



Country strategic plan revision

Peru CSP (2023 – 2026), revision 3

Gender and age marker code: 3

Transmittal Slip Table - BUDGET OVERVIEW			
	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 January 2023 – 31 December 2026	No change	1 January 2023 – 31 December 2026
Beneficiaries	522, 325	101,737	624,062
Total cost (USD)	84 995 629	8 326 305	93 321 934
Transfer	63 423 924	7 153 860	70 577 784
Implementation	8 988 039	783 653	9 771 692
Direct Support Costs	7 705 853	0	7 705 853
Sub-total	80 117 816	7 937 513	88 055 329
Indirect Support Costs	4 877 813	388 792	5 266 605

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: CD

1. RATIONALE

1. Peru remains the second largest destination for Venezuelan refugees and migrants after Colombia. As of May 2024, over 1.54 million reside in the country, with about 250,000 more in transit. Almost 90 percent of migrants in transit and 42 percent of settled migrants in Peru face food insecurity. The 2024 R4V plan (Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants) projected at least a 10 percent increase compared to 2023, driven by tighter movement and visa restrictions, economic challenges, xenophobia, and limited integration options. These factors, along with persistent border controls and deportations, are expected to push more people to use irregular routes.
2. The Peruvian population hosting Venezuelan migrants also faces food insecurity. The 2023 Emergency Food Security Assessment (MIDIS, Sept. 2024) shows 51.6 percent of Peruvians are food insecure, with 4.5 percent severely affected. Lima has over one million households impacted, the highest in the country, and the largest migrant population. Community-led canteens help both locals and migrants, but often lack funding. The weakened national currency (Sol) and higher food prices further limit access to food.

3. In November 2023, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion began reorganizing the Qali Warma National School Feeding Program. A Sectoral Commission identified 23 issues and 66 solutions across seven improvement areas, such as regulatory simplification and alternative service models. In December 2024, Supreme Decree No. 010-2024-MIDIS reformed the program, creating the Wasi Mikuna National Community School Feeding Program, which emphasizes community involvement by parents, school committees, civil society, and local governments. This aims to strengthen school feeding, ensure food quality and safety, and deliver a transparent, efficient service to over 4 million students.
4. On February 17, 2025, agreement No. 002-2025-MIDIS was signed, establishing the terms and scope of technical cooperation between MIDIS and WFP within the framework of the implementation of a new modality for providing the MIDIS Wasi Mikuna food service for schoolchildren in priority public educational institutions in the Ayacucho, Cusco, and Piura regions, through an economic subsidy model that promotes the active participation of Educational Institution Committees (EI) and local stakeholders.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

5. There is no change in the strategic orientation.

CSP outcomes

6. Under CSP Outcome 1, WFP will continue providing a one-time, unconditional cash transfer to refugees and migrants in transit at border checkpoints in 2026. The amount increased from USD 2.80 to USD 3.80 per person per day for a 14-day period, based on the updated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) by the R4V group, covering food, transport, communication, and hygiene needs. Additionally, WFP will support settled migrants with up to three cash transfers for a 90-day period, adjusted for family size. This amount rose from USD 1.70 to USD 2.75 per person per day, also based on the MEB recommendations.
7. Through capacity strengthening, WFP Peru will keep advocating for more shock-responsive social protection, promoting new cash-based aid models via community canteens and improving subnational access to disaster risk finance. This includes technical assistance to MIDIS, INDECI, and others to support vulnerable groups (e.g., people with tuberculosis and HIV) in Lima and major cities. WFP nutrition staff also guide cooperating partners on nutrition advice for beneficiaries, assess children under five, and promote nutritional supplements at checkpoints.
8. Commodity Voucher (via community-led canteens – Comedores): The current BR extends WFP's technical support through 2025 and 2026. In 2024, WFP assessed actors providing hot meals or food kits along migration routes and found limited coverage—particularly in border areas—where demand exceeds supply.
9. To better complement existing efforts and meet needs, WFP will introduce hot meals through commodity vouchers. This change will begin in 2025 with operations in Tumbes (on the Ecuador–Peru border), with the potential to expand to additional dining facilities in 2026, depending on migration flows.

10. Under Strategic Outcome 4 (service provision), WFP will use the plugpay system to transfer funds from its Citibank account to the treasurers of School Food Management Committees (CGEA) at public schools supported by the Wasi Mikuna Program. Transfer amounts will match each school's ration and student numbers, with frequency based on each CGEA's capacity. About 8,916 students will benefit, with an average ration cost of USD 6.82 covering breakfast and lunch.
11. Partnerships. For SO1, WFP works closely with government partners, UN agencies and national and international humanitarian actors. To date, funding has been secured from BHA (Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance), SDC (Switzerland's International Cooperation), ECHO (Economic Cooperation Organization), CERF (Central Emergency Response Funds), and IRA (Immediate Response Funds).
Regarding service provision, the Government fully finances the intervention through its Public Sector Budget Law for the fiscal year 2025 assigned for its national school feeding programme. WFP will provide services to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) to provide cash-based transfers to implement the new parent subsidy modality of the community school food service.
12. Country office capacity: On year 2025 WFP Peru has already expanded its operational capacity to support the cash-based transfer operation and the year 2026 is an alignment of its current operations. Under Service provision operation, part of the current staff will dedicate a portion of its current duty to cover the new tasks in the frame of Wasi Mikuna.
13. M&E: The Research, Assessment, and Monitoring Unit (RAM) uses advanced systems to collect field and remote data, supporting program adaptation and planning. Under SO1, RAM leads monitoring activities, including distribution and post-distribution tracking, and helps improve targeting with the Programme Unit to better reach affected populations. For SO4, RAM oversees implementation in 35 schools under the Wasi Mikuna Program, standardizing monitoring tools and reporting. These efforts optimize interventions and ensure coordinated national responses.
14. Accountability and Protection: A risk and mitigation matrix guides ongoing monitoring to address protection risks, gender, and disability concerns. MIDIS partners lead some actions nationally and in 34 schools across Ayacucho, Cusco, and Piura. WFP's helpline is prepared with protocols to respond promptly to inquiries and complaints. Data privacy will follow WFP's data management policies.
15. Transition/handover strategy: the migration emergency shows the structural challenges that hinder access to social protection. Therefore, WFP will continue working with the R4V platform to emphasize the need for a more integrated and comprehensive response. This will involve advocacy with government partners to strength shock-responsive social protection schemes that support refugees and migrants, mainly Venezuelan population.

TABLE 1: Beneficiary analysis

<i>Beneficiary analysis</i>	Activity	Modality	Period	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
CSP Outcome								
01	01	Capacity Strengthening	Current			11,150	13,940	25,090
			Calculated Increase/Decrease			2,546	3,183	5,729
			Revised			13,696	17,123	30,819
		Cash-Based Transfer	Current	64,399	82,633	107,073	133,840	387,945
			Calculated Increase/Decrease	6,233	7,998	10,363	12,955	37,549
			Revised	70,632	90,631	117,436	146,795	425,494
		Commodity Voucher	Current					
			Calculated Increase/Decrease	15,314	19,650	25,463	31,829	92,256
			Revised	15,314	19,650	25,463	31,829	92,256
02	02	Capacity Strengthening	Current	2,500	2,500	7,160	24,840	37,000
			Calculated Increase/Decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	2,500	2,500	7,160	24,840	37,000
03	03	Capacity Strengthening	Current	0	0	3,780	4,020	7,800
			Calculated Increase/Decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	0	0	3,780	4,020	7,800
		Cash-Based Transfer	Current	15,391	14,935	32,216	34,258	96,800
			Calculated Increase/Decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	15,391	14,935	32,216	34,258	96,800
TOTAL without overlap at CSP Level			Current	82,290	100,068	146,707	193,260	522,325
			Calculated Increase/Decrease	14,252	18,287	30,753	38,445	101,737
			Revised	96,542	118,355	177,460	231,705	624,062

Transfers

TABLE 2: Food ration (g/person/day)[1] or cash-based transfer value (USD/person/day) by CSP Outcome and Activity					
CSP Outcome	CSP 2				
Activity	Activity #1				
Beneficiary type	Refugees and resident migrants	Refugees and in-transit migrants	Individuals – Breakfasts	Individuals – Lunches	Children
Modality (food or cash)	Cash	Cash	CV	CV	CV
cereals					
pulses					
oil					
salt					
sugar					
Supercereal					
Supercereal Plus					
micronutrient powder					
lipid-based nutrient supplement					
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)					
% kcal from protein					
cash (USD/person/day; use average as needed)	2.75	3.8	1.45	2.08	0.88
Number of feeding days per year	90	14	1	1	1

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE			
Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
	Total (USD)	Total (USD)	Total (USD)
Cereals	0	0	0
Pulses	0	0	0
Oil and Fats	0	0	0
Mixed and blended foods	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL (food)	0	0	0
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)	27 454 187	3 116 004	30 570 191
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	27 454 187	3 116 004	30 570 191

3. COST BREAKDOWN

Table 4. COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)					
SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	TOTAL
CSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	5 576 647	0	0	1 577 213	
Implementation	705 895	0	0	77 758	783 653
Direct support costs					0
Subtotal					7 937 513
Indirect support costs					388 792
TOTAL					8 326 305

OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)					
SDG targets/ WFP Strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	TOTAL
CSP Outcomes	01	02	03	04	
Focus Area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	37 567 615	11 493 334	15 869 517	5 647 318	70 577 784
Implementation	3 683 914	2 960 203	2 360 070	767 504	9 771 692
Direct support costs	3 961 846	1 399 278	1 728 920	615 810	7 705 853
Subtotal	45 213 375	15 852 815	19 958 507	7 030 632	88 055 329
Indirect support costs	2 938 869	1 030 433	1 297 303	0	5 266 605
TOTAL	48 152 245	16 883 248	21 255 810	7 030 632	93 321 934