake will benefit from micro-grants aimed at facilitating the restoration of their activities. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 804 645, bringing the total to 892,238 at a cost of USD 82.1 million.
8. **Algeria ICSP (2019–2024) revision 3** extends the ICSP for an additional 22 months in order to adjust malnutrition prevention and treatment activities. The extension will allow WFP and its partners to better address the humanitarian situation in the camps close to Tindouf. A 2022 nutrition survey found that the coverage of WFP's treatment of acute malnutrition was insufficient to meet needs: the prevalence of acute malnutrition increased from 4.7 percent in 2016 to 10.7 percent in 2022, indicating that a significant number of additional children aged 6–59 months require treatment. Under the revision, WFP will respond to worsening nutrition indicators by refining acute malnutrition treatment activities and their coverage for children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. This will strengthen WFP's integrated approach to nutrition, which aims to cover the basic calorie needs of food-insecure people, complement the nutrient intake of schoolchildren and support the local production of fresh foods. Under malnutrition prevention activities, WFP will increase the voucher value from USD 10 to USD 18.57, bringing it in line with food price inflation and consumption patterns. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries served and is valued at USD 70.4 million.

Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director

9. **Haiti CSP (2019–2023) revision 9** is designed to support vulnerable people who have been severely affected by the deteriorating social, economic and security situation in Haiti. Non-state armed groups have continued to expand their control over most of the capital, Port-au-Prince, aggravating instability and severely disrupting the supply of fuel, food, imported goods and humanitarian assistance. On 12 September 2022, the Government of Haiti announced a sharp reduction in fuel subsidies, which led to mass protests throughout the country. According to the latest IPC analysis, published in October 2022, one in two households is facing acute food insecurity. Closely informed by the IPC analysis, the revision envisages an increase in food distributions to meet the immediate needs of people and communities in IPC phase 4 and above. In urban areas where markets are functioning and accessible, beneficiaries will receive three cycles of cash-based transfers. To support the growing number of people affected by cholera, WFP will provide two daily hot meals in migrant centres administrated by the International Organization for Migration. The revision foresees an expansion in the coverage of the home-grown school feeding programme to include additional schools and foster strong linkages to smallholder farmers. WFP will also restructure its supply chains to ensure greater agility through the use of standby local food supplier agreements and a broader pool of identified suppliers at the regional and local levels; it will also establish a regional storage facility in Santo Domingo so as to reduce the risk of looting and import challenges in Haiti. The revision increases the

number of beneficiaries by 493,761, bringing the total to 4,349,363 at a cost of USD 97.7 million.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

10. **Mauritania CSP (2019–2024) revision 4** extends the CSP by 12 months to align it with the latest cycle of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF). The operating environment in the Sahel region continues to be characterized by significant security risks, protracted armed conflict and a corresponding increase in needs among vulnerable people and communities. The revision reflects several small technical adjustments, including an increase in the number of people covered under the refugee response given the ongoing arrival of new refugees from Mali. Adjustments have also been made to reflect the expected needs for the 2023 lean season response and to maintain current beneficiary caseloads for nutrition, school feeding and food assistance for assets activities. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 10,588, bringing the total to 494,738 at a cost of USD 75.2 million.
11. **Guinea ICSP (2019–2024) revision 5** extends the ICSP by 12 months to align it with the latest UNSDCF cycle. Guinea suffers from increasing food insecurity and unequal access to basic social services. According to the November 2022 cadre harmonisé analysis, an estimated 649,159 people in Guinea are currently acutely food insecure and that figure is set to rise during the 2023 lean season. The revision establishes WFP as the primary implementing partner for the International Monetary Fund's "*Guichet Choc Alimentaire*" project and foresees a significant increase in WFP's food distributions during the June to August 2023 lean season. School feeding interventions will be expanded to provide an additional 80 schools with rice and vegetable oil as take-home rations. Support for infrastructure rehabilitation will be provided to local government institutions through dedicated capacity strengthening activities. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 1,073,227, bringing the total to 1,431,600 at a cost of USD 26.4 million.
12. **Philippines CSP (2018–2023) revision 9** extends the CSP by six months to align it with the latest UNSDCF cycle and refines programmes to better reflect the situation on the ground. The revision strengthens emergency preparedness efforts by providing cash-based transfers to beneficiaries who live in areas at high risk of typhoons. In collaboration with national counterparts, WFP will implement a small pilot project in selected areas with a view to promoting the consumption of nutritious foods by mothers and their children during the first 1,000 days of the children's lives. In the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, smallholder farmers will be supported in building community assets through food assistance for assets interventions based on post-harvest and value chain activities aimed at strengthening the farmers' integration into markets, including through the establishment of linkages with the school feeding programme. "Last-mile" climate services will be rolled out to strengthen the capacity of food-insecure communities to adapt their livelihoods and better withstand the effects of climate variability. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 279,770, bringing the total to 1,447,920 at a cost of USD 21.9 million.
13. **Sudan CSP (2019–2023) revision 5** aims to increase emergency assistance in response to the outbreak of conflict between the Sudanese armed forces and the Rapid Support Forces in mid-April. The rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation throughout the country prompted the Executive Director to announce the activation of a corporate scale-up for the Sudan on 4 May 2023. The conflict has caused severe restrictions on the delivery of humanitarian assistance, limiting in-country transport from border areas and reducing storage options for relief items. As the physical access constraints will be compounded by the upcoming rainy season, WFP is being called upon to provide key common services to increase the quality and reach of the humanitarian response in the Sudan. Under the

revision, WFP aims to provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the logistics cluster, including services for the management of information related to logistics, and the establishment of storage facilities and staging posts to facilitate the onward movement of food and non-food items. The organization also plans to deliver and coordinate information and communications technology services for humanitarian partners through the emergency telecommunications cluster, comprising data connectivity, independent security communications and helpdesk support. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries served and is valued at USD 19.0 million.

14. **Benin CSP (2019–2023) revision 5** strengthens WFP's support for the school feeding programme and refines the technical assistance provided to the Government in the area of nutrition. The provisional results of a global analysis of vulnerability, food security, nutrition and food systems conducted in 2022 reveals that 26 percent of households suffer from food insecurity, 40 percent have poor eating habits and 33 percent of children suffer from chronic malnutrition. Under the revision, WFP intends to increase the school feeding caseload by covering a greater number of schools; and strengthen the linkages between smallholder production and school canteens through a nutrition-sensitive approach focused on home-grown food production. Nutrition support will also be refined in order to pursue an integrated prevention approach with a greater emphasis on capacity development. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 252,908, bringing the total to 1,288,077 at a cost of USD 17.3 million.
15. **Mozambique CSP (2022–2026) revision 1** augments the scope of service provision for the humanitarian community in food-insecure locations in Mozambique. Since December 2020, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operation in northern Mozambique has transported 17,000 humanitarian personnel and 125 mt of essential items into hard-to-reach areas on behalf of 61 humanitarian and development partners. The current conflict in Ukraine has resulted in significant increases in the monthly costs of aircraft fuel. Operational costs have also increased and new staffing positions were created and approved in December 2022. In addition to reflecting these higher costs, the revision also increases the size of the UNHAS fleet to allow a scale-up of the transportation of humanitarian actors and light humanitarian cargo into hard-to-reach areas in support of the response in northern Mozambique. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 12.0 million.
16. **Namibia CSP (2017–2024) revision 6** extends the duration of the CSP by 12 months to align it with national plans and the UNSDCF cycle. Namibia continues to face climate-related disasters including recurrent droughts, floods and invasions of locusts and fall armyworm, which exacerbate the underlying challenges of high levels of inequality and chronic food insecurity. According to the IPC report of November 2022, an estimated 390,000 people (or 15 percent of the total population) are experiencing severe acute food insecurity (at IPC phase 3 "crisis" levels) in six of the country's 14 regions. In response, the revision supports the expansion of the Government's school feeding programmes into early childhood care and development centres targeting children aged 3 to 5 years, while also promoting the consumption of nutritious foods through the blending of various flours and the fortification of locally produced foods. Drought response operations will be scaled up through the provision of cash-based transfers to vulnerable people in food-insecure areas prone to recurrent droughts and those in rural and peri-urban areas with the highest prevalence of malnutrition. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 60,000, bringing the total to 595,910 at a cost of USD 5.3 million.

17. **Cabo Verde LEO (2022–2023) revision 2** extends the duration of the LEO by six months to allow the continuation of the school feeding programme. Cabo Verde continues to face significant challenges in achieving its economic and human development objectives, particularly in food security and nutrition. A combination of factors, including the impact of climate shocks, the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and the disruption of food supply chains caused by the conflict in Ukraine, have contributed to a surge in the costs of food, fuel and fertilizer. In addition, recurrent droughts in recent years have curbed cereal production. As a result, food security deteriorated in 2022, when 46,000 people were in acute food insecurity (IPC phases 3 and 4) during the lean season from June to August, representing 10 percent of the total population. The revision entails an extension of capacity strengthening and policy support for the Government, national actors and partners to enable them to secure reliable services, including logistics support for the national school feeding programme. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 725, bringing the total to 90,725 at a cost of USD 699,595.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

18. **Nicaragua CSP (2019–2023) revision 4** responds to the increased humanitarian needs arising from the recurrence of extreme weather events and significant inflationary pressure, which has increased vulnerabilities. Nicaragua is currently facing the ripple effects of the global food, fertilizer and fuel crisis, which have seen inflation rates rise to up to 11 percent. In the food sector, the inflation rate increased by 16 percentage points between January 2022 and January 2023, the second highest rate in Central America. Nicaragua is also suffering from the impacts of the climate crisis. In October 2022, the country was hit by Hurricane Julia only three months after Tropical Storm Bonnie, leaving 235,000 people in need of assistance. This was coupled with above-average rainfall in the rainy season, which affected food production and the livelihoods of rural households that depend on agriculture. Through the revision, WFP will continue to provide schoolchildren with at least one nutritious meal per day, using locally purchased staple foods. The adjustment is driven by the drastic increases in food prices, which have tripled the annual costs of the school feeding programme. Emergency preparedness measures include the creation of a contingency stock ahead of the next hurricane season to ensure that WFP can deliver assistance in the immediate aftermath of a shock. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 9.7 million.
19. **Guinea-Bissau CSP (2023–2027) revision 1** will enable WFP to partner with the Government in lessening the impact of rising commodity and fertilizer prices on agricultural production. The Government has selected WFP as the implementing partner for the emergency food security support project funded by the African Development Bank. The revision therefore supports the distribution of key agricultural inputs to smallholder farmers so as to increase yields. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 56,705, bringing the total to 834,945 at a cost of USD 5.3 million.
20. **Malawi CSP (2019–2023) revision 4** expands service provision to the wider humanitarian community to enhance the quality of the collective response in Malawi. On 12 March 2023, Tropical Cyclone Freddy made landfall on the coast of Mozambique before passing through southern Malawi, bringing torrential rains and causing extensive flooding and widespread destruction to homes and infrastructure. As humanitarian organizations continue to scale up their activities in support of the government response, high-quality logistics support is critical to ensuring that assistance reaches the affected communities. The revision accommodates an increase in emergency transport services (air, road and water) for the delivery of humanitarian supplies in hard-to-reach areas, and the establishment of key logistics hubs in Blantyre and Nsanje. The revision does not envisage an increase in the number of beneficiaries reached and is valued at USD 2.5 million.

21. **El Salvador CSP (2022–2027) revision 2** strengthens WFP’s “changing lives” approaches through the provision of support for labour markets and extends assistance for smallholder farmers in vulnerable areas of El Salvador. The revision provides targeted support for young people designed to develop their technical skills and improve their employment prospects. Monitoring reports show that 67 percent of the young people supported under this CSP component secure job opportunities and no longer plan to migrate to other countries. Following a contribution from the United States of America, WFP will increase the number of smallholder farmers receiving agricultural microinsurance products that provide optimal crop protection in the face of extreme weather events. The revision increases the number of beneficiaries by 79,500, bringing the total to 2,052,550 at a cost of USD 1.1 million.

ANNEX

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2023					
Country	Title	Focus area of revision	Approved budget	Amount of revision	Revised budget
			Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)	Total cost to WFP (USD)
Revisions and budget increases approved jointly by the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO					
Ethiopia	Country strategic plan (2020–2025)	Crisis response/root causes/resilience building	5 021 180 859	1 959 977 319	6 981 158 178
Kenya	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response	1 094 570 575	119 916 352	1 214 486 928
Türkiye	Country strategic plan (2023–2025)	Crisis response	94 770 000	82 052 383	176 822 383
Algeria	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response	88 864 611	70 394 103	159 258 714
Revisions and budget increases approved by the Executive Director					
Haiti	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building/root causes	732 309 489	97 715 027	830 024 515
Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors					
Mauritania	Country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Crisis response/resilience building	211 384 670	75 161 604	286 546 274
Guinea	Interim country strategic plan (2019–2024)	Resilience building/crisis response/root causes	93 004 616	26 356 081	119 360 696
Philippines	Country strategic plan (2018–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building /root causes	93 935 878	21 921 328	115 857 206
Sudan	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	3 426 038 922	18 991 388	3 445 030 310

APPROVED CSPs, ICSPs, T-ICSPs AND LEOs FOR WHICH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES WERE AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JANUARY AND 30 JUNE 2023					
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)
Benin	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Root causes/crisis response	138 679 029	17 264 014	155 943 042
Mozambique	Country strategic plan (2022–2026)	Crisis response	819 286 359	11 988 965	831 275 324
Namibia	Country strategic plan (2017–2024)	Resilience building/root causes	45 857 580	5 329 930	51 187 510
Cabo Verde	Limited emergency operation (2022–2023)	Crisis response	4 035 672	699 595	4 735 267
Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors					
Nicaragua	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response/resilience building	122 479 599	9 660 297	132 139 896
Guinea-Bissau	Country strategic plan (2023–2027)	Resilience building	131 074 054	5 268 954	136 343 008
Malawi	Country strategic plan (2019–2023)	Crisis response	634 487 155	2 494 494	636 981 649
El Salvador	Country strategic plan (2022–2027)	Resilience building	132 951 935	1 137 128	134 089 063
Total cost of revisions to WFP: USD 2 526 328 962					

Acronyms

CSP	country strategic plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LEO	limited emergency operation
T-ICSP	transitional interim country strategic plan
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework