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For information

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Revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans, and corresponding budget increases or decreases, approved under delegations of authority (1 July-31 December 2025)

Executive summary

This report covers revisions of country strategic plans and interim country strategic plans, and the corresponding budget increases or decreases, approved under delegations of authority between 1 July and 31 December 2025. The report reflects management's commitment to informing the Executive Board of such revisions, which was made during the 2020 first regular session.

During the period under review, a total of 43 revisions were approved: 31 are budget increases and 12 are decreases. Revisions in the second half of 2025 – many of which were driven by a recalibration of country strategic plan budgets and prioritization required in light of decreasing funding trends – reduced the total 2025 country portfolio needs budget by USD 2.8 billion. Cumulatively, the revisions increased the budgets for WFP's global active country strategic plans by USD 1.36 billion, driven primarily by the two-year extension of the Afghanistan country strategic plan, which accounted for an increase of USD 1.54 billion. Overall, these revisions enable WFP to assist an additional 14 million people, bringing the total number of planned beneficiaries to 217 million.

Of the 43 revisions made, one was approved by the Board, five were jointly approved under the authority of the Executive Director and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 14 were approved under the authority of the Executive Director, eight under the authority of regional directors, and 15 under the authority of country directors.

Focal points:

Mr N. Bidault
Director a.i.
Programme Cycle, Quality & Budgeting Service
Email: nicolas.bidault@wfp.org

Ms N. Aldern
Programme Policy Officer
Programme Cycle and Quality Unit
Email: natalie.aldern@wfp.org

The region with the greatest total increase in budget was Asia and the Pacific, at USD 1.52 billion, caused mainly by changes in the country strategic plan for Afghanistan. Other significant increases occurred in South Sudan, with USD 676 million; Lebanon, with USD 563 million; and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with USD 315 million. Western and Central Africa was the only region with a net decrease in total budget, at USD 1.37 billion, driven by Chad, with a decrease of USD 560 million; and Nigeria, with decrease of USD 375 million.

Figure 1: Comparison of the cumulative value of budget revisions authorized between 1 January and 31 December 2021–2025 (including direct and indirect support costs) (USD million)

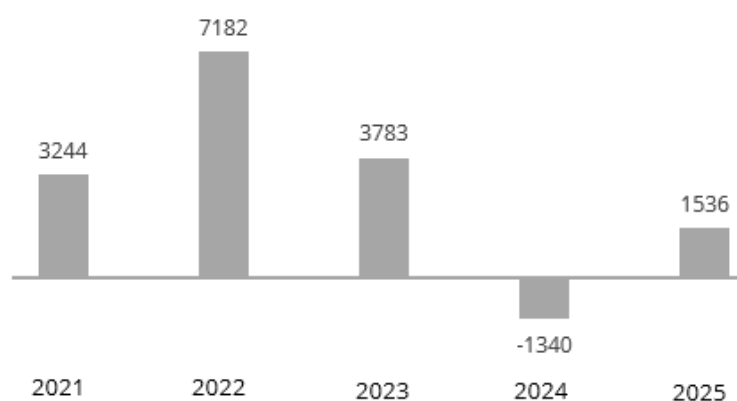
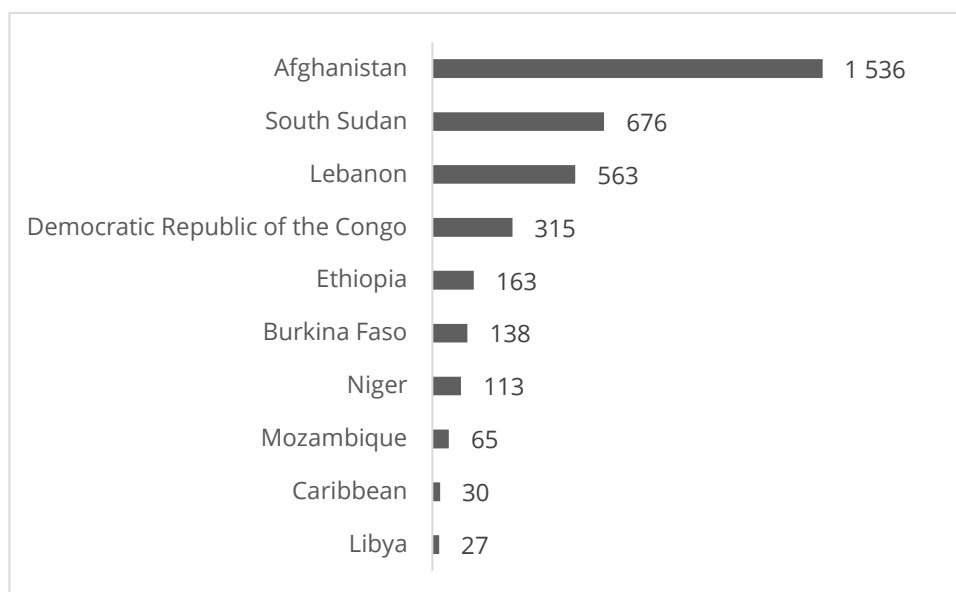


TABLE 1: BUDGET REVISIONS IN VALUE TERMS BY REGION, 1 JULY–31 DECEMBER 2025 (INCLUDING DIRECT AND INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS)	
Region	Total value of budget revisions, including direct and indirect support costs (USD million)
Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	519
Eastern and Southern Africa	680
Western and Central Africa	(1 369)
Latin America and the Caribbean	9
Asia and the Pacific	1 518
Total	1 357

Figure 2: Largest budget increases by country office, 1 July–31 December 2025 (USD million)**TABLE 2: APPROVED CSPs AND ICSPs WITH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES/DECREASES AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2025, BY DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND VALUE**

Delegation of authority	Described in paragraph number	Country office	Region	Document	Total increase/ (decrease) in number of direct beneficiaries (excluding overlaps)	Total increase/ (decrease) in value (including DSC and ISC) (USD million)
Executive Board	1	Benin	Western Africa	Budget revision 1 to CSP for 2024–2027	3 819	(205)
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	2	Ethiopia	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 10 to CSP for 2020–2025	2 729 676	166
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	3	Burkina Faso	Western Africa	Budget revision 11 to ICSP for 2019– 2026	(1 564 350)	138
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	4	South Sudan	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 2 to CSP for 2023–2025	241 413	676
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	5	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 3 to CSP for 2021–2025	2 356 969	315

TABLE 2: APPROVED CSPs AND ICSPs WITH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES/DECREASES AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2025, BY DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND VALUE

Delegation of authority	Described in paragraph number	Country office	Region	Document	Total increase/ (decrease) in number of direct beneficiaries (excluding overlaps)	Total increase/ (decrease) in value (including DSC and ISC) (USD million)
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	6	Lebanon	Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	Budget revision 3 to CSP for 2023–2025	52 330	563
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	7	Afghanistan	Asia and the Pacific	Budget revision 10 to CSP for 2018–2025	8 545 854	1 537
Executive Director and Director-General of FAO	8	Yemen	Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	Budget revision 2 to ICSP for 2023–2025	3 377 727	431
Executive Director	9	Sudan	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 8 to CSP for 2019–2026	0	(5.3)
Executive Director	10	Rwanda	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 8 to CSP for 2019–2025	38 561	20.2
Executive Director	11	Somalia	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 4 to CSP for 2022–2025	(1 431 262)	(222.3)
Executive Director	12	Myanmar	Asia and the Pacific	Budget revision 2 to ICSP for 2024–2025	(86 340)	(52.1)
Executive Director	13	Central African Republic	Western Africa	Budget revision 2 to CSP for 2023–2027	(227 776)	(272.1)
Executive Director	14	Nigeria	Western Africa	Budget revision 2 to CSP for 2023–2027	(46 220)	(375.4)
Executive Director	15	Niger	Western Africa	Budget revision 8 to CSP for 2020–2026	473 515	113.4
Executive Director	16	Kenya	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 2 to CSP for 2023–2027	856 500	(364.3)
Executive Director	17	Syrian Arab Republic	Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	Budget revision 3 to ICSP for 2022–2025	1 630 762	(89.4)
Executive Director	18	Mali	Western Africa	Budget revision 8 to CSP for 2020–2026	(1 562 885)	(224.4)
Executive Director	19	Chad	Western Africa	Budget revision 7 to CSP for 2019–2025	(434 165)	(560.3)
Regional Director	20	Eswatini	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 6 to CSP for 2020–2025	20 147	3.4
Regional Director	21	Nepal	Asia and the Pacific	Budget revision 2 to CSP for 2024–2028	(188 537)	(21.9)

TABLE 2: APPROVED CSPs AND ICSPs WITH REVISIONS AND BUDGET INCREASES/DECREASES AUTHORIZED BETWEEN 1 JULY AND 31 DECEMBER 2025, BY DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND VALUE

Delegation of authority	Described in paragraph number	Country office	Region	Document	Total increase/ (decrease) in number of direct beneficiaries (excluding overlaps)	Total increase/ (decrease) in value (including DSC and ISC) (USD million)
Regional Director	22	Djibouti	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 4 to CSP for 2020–2025	(11 100)	23.8
Regional Director	23	Bangladesh	Asia and the Pacific	Budget revision 2 to CSP for 2022–2026	200 000	26.5
Regional Director	24	Caribbean	Latin America	Budget revision 4 to MCSP for 2022–2026	109 210	20
Regional Director	25	Costa Rica	Latin America	Budget revision 1 to LEO for 2025	24 000	0
Regional Director	26	Türkiye	Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	Budget revision 5 to CSP for 2023–2025	272 357	16
Regional Director	27	Cuba	Latin America	Budget revision 7 to CSP for 2021–2025	680 428	12
Regional Director	28	Libya	Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	Budget revision 3 to CSP for 2023–2026	214 100	27
Regional Director	29	Timor-Leste	Asia and the Pacific	Budget revision 4 to CSP for 2023–2025	148 380	2.3
Country Director	30	Peru	Latin America	Budget revision 3 to CSP for 2023–2026	101 737	8
Country Director	31	Cuba	Latin America	Budget revision 5 to CSP for 2021–2025	0	0.4
Country Director	32	Caribbean	Latin America	Budget revision 3 to MCSP for 2022–2026	0	0.8
Country Director	33	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Asia and the Pacific	Budget revision 3 to CSP for 2022–2026	62 320	15.7
Country Director	34	Kyrgyz Republic	Asia and the Pacific	Budget revision 3 to CSP for 2023–2027	(97 450)	9.8
Country Director	35	Namibia	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 2 to CSP for 2025–2029	0	3.2
Country Director	36	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Latin America	Budget revision 2 to ICSP for 2023–2026	105 860	(43.2)
Country Director	37	Uganda	Eastern and Southern Africa	Budget revision 13 to CSP for 2018–2025	0	4.3
Country Director	38	Cuba	Latin America	Budget revision 6 to CSP for 2021–2025	0	0.6
Country Director	39	Côte d'Ivoire	Western Africa	Budget revision 4 to CSP for 2019–2026	48 371	8.7
Country Director	40	China		Budget revision 1 to CSP for 2022–2026	N.A.	1.8

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Delegation of authority	Described in paragraph number	Country office	Region	Document	Total increase/ (decrease) in number of direct beneficiaries (excluding overlaps)	Total increase/ (decrease) in value (including DSC and ISC) (USD million)
Country Director	41	Armenia	Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	Budget revision 7 to CSP for 2019–2025	2 100	6.7
Country Director	42	Liberia	Western Africa	Budget revision 5 to CSP for 2019–2026	60 500	147.6
Country Director	43	Caribbean	Latin America	Budget revision 5 to MCSP for 2022–2026	31 580	9.7

Notes: CSP = country strategic plan; DSC = direct support costs; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; ISC = indirect support costs; ICSP = interim country strategic plan; LEO = limited emergency operation; MCSP = multi-country strategic plan.

Revisions and budget increases and decreases approved by the Executive Board

1. **Benin country strategic plan (CSP) (2024–2027) revision 1** decreased the CSP budget by USD 205 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 3,819. The revision reflects the transfer of the national school meal programme to the Government of Benin, and the Government's request for enhanced support for resilience building and nutrition programmes in light of the worsening food security and nutrition situation in the country.

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

2. **Ethiopia CSP (2020–2025) revision 10** increased the CSP budget by USD 166 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 2,729,676. The CSP was extended by four months to maintain uninterrupted operations until a new CSP could be presented to the Board at the 2025 second regular session, and to continue providing life-saving assistance for people and communities facing drought, floods, conflict and the arrival of increasing numbers of refugees.
3. **Burkina Faso CSP (2019–2025) revision 11** increased the CSP budget by USD 138 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 1,564,350. The CSP was extended by 12 months, from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026, to align it with the extensions of national development and stabilization action plan as well as the United Nations interim development action plan. The revision maintains the CSP's strategic orientation while reducing the targets and budget for 2025 to reflect funding constraints and the prioritization of life-saving assistance.
4. **South Sudan CSP (2023–2025) revision 2** increased the CSP budget by USD 676 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 241,413. The CSP was extended by 12 months, from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026, in line with the timeframe of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for South Sudan, which has been similarly extended to ensure coherence with national development priorities and key political processes.

5. **Democratic Republic of the Congo CSP (2021–2025) revision 3** increased the CSP budget by USD 315 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 2,356,969. The CSP was extended by 12 months, until 31 December 2026, to recalibrate WFP's responses in view of deteriorating operational conditions. The revision takes into consideration deteriorating access conditions, strained humanitarian response capacity and worsening food insecurity by adapting delivery models and prioritizing the people most at risk, while ensuring operational continuity.
6. **Lebanon CSP (2023–2025) revision 3** increased the CSP budget by USD 563 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 52,330. The CSP was extended by two years in line with the UNSDCF for Lebanon, which was extended until December 2027. The revision also removed the planned 2025 budgets for activity 8, providing services through the emergency telecommunications cluster, and activity 9, covering the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), neither of which were activated.
7. **Afghanistan CSP (2018–2025) revision 10** increased the CSP budget by USD 1.54 billion and increased the number of beneficiaries by 8,545,854. The CSP was extended by two years, until the end of 2027, to maintain alignment with the revised United Nations strategic framework for Afghanistan for 2023–2027. The revision aims to provide vital seasonal support and to scale up resilience and safety nets programming to protect and sustain fragile food security gains, while introducing elements of anticipatory action.
8. **Yemen interim CSP (ICSP) (2023–2025) revision 2** increased the ICSP budget by USD 431 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 3,377,727. The ICSP was extended by 12 months, until 31 December 2026, in line with the extension of the exceptionally endorsed¹ transitional UNSDCF for Yemen. The revision ensures operational continuity while WFP undertakes further strategic planning for a new ICSP for Yemen, the presentation of which has been postponed until the Board's 2026 second regular session amid heightened operational uncertainty.

Revisions and budget increases and decreases approved by the Executive Director

9. **Sudan CSP (2019–2026) revision 8** decreased the CSP budget by USD 5.3 million and made no change to the number of beneficiaries. The revision reduced the budget of activity 9, covering UNHAS, so as to align resource requirements with realistic funding projections. It also increased the direct support costs (DSC) ceiling by USD 53.3 million, in line with projected expenditures and to enable the country office to allocate contributions urgently.
10. **Rwanda CSP (2019–2025) revision 8** increased the CSP budget by USD 20.2 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 38,561. The CSP was extended by four months, until 31 December 2025, to allow further consultations within the Executive Board Bureau and the electoral lists before a new CSP was submitted for approval at the Board's 2025 second regular session.
11. **Somalia CSP (2022–2026) revision 4** decreased the CSP budget by USD 222.3 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 1,431,262. The CSP was extended by two months, until 28 February 2026, to ensure operational continuity until a new CSP for Somalia is presented at the Board's 2026 first regular session. The revision reduced the number of beneficiaries WFP planned to reach in 2025, reflecting a 20 percent reduction in planned direct beneficiaries for the year. The revision aimed to ensure that limited resources are

¹ An exceptional circumstances cooperation framework is a temporary, time-bound alternative to the standard UNSDCF, which is employed when the usual national-level negotiation, co-signing or implementation is not possible owing to severe constraints. See United Nations Sustainable Development Group. 2022. [Guidance on UN Country-level Strategic Planning for development in exceptional circumstances](#).

prioritized and directed to the people with the most acute needs, within an operational framework that is consistent with current capacities and long-term objectives.

12. **Myanmar ICSP (2024–2026) revision 2** decreased the ICSP budget by USD 52.1 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 86,340. The revision reflects a one-year extension of the CSP introduced to maintain alignment with the extended United Nations transitional cooperation framework, while recalibrating targets in line with deteriorating access conditions and funding constraints. WFP will maintain a robust emergency response capacity, prioritizing communities in phase 4 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), and displaced people, while preserving capacity for supporting social safety nets and livelihoods where feasible.
13. **Central African Republic CSP (2023–2027) revision 2** decreased the CSP budget by USD 272.1 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 227,776. The revision reflects a prioritization exercise aimed at aligning the country portfolio with the prevailing funding environment and focusing on the most acutely food-insecure people, including refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons. WFP will strengthen the geographic convergence and linkages between humanitarian and resilience interventions with a view to enhancing cost-effectiveness and transformative impact.
14. **Nigeria CSP (2023–2027) revision 2** decreased the CSP budget by USD 375.4 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 46,220. The revision aligns the country portfolio's planning needs with a significantly constrained funding outlook, while safeguarding life-saving assistance for internally displaced persons and highly food-insecure populations. WFP will prioritize emergency response, maintain critical nutrition activities and continue to strengthen the Government's capacity in food systems and social protection.
15. **Niger CSP (2020–2026) revision 8** increased the CSP budget by USD 113.4 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 473,515. The revision extends the CSP by 12 months in line with the Government's new strategy and recalibrates assistance to prioritize newly displaced people and those facing acute hunger during the lean season. At the same time, WFP will reinforce its investments in food systems, school meal operations and social safety nets in support of long-term resilience.
16. **Kenya CSP (2023–2027) revision 2** decreased the CSP budget by USD 364.3 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 856,500. The revision responds to the rising numbers of refugees and reflects a shift towards a differentiated, needs-based assistance model that supports a gradual transition from assistance to self-reliance. Under this revision, WFP aims to strengthen malnutrition prevention interventions, expand anticipatory action, and reorient resilience programming towards capacity strengthening in arid and semi-arid areas.
17. **Syrian Arab Republic ICSP (2022–2025) revision 3** decreased the ICSP budget by USD 89.4 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 1,630,762. The revision extends the ICSP by one year to align it with the timeframe of the upcoming UNSDCF, while recalibrating assistance in response to a protracted and severe food security and nutrition crisis. Under the revision, WFP aims to prioritize the most food-insecure people, strengthen safety net linkages and adopt more targeted, protection-informed approaches.
18. **Mali CSP (2020–2026) revision 8** decreased the CSP budget by USD 224.4 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 1,562,885. The revision reflects a strategic prioritization of areas in IPC phase 4 or above, internally displaced persons and newly arrived refugees, particularly in northern and central regions. WFP will concentrate emergency and resilience interventions in zones of high vulnerability, while strengthening the national ownership of key programmes.

19. **Chad CSP (2024–2028) revision 2** decreased the CSP budget by USD 560.3 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 434,165. The revision reflects a shift towards more targeted assistance, greater emphasis on self-reliance and durable solutions, and a recalibration of caseloads in accordance with funding constraints. WFP will strengthen vulnerability-based targeting, integrate emergency school meal operations into regular programmes, and progressively move eligible population groups towards resilience activities and government support systems.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of regional directors

20. **Eswatini CSP (2020–2025) revision 6** increased the CSP budget by USD 3.4 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 20,147. The revision extends the CSP by 12 months to provide WFP with the necessary time for the planning and development of the next CSP – for 2026–2031 – in close collaboration with national counterparts and stakeholders, while remaining in alignment with the UNSDCF for 2026–2030. At the same time, it entails a scale-up of the successful home-grown school feeding pilot programme.
21. **Nepal CSP (2024–2028) revision 2** decreased the CSP budget by USD 21.9 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 188,537. The revision involves cost adjustments under CSP outcomes 1, 2 and 3 in response to changes in activities and the number and categories of people reached. Changes are informed by WFP's emergency response trends over the past three years, projected humanitarian needs in the country, and changing funding conditions, with the related acceleration of activities promoting hand-over to the Government.
22. **Djibouti CSP (2020–2025) revision 4** increased the CSP budget by USD 23.8 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 11,100. The revision extends the CSP by 12 months, until the end of December 2026, allowing time for WFP to carry out additional consultations and analysis to inform its long-term engagement and operational model in Djibouti.
23. **Bangladesh CSP (2022–2026) revision 2** increased the overall budget by USD 26.5 million, reflecting cost adjustments in response to changes in the operational and funding environment, including an increase in the total number of beneficiaries under CSP outcome 1 following the arrival of an additional 200,000 refugees since 2024. The revision also incorporates confirmed multi-year funding under CSP outcome 2, allowing for more stable planning and implementation.
24. **Caribbean multi-country strategic plan (MCSP) (2022–2026) revision 4** increased the CSP budget by USD 20 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 109,210 for an emergency response to a rapid-onset disaster. The revision enabled WFP to address urgent humanitarian needs in Jamaica following Hurricane Melissa, a category 5 storm and the most powerful ever to strike the island. It facilitated the provision of life-saving in-kind food assistance and cash support to meet essential needs.
25. **Costa Rica limited emergency response (LEO) (2025) revision 1** increased the number of beneficiaries by 24,000 and extended the LEO until 31 May 2026 in order to continue addressing the needs of returning migrants, providing emergency food assistance in the form of hot meals for people in transit towards South America.
26. **Türkiye CSP (2023–2025) revision 5** increased the CSP budget by USD 16 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 272,357. The CSP was extended by six months, from January to June 2026, to maintain programmatic and operational continuity as WFP defines the most appropriate model for its presence in Türkiye beyond mid-2026.

27. **Cuba CSP (2021–2025) revision 7** increased the CSP budget by USD 12 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 680,428. It extended the CSP by two months because the approval of the new CSP for 2026–2030 had been postponed to February 2026. The revision also reflects an increase in the number of beneficiaries, triggered by Hurricane Melissa, which saw WFP receiving additional funding to deliver assistance to people affected by the emergency.
28. **Libya CSP (2023–2025) revision 3** increased the CSP budget by USD 27 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 214,100. The revision aimed to scale up crisis response operations, introduce a new activity for strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacity, and phase out resilience-building activities. The CSP was extended by one year to align it with the extended UNSDCF for Libya for 2023–2025.
29. **Timor-Leste CSP (2023–2025) revision 4** increased the CSP budget by USD 2.3 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 148,380. The revision aimed to enable WFP to expand its support for the national social protection system and added a food modality under activity 2, ensuring that distributions could proceed based on, and in line with, the updated planning of the Government.

Revisions approved under the delegated authority of country directors

30. **Peru CSP (2023–2026) revision 3** increased the CSP budget by USD 8.3 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 101,737. The revision aimed to support an expansion of crisis response operations, including the provision of commodity vouchers and the updating of cash transfer values.
31. **Cuba CSP (2021–2025) revision 5** increased the CSP budget by USD 431,425 with no change to the number of beneficiaries. The revision increased the CSP's DSC in order to allow WFP to accept a contribution from the Republic of Korea.
32. **Caribbean MCSP (2022–2026) revision 3** increased the MCSP budget by USD 821,732 with no change in the number of beneficiaries. The revision inserted a new activity under CSP outcome 3 aimed at enabling WFP to provide the on-demand services requested by national governments, other United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian partners.
33. **Lao People's Democratic Republic CSP (2022–2026) revision 3** increased the CSP budget by USD 15.7 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 62,320. The revision expanded and adjusted WFP's programmes in line with evolving needs, while incorporating newly confirmed donor contributions, reinforcing WFP's shift towards promoting national ownership, sustainable solutions and system strengthening in Lao People's Democratic Republic.
34. **Kyrgyz Republic CSP (2023–2027) revision 3** increased the CSP budget by USD 9.8 million and reduced the number of beneficiaries by 97,450. The revision introduced programmatic refinements informed by the most recent assessments and aimed at enhancing the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of assistance provided under the CSP. In particular, changes focused on improving the nutritional quality of assistance and the accuracy of the targeting of the CSP.
35. **Namibia CSP (2025–2029) revision 2** increased the CSP budget by USD 3.2 million with no change in the number of beneficiaries. The revision increased the budget for CSP outcome 4 to cover service provision costs for handling and delivering rice donated by the Republic of Korea under a bilateral arrangement with the Government of Namibia.

36. **Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela ICSP (2023–2026) revision 3** decreased the ICSP budget by USD 43.2 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 105,860. The ICSP was extended by 12 months, from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2026, to align it with the extended timeframes of the UNSDCF and national planning, while adjusting targets and coverage to reflect funding shortfalls, and prioritizing school meal and emergency preparedness operations.
37. **Uganda CSP (2018–2025) revision 13** increased the CSP budget by USD 4.3 million with no change in the number of beneficiaries. The revision adjusted the DSC ceiling in order to cover termination indemnities, infrastructure upgrades, security measures and inflation-related increases in core administrative functions, while maintaining the CSP's strategic orientation and outcomes.
38. **Cuba CSP (2021–2025) revision 6** increased the CSP budget by USD 655,459 with no change in the number of beneficiaries. The revision adjusted DSC to enable WFP to respond to Hurricane Melissa, strengthening emergency food assistance while maintaining the duration and strategic orientation of the CSP.
39. **Côte d'Ivoire CSP (2019–2026) revision 4** increased the CSP budget by USD 8.9 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 48,371. The CSP was extended by six months, until 30 June 2026, to allow WFP additional time to review strategic priorities and ensure continuity, while addressing funding gaps and maintaining emergency response and school meal support.
40. **China CSP (2022–2026) revision 1** increased the CSP budget by USD 1.84 million; the CSP does not have direct beneficiaries. The CSP was extended by 12 months, to 31 December 2026, to allow WFP additional time for the development of a new CSP, while maintaining the existing strategic orientation and single outcome of the CSP.
41. **Armenia CSP (2019–2026) revision 7** increased the CSP budget by USD 1.8 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 2,100. The CSP was extended by two months, until 28 February 2026, to ensure continuity until the launch of the new CSP, while maintaining the CSP's strategic orientation and expanding support provided through social protection systems.
42. **Liberia CSP (2019–2026) revision 5** increased the CSP budget by USD 6.7 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 60,500. The CSP was extended by four months, to 30 June 2026, to align it with the upcoming UNSDCF, support the scale-up of home-grown school feeding, and complete the transition from in-kind food assistance to cash-based transfers under all activities.
43. **Caribbean MCSP (2022–2026) revision 5** increased the MCSP budget by USD 9.8 million and increased the number of beneficiaries by 31,580. The revision maintains the duration and strategic orientation of the MCSP, while scaling up emergency cash-based food assistance in Jamaica in response to Hurricane Melissa.

Acronyms

CSP	country strategic plan
DSC	direct support costs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
ISC	indirect support costs
LEO	limited emergency operation
MCSP	multi-country strategic plan