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Peru

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2026

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Overview

Peru continues to face significant food security and nutrition challenges despite its upper-middle-income status. National averages conceal deep inequalities: rural, indigenous and low-income families experience the highest poverty, the lowest access to nutritious food and persistent gaps in essential services. Shocks, fragmented food systems, weak supply chains, under-modernised social protection, and recurring political instability further exacerbate vulnerabilities. Against this backdrop, WFP support Peru in strengthening national systems, policies and institutions to achieve sustainable food security and nutrition outcomes at scale.

The drivers of hunger and malnutrition in Peru are deeply interconnected. Unequal access to nutritious food is driven by high prices, disasters, limited resilience among smallholder farmers, and weak supply chains. Although family farmers produce 57 percent of the food consumed in Peru[1], many remain at subsistence level with limited access to markets, finance, storage and fair pricing driving rural poverty close to 40 percent[2] and high child anaemia. Malnutrition and food insecurity affect both rural and urban households, particularly women, young children, indigenous communities, populations exposed to natural hazards, the urban poor relying on communal kitchens[3], those living with chronic illnesses, and migrants. These overlapping vulnerabilities shape WFP's dual approach: direct support where government capacity is limited and systemic strengthening for long-term transformation.

WFP presence in Peru reflects its commitment to supporting the government efforts to transform food systems, modernise social protection, and improve nutrition outcomes. In a middle-income context, the priority shifting from large-scale food assistance to institutional and policy reform. Combining technical credibility, system-strengthening experience, and operational capacity to pilot innovative approaches, WFP plays a unique catalytic role helping the government test, refine and institutionalise models with limited political risk while embedding reforms into national frameworks. This ensures small investments lead to structural change and large-scale public financing for sustained impact.

WFP advanced key priorities under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), notably in school feeding reforms, emergency response, nutrition, and local food systems. A major milestone was supporting the redesign of the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP). Historically reliant on bulk non-perishables and processed snacks, the programme faced low acceptability and nutritional concerns. WFP's pilots of fresh-cooked meals demonstrated feasibility under existing rules, paving the way for reform. Following a late-2024 corruption scandal, WFP supported the government to introduce a cash subsidy empowering parent committees to buy fresh and local foods. The new model reached 37 schools and more than 8,700 children across three regions [4] with high acceptance and no reported foodborne incidents. Complementing this, the government scaled WFP's successful Lima model through the "Breakfast at My School" initiative, serving around 17,000 students daily[5]. These reforms position Peru to implement the Family Farming Procurement Law which mandate that 30 percent of public food purchases come from family farming—a shift that could transform both school meals and local food systems.

WFP achieved systemic change in agricultural supply chains and public procurement, shifting from fragmented chains to territorial food system. Through "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the table) project[6], 283 smallholder farmers accessed institutional markets, generating USD 386,000 in sales and supplying 116 metric tons of produce to 37 schools, injecting more than USD 267,000 into local economies. Over 4,500 smallholder farmers and 127 public officials strengthened their technical and organizational capacities, and multiple associations obtained the Family Farming Brand certification—a key step for formal market entry. With WFP support, municipalities through Allin Kawsay mobilised around USD 6 million to localize procurement systems integrating nutrition incentives and supply chains[7]. These results illustrate WFP's capacity to link productivity, nutrition, and market inclusion into cohesive territorial food systems. WFP's catalytic role unlocked USD 36.1 million in national resources in 2025 [8], and USD 61.6 million since October 2024, demonstrating strong national ownership and sustainability.

WFP has been instrumental in transforming Peru's emergency response from reactive to anticipatory. Over eight years, its technical support enabled transition from in-kind assistance after small-scale disasters to a flexible framework incorporating anticipatory and response-based cash transfers. In 2025, WFP's key contribution focused on implementing emergency assistance protocols under the new law and regulation on adapting social protection to emergencies -an approval process WFP helped drive- positioning the Ministry of Social Development (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym) as a first responder and enabling ministries to adapt services during crises. Through these modalities, around 966,000 flood-affected people received USD 71 million [9] in government-funded assistance. WFP also strengthened subnational preparedness through capacity-building, planning and logistics coordination and supported migrants through food cards and hot meals - 20,600 in transit and 7,000 settled - where national systems remain overstretched.

Building resilience to weather- and climate-related shocks advanced in parallel. WFP supported anticipatory action protocols for floods and droughts with national institutions and enabled with the training provided to smallholder farmers and local officials on the protocol for accessing catastrophic agricultural insurance nearly 9,800 smallholder farmers in Ayacucho and Cusco to access USD 3 million in catastrophic agricultural insurance indemnities. This accelerated livelihoods recovery after climate shocks and strengthened national mechanisms for risk management.

WFP's long-term engagement catalysed a major reform of the Food and Nutrition Programme for Tuberculosis Patients (PANTBC, for its Spanish acronym), one of the most nutritionally vulnerable groups [10]. After years of advocacy and evidence generation, a pilot of cash transfers for 3,170 tuberculosis patients in Lima implemented by WFP through a service provision agreement with the government, proved high effectiveness with over 96 percent of spending on nutritious foods [11]. Based on these, the government committed USD 12 million to scale the model to 10,000 tuberculosis patients by 2026.

Improvements in food assistance programmes also reached communal kitchens serving over one million Peruvians daily. Previously reliant on centralised in-kind food distributions, the system lacked efficiency and fresh foods options. WFP pilots in 2022 and 2024 provided evidence for policy change. In 2025, the government introduced nationwide cash transfers for the first time, allocating USD 23 million and planning an increase to USD 40 million in 2026. This transition improved dietary quality for vulnerable households and opened opportunities to link communal kitchens with smallholder farmers through the public procurement.

WFP continued strengthening national strategies to reduce anaemia, supporting a rice-fortification law that ensures fortified rice in social protection programmes reaching 3.1 million people [12]. Work with community health agents restored and expanded public financing for home-visiting models to reduce anaemia and stunting— from USD 16 million in 2019 to USD 38 million in 2025 [13]. Evidence from local interventions, including in Ventanilla, demonstrated substantial reductions in child anaemia, reinforcing WFP's advocacy to keep micronutrient deficiencies at the forefront of policy agenda.

Food rescue efforts scaled up through WFP's support for financing initiatives in Cajamarca and Arequipa reaching 32,068 people and with the technical assistance in six other regions [14] to the Peruvian network for food rescue created with WFP's support, serving people suffering food insecurity with food that would otherwise have been lost. Also, WFP supported regulatory development under the Food Recovery Law and strengthened registration and tracking systems to improve transparency.

WFP's added value lies in its ability to combine technical expertise, operational agility and policy influence to support government-led reforms. This system-strengthening approach connects social protection, agriculture, health, education, and emergency management delivering coherent innovative solutions with impact at scale.

36,466

Total beneficiaries in 2025



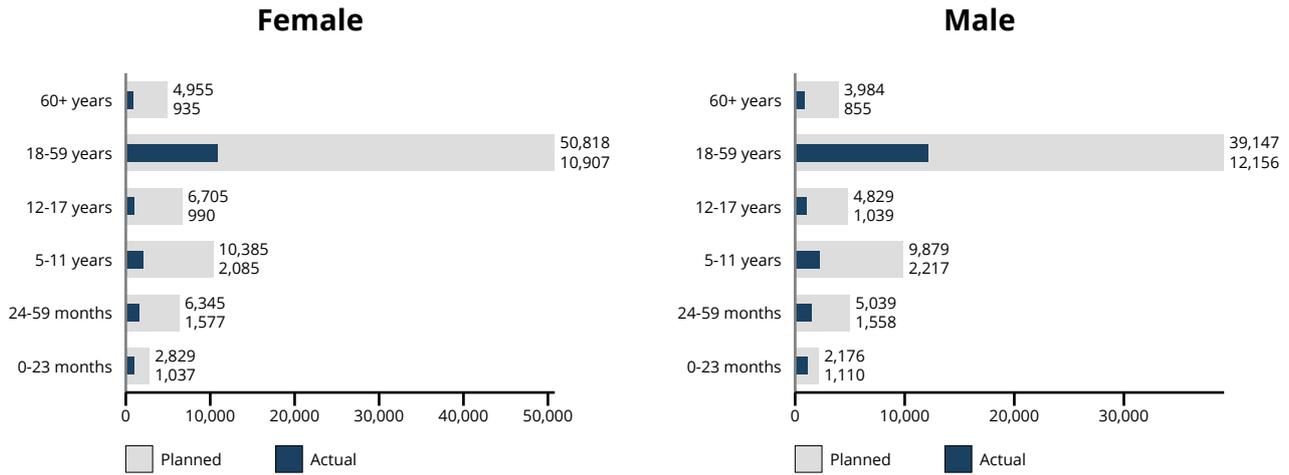
48% female



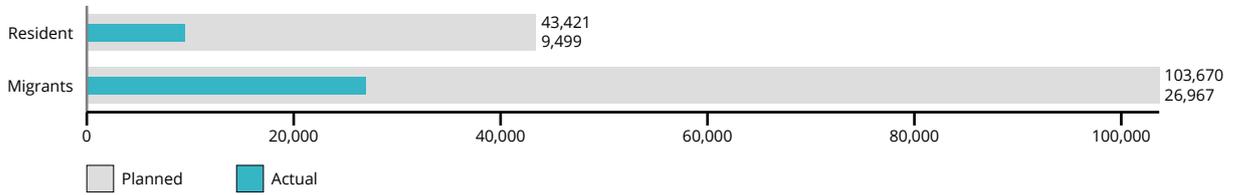
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 783 (56% Female, 44% Male)

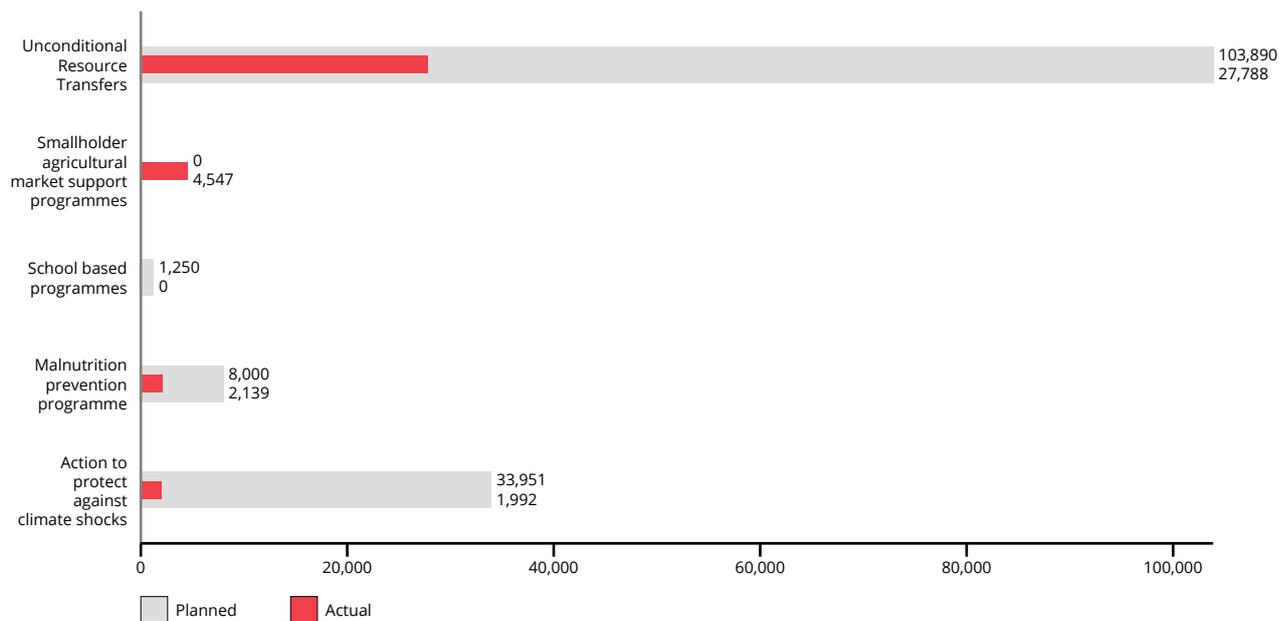
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



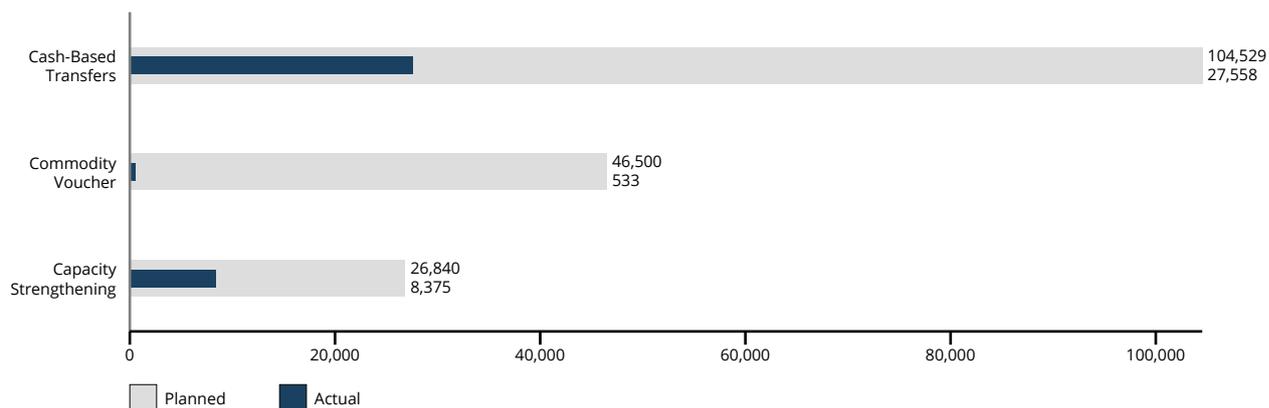
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



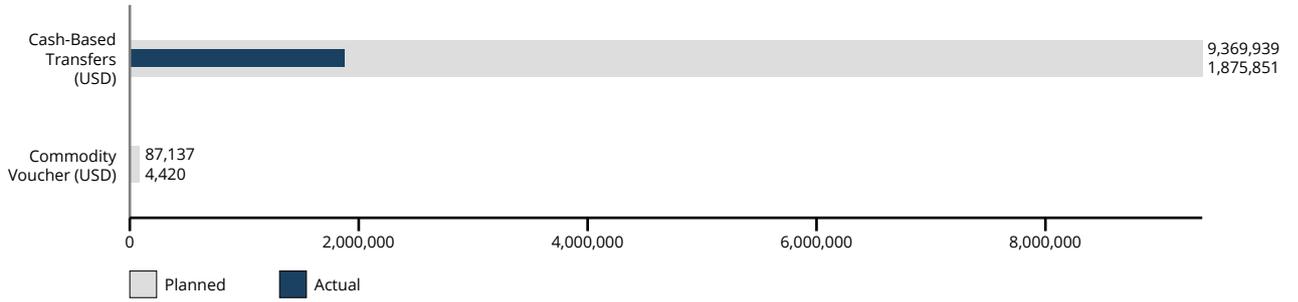
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



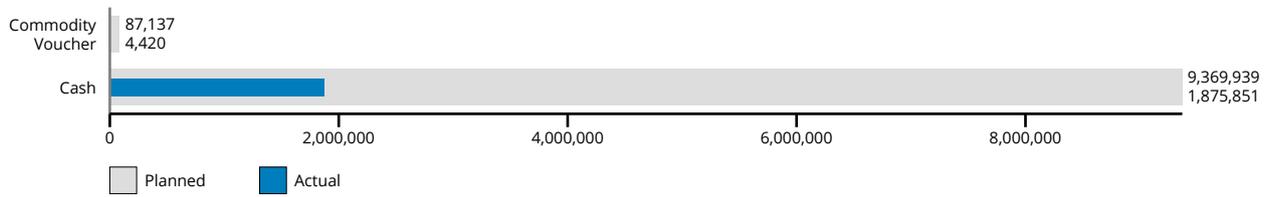
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Peru experienced a complex and volatile context in 2025, shaped by political instability, weakening public systems, food insecurity and persistent malnutrition. The President's impeachment in October, couple with high turnover among ministers and senior officials, disrupted policy continuity and slowed decision-making in critical sectors such as social

protection. Despite a slight improvement in the macroeconomic outlook toward the end of the year, structural inequalities, informality and insecurity continued to restrict the ability of populations living in vulnerable conditions to access nutritious food, stable income and essential services.

Food and nutrition indicators showed deteriorating trends. National stunting increased to 12.1 percent -and 20.9 percent in rural area- while anaemia affected 43.7 percent of children aged 6-35 months, exceeding 50 percent in Andean regions like Ayacucho and Cusco. Urban anaemia reached 40.2 percent, reflecting widening socio-economic disparities [1]. More than half of the population (51.6 percent) experienced food insecurity, including 4.2 percent in severe conditions [2]. In support, WFP supported rice fortification policy efforts and community interventions, including home visits for families with young children and pregnant women.

Smallholder farmers—responsible for over 57 percent of the food consumed nationally [3]—continued to face limited market access, scarce financing, weak storage and irrigation infrastructure, and recurrent shocks. Poverty among these households remains close to 40 percent [4] with women and Indigenous producers facing heightened barriers to participating in productive and market systems. WFP strengthened their capacity to access public markets, particularly school feeding, through improved associativity, formalisation, supply chains, and financial inclusion.

In 2025, the school feeding system faced severe pressure. The government discontinued the Wasi Mikuna programme due to operational concerns and began designing a new NSFP. Reliance on non-perishable staples limited the nutritional quality, and the lack of fresh, diverse foods affected children who depend on school meals as their primary source of nutrition. WFP provided technical support for the redesign, introducing a nutrition-sensitive approach and testing home-grown, cash-based models to ensure fresher and locally sourced foods, while advancing implementation of the Family Farming Procurement Law.

In parallel, PANTBC -serving nearly 30,000 people annually- [5] continued to face severe operational constraints. Peru maintains the highest tuberculosis incidence in the Americas, with over 33,113 cases and over 2,059 multidrug-resistant cases in 2023 [6]. Food baskets intended to support treatment adherence routinely arrived late, with 24 of 39 municipalities facing distribution delays due to procurement difficulties [7]. Deliveries were irregular and lacked the nutrient-dense foods require by tuberculosis patients. These gaps led the government to approve the first roll-out of cash transfer for tuberculosis patients in selected districts, a reform supported by WFP to ensure more reliable, nutritious and dignified access to food.

Urban vulnerability remained high, with more than one million Peruvians relying on communal kitchens [8]. Historically, these kitchens received centrally procured non-perishable foods that did not meet nutritional needs or reflect local diets. Following two WFP supported pilots, the government initiated nationwide cash transfers to 20,750 communal kitchens for the first time allowing them purchase perishable foods local and, improving dietary quality for low-income urban populations.

Migration pressures also shaped operational needs. Peru continued to host more than 1.6 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees [9], mostly concentrated in Lima and border regions. More than 80 percent work informally and face discrimination, insecure housing and limited access to public services [10]. Many live in precarious settlements with limited water and sanitation. WFP addressed needs along the main migration route (Tumbes-Lima-Tacna) providing cash-based assistance, hot meals, and dignified support to people in transit and those settling in vulnerable areas.

Environmental phenomena and climate changes further exacerbate food insecurity. The 2024-2025 El Niño Phenomenon damaged crops such as potatoes, maize and cocoa, reduced household income in Andean regions and destabilised markets. The reduction of Andean glaciers—now reduced by 56 percent over six decades [11]—threaten water availability and limit irrigation for family farming. In the Amazon, over 141,000 hectares of primary forest were lost and 47,000 hectares affected by fires in 2024 [12], disrupting ecosystems and contributing to localised food shortages. WFP supported the government in operationalising shock-responsive social protection mechanisms, developing scalable anticipatory models, and strengthening financial instruments such as parametric insurance to protect livelihoods.

Despite widespread food insecurity, Peru also experiences one of the highest levels of food loss and waste in Latin America—about 12.8 million tonnes annually equivalent to 47 percent of the national food supply [13]. Wholesale markets in Lima generate up to 56 tonnes of organic waste daily [14]. WFP supported food rescue networks, regulatory improvements and redistribution systems to channel edible surplus to the most food-insecure households.

Aligned with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP collaborated with national and subnational institutions, the private sector and United Nations agencies to advance food security and nutrition. Efforts are fully integrated with the national frameworks, including the National Multisectoral Strategy against Anaemia, strengthened social protection policies, school feeding reforms, agricultural procurement regulations and disaster management policies.

WFP also strengthened strategic partnerships. Main partners included the Government of Peru, the Andean Community (CAN), Swiss Cooperation (COSUDE), the European Union, Germany, Ireland, the U.S. Department of State,

and the World Bank through its Global Shield initiative. WFP engaged the private sector through CADE event [15] and launched Kunka [16], its first individual donation platform, to fund food rescue transportation.

The 2025 context reaffirmed WFP's dual role: strengthening capacities of institutions and policies for sustainable food security and nutrition, while delivering targeted assistance where public systems are overstretched. Building on this mandate, WFP has also strengthened its capacity in designing and testing innovative, scalable programmatic models—from nutrition-sensitive school feeding and cash-based social protection reforms to anticipatory action and home-grown supply chain solutions—contributing evidence and practical pathways for national and regional replication.

Risk management

In 2025, political volatility peaked with the removal of President Dina Boluarte, while tensions among branches of government, rising citizen insecurity, and high turnover of ministers and public officials continued to affect decision-making and institutional coordination. To navigate this environment, WFP strengthened its engagement with authorities, reviewed implementation plans, and expanded partnerships with regional actors and civil society forums. This multi-level approach ensured that food security priorities and capacity-building efforts remained resilient despite frequent changes in officials and shifting contexts.

Funding constraints also required proactive financial risk mitigation. The country office mitigated financial risks by diversifying its resource base through the integration of operations into the public budget[17] and partnerships with the private sector and traditional donors. Thanks to this proactive resource mobilization, WFP secured government funding for service provision for the first time in many years.

Reputational integrity remained a central pillar. To mitigate potential corruption and other collateral risks arising from government institutions, private sector partners, donors and other stakeholders, WFP applied strict due diligence processes, used a crisis management framework, and conducted capacity assessments prior to formalising agreements. To strengthen oversight, WFP introduced structured monitoring plans for cooperating partners. These efforts were reinforced by proactive measures such as continuous media monitoring and the implementation of a crisis communication strategy designed to minimise potential reputational impact.

On the operational front, cases related to the sale and diversion of food assistance for migrant populations were addressed by reinforcing security at distribution points, adapting transfer modalities, and implementing stricter verification protocols. These actions were complemented by communication strategies to raise awareness among migrants, field and remote monitoring, and differentiated assistance strategies along migration routes, which significantly reduced incidents.

Through these measures, WFP consolidated its operational resilience and reaffirmed its commitment to protecting the most vulnerable populations in a challenging environment.

Lessons learned

Smart planning in times of uncertainty: adapting to fewer resources

Facing funding reductions, anticipation and strategic planning were critical to sustaining programme effectiveness. WFP defined restrictive financing scenarios, prioritised essential capacities without compromising results, and communicated changes early to prepare teams and partners. Cross-functional integration optimised resources, leveraging competencies such as cash-based transfers for other interventions. This experience shows that flexibility and foresight are key to maintaining impact under financial uncertainty.

Strategy and flexibility for working with government

Delivering services and technical assistance with government institutions requires negotiation skills and adaptability amid uncertainties in scope, timelines, and budgets. Success depends on adjusting internal processes to evolving conditions and regulations, negotiating within a flexible framework that secures financing while respecting guidelines, and strengthening negotiation capacity through knowledge of the political-technical ecosystem and strategic networks.

Catalyzing impact: smart use of funds and underutilized capacities

Scaling and sustaining results rely on mobilizing government resources while leveraging donor opportunities. Flexible design enables combining sources and co-creating solutions with government, ensuring public funds align with shared goals. Examples include the "Compartiendo la Mesa" project supported by the Changing Lives Transformation Fund and FOSPIBAY, and anticipatory action initiatives using existing government platforms to maximize impact.

Country office story

Transforming lives through small-scale farming



© WFP | Cristina Arakaki

2025. Modesta Huamán - Smallholder farmer from Cusco, "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the Table) project

The Public Procurement Law for Family Farming is conceived as a strategic instrument that enables the effective alignment of agrarian policy with Peru's food and nutritional security. It is within this framework that many of the 200,000 small-scale producers are afforded the opportunity to grow and gain access to new markets through the surplus of their harvests.

This marks the beginning of a pathway towards progress, development, and hope for those who cultivate the land and require a system that accompanies them with empathy, while responding to the demands of emerging markets.

In this process, WFP assumes a pivotal role: it strengthens the system, adapts the model, and provides tools that allow small-scale producers to understand and respond to new demand. Through the "Compartiendo la mesa" (Sharing the table) project implemented in Cusco, Ayacucho, and Piura, WFP brings farmers closer to sustainable markets, aligned with the law and under conditions that foster fair and lasting commercial relations.

In the words of Renzo Sullca Ccasampa, Coordinator of the Regional Social Development Office in Ayacucho: *"Economic inclusion to improve food security in Ayacucho is essential. For this reason, together with WFP, we have worked with associations certified as family farming and with local governments, committing to use small-scale farmers' harvests for local public procurement."*

Behind this change are 4,595 farmers - 58 percent of them women - who have found in this initiative an open door to new public and private markets. Eighty-five community leaders have been trained in agricultural insurance and strengthening the resilience of their communities. Thanks to this collective effort, farmers have managed to market up to 180 MT during 2025, generating income of 1.3 million Peruvian soles (More than USD 386,000). For many, these numbers represent much more than income: they mean security, stability and hope for a better future.

Balbina Llanos, a smallholder farmer from Cusco, shares her pride: *"Now that I work in agroecological farming, I have steady income. I have the security of regular earnings. I joined the project through a training session and WFP taught me*

through farmer field schools. Today, I have a sustainable business to support my family."

Alejandro de la Cruz Martinez, a farmer from the Casacancha Alta Agricultural Producers Association in Ayacucho, expresses it this way: *"This year we started working with institutions and we will continue to work with more. For us, it is a joy to engage in these sales because our products go straight from the field to the pot - fresh and free from harmful pesticides."*

The benefits also reach food assistance programmes, especially school feeding. In total, 37 public schools in Cusco, Ayacucho and Sechura (Piura) receive fresh, healthy and safe products, reaching 8,700 students who enjoy nutritious and varied meals. Grover Quichca Torres, head teacher at Pampamarca Primary School in Acocro, Ayacucho, comments: *"Students now eat a new menu, with fresh and nutritious food. The best part is the acceptance by parents and, above all, by the students. The consumption of vegetables and fruit is very good. Here, farmers, families and school staff work together for the health and wellbeing of the children."*

The initiative has also encouraged collective work among parents, organised in School Feeding Management Committees (CGAE). They manage and supervise purchases, ensuring quality. In addition, 311 CGAE members and cooks have received training in food handling, hygiene and preparation. Raida Fernández Medina, a CGAE member at the Seccelambras preschool in Acocro, Ayacucho, affirms: *"Our children are much better off with fresh food. They eat well - everything has changed a lot."* Perhaps the most valuable testimony comes from the students themselves. One of the youngest smiles and says: *"This food is sooo tasty."*

This initiative represents an innovative approach with a transformative and catalytic effect that is being scaled up in these three regions under WFP's leadership and in Piura (Sechura) with funding from the Social Fund from Integral Bayovar mining project (FOSPIBAY, for its Spanish acronym).

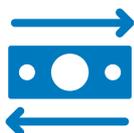
In line with this project, the Peruvian government is creating new opportunities for small-scale producers, empowering them as suppliers of fresh, healthy and affordable food for the entire community. This effort is supported by the Family Farming Public Procurement Law, which promotes inclusion and strengthens the local economy.

Thus, "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the Table) is not just a name or a project: it is a transformative movement that opens paths to progress with dignity. It is about sowing opportunities so that small-scale farming flourishes as a driver of development and about harvesting wellbeing for thousands of families and students in Peru. Every product that reaches the table is also a symbol of effort, community unity and a shared future.

From field to classroom, this is how WFP is saving lives today and changing lives for tomorrow.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.



More than **27,000 migrants** received cash-based transfers and over **15,400 hot meals** were distributed.



WFP supported **2 regional governments** in designing **20 projects**, **3** of which secured **USD 76.7 million** in public funding for disaster risk reduction.

WFP has maintained its efforts of supporting this outcome through a two-pronged approach: supporting the national capacity to attend to affected people and complementing the government's efforts when the level of the shock goes beyond the local capacity to respond.

Under the first line of action, WFP prioritised reinforcing institutional systems and embedding anticipatory mechanisms within social protection frameworks based on the emergency preparedness and response protocols and the regulation of the Law for the preventive adaptation of social programmes to emergencies, which WFP promoted and was approved during 2025, thus enabling this regular procedure for MIDIS. Building on WFP's technical expertise in disaster risk reduction and shock-responsive social protection, the government operationalised anticipatory cash transfers through national social programmes disbursing USD 71 million to nearly 966,000 people ahead of forecasted floods [1]. This proactive measure enabled families to relocate their members living in vulnerable conditions, secure essential goods and protect productive assets before conditions deteriorated.

These anticipatory actions were underpinned by a robust regulatory framework developed with WFP's technical assistance, ensuring continuity of reforms initiated in 2024 through Legislative Decree 1654, which integrated social protection into emergency response. In February 2025, MIDIS signed Supreme Decree 002-2025, mandating ministries to adapt services for rapid deployment. MIDIS, the ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, and the Ministry of Economy and Financy (MEF, for its Spanish acronym) configured these changes, validated by three ministerial resolutions that guarantee swift activation of essential services ensuring continuity and scalability of emergency response.

Finally, WFP has worked closely with the regional government of Cusco and Lambayeque to formulate project proposals addressing disaster risk reduction. In total, twenty projects were submitted to MEF, of which three were approved mobilising USD 76.7 million to Cusco [2]. In addition, WFP supported 221 government officials in the regions of Cusco and Lambayeque in developing project proposals aimed at delivering emergency assistance to households affected by shocks.

These results provide clear evidence of the effectiveness of investing in regional capacities to manage institutional financial mechanisms and access public funds. By equipping local authorities to design projects and manage financial resources WFP enabled regional governments to leverage central resources and deliver timely assistance, more effective emergency responses, and making decentralised capacity-building a cornerstone of Peru's disaster risk reduction strategy.

Under the second line of action, while Peru assisted the government to reinforced its institutional capacity against natural and economic shocks, another challenge persisted: the Venezuelan migration crises. With more than 1.6 million migrants and refugees residing in the country [3], and this number rising as there are more migrants entering the country than leaving it every day, the scale of need outpaces national capacity. Through this line of action, WFP provided gap-filling emergency assistance where required, complementing government's efforts to help migrants meet their basic needs.

WFP supported more than 20,600 migrants in transit with food cards and provided hot meals to almost 15,400 people. Additionally, over 7,000 refugees and migrants settled in Peru accessed market-based food assistance, ensuring they could meet their basic food and nutrition needs while pursuing socioeconomic integration.

In 2025, WFP implemented a route-based programme model in Peru in phases to assist in-transit migrants and refugees. This model aimed to provide more coherent support tailored to the specific needs migrants face at different points along their journey, ensuring a safe and dignified passage throughout the route.

At the onset of the year, WFP was providing emergency food assistance at two critical points along Peru’s migration route: Tumbes on the northern border with Ecuador and Tacna on the southern border with Chile. These locations represented the most distant ends of the route, creating basic needs gaps for migrants travelling through the country. To bridge this gap and strengthen continuity of assistance, WFP opened a new assistance point in Lima—the central and most significant point on the migration route. This strategic addition enabled WFP to connect the north, centre and south, transforming previously interventions into an integrated route-based assistance model and enhancing operational efficiency.

WFP will build on these achievements by deepening anticipatory action mechanisms, scaling the route based assistance model and strengthening regional capacities to manage shocks. These efforts will be guided by lessons learned in 2025, reaffirming the importance of acting early, leveraging data for decisionmaking and fostering multisectoral collaboration. Through these measures, Peru will continue to lead by example in creating resilient, inclusive and adaptive food security systems.

As part of WFP efforts to integrate technological innovations that enhance the efficiency of assistance delivery, WFP continued exploring next-generation solutions to strengthen its cash-based transfer systems. During 2025, WFP, in collaboration with the WFP Innovation Accelerator, developed and tested a proof-of-concept with AIDONIC to streamline cash-based transfer (CBT) delivery, achieving 48 percent efficiency gains and reducing costs by more than 25 percent across both beneficiary-facing and back-end processes. The pilot validated biometric deduplication using photographs instead of fingerprints and the use of blockchain-based certificates [4].

The Gender and Age Marker scored 4: WFP’s project focus on migrants included weighted criteria on age, gender, disability, pregnancy and Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Women were prioritized as primary transfer recipients, strengthening their household role. Proxy mechanisms reduced mobility barriers for women and older persons. GBV cases were identified and referred through targeting, Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFM) and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) tools to help enable an appropriate response to women’s need.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide anticipatory, emergency, early recovery assistance and support to crisis-affected populations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026



Anaemia reduced among **children under 3** from **17.1%** to **11.2%**, with a **larger reduction** among **children under 1** from **33.1%** to **19.5%** at local level.



WFP trained **93 community agents** who promoted health and **nutrition practices to reduce anaemia** through **6,142 home visits** and reaching **2,070 children**.



Around **8,700 pre-primary and primary students** in **37 schools** in Piura, Cusco and Ayacucho **received fresh and nutritious food** through **service provision**.



Over **3,170 tuberculosis patients** in 5 districts of Metropolitan Lima **received cash-based transfers** through **service provision**

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to strengthen nutrition-sensitive policies and programmes addressing the triple burden of malnutrition—undernutrition, anaemia and overweight—particularly throughout the critical first 8,000 days of life, covering early childhood and school-age children. Under this framework, WFP partnered with national institutions to provide technical assistance, generate evidence and document lessons learned.

This year's results reflected significant progress in implementing programmes that stemmed from structural reforms initiated in 2024 with WFP's technical assistance to the government. These reforms laid the foundation for advancing the NSFP and PANTBC, enabling the design and rollout of innovative models.

In late 2024, the Government, through MIDIS, launched the NSFP called Wasi Mikuna [1], replacing the NSFP called Qali Warma [2] to address food safety and governance challenges. However, in April 2025, MIDIS announced that Wasi Mikuna would be discontinued by December 2026, prompting authorities to begin designing a new NSFP with stronger nutrition-sensitive objectives, fresh food menus, parental engagement and nutrition education components. WFP supported this reform by providing technical assistance and evidence from hot meal and subsidy-based pilot models.

Through a USD 1.6 million service provision agreement with MIDIS, WFP implemented a pilot delivering fresh, nutritious meals to around 8,700 students in 37 schools across Ayacucho, Cusco and Piura. Using cash transfers school parent committees purchase food from local markets and family farmers, the model achieved high community acceptance (92 percent) and zero foodborne illness cases- key evidence now integrated into the new NSFP design [3].

Building on a successful 2024 hot meal pilot implemented by WFP in coordination with MIDIS in Lima, in 2025 the NSFP introduced the "Breakfast at My School" model, which was active in 62 schools across Lima and Callao, serving almost 17,000 students daily with freshly prepared, locally sourced meals [4].

WFP also supported a second reform: transitioning PANTBC people assisted from in-kind food baskets to food cards, implemented with the Ministry of Health (MINSa, for its Spanish acronym) under a USD 2 million service delivery agreement with MIDIS. The pilot reached 3,172 tuberculosis patients in five districts of Metropolitan Lima. Results confirmed the model effectiveness: over 96 percent of transfers were spent on healthy foods, aligning with nutrition objectives while enhancing autonomy, household food security, and dietary preferences [5]. This mechanism also stimulates local markets and reinforces the food system linkages of social protection. Based on these results, the government plans to scale the model to 11 districts in 2026.

Drawing from WFP-supported pilots, the government introduced a subsidy mechanism for communal kitchens and dining halls within the MIDIS Complementary Food Programme, allocating USD 17 million to increase access to fresh foods, prioritizing purchases from family farming [6].

Building on the progress achieved through social protection reforms, WFP continued to advance integrated nutrition strategies that address persistent challenges affecting populations living in vulnerable conditions. Among these, anaemia remains one of Peru's most critical concerns, with national prevalence continuing to rise. Despite this trend,

WFP documented significant local impact: in Ventanilla, anaemia among children under three decreased from 17.1 percent to 11.2 percent (-5.9 percentage points) between March 2024 and February 2025, with a greater reduction among children under one year—from 33.1 percent to 19.5 percent (13.6 points percentage points).

This progress was driven by 6,142 home visits conducted by 93 trained Community Agents, reaching 2,070 children, supported by a social and behaviour change strategy strengthening household practices for anaemia prevention. Additionally, 173 health professionals from the Ventanilla and Pachacutec [7] health networks were trained in haemoglobin testing, growth monitoring, experiential learning, ferritin equipment operation, and use of digital tools for individual child tracking.

These efforts were reinforced by improved coordination with the Municipal Incentives Programme, which promoted integrated management of childhood anaemia and ensured alignment across local health systems. In Ayacucho, Cusco and Piura, 336 health professionals strengthened skills in anaemia diagnosis, nutrition counselling and early childhood care.

Following key regulatory milestones achieved in 2024, this year WFP intensified efforts to operationalise rice fortification at scale, ensuring integration into public procurement system and social protection programmes [8]. As a result, more than 3.1 million of children and people living in vulnerable conditions received fortified rice through school feeding and food assistance programmes, marking a significant step towards addressing micronutrient deficiencies nationwide [9].

Lambayeque emerged as a leading region in implementing the national rice fortification law. The region advanced fortification in commercial markets by incorporating fortified rice into major brands such as Super, Amauta and Metro, reactivated its Regional Food and Nutrition Security Council and positioned fortification as a priority strategy to reduce anaemia. All three provincial municipalities integrated fortified rice into PANTBC procurement, demonstrating both feasibility and strong political commitment at the territorial level.

Similarly, Cusco established a Food Fortification Committee to accelerate scale-up as a cost-effective measure against anaemia. The joint leadership of Lambayeque and Cusco—combined with advocacy from the rice sector—reignited national debate on universal rice fortification, providing practical evidence and political support aligned with Peru’s anaemia-reduction priorities.

The Gender and Age Marker scored 4. The interventions ensured equitable participation and benefits across groups -mainly schoolchildren, health staff, and community health workers- meeting the highest integration criteria.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Providing policy and systemic capacity strengthening at the national and sub-national level to improve nutrition via double-duty actions and by applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.



4,595 smallholder farmers trained in business, management and food safety, and **127 officials** improved their ability to **apply the Family Farming Law**.



38 farmer associations in Ayacucho and Cusco **obtained the Family Farming certification**, granting access to formal markets.



283 smallholder farmers in Cusco, Ayacucho and Piura **generated more than USD 386,000 in sales** supplying **social programmes and private markets**.

WFP consolidated a set of strategic interventions to build resilient and sustainable food systems to benefit Indigenous people, communities vulnerable to climate change, smallholder farmers and value chain actors. These efforts focused on four achievements: transforming local food systems through family farming procurement and access to public and private markets; reducing food waste and promoting circularity; strengthening climate resilience and integrating gender and age considerations throughout the process.

Public procurement remained a key mechanism to link smallholder farmers with the demand from social protection programmes, driving systemic change in local food systems. In Cusco, Ayacucho and Piura, 283 smallholder farmers generated more than USD 386,000 in sales through eight food processing centres supplying the NSFP and the Complementary Feeding Programme (PCA, for its Spanish acronym) [1]. Under the NSFP's subsidised procurement model, smallholder farmers delivered 116 metric tons of fruits and vegetables to 37 schools, reaching more than 8,700 students and injecting more than USD 267,000 into local economies. PCA-related sales added USD 65,000 supported the integration of wheat flour and corn flakes into food baskets, further expanding access to institutional market. Strengthened technical and business capacities also enabled farmers to pursue new commercial pathways beyond public procurement. Smallholder farmers in the three regions leveraged their improved capabilities to access private markets, generating USD 54,000 in sales through the delivery of 21.6 metric tons of fruits and vegetables.

These results represent a milestone for smallholder farmers, many accessing formal public and private markets for the first time. In the case of public markets, direct linkages between farmer organisations and school committees ensured predictable demand, fair pricing and lower transaction costs. By leveraging subsidies and diversifying procurement channels, the initiative increased farmer incomes, strengthened local food systems, preserved agrobiodiversity and improved schoolchildren's diet.

Capacity strengthening advanced significantly, with 4,595 smallholder farmers improving technical, business, management and food safety practices, and 127 government officials improved their ability to apply the Family Farming Law through public procurement. A key achievement was the certification of 38 farmer associations in Ayacucho and Cusco under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI, for its Spanish acronym) Family Farming Brand [2], granting access to formal markets. In Cusco, the regional strategy Ayllin Kausay [3] enable an additional 45 associations to obtain the brand, further expanding procurement opportunities.

Regional initiatives such as Allin Kausay in Cusco are promoting inclusive procurement by upgrading collection centres, streamlining certification and improving coordination among agricultural institutions, social protection and regional governments. These efforts mobilised USD 6 million in municipal budgets [4], integrated local procurement into public systems, shortened supply chains and reinforced food safety. The programme also links financial incentives to nutrition outcomes, rewarding municipalities that reduce child malnutrition and anaemia. With WFP support, agricultural indicators were incorporated to tie budget disbursements to results in procurement, farmer registration and brand promotion. MIDAGRI is now assessing opportunities to scale this model nationally.

Government institutions—including MIDAGRI, Peruvian National Agricultural Health Service (SENASA), AGROMERCADO [5] and subnational governments—played a key role by expanding field presence and improving farmers' access to essential services. Their support in certification processes enabled smallholder farmers to meet market standards and integrate into formal value chains.

The financial inclusion component, launched in Ayacucho in September, began with a baseline study of 300 participants—95 percent women—providing critical data to guide activities. Capacity-building efforts are underway,

with 501 women and 32 men already participating in at least one training session.

In 2025, the "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the Table) project in Cusco, Ayacucho and Piura catalysed USD 36 million to strengthen linkages between smallholder farmers and public procurement, particularly school feeding programmes. Notable contributions include USD 200,000 from SENASA for the development of Farmer Field Schools and USD 1.8 million from MIDIS to WFP to implement the economic subsidy model under the NSFP [6].

The evidence confirms the project's role as a catalyst in strengthening institutional markets for family farming, building resilience and laying the foundation for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive local food systems. Through collaboration with public institutions and targeted policy advocacy, a logistics chain inspired by WFP's intervention model is emerging, positioning the initiative for lasting impact.

The second achievement focused on reducing food waste and promoting a circular food system—a critical challenge in Peru, where nearly 47 percent of food is lost before reaching consumers[7]. Initiatives financed by WFP until April in Cajamarca and Arequipa reached indirectly 32,068 people and WFP provided technical assistance for the consolidation of a National Food Rescue Network, bringing together ten social organisations that regularly recover food in 8 regions [8].

WFP and its partners strengthened food recovery capacities for 1,230 leaders from 819 grassroots organisations, including communal kitchens, dining halls, shelters and nursing homes. Support included funding for food rescue and transportation, enhancing operational capacity and forging alliances with supermarkets and wholesale markets. In Cajamarca and Arequipa, WFP promoted strategies to recover food fit for consumption and redistribute it to people lacking regular access to food. Additionally, WFP assisted MIDAGRI and MIDIS to draft a key regulation under the Food Recovery Law 31477 and to create a National Register of end-users, engaging government and civil society.

The third achievement strengthened climate resilience of communities living in vulnerable conditions, crucial since climate-related shocks directly threaten food security, especially in rural communities dependent on agriculture. WFP reached two important milestones through technical assistance and joint planning: supported the development of anticipatory action models and facilitated access to catastrophic agricultural insurance, helping farming families mitigate risks and restore production. From November 2025 to April 2026, a municipal-level parametric insurance scheme against heavy rainfall was implemented in four municipalities of La Convención in Cusco is being implemented. The initiative provides coverage for around 1,000 families through an insurance policy premium for USD 50,000 with an insured value of up to USD 500,000, enabling municipalities, in coordination with WFP, to address needs arising from intense rainfall through cash transfers during emergencies. This experience is also part of the regional pilot on meso insurance for Amazon Cities, alongside Bolivia.

WFP strengthened national and local capacities for anticipatory actions against shocks. In partnership with MIDIS, National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym) and Peruvian National Meteorological and Hydrological Service two models for addressing floods and droughts were developed, supported by technical assistance to 149 government officials and community leaders in Amazonas, San Martin, Piura and Lambayeque. In Atumplaya (San Martin), early support through prepaid cards and bank transfers to 246 smallholder farmers reduced risks and safeguarded food security, health and livelihoods, generating evidence for MIDIS to integrate anticipatory measures into Peru's social protection framework.

WFP provided key technical assistance to 130 officials to facilitate access to catastrophic agricultural insurance offered by the government, enabling farmers affected in six regions [9] to receive indemnities and restore livelihoods. These efforts improved knowledge of insurance processes among rural communities, smallholder farmers, community leaders, local authorities, improving adaptive capacity to climate shocks. In Ayacucho and Cusco, WFP support positioned these departments as leaders during 2025 reaching USD 3 million in indemnities for crops damages across 13,400 hectares, benefiting 9,781 smallholder farmers [10].

The fourth achievement advance on embedding gender and age inclusion in food system transformation, recognizing these as essential for sustainability. WFP actively promoted the participation of women, men, youth and older adults throughout all stages— from integrating female smallholder farmers into markets and promote their financial inclusion to food recovery, anticipatory actions and access to catastrophic agricultural insurance. These groups played a meaningful role in decision-making at institutional and community levels, ensuring diverse perspectives strengthened solutions and resilience. A gender-sensitive approach guaranteed equitable access to opportunities, enabling women, youth and older adults to lead and shape more inclusive and resilient food systems.

The Gender and Age Marker for this outcome was 4. Women represent the majority of beneficiaries.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
WFP programmes strengthen vulnerable communities', value chain actors' and smallholder farmers resilience to climate change and multi-pronged crises and preserve ecosystems by implementing territorial adaptive social protection programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026



After 15 years, WFP signed **2 government service provision agreements** totaling **USD 3.6 million** to implement **innovative complementary food models**.



1,694 tons of rescued food transported across 3 regions **reaching indirectly over 357,700** people in crisis.

In 2025, WFP significantly expanded its service provision strategy under SO4. While the humanitarian transport service remained a critical component, two new services were introduced through a service provision agreement with the government: a pilot project for cash transfers through electronic cards for PANTBC and the NSFP Wasi Mikuna school feeding model. Together, these three components illustrate WFP's evolving role as both a logistics enabler and a provider of innovative service mechanisms that strengthen national systems and improve operational efficiency.

Through its transport service, WFP reinforced the humanitarian supply chain, linking communities in need with surplus food that would otherwise go unsold. In 2025, WFP transported 1,694 tons of recovered food [1]. Of this, 1,440 tons were recovered by Fundación Lima from the Lima Wholesale Market and distributed reaching indirectly more than 293,290 people through a network of 1,634 communal kitchens and 1,997 state-supported dining halls across Metropolitan Lima. Complementing this stream of work, WFP also facilitated the transport of 254 tonnes of food rescued by Banco de Alimentos Peru from agro-industries, which were distributed across Lima, Callao and Lambayeque, reaching indirectly over 64,4200 people. These operations demonstrated WFP's capacity of its logistics systems to manage large volumes of perishable products and ensure their safe redistribution, while also highlighting the adaptability of its logistics services to diverse supply sources and regions, ensuring efficiency and impact.

This model not only strengthened food recovery systems but also contributed to protecting the environment. These efforts underscore the strength of WFP's logistics model, where coordination and operational precision ensures that food recovery translates into effective support for communities in vulnerable conditions. By redirecting food that would otherwise have been discarded, WFP and its partners not only reduced methane emissions from organic waste decomposition but also minimized the environmental footprint associated with producing, transporting, and disposing of surplus food, reinforcing the dual impact of these initiatives: combating hunger while protecting the environment and the damage that comes from waste.

WFP and MIDIS signed a service provision agreement to introduce the pilot project for food cards for tuberculosis patients. This initiative marked a shift from traditional food basket distribution to a flexible, service-oriented approach. WFP designed secure cash-based financial flows, established monitoring mechanisms and ensured compliance with nutritional standards. In 2025, nearly USD 2 million in transfers were successfully managed, demonstrating WFP's capacity to integrate financial service delivery into its logistics framework. This project illustrates how WFP's service portfolio can be adapted to meet specific operational challenges. The programmatic impact of this service provision, which was implemented to strengthen national capacities, is detailed above in section Strategic outcome 02, SO2.

Through the second service agreement signed between WFP and MIDIS, WFP implemented a pilot project to improve school feeding through economic subsidies under the framework of the new NSFP Wasi Mikuna. The initiative promotes the purchase of food from smallholder farmers and local markets for school meals. To date, a total of approximately USD 1.6 million has been transferred for the implementation of this model. The programmatic impact of this service provision, which was designed also to strengthen national capacities, is detailed above in section Strategic outcome 02, SO2.

The progress achieved in 2025 reflects how WFP strengthened existing services and introduced innovative mechanisms, expanding the scope of Strategic Outcome 4. Humanitarian transport continued to provide essential logistical support, while the addition of cash-transfer for tuberculosis patients and the new model of NSFP positioned WFP as a key partner in service delivery. These results demonstrate a comprehensive approach: enabling rapid crisis response through food rescue and transport, supporting public health with nutrition-sensitive cash transfers, and improving school feeding systems through community-driven models. By integrating logistics, financial services and specialized mechanisms, WFP is helping to build a more resilient national framework capable of responding to emergencies and addressing structural vulnerabilities.

The Gender and Age Marker scored 1, as WFP in collaboration with the government and NGOs, documented age and sex disaggregated data of people receiving food assistance to ensure equitable participation and benefits across groups.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender inequality in Peru remains a critical challenge, as reflected in Labour market disparities and persistent violence against women and girls.

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI, for its Spanish acronym), the wage gap stands at 13 percent, with women earning less than men and facing an unemployment rate nearly twice as high. Furthermore, 41 percent of women leave the workforce after their first child, deepening income and employment gaps. Economic dependence is also significant: in urban areas 29 percent of women rely financially on others, a figure that rises to 39% in rural areas, limiting their ability to escape violent environments [1].

Violence against women is at an alarming level, with 48 percent of women experiencing psychological abuse, and physical and sexual violence widespread. Data from the National Survey on Social Relations reveal that one in four girls under 12 reports having suffered sexual violence during childhood [2]. In 2024, there were 154 femicides, equivalent to 1 per 100,000 women and a woman or girl is reported missing every 46 minutes [3].

Political participation also reflects structural barriers: only 2 of the 25 Regional governments are led by women. Recent legislative changes have further weakened equality between men and women [4].

At the end of November, Congress approved a resolution introducing a new 'Opportunities between Men and Women' law replacing the National Policy on Gender Equality. Experts warn that this represents a setback of nearly 20 years in efforts to prevent sexual violence and promote equality[5].

WFP continues to advance equality within its mandate. WFP actively participates in the Gender Committee of the Resident Coordinator Office and the Gender Board (MESAGEN), collaborating with embassies and UN agencies [6] to generate awareness and support women's rights. WFP also joined the National Board on Women's Financial Inclusion [7], led by the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations. The objective is to develop regulatory proposals, specific products, and mechanisms that address priority issues, in order to promote women's financial inclusion and contribute to their empowerment. Participating institutions include MIDIS, MIDAGRI, the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Administrators, the Association of Banks of Peru, and the Association of Microfinance Institutions of Peru.

Operationally, WFP conducted a gender analysis in the context of one key project, which informed the selection of two corporate indicators—Significant Participation and Proportion of the CSP activities contributing systematically to gender equality—to be implemented in 2026. Additional analyses for another project are planned for 2026. Also, WFP implements financial inclusion activities aligned with the CLTF, supported by WFP and the Innovation Accelerator.

Actions to support women have been integrated into CSP objectives. The 2025 Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score—meeting 3 out of 4 objectives—demonstrates integration of gender and age considerations across key intervention areas. These include providing anticipatory, emergency, and early-recovery assistance to crisis-affected populations; strengthening national and subnational policy and systemic capacities to improve nutrition through double-duty actions and a food-systems approach.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In Peru, people in vulnerable situations continue to face significant challenges. According to INEI, 27.6 percent of the population lived in monetary poverty in 2024, while extreme poverty persists at 5 percent. Peri-urban and rural areas report poverty rates above the national average. Despite public policies aimed at protecting children, adolescents, older adults and persons with disabilities, substantial gaps persist in ensuring comprehensive protection and equal opportunities [1].

The migrant population—now exceeding 1.6 million people [2]—faces heightened risks, particularly those in irregular migratory situations who lack access to social protection programmes and formal employment. Violence also remains a concern; with homicides increasing and an average of seven murders per day recorded nationwide [3].

To address these challenges, WFP implemented a range of protection-focused measures. Support for people with disabilities was prioritised through the migrants cash-transfer project, which introduced a screening tool based on the Washington Group questionnaire to identify and assess functional disabilities among household members aged five and above (scorecard target). WFP also participates as a member of the Resident Coordinator's Disability Committee, which monitors annual commitments and works to ensure that United Nations operations are based on an understanding of, and respond to, the needs of disabled people.

As part of its Championship of the PSEA at Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) at level [4], WFP launched the global "PSEA at the Frontline: Together We Say No (Phase II)" campaign on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). [5]. In this context, WFP focused on strengthening the Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFM) by widely disseminating its communication channels -particularly the helpline- to the population it serves. This ensures that anyone who has experienced or witnessed sexual exploitation or abuse involving WFP staff, contractors or subcontractors can safely submit complaints or reports.

In connection with the global campaign, WFP adapted its training materials and rolled out a comprehensive program to the Peruvian context on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for its staff. The sessions covered inappropriate and abusive behavior, reinforced adherence to the organizational Code of Ethics, and explained the national legal framework that safeguards victims and survivors. In addition, the training outlined clear procedures for accessing support services, ensuring that staff are aware of available resources and how to guide affected individuals. A strong emphasis was placed on clarifying the roles and responsibilities of cooperating partners, fostering accountability and collaboration across all levels. The training also emphasized the roles and responsibilities of cooperating partners and strengthened the country office's CFM mechanisms.

For project participants in the communities, communication materials -including key rings and leaflets- were produced using designs and key messages co-created with communities and featuring the helpline. These materials will be distributed from January 2026.

In line with the 2025 PSEA Annual Plan for WFP Peru, results were reported through the WFP PSEA Annual Global Survey. Key achievements included providing training and technical assistance to local NGOs to support their compliance with SEA self-assessment requirements in accordance with standards of the UN Implementing Partner (IP) PSEA Capacity Assessment, as well as delivering targeted training for field office managers to strengthen their roles as PSEA focal points.

In addition, the Community Participation Plan was implemented across WFP field projects. WFP staff received technical assistance to strengthen relationships with authorities and communities, ensuring accountability and alignment with ongoing projects.

WFP demonstrates the importance of the protection approach in their programmes and interventions:

Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFM)

The CFM helpline remained a key feedback and complaints mechanism for WFP. During this period 6,556 cases were handled, of which 75% (4,927) were calls from women. Notably, 90% (5,940) were resolved on the first call, while 10% (655) required referral to WFP Operations for further evaluation.

Cash-based transfer projects

Of the total of 6,556 cases, a significant share of calls originated from in-transit and resident migrants in Lima (53 percent, 3,475), followed by Tumbes (29 percent, 1,901) at the northern border with Ecuador, and Tacna (14 percent, 918), others (4 percent, 262) at the southern border with Chile reflecting the high mobility of migrants across borders where WFP operates assistance points.

As for the nature of the calls, 50 percent (3,275) were related to information requests with "collection procedure" being the most recurrent topic, representing (33 percent, 2,190) of these cases. Within this subcategory, people assisted mainly asked about payment status, card balances, authorized products and food retailers.

Food and Nutrition Programme for Tuberculosis Patients (PANTBC)

The cash-transfer to tuberculosis patients pilot inquiries focused on information requests (80 percent, 1,599 cases), with "collection procedure" being the most consulted topic accounting for 904 cases (57 percent of all information requests), followed by missing SMS payment notifications (18 percent, 362 cases) and lost or stolen food assistance cards (8 percent, 165 cases). Additionally, support was provided to the programmatic unit through follow-up activities with patients who had not submitted purchase receipts and showed high balances. Follow-up activities identified barriers to submitting purchase receipts and timely consumption, providing insights into challenges faced by patients and families.

National School Feeding Programme (NSFP)

Most interactions of the subsidiary model of the NSFP Wasi Mikuna involved follow-up surveys on payment collection with participating school treasurers in Piura, Ayacucho and Cusco (96 percent, 277 cases), payment procedures and entitlement quantities (4 percent, 11 cases).

Monitoring

Monitoring protection actions included WFP's technical assistance to the staff overseeing operations in Tumbes and cooperating partners' staff managing distribution points in Lima and Tacna. These activities included the revision of risk and mitigation matrices and conducting field visits to strengthen protection measures. Reports from the Protection Unit enabled timely responses and operational improvements, particularly in safety protocols.

Satisfaction with the toll-free helpline was high: 94 percent of resident migrants receiving WFP assistance who used the service reported that their call was successfully answered.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental sustainability in Peru, particularly within food systems, is influenced by climatic factors across the food value chain. The country's ecological diversity and recurrent phenomena such as the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)—continues to impact agricultural productivity and food systems through altered rainfall, extreme weather, water scarcity and glacier retreat, undermining food security, rural livelihoods and ecosystem. Agriculture is highly exposed: droughts, heavy rains, and frost affect 56 percent of farmers and worsen long-term water shortages [1]. Fisheries also suffer from ENSO - related oceanic changes, while Peru records the highest food loss in Latin America—47 percent of production, or 12 million metric tons [2] - generating greenhouse gas emissions and an ecological footprint in water, fuel and agrochemicals.

In 2025, climatic challenges intensified, with heavy rainfall in northern regions and the Amazon, intense precipitation in the northern highlands; and persistent food loss in urban areas such as Lima.

To address these risks, WFP advanced its climate resilience strategy by promoting sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems and integrating adaptation across all strategic outcomes. Key actions included anticipatory measures such as cash transfers for populations at high flood risk and technical assistance to strengthen shock-responsive social protection, demonstrating the feasibility of anticipatory approaches and improving the protection of lives, livelihoods and food access.

WFP advance climate risk management through tools including parametric insurance for heavy rainfall in Cusco, anticipatory actions for droughts in Piura and Lambayeque, and cold-wave in Cusco and Ayacucho, strengthening national response capacity.

To mitigate environmental impacts related to food loss and waste, WFP promoted circular economy models and strengthened food recovery systems benefiting food-insecure populations. The Logistics in Food Rescue project provided nationwide transport services, enabling the recovery and redistribution of USD 240,000 to 150,000 people and reducing 1,685 metric tons of CO₂ [3] emissions.

WFP also provided technical assistance to MIDAGRI in developing regulations under the Food Recovery Law and guidelines for the National Registry of Food Recovery Users, improving efficiency and traceability. Additionally, WFP supported the Peruvian Food Bank Network operating in eight regions [4] advancing sustainable and low-impact management models.

WFP applied the Environmental and Social Sustainability Frameworks in projects such as "Comunidades de Hierro" (Iron Communities) and "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the Table) conducting four risk-screening fto address potential social and environmental impacts. WFP, n partnership with SENASA and CADEP, Farmer Field Schools strengthened smallholder farmers' capacities by promoting Good Agricultural and Manufacturing Practices, responsible waste management, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

In 2025, nine field-level agreements (FLA) being implemented in 2025[5] included environmental and social safeguard clauses, reinforcing WFP's and its implementing partners' commitment to sustainability and effective action. The FLA with CADEP implemented a key risk-management measures, including prior consultations with communities through local authorities to implement activities in accordance with Free, Prior and Informed Consent principles, alongside gender analyses to ensure equitable benefits for women and men. Additional agreements are progressing to complete the implementation of risk management measures during 2026.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since the launch of WFP Peru's corporate Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2021, the country office has continued implementing initiatives to minimize the environmental impact of its operations. In 2025, these efforts were strengthened and mainstreamed across all functions, involving Management Services, Supply Chain and IT as key users of assets with direct environmental impact. This cross-cutting approach reflects WFP's commitment to sustainability, environmental responsibility, and efficient resource management.

Energy and water conservation remained a priority, supported by the use of automated ventilation, air conditioning, and sanitation systems designed to optimize resource use. To reinforce these actions, staff members received specialised training from HQ on energy and water conservation, fostering awareness and adoption of sustainable practices.

Waste reduction initiatives were also enhanced. WFP strengthened solid waste management and expanded digital workflows to reduce paper consumption. Existing recycling programmes for cartons, paper, plastics, and batteries were further consolidated, reinforcing responsible waste segregation and environmentally sound disposal practices across operations.

Monitoring and reporting of environmental performance continued through the use of corporate systems, including the Fleet Management System and Archibus. These platforms enabled consistent tracking of environmental indicators, supported data-driven decision-making, and helped identify new opportunities for improving resource efficiency and reducing environmental impact.

Overall, WFP Peru's environmental management approach delivered multiple benefits. Automation and energy-efficient upgrades supported cost-effective operations while reinforcing the organization's sustainability commitments. At the same time, the expansion of digital-first workflows and strengthened recycling practices positioned WFP Peru as a reference point for waste management best practices within the region. Continuous monitoring through corporate systems ensures accurate oversight of environmental performance and alignment with WFP's global accountability framework.

WFP environmental management had a triple impact: Automation and energy-efficient upgrades significantly reduced utility costs while reinforcing WFP's commitment to sustainability. At the same time, digital-first workflows and robust recycling practices positioned WFP Peru as a regional leader in waste management best practices. Continuous reporting through Archibus and fleet management systems enabled precise tracking of environmental indicators, ensuring data-driven improvements and alignment with WFP's global accountability framework.

Looking ahead, the country office will continue strengthening collaboration with the the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office, the Management Services Environmental Sustainability Unit, and all internal functions to accelerate and scale initiatives with tangible operational and environmental benefits. Through this collective effort, WFP Peru aims to drive innovation, enhance resource efficiency, and further reinforce its leadership in sustainability across the region.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Strengthening Nutrition Integration to Address Vulnerability and Build Resilient Food Systems

WFP integrates nutrition within broader strategies to strengthen institutional capacities and build sustainable food systems. Working through national frameworks and community structures, WFP promotes long-term solutions that address the root causes of malnutrition, improve service delivery, and ensure continuity beyond immediate assistance. This integrated approach fosters resilience, equity, and lasting improvements in dietary quality for populations living in vulnerable conditions, positioning nutrition as a key driver of sustainable development.

In 2025, WFP achieved a nutrition-sensitive score of 11.5 out of 12 [1], reflecting a slight improvement compared to 2024. This progress demonstrates stronger integration of nutrition-sensitive considerations across program design and implementation, ensuring that operations consistently meet quality standards and address key determinants of healthy diets.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, the nutrition strategy targeted migrants in transit, providing tailored nutritional support kits delivering 200-300 kcal, adjusted by age group (families with children aged 6-11 months, 12-24 months, and families with pregnant women and children aged 24-59 months). In coordination with UNICEF, these kits were distributed alongside nutrition counseling sessions. Screening identified cases of moderate acute malnutrition (n=1/107) and those at risk (n=6/107), which were referred to health services for specialized care. To further safeguard food security among this highly vulnerable population living in vulnerable conditions, WFP operated a dining facility in Tumbes, providing breakfast and lunch on demand. Breakfast contributed an average of 660 kcal (25-30% of daily requirements), while lunch provided around 1,100 kcal (about 50 percent). These interventions were critical to addressing immediate nutritional needs and reducing health risks during transit, while ensuring dignity and protection for migrants.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP leveraged the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis as a key evidence base for integrating nutrition into government programming. Using the enhance modeling tool, the study identified nutrient gaps and economic barriers to accessing adequate diets, particularly for groups of people living in vulnerable conditions, and quantified the impact of multisectoral interventions. In Peru, school meals currently cover up to 35 percent of the cost of a nutritious diet for children, and adding fresh products can reduce household costs by up to 54 percent, while rice fortification and micronutrient supplementation further improve nutrient intake. The analysis also underscores the need to align menus with national dietary guidelines, strengthen linkages with social protection programs, and incorporate climate resilience measures, as climate change could increase diet costs by 24 percent by 2050. These findings inform cost-effective, nutrition-sensitive strategies that connect food systems, education, and social protection to improve dietary diversity and reduce malnutrition [2].

Although the primary focus of the "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the table) project in Ayacucho, Cusco, and Piura is to improve smallholder farmers' income through market linkages, ensuring that these connections lead to better family nutrition requires complementary actions. The project strengthened the capacities of 336 health and nutrition professionals, who in turn trained 438 community health agents. This cascading approach enhanced their ability to conduct home visits and promote maternal and child nutrition practices, with a strong emphasis on preventing and reducing anemia.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP applied a nutrition-sensitive approach to strengthen food systems and support smallholder farmers through several key components. The "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the table) project connected local production to public food programs by integrating nutritional criteria into value chains, ensuring that fresh and diverse foods from family farming were included in the NSFP and the Food Complementary Program (PCA) [3]. This strategy improved the nutritional quality of diets for children and families while creating stable demand for farmers. New subsidy modalities introduced culturally appropriate menus prioritizing fruits, vegetables, legumes and dairy, in line with national dietary guidelines. To complement improved food availability, WFP strengthened capacities across food and health systems. More than 4,500 smallholder farmers received technical assistance on food safety and good agricultural practices, enabling compliance with standards for social programs. The approach also integrated resilience measures such as agricultural insurance and adapted practices to protect livelihoods and ensure continuity of nutritious food supply in the face of climate risks.

Through food rescue initiatives, WFP improved dietary diversity for 819 grassroots organizations—including communal kitchens, dining halls, shelters, and nursing homes—across eight regions [4]. By prioritizing fresh, nutrient-rich foods, the intervention enhanced the nutritional quality of meals for populations living in vulnerable conditions while reducing food loss.

These combined efforts demonstrate how nutrition integration goes beyond isolated interventions and drives systemic change. By embedding nutritional objectives into food systems, social protection, and health services, WFP has strengthened the foundations for equitable access to healthy diets while promoting resilience and sustainability. This approach ensures that progress in income generation, market connections and service delivery translates into tangible improvements in diet quality and well-being for the populations most vulnerable.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP strategically engaged high-level platforms at local, regional, and national levels to demonstrate the impact of its innovative interventions transforming food systems. These efforts have strengthened food security, improved nutrition, and enhanced community resilience, while contributing to the implementation of public policies and reinforcing WFP's leadership in driving sustainable solutions for complex challenges. WFP key participation in the National Agreement Forum, the Annual Conference of Executives (CADE) [1] from the private sector with priority topics in Health and bilateral meetings with Ministries provided WFP with a global stage to promote innovative ideas for food systems and build resilience against hunger and food insecurity as well as build consensus on national priorities. WFP also participates in international events as the School Meals Forum in Honduras and in the School Feeding Coalition in Brasil. In addition, WFP, the Andean Community (CAN), and the Swiss Cooperation held the first hybrid Forum of the Community of Practice on Financial Mechanisms. This platform fosters technical dialogue among key actors from government, academia, humanitarian and civil society organizations, and the private sector to strengthen institutional capacities and optimize the use of financial resources for disaster risk management.

One key achievement has been WFP's partnerships with international private sector, securing funding from private donors from Japan [2] to transport food rescue in response to food insecurity. Additionally, WFP submitted a proposal to work on anaemia reduction in partnership with the international company DP World and is currently under evaluation. Two further proposals to address anaemia in Peru's coast and Amazon regions, in collaboration with the LDS also remain under review.

The "Sharing the Table" projects in Sechura, Cusco and Ayacucho have a fundraising strategy focused on scaling proven models through public and private funding, promoting progressive government ownership, and strengthening high-value partnerships. This approach demonstrates relevance and effectiveness in bridging gaps and connecting smallholder farmers to public procurement opportunities. WFP's role as a trusted ally to the Government and private donors further reinforces this strategy.

During the third trimester, WFP Peru launched Kunka [3], its first individual donation platform, marking a key step in diversifying funding and engaging new audiences. Unlike the previous internal launch, this external campaign targeted the public through an influencer-led activation, where a well-known advertising agency invited fellow influencers to a fictional restaurant experience to amplify reach and awareness. This campaign aimed to raise funds to support food rescue logistics, covering the transport costs of fresh surplus produce to community kitchens and social organisations serving vulnerable populations. This initiative seeks to reduce food waste, improve access to nutritious food, and deliver both social and environmental benefits. WFP plans to scale up the campaign in early 2025.

Building on its strong presence across regions through ongoing projects and its contribution to public policy, WFP strengthened cross-sector partnerships to enhance visibility and maximize impact. A key milestone was the signing of a strategic agreement with the National Authority for Health and Safety in Fisheries and Aquaculture, joining forces to strengthen the value chain by ensuring the supply of nutritious and safe products and promoting their inclusion in social food programmes.

On November, a regional inter-institutional cooperation agreement was signed between WFP and the CAN to renew the commitment and joint work of both organizations. This agreement was facilitated by the WFP Country Office in Peru. Its purpose is to promote and develop initiatives aimed at achieving a higher level of food and nutrition security, including in contexts of emergencies or disasters in CAN member countries.

Amid growing global humanitarian needs and declining government contributions, WFP sustained engagement with donors to ensure continuity of operations. Strategic partnerships with the US Department of State supported emergency food assistance for migrants and refugees, while collaboration with Switzerland and the European Union strengthened disaster risk management, preparedness and financial mechanisms. With support from Germany and Ireland, anticipatory actions were implemented to help communities prepare for emergencies, and the World Bank, through its Global Shield initiative, contributed to enabling activities in Peru.

During 2025, eight new Field Level Agreements were signed with four international and one national NGO to implement activities on WFP's behalf.

The strong collaboration between IFAD, FAO, and WFP has been recognized with the 2024 Rome-based agencies (RBA) Award of Excellence for their joint efforts in advancing the implementation of the Public Procurement Law, which promotes the purchase of products from family farming in Peru.

For the first time, WFP and the MIDIS signed two agreements to implement a service delivery model for a cash-based transfer mechanism to provide food assistance to people affected by tuberculosis and for a cash-based transfer mechanism under the new modality of the NSFP Wasi Mikuna enabling parent committees to source fresh, nutritious

food from local smallholder farmers for schoolchildren.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP strengthened its support to migrants and refugees in Peru through a more localized and coordinated approach that engaged national institutions, community-based organisations and local actors along the migration route. As migration flows continued to rise, national capacities were increasingly overstretched, requiring complementary assistance informed by local knowledge and community structures.

WFP worked closely with United Nations agencies and municipalities enhance coordination for the migration response, specifically supporting national mechanisms that guide humanitarian assistance for refugees and migrants. At the same time, localization efforts focused on partnering with local organisations and community actors in Tumbes, Lima and Tacna—critical points along the route—to ensure context-specific targeting, feedback management and the operational delivery of food and nutrition assistance.

WFP provided food cards to more than 27,000 migrants in transit, distributed hot meals to nearly 15,400 people, and enabled over 6,000 settled migrants and refugees to access market-based assistance to meet their basic needs. The establishment of a new assistance point in Lima further connected community-level operations from north to south, enabling a more coherent and dignified route-based support system [3].

These efforts strengthened locally-anchored assistance, ensuring that Peruvian institutions and communities remained central to responding to evolving migration dynamics.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

During 2025, WFP strengthened its collaboration with Rome-based agencies and other partners during this period. The joint efforts of IFAD, FAO and WFP in advancing the implementation of Peru's Public Procurement Law - which promotes the purchase of products from family farming - were recognized with the 2024 RBA Award of Excellence. In addition, WFP deepened its partnership with UNICEF on nutrition, driving joint advocacy and coordinated action, including an innovative collaboration under the PAO in Tumbes. These alliances illustrate WFP's commitment to integrated approaches that connect food systems, social protection and nutrition outcomes.

In addition, WFP reinforced partnerships with United Nations agencies at the local level. A key example is WFP's leadership in the joint programme with UNDP and IOM, funded by the European Union, which aims to enhance the resilience of urban and peri-urban communities in the Amazonas and San Martín regions.

WFP also maintained a leading role in interagency coordination platforms, co-sharing the cash-based transfer and food security sub-working groups under the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants, jointly led by UNHCR and IOM. These efforts have contributed to stronger coordination and improved delivery of essential humanitarian assistance to people that need the most.

Financial Overview

In 2025, the budget represented 35 percent of the overall CSP. Funding for the current period reached 53 percent of its requirements, primarily allocated on crisis response, with most contributions coming from traditional donors, complemented by private sector support for key activities. Most resources were earmarked, while multilateral contributions accounted for a smaller portion. The most significant variation compared to 2024 was the funds awarded from the MIDIS under the service provision unit, which increased the implementation plan by 21 percent. Additionally, the principal portion of the available funding consisted of carry-over resources from the previous year.

Strategic Outcome 1 was largely financed through carry-over funds from 2024, accounting for nearly 95 percent of resources for the 2025 implementation plan. All contributions originated from traditional donors and were fully earmarked, limiting flexibility in resource allocation. Overall, funding for the current period covered 58 percent of the financial requirements. Due to the current scenario, in which USA contributions has been reduced , this unit foresees a larger gap for next year.

Strategic Outcome 2 was supported by a diversified funding portfolio, including corporate trust funds, private sector contributions, and traditional donor financing. This diversification was critical to strengthening financial resilience and reducing dependency on single sources, enabling WFP to sustain operations amid funding constraints. Total funding levels exceeded 2024 levels, with 100 percent of resources earmarked. Of these, 75 percent were carried over from the previous year, while the remaining 25 percent were newly awarded during the current reporting period. Additionally, internal financing mechanisms ensured the completion of key distributions, safeguarding continuity of operation, however, even with the current level of funding, there is still a 59 percent gap in meeting its requirements.

Strategic Outcome 3, focused on resilience and climate change, recorded an improvement in funding compared to 2024; however, it remained significantly under-resourced. Approximately 93 percent of the available resources during the reporting period were carried over from the previous year, primarily sourced from private sector partners, traditional donors, and corporate trust funds. All contributions were predominantly earmarked, limiting flexibility in resource allocation. Overall, funding for the current period covered only 37 percent of the financial requirements, highlighting persistent gaps that constrain progress on resilience-building and climate adaptation initiatives.

Strategic Outcome 4, benefit from humanitarian transportation services primarily to the government of Peru, experienced high demand that fully absorbed the available resources. Under the service provision unit, WFP successfully secured two major service provision agreements with MIDIS: PANTBC and the NSFP Wasi Mikuna. These agreements set an important milestone as the first service provision to a government , establishing a strong precedent for scalability and reinforcing alignment with national public policies.

In 2025, WFP strengthened financial performance by optimizing support expenditures and prioritizing essential programmatic and operational needs, in line with Corporate Efficiency Measures, to ensure sustainability of activities. This approach improved cost efficiency and safeguarded resources for critical interventions, enabling effective budget execution and continuity of operations, while the country office advance efforts to diversify the funding portfolio.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	13,632,542	7,579,644	13,404,613	3,993,082
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	13,632,542	7,579,644	13,404,613	3,993,082
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.	13,632,542	7,579,644	13,367,430	3,993,082
Non-activity specific	0	0	37,183	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	4,170,297	1,666,028	2,647,865	1,434,626
SO02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	4,170,297	1,666,028	2,647,865	1,434,626
Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.	4,170,297	1,666,028	2,647,865	1,434,626

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 6,250,269	 2,212,012	 3,942,437	 1,812,624
SO03: By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	 6,250,269	 2,212,012	 3,942,437	 1,812,624
Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.	 6,250,269	 2,212,012	 3,942,437	 1,812,624
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 4,333,873	 4,051,450	 4,471,632	 3,907,028
SO04: The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	 4,333,873	 4,051,450	 4,471,632	 3,907,028
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	 4,333,873	 4,051,450	 4,471,632	 3,907,028
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 7,476,880	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 28,386,982	 15,509,133	 31,943,427	 11,147,360
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,829,470	 2,426,420	 3,641,568	 2,651,978

Total Direct Costs	 31,216,452	 17,935,553	 35,584,994	 13,799,338
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,719,289	 861,266	 92,955	 92,955
Grand Total	 32,935,741	 18,796,819	 35,677,949	 13,892,292

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura, Unión Europea, La Investigación Agronómica para el Desarrollo, 2022. Perfil de Sistemas Alimentarios: Perú. Catalizar la transformación sostenible e inclusiva de nuestros sistemas alimentarios. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/47a768bb-6148-4065-aba0-6adc600373d2/content>
- [2] INEI. 2024. Perú: Evolución de Pobreza Monetaria, 2014-2023.
- [3] Communal Kitchens are local organizations managed by women and are temporary self-managed spaces, which are built in times of emergencies, where food-insecure households collectively prepare food.
- [4] Cusco, Ayacucho and Piura.
- [5] MIDIS. Nota de prensa. Agosto 2025. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/wasimikuna/noticias/1224867-midis-inicio-entrega-de-desayuno-en-mi-cole-a-cerca-de-17-mil-escolares-de-lima-y-callao-en-su-regreso-de-vacaciones>.
- [6] “Compartiendo la Mesa” (Sharing the Table) is a project funded by the Changing Life Trust Fund (CLTF) in Ayacucho and Cusco, and it mobilized FOSPIBAY’s investment to finance its implementation in Piura. This project included not only work with farmers but also with the school feeding program.
- [7] Allin Kawsay is a strategy for the disbursement of monetary incentives through competitively awarded public investment projects for local governments, aimed at achieving targets set by the Regional Government of Cusco. These targets are aligned with the objectives of the “Compartiendo la Mesa” (Sharing the Table) project and contribute to WFP objectives through municipal-level investments that support compliance with public procurement requirements, including the Family Farming Brand and the establishment of Local Committees for Smallholder Products, in line with Law No. 31071.
- [8] WFP 2025. Project Annual Report. Additional Information Requested – PECO CLTF Y2 Report. “Compartiendo la Mesa” (Sharing the Table) project mobilized USD 36.1 million, driven by strong partnerships with national institutions and private sector actors. The largest contributions came from the Complementary Food Programme (USD 17.8M) and FONDOEMPLEO under MIDAGRI (USD 12M), complemented by Catastrophic Agricultural Insurance (USD 2.8M) and targeted technical assistance from SENASA and AGROMERCADO. Additional support from CLTF Investment, Fospibay, and the WFP Innovation Accelerator reinforced the diversification of funding sources. This significant increase reflects the growing commitment of government and private stakeholders to scale sustainable solutions and strengthen our intervention in priority regions.
- [9] Midis adelanta pagos a usuarios de programas sociales Pensión 65 y Contigo ante emergencia por lluvias Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social Leslie Urteaga | LIMA | EL COMERCIO PERÚ; Midis adelanta pagos a usuarios de Pensión 65 y Contigo ante emergencia por lluvias - Reporteros 365
- [10] PANTBC is a Peruvian social program that provides food support to people affected by tuberculosis.
- [11] WFP Perú. Informe final. 2025. Análisis comparativo de las modalidades de complementación alimentaria: canastas y tarjetas alimentarias. Diversidad dietética, comportamiento racional en las decisiones de compra, y nivel de satisfacción de los usuarios.
- [12] During 2025, under the National School Feeding Programme, 3,073,578 scheduled users received fortified rice. Over the year, a total of 31,709.68 MT was delivered (according to the MIDIS briefing note for internal PCM use), exceeding the planned amount of 21,671.14 MT. Under the Cuna Más National Programme, 65,685 children under the age of three received fortified rice (according to the Multisectoral Plan Balance file). The volume of fortified rice delivered amounted to 31,709.87 MT.
- [13] Based on economic subsidy pilot programmes implemented by the WFP, new guidelines and operational models were designed that recommended the expansion of economic subsidies and a budget increase for 2026.
- [13] 2019 Budget: DECRETO SUPREMO N° 026-2019-EF and 2025 budged. <https://www.minsa.gob.pe/reunis/?op=2&=1&tbl;=6>
- [14] Cusco, Piura, Lima, Lambayeque, Ica and La Libertad

Operational context

- [1] INEI. Encuesta demográfica y de salud. ENDES 2024
- [2] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2024. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1254en>
- [3] Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura, Unión Europea, La Investigación Agronómica para el Desarrollo, 2022. Perfil de Sistemas Alimentos: Perú.
- [4] INEI. Enero 2024. La agricultura familiar en el Perú: Retos y posibilidades para su transformación en el contexto de los ODS. <https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/investigaciones/agricultura-familiar-en-el-peru.pdf>
- [5] MIDIS. Nota de prensa. Marzo 2025. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/midis/noticias/1131725-midis-asigna-mas-de-s-116-millones-para-entrega-de-alimentos-a-pacientes-con-tbc-en-el-2025>
- [6] Ministerio de Salud del Perú. (2024, noviembre 2). Perú da pasos significativos en la identificación temprana de casos y el tratamiento de la tuberculosis resistente. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minsa/noticias/1050728-peru-da-pasos-significativos-en-la-identificacion-temprana-de-casos-y-el-tratamiento-de-la-tuberculosis-resistente>
- [7] Defensoría del Pueblo. (2025, noviembre). Nota de Prensa N.º 220/OGCO/DP/2025: Defensoría del Pueblo pide garantizar continuidad de entrega mensual de alimentos a pacientes con tuberculosis. <https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/NP-220-2025.pdf>
- [8] MIDIS. Octubre 2025. Nota de prensa. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/midis/noticias/1278422-gobierno-anuncia-incremento-historico-del-presupuesto-2025-para-comedores-y-ollas-comunes-que-superara-los-s-540-millones>
- [9] Inter-agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V). <https://www.r4v.info/en/node/256>
- [10] Acción contra el Hambre. 2020. Retos para la inserción laboral en condiciones de empleo decente en personas inmigrantes y refugiadas de Venezuela en Perú
- [11] Instituto Nacional de Investigación en Glaciares y Ecosistemas en Montaña (INAIGEM). 2023. Memoria descriptiva del inventario nacional de glaciares y lagunas de origen glaciar. Inventario Nacional de Glaciares 2023.pdf
- [12] The Coming Crisis: Water Insecurity in Peru - Kelley Lubovich Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability /USAID
- [13] Bedoya-Perales, N. S., & Dal' Magro, G. P. (2021). Quantification of Food Losses and Waste in Peru: A Mass Flow Analysis along the Food Supply Chain. Sustainability, 13(5), 2807. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052807>
- [14] Agencia Agraria de Noticias. 2022. Contra el desperdicio de alimentos en el Gran Mercado Mayorista de Lima
- [15] CADE is the Annual Executive Conference is a forum that brings together various subject matter experts, as well as representatives from leading Peruvian companies. Each year, it aims to analyse and present solutions to the current social, political and economic challenges facing Peru. In 2025, WFP participated as a panelist in the CADE Health.
- [16] Kunka is a Quechua word meaning neck and was chosen to indicate that it is the platform that will unblock bottlenecks.
- [17] During 2025, WFP signed two service provision agreement with the government: a pilot project for cash transfers through electronic cards for PANTBC and the NSFP Wasi Mikuna school feeding model.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] CONTIGO (RDE D000021.2025-MIDIS-PNPDS-DE) and Pension 65 (RDE D000027-2025/P65-DE), Midis adelanta pagos a usuarios de programas sociales Pensión 65 y Contigo ante emergencia por lluvias Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social Leslie Urteaga | LIMA | EL COMERCIO PERÚ y Midis adelanta pagos a usuarios de Pensión 65 y Contigo ante emergencia por lluvias - Reporteros 365
- [2] MEF. Sistema de Seguimiento de Inversiones. Códigos: 2667868, 2690956, 2627984.
- [3] Inter-agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V). <https://www.r4v.info/en/node/256>
- [4] WFP Innovation Accelerator Platform: <https://innovation.wfp.org/project/aidonic>

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The NSFP Wasi Mikuna represents a paradigm shift in Peru's school feeding policy: from a centralized, industrial model (Qali Warma) to a community-driven, sustainable, and culturally rooted approach that empowers families and strengthens child nutrition.
- [2] The NSFP Qali Warma was a massive national school feeding program that reached millions of children and played a central role in Peru's social protection system.
- [3] Study: "Level of Acceptability of the Rations under the Economic Subsidy Modality of the National Community School Feeding Programme – 2025." Developed by RAM.
- [4] MIDIS. Nota de prensa. Agosto 2025. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/wasimikuna/noticias/1224867-midis-inicio-entrega-de-desayuno-en-mi-cole-a-cerca-de-17-mil-escolares-de-lima-y-callao-en-su-regreso-de-vacaciones>
- [5] WFP Perú. Informe final. 2025. Análisis comparativo de las modalidades de complementación alimentaria: canastas y tarjetas alimentarias. Diversidad dietética, comportamiento racional en las decisiones de compra, y nivel de satisfacción de los usuarios.
- [6] According to Multiple Official Letter D000003 2025 MIDIS DPSC dated 3 January 2025, an allocation of S/ 45,333,632.00 has been made for the economic subsidy mechanism supporting food assistance in PCA Community Kitchens in Lima and the regions (approximately USD 17 million).
- [7] Pachacutec (Ciudad Pachacutec) is a large urban settlement within Ventanilla, developed as a special project in the early 2000s to relocate families, now home to around 180,000 people.
- [8] Due to the transition of the Qali Warma school feeding programme in 2024 to the new community-based school feeding programme Wasi Mikuna, which began operations in March 2025, coordination with technical teams intensified to ensure the inclusion of fortified rice in the "non-perishable food" baskets delivered to targeted schools.
- [9] During 2025, under the National School Feeding Programme, 3,073,578 scheduled users received fortified rice. Over the year, a total of 31,709.68 MT was delivered (according to the MIDIS briefing note for internal PCM use), exceeding the planned amount of 21,671.14 MT. Under the Cuna Más National Programme, 65,685 children under the age of three received fortified rice (according to the Multisectoral Plan Balance file). The volume of fortified rice delivered amounted to 31,709.87 MT.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] PCA is a social support program in Peru that provides food assistance to vulnerable populations through decentralized management, mainly via local governments and community-based organizations.
- [2] The “Marca de Agricultura Familiar del Perú” (Family Farming Brand) is an official certification brand established by MIDAGRI to identify and promote products originating from family farming. Its purpose is to enhance visibility, strengthen credibility, and expand market access at local, regional, national, and international levels. More than a label, the Family Farming Brand represents both a symbol of identity and a strategic instrument: it empowers family farmers by granting their products a certified seal of origin, while enabling consumers and institutions to recognize, value, and prioritize them in purchasing decisions.
- [3] The “Sello Regional Allin Kawsay” is a recognition and incentive program led by the Regional Government of Cusco that promotes social inclusion and the well-being of vulnerable populations, especially children. It is designed to encourage municipalities to implement effective, sustainable interventions that reduce chronic child malnutrition, maternal and child anemia, and other social gaps.
- [4] Allin Kawsay is a strategy for the disbursement of monetary incentives through competitively awarded public investment projects for local governments, aimed at achieving targets set by the Regional Government of Cusco. These targets are aligned with the objectives of the Compartiendo la Mesa project and contribute to WFP objectives through municipal-level investments that support compliance with public procurement requirements, including the Family Farming Brand and the establishment of Local Committees for Smallholder Products, in line with Law No. 31071.
- [5] Both attached to MIDAGRI, the National Agrarian Health Service of Peru (SENASA) is the national authority responsible for protecting agricultural health and Agromercado is a public entity created to promote, encourage and develop economic activities in the agrarian sector, particularly those involving small and medium-sized producers.
- [6] WFP 2025. Project Annual Report. Additional Information Requested – PECO CLTF Y2 Report. “Compartiendo la Mesa” (Sharing the Table) project mobilized USD 36.1 million, driven by strong partnerships with national institutions and private sector actors. The largest contributions came from the PCA (USD 17.8M) and FONDOEMPLEO under MIDAGRI (USD 12M), complemented by Catastrophic Agricultural Insurance (USD 2.8M) and targeted technical assistance from SENASA and AGROMERCADO. Additional support from CLTF Investment, FOSPIBAY, and the WFP Innovation Accelerator reinforced the diversification of funding sources. This significant increase reflects the growing commitment of government and private stakeholders to scale sustainable solutions and strengthen our intervention in priority regions.
- [7] Bedoya-Perales, N. S., & Dal’ Magro, G. P. (2021). Quantification of Food Losses and Waste in Peru: A Mass Flow Analysis along the Food Supply Chain. *Sustainability*, 13(5), 2807. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052807>
- [8] Cusco, Piura, Lima, Cajamarca, Arequipa, Lambayeque, Ica and La Libertad
- [9] Cusco, Ayacucho, Piura, Lambayeque, Amazonas, and San Martín
- [10] Progress Report on the Catastrophic Agricultural Insurance (SAC) of FOGASA/MIDAGRI 2024–2025

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] 1,694 corresponds to the gross tonnes transported in 2025, that is, the total weight transported including packaging and logistical materials such as crates or pallets. The net weight of the food transported is 1,582 tonnes.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] INEI. “Perú: Brechas de Género, 2024: Avances hacia la igualdad de mujeres y hombres”
- [2] INEI. Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables (MIMP). Encuesta Nacional de Relaciones Sociales (ENARES) 2024
- [3] INEI “Perú: Brechas de Género, 2024: Avances hacia la igualdad de mujeres y hombres”
- [4] Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) “Avances en algunos indicadores de participación política de las mujeres”, 2024
- [5] Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. Diciembre 2025. Ley que elimina el enfoque de género: un “grave retroceso” para la igualdad y comprensión de los problemas del país. <https://puntoedu.pucp.edu.pe/actualidad/ley-elimina-enfoque-de-genero-grave-retroceso-para-la-igualdad/>
- [6] Plataforma oficial. <https://mesagen.pe/>. The Gender Roundtable of International Cooperation in Peru (MESAGEN) is a coordination platform of official international cooperation agencies. Established over thirty years ago, it aims to advance the commitments of the Beijing Conference, support the country's democratic transition, and promote compliance with international treaties and national legal frameworks on gender equality.
- [7] Comités Consultivos de Inclusión Financiera (CCIF) | <https://www.gob.pe/70493-ministerio-de-economia-y-finanzas-ccif-para-mujeres>

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/inei/noticias/1164173-pobreza-monetaria-afecto-al-27-6-de-la-poblacion-del-pais-en-el-ano-2024>
- [2] Inter-agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V). <https://www.r4v.info/en/node/256>
- [3] MINSA. Repositorio único nacional de información en salud <https://www.minsa.gob.pe/reunis/?op=1&=1&tbl=1>
- [4] <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/>
- [5] Inter-Agency Standing Committee. <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/psea-frontline-together-we-say-no-phase-2>

Environmental sustainability

- [1] Ministry for the Environment. 2018. Contribuciones nacionalmente determinadas, la respuesta peruana al cambio climático.
- [2] Bedoya-Perales, N. S., & Dal’ Magro, G. P. (2021). Quantification of Food Losses and Waste in Peru: A Mass Flow Analysis along the Food Supply Chain. *Sustainability*, 13(5), 2807. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052807>
- [3] Calculated based on rates of LOREA 2024
- [4] Cusco, Piura, Lima, Cajamarca, Arequipa, Lambayeque, Ica and La Libertad
- [5] The nine field-level agreements are: 6 signed in 2025 with Socios en Salud, Adra Perú (2 FLAs), RET, Escuela para el Desarrollo, and CARE Perú and 3 signed before PREDES, CADEP, Banco Alimentos Cajamarca.

Nutrition integration

[1] The Nutrition-Sensitive Score measures the proportion of the CO portfolio meeting minimum quality standards

[2] WFP. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).2025. More than a meal How school meals can drive improved nutrition and sustainable food systems Findings from Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis in Guatemala and Peru

[3] PCA is a social support program in Peru that provides food assistance to vulnerable populations through decentralized management, mainly via local governments and community-based organizations.

[4] Cusco, Piura, Lima, Cajamarca, Arequipa, Lambayeque, Ica and La Libertad

Partnerships

[1] CADE is the Annual Executive Conference is a forum that brings together various subject matter experts, as well as representatives from leading Peruvian companies. Each year, it aims to analyse and present solutions to the current social, political and economic challenges facing Peru. In 2025, WFP participated as a panelist in the CADE Health.

[2] Donations from Japanese individuals and corporations are remitted through the Japan Association for the World Food Programme (JAWFP) account.

[3] Kunka is a Quechua word meaning neck and was chosen to indicate that it is the platform that will unblock bottlenecks.

[4] See Strategic Objective 1 section.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	65,054	18,935	29%
	female	82,037	17,531	21%
	total	147,091	36,466	25%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,176	1,110	51%
	female	2,829	1,037	37%
	total	5,005	2,147	43%
24-59 months	male	5,039	1,558	31%
	female	6,345	1,577	25%
	total	11,384	3,135	28%
5-11 years	male	9,879	2,217	22%
	female	10,385	2,085	20%
	total	20,264	4,302	21%
12-17 years	male	4,829	1,039	22%
	female	6,705	990	15%
	total	11,534	2,029	18%
18-59 years	male	39,147	12,156	31%
	female	50,818	10,907	21%
	total	89,965	23,063	26%
60+ years	male	3,984	855	21%
	female	4,955	935	19%
	total	8,939	1,790	20%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Migrants	103,670	26,967	26%
Resident	43,421	9,499	22%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	33,951	1,992	5%
Malnutrition prevention programme	8,000	2,139	26%
School based programmes	1,250	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	4,547	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	103,890	27,788	26%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	8,351,499	1,875,851	22%
Commodity Voucher	87,137	4,420	5%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,018,440	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance and services to meet their urgent needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	57,948	13,066
			Male	45,942	14,722
			Total	103,890	27,788
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		353
			Male		363
			Total		716
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,351,499	1,875,849
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		45,741
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	87,137	4,420

Other Output					
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance and services to meet their urgent needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	65	62
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	298	449
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	30	46
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	8
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	57	185
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	17	15

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance and services to meet their urgent needs.to meet their urgent needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	120,000	135,827

Outcome Results

Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Acciones Anticipatorias - Inundaciones - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	≤20	≤15	8		WFP survey
	Male	7	≤20	≤7	9		WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤20	≤8	8		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	50	≤20	≤50	4		WFP survey
	Male	28	≤20	≤28	13		WFP survey
	Overall	31	≤20	≤31	6		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17	≤20	≤17	63		WFP survey
	Male	45	≤20	≤45	25		WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤20	≤40	54		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤30	≤33	11		WFP survey
	Male	7	≤30	≤7	50		WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤30	≤11	20		WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥30	≥0	22		WFP survey
	Male	21	≥30	≥21	12		WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥30	≥17	20		WFP survey
Target Group: Acciones anticipatorias - Inundaciones - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	93	≥70	≥93	93		WFP survey
	Male	88	≥70	≥88	83		WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥70	≥91	71		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤15	≤7	17		WFP survey
	Male	13	≤15	≤13	7		WFP survey
	Overall	8	≤15	≤8	8		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤5	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤0	0		WFP survey
Target Group: COSUDE I Fortalecimiento de capacidades - Location: Peru - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
1.1.75: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	Not applicable	=0	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: COSUDE II Mecanismos financieros - Location: Peru - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	Not applicable	=2	≥1	2		Secondary data
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en transito) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤25	≤20	17.3	20.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤25	≤20	13.3	17.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤25	≤20	15.8	18.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Personas migrantes y refugiadas (en estadia) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥70	80.3	86.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	93.9	85.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	81.8	86.2	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤15	≤15	17.2	10.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤15	≤15	6.1	11.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	16	11	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤5	≤5	2.5	2.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	0	3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤5	2.2	2.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	35.8	48.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	60.6	44.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	38.4	48.1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥40	≥40	62.8	49.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥40	39.4	53.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥40	≥40	60.4	50.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤10	≤10	1.4	1.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤10	≤10	0	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤10	≤10	1.3	1.7	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	98.6	97.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	97	96.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	98.4	97.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	1.1	2.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	3	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	1.3	2.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.4	0.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.3	0.1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95.8	96.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	100	95.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	96.2	96.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	3.5	3.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	0	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	3.1	3.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.7	0.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0	0.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.6	0.2	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤12	≤20	11.2	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤12	≤20	7.6	8.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤12	≤20	10.8	9.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤5	≤20	35.1	28	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤20	39.4	34.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤20	35.5	28.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤15	≤20	47	20.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤15	≤20	33.3	14.5	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤15	≤20	45.6	19.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤20	≤30	65.3	19.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤20	≤30	57.6	19.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤20	≤30	64.5	19.5	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥35	≥30	18.9	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥35	≥30	24.2	32	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥35	≥30	19.5	32.1	WFP survey
Target Group: SINAGERD - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥4	5	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥2.8	≥2.5	2.28	2.52	WFP survey
Target Group: Shock Responsive Social Protection - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥500,000	1,070,000	957,949	Secondary data
Target Group: Social Protection coverage - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							

1.1.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥300,000	≥300,000	966,000	304,320	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: Populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition benefit from inclusive, innovative, evidence-based, gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programmes, policies, systems, and strategies						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	6,210	1,131	
			Male	1,790	1,008	
			Total	8,000	2,139	
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 03: School age girls and boys in priority areas receive an integrated School Feeding programme to address the triple-burden of malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	625		
			Male	625		
			Total	1,250		

Other Output						
Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.						
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: Populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition benefit from inclusive, innovative, evidence-based, gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programmes, policies, systems, and strategies						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	US\$	112,320	27,199	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	43	42	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	11	

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	301	864
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	8
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Individual	2,410	34,176
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4,600	13,287

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: School age girls and boys in priority areas receive an integrated School Feeding programme to address the triple-burden of malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	80	100
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	35	37
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	School feeding (on-site)	Number	8,693	8,703

Outcome Results

Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Compartiendo la Mesa (T3) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	Not collected	≥0	≥30,000	30,782		Secondary data
Target Group: Fortified rice - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥3,500,000	≥3,500,000	3,139,263	4,017,143	Secondary data
Target Group: Programa Nacional de Alimentacion Escolar Qali Warma (PNAEQW) - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	5	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Sistema Nacional de Salud - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	4	4	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems. **Resilience Building**

Output Results

Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Populations with vulnerabilities to climate change benefit from nature-based solutions, climate adaptation capacities, skills and services, promoting resilient, climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	17,254	658
			Male	16,697	618
			Total	33,951	1,276
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	1,018,440	

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actresses and actors benefit from integrated value chain development activities to make local food systems more resilient, nutritious, inclusive and efficient

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		2,323
			Male		2,224
			Total		4,547

Other Output

Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Populations with vulnerabilities to climate change benefit from nature-based solutions, climate adaptation capacities, skills and services, promoting resilient, climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	174	821
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	14	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	28	31

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	12	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	2	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	100	30
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	200	144
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	60	6
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	40	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	402	1,230
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	160	362
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	6	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	12	11

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	26	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	17
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	5	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	26	2
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	6	4
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	5,000	5,000
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.5: Total USD value of premiums paid under (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	50,000	50,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	500,000	500,000
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	480	533
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,000	1,700
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,000	716

O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2,700	1,700
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	52,430	34,414

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actresses and actors benefit from integrated value chain development activities to make local food systems more resilient, nutritious, inclusive and efficient

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	53	54
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	56	179
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	28	885
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	44
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	38
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	150	283

O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number		0	2,787
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Outcome Results

Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CLTF agricultores - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall	Not collected					
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall		≥367,647	≥386,752	386,752		Joint survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall		≥0	≥0	0		Joint survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall		≥55,147	≥53,911	53,911		Joint survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall		≥91,912	≥65,140	65,140		Joint survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall		≥220,588	≥267,701	267,701		Joint survey
Target Group: Recuperación de Alimentos - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	Not applicable	=0	≥2	2		Secondary data
Target Group: Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
4.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	7	4	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 06: National institutions, communities and humanitarian partners benefit from improved national capacities in humanitarian supply chain management and other services during multi-pronged crises and disasters						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	1,200	1,694	
H.6: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	H.6.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to governments	Service Delivery	US\$	3,450,621	3,450,621	
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	SC/Logistics Services	Number	357,723	357,723	
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Service Delivery	Number	11,793	11,875	

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80.7	≥80	≥80	96.67	98	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	5,798	≥3,500	≥3,407	417	1,549	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3,180	≥3,500	≥2,698	351	1,225	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8,978	≥7,000	≥6,105	768	2,774	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Acciones Anticipatorias - Inundaciones - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	=100	98.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	99.03		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Acciones Anticipatorias - Inundaciones - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100	=100	88.24		WFP survey
	Male		=100	=100	91.43		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	89.32		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	61.76		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	65.71		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	63.11		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en estadia) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	≥90	100	99	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	≥90	100	99.12	WFP survey
	Overall	98.84	=100	≥90	100	99	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	65.42	81.26	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	62.07	79.58	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=100	=100	65.06	81.07	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.7	=100	=100	100	99.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.9	=100	=100	100	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.73	=100	=100	100	99.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en transito) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	≥90	96.44	93.63	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	≥90	97.02	94.82	WFP survey
	Overall	98.84	=100	≥90	96.66	94.22	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	≥68	67.98	97.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥69	69.19	97.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥68	68.44	97.38	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.67	=100	=100	99.48	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.9	=100	=100	99.86	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.73	=100	=100	99.62	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable population - Wildfires - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	Not applicable	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable	100	-

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Acciones Anticipatorias - Inundaciones - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	=100	79.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	=100	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	=100	79.61		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en estadia) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	33.4	≥80	≥80	35.09	25.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.13	≥80	≥80	30.3	25.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.56	≥80	≥80	34.59	25.09	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados - Tránsito - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	≥80	27.34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	27.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥80	27.37		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries of food assistance - Location: Peru - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=70	=60	Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Vulnerable population to climate shocks - Location: Peru - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition - Location: Peru - Modality: - - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=70	=60	Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change - Location: Peru - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=70	=60	Not collected	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Systems - Smallholder farmers - Location: Peru - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	24	≥40	≥30	48.63		WFP survey
	Male	24	≥40	≥30	63.93		WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥40	≥30	56.28	Not applicable	WFP survey
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not applicable	=12	≥11	9.5	11.4	WFP survey

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2025. Alejandro de la Cruz - Smallholder farmer from Ayacucho, "Compartiendo la Mesa" (Sharing the Table) project

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

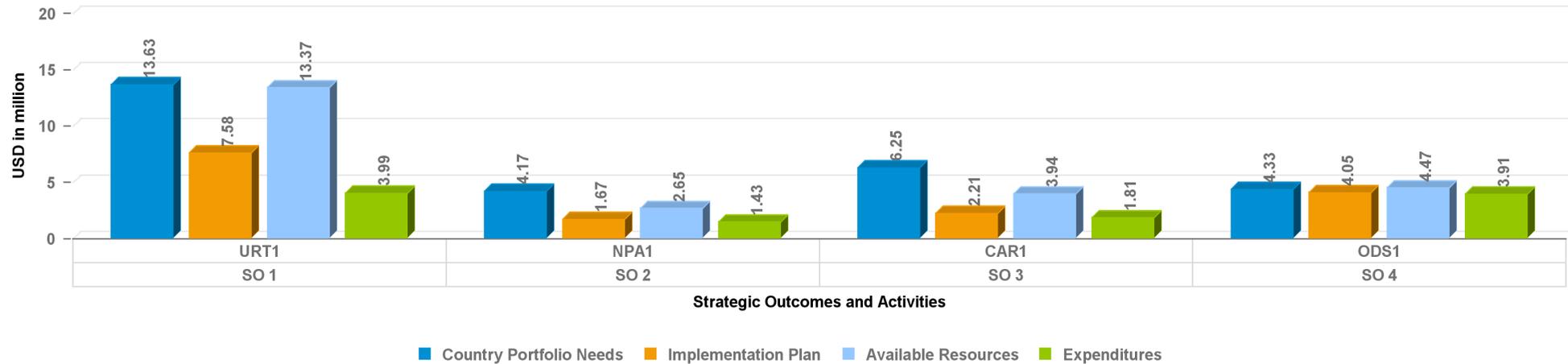
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.
SO 2		Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026
SO 3		By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.
SO 4		The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.
SO 3	CAR1	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	37,183	0
		WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.	13,632,542	7,579,644	13,367,430	3,993,082
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			13,632,542	7,579,644	13,404,613	3,993,082
2.2	Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.	4,170,297	1,666,028	2,647,865	1,434,626
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,170,297	1,666,028	2,647,865	1,434,626

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.	6,250,269	2,212,012	3,942,437	1,812,624
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			6,250,269	2,212,012	3,942,437	1,812,624
17.16	The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	4,333,873	4,051,450	4,471,632	3,907,028
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,333,873	4,051,450	4,471,632	3,907,028
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,476,880	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	7,476,880	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			28,386,982	15,509,133	31,943,427	11,147,360
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,829,470	2,426,420	3,641,568	2,651,978
Total Direct Costs			31,216,452	17,935,553	35,584,994	13,799,338
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,719,289	861,266	92,955	92,955
Grand Total			32,935,741	18,796,819	35,677,949	13,892,292


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

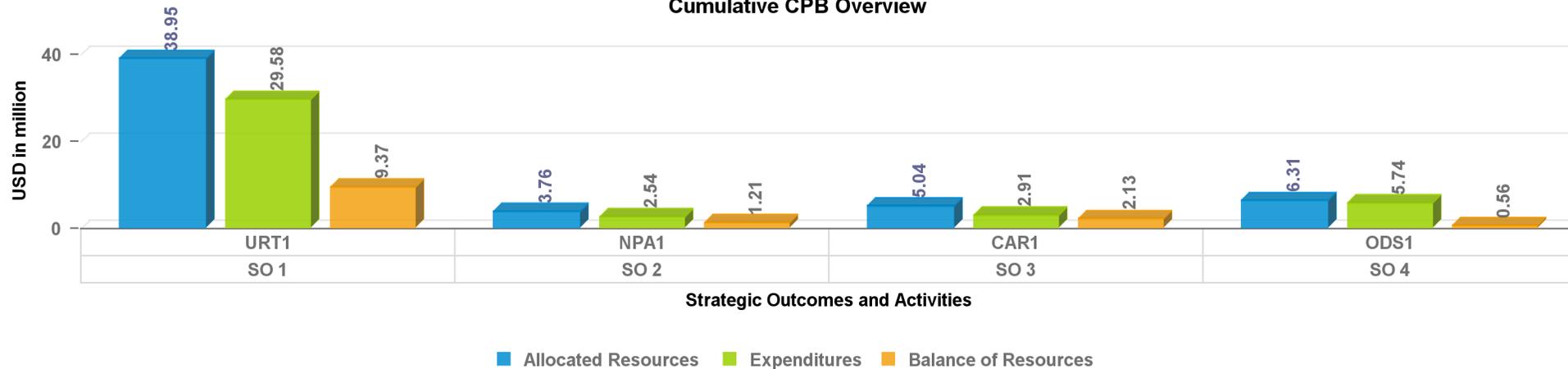
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	
SO 2	Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	
SO 3	By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	
SO 4	The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.
SO 3	CAR1	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.	34,546,888	38,528,449	423,495	38,951,944	29,577,595	9,374,348
		Non Activity Specific	0	37,183	0	37,183	0	37,183
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			34,546,888	38,565,632	423,495	38,989,127	29,577,595	9,411,532

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.	11,399,029	3,756,425	0	3,756,425	2,543,186	1,213,239
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,399,029	3,756,425	0	3,756,425	2,543,186	1,213,239
2.4	By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.	15,680,728	5,037,519	0	5,037,519	2,907,707	2,129,813
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			15,680,728	5,037,519	0	5,037,519	2,907,707	2,129,813

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	6,303,748	6,306,742	0	6,306,742	5,742,138	564,604
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,303,748	6,306,742	0	6,306,742	5,742,138	564,604
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,476,880	0	7,476,880	0	7,476,880
Subtotal SDG Target			0	7,476,880	0	7,476,880	0	7,476,880
Total Direct Operational Cost			67,930,394	61,143,198	423,495	61,566,692	40,770,626	20,796,067
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,228,281	7,364,592	45,187	7,409,779	6,420,189	989,589
Total Direct Costs			74,158,675	68,507,789	468,682	68,976,471	47,190,815	21,785,656
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,371,402	3,444,701		3,444,701	3,444,701	0
Grand Total			78,530,076	71,952,490	468,682	72,421,172	50,635,515	21,785,656

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures