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Peru

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Summary | 3 |
| Context and Operations | 4 |
| CSP financial overview | 6 |
| Programme Performance | 8 |
| Strategic outcome 01 | 8 |
| Strategic outcome 02 | 11 |
| Strategic outcome 03 | 11 |
| Cross-cutting Results | 14 |
| Progress towards gender equality | 14 |
| Environment | 14 |
| Our Vision and Main Challenges | 16 |
| Data Notes | 16 |
| Figures and Indicators | 18 |
| WFP contribution to SDGs | 18 |
| Strategic Outcome and Output Results | 19 |

Summary

The Country Strategic Plan for Peru represents a significant shift of WFP's work in the country, moving from the provision of food and technical assistance to enhanced advocacy, partnerships and communications, and a more systematic approach to capacity strengthening.

Strategic objective 1: Advocacy, Partnerships and Communications

WFP Peru offers an innovative model with the capacity to reach millions of people, breaking with its traditional role and strengthening its relationship with the Government and the beneficiaries through a new role of communications, partnership-building and advocacy.

Since 2017, WFP Peru together with the Ministries of Health, Development and Social Inclusion and the Institute of Radio and Television of Peru, designed a television programme called *Cocina Con Causa* (Cooking with a Cause) aimed at improving household food practices. This programme is aligned with the Peruvian Government's objectives [1], as well as SDG2 - Zero Hunger by 2030. *Cocina con Causa* has brought together the support from the Government of Peru, private sector, NGOs, UN agencies, donors and civil society. Following a successful first season, *Cocina Con Causa* returned with even more episodes during its second season and expanded into a transmedia platform, reaching an even wider audience with messages on healthy eating.

Strategic objective 2: End Malnutrition

The combination of enlarged visibility and credibility has positioned WFP Peru as the partner of choice to support SDG2 for the Government and key emerging donors, including the private sector, who is increasingly interested in generating social change in the country, particularly in anaemia reduction. WFP Peru is recognized for its role in facilitating public-private partnerships.

As a result of advocacy conducted by the WFP Peru, anaemia has become a priority on the national policy agenda. These efforts are accompanied by the generation of evidence for better decision-making, and capacity strengthening at policy and operational levels to improve nutrition and food security related policies and programmes, helping the country to close the gaps.

WFP Peru has developed a territorial management and community action model to implement national policies that improve nutrition and food in the country. Following the successful experiences with anaemia reduction in the coastal region, this approach of working at the local level is now expanding in the Andean highlands, with plans to further expand in the Amazon region. In addition, recent data report that rates of overweight and obesity are increasing, while chronic malnutrition (stunting) is stagnant. This has resulted in Government and donors expressing growing interest in WFP's technical capacities.

WFP Peru is also advocating for healthier school environments through evidence generation on the quality of school canteens and kiosks and supporting activities to improve the food that is on offer. In that sense, WFP provides technical assistance to the national school feeding programme to develop the educational component and introduce healthier foods, with the participation of local producers, as a concrete step in the fight against overweight and obesity using school platforms as an entry point.

With the support from Royal DSM, WFP is providing technical assistance to the Government, promoting rice fortification and is part of the Technical Committee on Fortification of the National Health Institute (Ministry of Health).

Strategic objective 3: Social protection, Disaster Risk Management and Emergency Response

Peru remains one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Stronger commitment from the Government to disaster risk reduction has opened a space for WFP to support the reform of the national policy and legal framework. To address the needs of the most vulnerable populations, the Government, with technical assistance from WFP, is also developing and implementing mechanisms to make social protection more shock responsive.

The Government is committed to positioning the country as a South-South and Triangular Cooperating partner (SSTC) in nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management, as evidenced by the exchanges with El Salvador, Lebanon and Costa Rica in the past year, and the process initiated for an exchange with the Dominican Republic for 2020, all brokered with WFP support. South-South and Triangular Cooperation was included in the public budget for the first time in fiscal year 2019, including a contribution to WFP Peru.

Context and Operations



Peru is classified as an upper middle-income economy by the World Bank and is the 39th largest in the world by total GDP. It currently has a high human development index of 0.750 (rank 89) and a per capita GDP of USD 6,723 (nominal).

Despite persistent political uncertainty, Peru has a steadily growing economy which is largely driven by mining production and exports. The country's macroeconomic performance depends essentially on international conditions and macroeconomic policies, which are the two main determinants of the price of Peru's exports. Consistent economic growth combined with investments in infrastructure, education and health, and an expansion of social programmes, have resulted in significant reductions in hunger and poverty in Peru. Although chronic malnutrition (stunting) has halved since 2007, it continues to affect 12.2 percent of children under 5, with significant differences according to the



area of residence.

Anaemia rates among children aged 6–36 months have stagnated at 43 percent in the last six years. Obesity and overweight levels are rising and affect 32.3 percent of children aged 5–9 years. The main drivers of these indicators are poor dietary diversity caused by lack of access to healthy food and inadequate eating habits resulting from limited information and knowledge, mothers' low education levels, poverty, and limited access to safe drinking water.

Peru is also one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world (ranked 110 in the Climate Risk Index 2019, which analyses quantified impacts of extreme weather events) [1]. According to the Disaster Risk Management National Plan, around 46 percent of the national territory is highly vulnerable to disasters and the impacts of climate change. The National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) reports that, between 2003 and 2018, more than 74,000 emergencies affected approximately 17 million people in the country. These figures are expected to reach 21.9 million – 66 percent of the population – in 2021, signalling increases in both the number and the proportion of people who are vulnerable to natural hazards.

In this context, WFP's role in Peru has gradually shifted from providing food assistance to strengthening national, regional and community capacities in food security and nutrition. A five-year country strategic plan (CSP) 2018-2022 is in place. It proposes a significant strategic shift for WFP to meet the Government's expectations, considering the recommendations of the strategic review and consultations with partners for the achievement of the following strategic outcomes:

- o The Government, the private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2030.
- o Vulnerable groups most at risk of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight and obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022.
- o National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022.

The main challenges in the implementation of the CSP have been related to political tensions, especially between the Executive (under President Martin Vizcarra, who assumed office in March 2018 after his predecessor's resignation) and an opposition-controlled Congress, that characterized the national political scenario in Peru in 2019. Another persistent challenge is the high turnover of key officials (Ministers, Vice Ministers and Directors), seriously affecting the continuity in public management. These and other disruptive political events at the national level tend to cause delays in the start of previously agreed activities.

CSP financial overview

The results achieved by WFP's technical assistance in anaemia reduction, food fortification, social protection, disaster risk management and advocacy and communications, mainly through the *Cocina con Causa* TV programme, are just a few of the important achievements that have increased donor interest to support WFP in Peru. The year 2019 brought an increase in activities with a solid financial commitment from the Government and partners, including the private sector. The budget was aligned to the implementation plan and was executed at 85 percent, which is slightly below expectations due to delays with the entry of funds and the political situation in the country, including high turnover among Ministers.

WFP Peru leveraged its studies and pilot projects to generate evidence and promote changes in policies and programmes in support of anaemia reduction (Strategic Outcome 2). For this purpose, WFP continued with the implementation of its projects in Ventanilla and Sechura while expanding activities in Ancash (Andean highlands) including the opening of a new sub-office in the city of Huaraz. WFP Peru has structured these interventions into evidence-generation models by having pilots carried out by local authorities and integrated into public services, while documenting the processes and results that will contribute to the Government's goals.

Regarding Strategic Outcome 3, the initial operational plan was very conservative. WFP Peru had the opportunity to expand the plan, thanks to the positive response from partners and stronger commitment from the Government to disaster risk management activities. The flow of resources had delays and could only be enabled in the second half of the year. Likewise, technical assistance actions had difficulties in its implementation due to the country's political instability, which caused limitations with the main stakeholder, which is the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS).

In 2019, WFP's Executive Board approved a budget revision to expand capacity and ensure readiness to deliver in line with the Country Strategic Plan's (CSP) growth. This involved a budget increase of 158 percent for the five-year CSP, from USD 12 to 31 million, of which 50 percent was already financed as of December 2019, making it viable to meet the objectives.

Main contributions received and implemented in 2019 were:

- o USD 148,000 from REPSOL Foundation (Ventanilla), USD 3 million from Antamina (Ancash) and USD 1.8 million from the FOSPIBAY Social Fund (Sechura) to support activities on nutrition and food security related to the Strategic Outcome 2.
- o USD 130,000 contribution received from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to improve the services of the National School Feeding Program Qaliwarma, allowing the expansion of activities under the local purchasing pilot in Ayacucho.
- o In addition, negotiations started with Enel and the Alto Chicama Social Fund to expand nutrition interventions and further strengthen the alliance with the private sector.
- o Other funds mobilization efforts included the Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance, that added USD 683,000 to the annual budget, thus guaranteeing the implementation of activities and covered needs.
- o In addition, fundraising efforts are ongoing to mobilize additional resources for activities under the Strategic Outcome 3, including: i) Project on Climate Change and Natural Disaster Preparedness to strengthen capacities of the national government for USD 1 million in 2020 with the People's Republic of China, ii) USD 500,000 with the Swiss Government, and (iii) expanding WFP technical assistance to the GoP to address the crisis of Venezuelan migrants in 2020 with the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

- o Regular annual contributions from the Government of Peru (approximately USD 400,000 per year) which provide stability for key cross-cutting expenses of the office.

- o Strategic Outcome 1 is also working on repackaging the Cocina con Causa TV programme and its digital platform exploring new communication products, including different media formats and outlets, in order to approach different potential funding sources for its implementation.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$823,874 | \$861,024 | \$1,281,479 | \$795,695 |

WFP supports the Government, the civil society, private sector and academia in establishing a national alliance against anaemia and malnutrition through sustained advocacy and strategic communication work that seeks to position anaemia, chronic undernutrition, child obesity and overweight and food insecurity in the public agenda.

Subactivity 1: Establish partnerships with government entities, private sector companies and civil society leaders to influence public policymaking

Cocina con Causa Television Programme

Cocina con Causa is a joint initiative of WFP and the Government of Peru aimed at mobilizing and bringing together all actors involved in reducing anaemia, malnutrition and food insecurity by giving visibility to these issues and improving household food practices. The initiative is aligned with the Peruvian Government's objectives as set out in the National Plan to Reduce and Control Maternal and Child Anaemia and Chronic Malnutrition in Children in Peru 2017-2021, as well as the Sustainable Development Goal 2. It is a successful example of a communications strategy to encourage behaviour change, as well as a public and private partnership.

Continuous involvement of key stakeholders, coupled with technical and financial support, illustrate the effort and commitment of many institutions since the first season. The generous contribution of the People's Republic of China to WFP Peru has been pivotal to continue the initiative in 2019. In addition, the commitment of the Institute of Radio and Television of Peru has given visibility to household food practices and nutrition knowledge.

The TV programme entertains and educates families to improve the nutrition content of their food. The show highlights the richness of the regional and local cuisines and shares stories of inspiring people and communities. Successful local strategies to promote healthy eating practices, innovation in service delivery, home visits, counselling, training, women's empowerment, nutrition and family health are some of the stories shared by *Cocina con Causa*.

The first season ran from August to December 2017. In the show, young cooks, families, and health and nutrition specialists present creative and nutritious solutions for daily meals in different regions of the country.

The second season ran from August 2018 to October 2019. In this season, the programme added a digital platform, including social networks, such as Instagram and Facebook. The second season had two phases. The first phase, aired in 2018, was filmed in Lima. During the second phase, aired in 2019, the show returned to different regions of the country (Piura, Puno, San Martin, Ancash, Cusco, Apurímac and Lima) with more of a storytelling focus.

The monitoring of *Cocina con Causa* is key in validating its effects of positive audience responses. Both seasons were measured through surveys carried out by a market research company among the programme audience; 73 percent of viewers tried to change their eating habits, households identified key foods to prevent anaemia, and 67 percent of viewers rated the programme as good or very good.

Nearly three million people watched both seasons and it has over 14,000 followers on Instagram and over 20,000 thousand followers on Facebook.

In March 2019 the first season of *Cocina con Causa* won the Humanitarian Prize for Outstanding Achievement in the Best Shorts Competition 2018. This award recognizes filmmakers and television initiatives that raise awareness on equality, health, social justice and conservation, among others. *Cocina con Causa* also won the Excellence Awards in Use of Film/Video for Social Change and Reality Programme and was awarded the Outstanding Achievement in the Reality Programme category at IndieFEST.

WFP organized the *Cocina con Causa* ceremony in which the awards were presented to the Ministries of Health, Culture and Environment, production company 360+1 and TV Peru; several governmental partners, leading companies, international organizations, academia, media, the chefs and the "Iron Women" [1] participated in the event.

In late 2019, WFP Peru undertook an exploratory study to analyse perceptions and behaviours with regards to food purchases, preparation and consumption among the programme target audience, and assessed people's use of media.

The results will be available in 2020 and will enable further improvements for the television programme and the digital platform.

The Zero Hunger Peru Advisory Council

The Zero Hunger Advisory Board is composed of senior private sector executives whose main purpose is to promote the achievement of SDG 2. The Board's duties fall directly within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 17. In 2019, the Advisory Board increased its membership from 12 to 17 private sector executives. The members of the Board play a fundamental role for WFP because it promotes contact and raises visibility among private sector stakeholders.

Subactivity 2: Position the issue of hunger and nutrition on the public agenda

WFP aims at increasing the visibility of actions with the Government, private sector and the civil society to reach Zero Hunger by 2030. WFP has capitalized on the Peruvian gastronomic interest to keep nutritional topics in the public agenda. This was achieved through coordinated efforts with other organizations and mechanisms such as the National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP) and the National Forum (*Acuerdo Nacional*). WFP also provided technical assistance to the Peru 2021 Zero Hunger Table.

Subactivity 3: Generate a movement through high-profile local and national events and activities throughout the year

Nutrition Stakeholders and Action Mapping at "Sustainable Peru" Event

WFP participated in the "Sustainable Peru", an event organized by "Peru 2021" [2]. This event is the most important annual sustainability meeting in the country, bringing together development partners that seek to be agents of positive change in their society, and want to learn about successful business sustainability strategies. WFP Peru presented the Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping as a multi-actor and multisectoral effort to identify key actors and synergies in nutrition.

First edition of the Early Childhood Development Forum

The Radio Programmes of Peru (RPP) Group—Peru's largest media corporation— organized the first edition of the "Early Childhood Development Forum" in alliance with the private sector, academia, civil society and international organizations.

This forum seeks to inform and raise awareness on the importance of child development and its impact on their future and to motivate the commitment of social key actors in improving the conditions of nutrition, education and growth of early childhood in Peru.

WFP Peru participated in the panel "The childhood foundations" portraying nutrition as paramount for the development of intellectual, social and emotional capacities in early childhood.

Iron-fortified rice: The media against anaemia

WFP supported the Regional Governments of Lambayeque and San Martin to carry out a workshop with journalists from the most important media outlets of the country on the role of the media in reducing malnutrition and how rice fortification can prevent anaemia. The objective of the workshops was to raise awareness on the benefits of fortified rice in the fight against anaemia and malnutrition, and to involve the media as allies in promoting legislation on rice fortification.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals. | 4 |

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$1,922,459 | \$1,838,748 | \$5,562,350 | \$1,385,973 |

In 2019 WFP consolidated its cooperation with the Government to improve nutrition and food security policies. The main strategies focused on evidence generation, strengthening institutional capacities, development of local models and advocacy with high-level national authorities. Activities mainly focused on prevention and reduction of anaemia, promotion of healthy nutrition among school students and food fortification.

Subactivity 1: Strengthen evidence related to the drivers of malnutrition and bottlenecks to reducing malnutrition, to improve decision-making, planning and investment

- With WFP's support, the Ministry of Health carried out a qualitative research on the "Barriers to the implementation of the 'National Plan to Reduce and Control Anaemia in Mothers and Children and Chronic Malnutrition in Children (2017-2021)'. The results were disseminated and used to advocate with authorities at national level in order to improve the strategy.

- A second phase of the cohort study to identify the determinants that affect the adherence of iron supplementation started and will be completed in 2020.

- Documentation of best practices to reduce anaemia at local level has been published. One of the main conclusions of the study was regarding the effectiveness of home visits carried out by community promoters. Based on that evidence, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economy and Finance approved a budget of USD 18.8 million for 2019 to include a community-based strategy in the programme of economic incentives for 865 municipalities.

- A prioritization methodology study was concluded in 2019 to improve the design of the National School Feeding Programme Qali Warma (PNAEQW). The study provides recommendations to improve the design of the service, including a food basket according to local consumption habits, tackling the double burden of malnutrition. An impact assessment of PNAEQW was also carried out to evaluate its effects on cognitive processes, nutritional status, calorie intake and school attendance of beneficiaries.

- The situational study of kiosks, canteens and cafeterias in public schools undertaken in 2017-2018 with the Ministry of Education was published. The study presents findings on the quality of food delivered, including solid waste management and food demand. Its results have contributed to the implementation of the national policy promoting healthy eating habits at schools.

Subactivity 2: Enhance technical and management capacities to improve policies and programmes on food security and nutrition including a culture-specific and gender-transformative approach

In order to strengthen the national policy on anaemia reduction, WFP supported the Ministry of Health on the implementation of the Modified Institutional Budget (PIM), including the identification of bottlenecks. As a result of these findings and with WFP's technical support, the Ministry elaborated new guidelines for 2020.

The rice fortification standards regulate the use of this product in all social programmes and governmental institutions. The most important achievements in 2019 were:

- o PNAEQW has included fortified rice in 25 out of 27 regions and an estimated 2.4 million students have received it.
- o The Regional Governments of Lambayeque and San Martin have included rice fortification in their social programmes and WFP is supporting them with the development of their regional rice fortification plans. Both regions count the largest number of rice producers and millers in the country.
- o More than 120 companies have received a health certificate to commercialize fortified rice and at least three companies are selling it in the main retail markets.
- o The National Society of Industry has announced a programme to commercialize fortified rice on a massive scale.
- o The National Centre of Food and Nutrition (CENAN) has improved its monitoring and surveillance capacities with support from the Institute of Investigation and studies on nutrition and health of Costa Rica (INCIENSA) and the

Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAAP).

- o The Municipality of Lima has declared the promotion of rice fortification as a priority in the strategy to fight anaemia including the distribution of fortified rice through their social programmes.
- o A communications plan has been developed to engage key stakeholders and to raise awareness on the importance of legislation on fortified rice.

In addition, WFP worked closely with PNAEQW to strengthen cooperation with the Ministry of Education (MINEDU) to promote healthy nutrition in schools. A model of home-grown school feeding was implemented in 20 schools in Ayacucho, where 2,981 students received vegetables. The regional and local governments, PNAEQW and the project Haku Wiñay (a social programme that diversifies income and improves access to food security for poor rural households of the Andes and the Amazon) from the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) are the key stakeholders and have committed to sustain the model in the coming years.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education in the design of the strategy “Schools of Life” aimed at preventing overweight and obesity and promoting good health and nutrition habits in school children. A national registry for school kiosks is under development with WFP’s support. It will be completed in the first semester of 2020.

Subactivity 3: Work at the local level to develop scalable approaches in areas where reductions in malnutrition and food insecurity have been difficult to achieve

In 2019, the project “Promotion of Food Security and Nutrition – PROSAN” (financed by the Bayovar Comprehensive Social Project Fund - FOSPIBAY) focused on designing and implementing community strategies, as well as on strengthening the capacities of local institutions and actors in nutrition, health, management and food security. As a result, institutional coordination was strengthened at local and regional levels and anaemia among children aged 6-23 months was reduced by 24 percent between 2018 and 2019.

In Sechura, 3,063 children and their families benefited from the project and an estimated 800 children aged 6-23 months were treated for anaemia. Moreover, 624 productive modules (small agricultural activities aimed at improving the food security of families with children aged 24-59 months) were implemented to improve the income and food availability of vulnerable families; and 6 district spaces for consultation and local coordination were launched. Likewise, with WFP’s support, 28MT of fortified rice were produced. Social programmes from the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) purchased fortified rice in line with the fortification standards.

The second phase of PROSAN in Sechura began in November 2019 with renewed funding from FOSPIBAY for a period of 3 years.

The Ventanilla (Callao) project, funded by Repsol Foundation, has reached 1,668 children aged 6-23 months through household visits, managing to reduce the prevalence of anaemia in this age group by 35.6 percent over a 30-month time frame. The project has strengthened the coordination between the health sector and the local government. Likewise, two centres were reinforced to provide better services. These are the spaces where families receive training on good nutrition practices and where iron-rich food is provided to 180 children three times a week.

The project in Ancash to reduce anaemia and chronic malnutrition, funded by the company Antamina, began in October 2019. The project was designed based on the experiences from the Sechura and Ventanilla projects. A baseline study is currently being carried out and interventions to strengthen capacities of the health sector are expected to start in 2020.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide CS and TA at policy and operational levels for 3 gov. levels authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and DRM programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations | 4 |

Strategic outcome 03

National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$1,159,635 | \$1,197,844 | \$1,461,875 | \$479,908 |

WFP supported capacity strengthening in disaster risk management through the provision of technical assistance to the Government of Peru in three key areas: i) Improvement of functionality and operability of the National Disaster Risk Management System; ii) Improvement of the Humanitarian Supply Chain; and iii) Implementation of the shock-responsive social protection strategy.

Improvement of functionality and operability of the National Disaster Risk Management System

With WFP's support, the National Emergency Operations Plan and the Contingency Plan for earthquakes and tsunamis in Lima and Callao were developed and approved. These included coordination and communication protocols. Simulation exercises were carried out with high-level authorities of the National Council for Disaster Risk Management. The Food Insecurity Vulnerability Map 2019 is now available, and the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index 2019 report was published and disseminated by National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI).

Results from the study "Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index 2019," undertaken by the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) and WFP, indicate that the government's capacities in emergency preparedness have increased by 26 percent compared to 2016.

Improvement of the Humanitarian Supply Chain

WFP supported the operability of the National Emergency Operations Centre and the Disaster Risk Management Academy. The Damage and Needs Assessment (EDAN) methodology is fully operative with the development of formats for the education, agriculture, transportation and health sectors. The Humanitarian Relief Management System has been applied to all warehouses at the national level according to the guidelines of the National Information System for Response and Rehabilitation.

Implementation of the shock-responsive social protection strategy

WFP has been positioning the area of shock responsive social protection (SRSP) for a few years already, starting with the WFP/OPM [1] regional study on SRSP and the Regional SRSP High-Level Forum in Lima in 2017, followed by a regional meeting (attended by participants from 26 countries) on Adaptive Social Protection organized jointly between WFP and the World Bank in Lima in April 2019. With the support of WFP and the World Bank, the National Strategy of Shock-Responsive Social Protection is being implemented by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) as part of the national strategy for early childhood development and the guidelines for the permanent overcoming of poverty.

WFP is also providing technical support to social programmes such as the Food and Nutrition Programme for Patients with Tuberculosis and their Families and other vulnerable groups, to help them adapt their protocols and assistance provided in case of emergencies.

A study called "Analysis of the national social protection system for the response of the Government of Peru to the Venezuelan immigration situation" regarding opportunities, difficulties and risks of extending social protection to Venezuelan migrants, was conducted between December 2018 and August 2019 with WFP's support and presented to the Government of Peru. The study proposes an extension of social protection to address the gaps in food security. In addition, during 2019, through the Remote Survey of Venezuelan Migrants (web surveys and focus groups), WFP found that food insecurity is increasing among migrants. Data showed that 11 percent of respondents had not eaten the day before and 21 percent had eaten only once that day.

The results of these studies were presented to the Intersectoral Working Group on Migration Management led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The objective was to show evidence on food security and migration, analysing the main difficulties that Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru have in relation to their food and nutritional security.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

The successful South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchanges carried out between Peru and other middle-income countries have generated much-renewed interest with regards to Peru as an offering country for SSTC.

In the framework of SSCT between Lebanon and Peru, a delegation of 12 officers from the Government of Lebanon visited Peru and met with authorities from the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS). They also travelled to the region of Piura to learn about Peru's experience in social protection programmes. This is building on previous SSCT with El Salvador and as a result, it has become a relevant area for the WFP CO, which is developing its SSTC strategy in coordination with the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) and will continue to support the Peruvian Government in providing SSTC on nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management.

Peru has been implementing rice fortification as a strategy to improve the consumption of micronutrients, as part of the fight against anaemia. To advocate and learn from other experiences in the region, the 2019 annual meeting took place with the support of WFP. This high-level meeting brought together experts, government authorities and miller's representatives from Costa Rica, one of the most successful countries in the region implementing rice fortification as well as the high-level expertise of the Institute of Nutrition from Central America and Panama (INCAAP). Through these exchanges, government entities like the Ministry of Health are better equipped to develop the technical tools required to improve the applicability of the Rice Fortification Strategy in Peru.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide CS and technical assistance - including SSC and technology transfer - to 3 gov. levels through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted context. | 4 |

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In Peru, discrimination against women is structural and crosses all stages of their lives. It is rooted in the society by patriarchal privileges, causing inequality and reinforcing the situation of inferiority or subordination of women. Gender-based violence towards women manifests itself in different forms: sexual harassment, political harassment, physical, psychological or sexual violence, human trafficking, femicide. In 2019, there were 164 cases of women deaths recorded due to gender-based violence. This corresponds to a 9 percent when compared to 2018. This number represents the highest figure recorded in Peru in the last ten years.

During 2019, there were two important milestones for advancing equality of women's rights in the country: (i) the Supreme Court's pronouncement against the National Congress to remove the gender focus from the school curriculum, and (ii) the approval and publication of the National Policy on Gender Equality, which expresses the State's interest in eradicating discrimination and inequality, as well as the protection of women and people in vulnerable situations.

The national policy on gender equality has six priority objectives:

1. Reducing violence towards women
2. Ensuring the exercise of women's sexual and reproductive health right
3. Ensuring women's access and participation in decision-making spaces
4. Ensuring the exercise of women's economic and social rights
5. Reducing institutional barriers that hinder equality in the public and private spheres
6. Reducing the incidence of discriminatory socio-cultural patterns in the population

The goal and objectives of gender equality and the empowerment of women outlined in WFP's corporate gender policy are based on minimum standards for implementing a two-track strategy: by systematically incorporating the perspective of gender equality and the adoption of selective measures in WFP's programme areas. In this sense, the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) has been the key tool for WFP to meet its gender commitment and the successful implementation of the Integrated Roadmap. At the office level, the implementation of the activities set out in the implementation plan until the end of 2019 has been completed. Subsequently, in coordination with the Regional Office and Headquarters, the results of the plan will be evaluated, and work will be carried out on its consolidation through the programme units: communication and incidence, nutrition and food security and disaster and risk management.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Peru has three distinct climates: desert coastal lowlands along the coast, the Andean highlands and the Amazon. The desert coastal lowlands are the location of the country's major cities and much of the mechanized agriculture. To the east, the Andean highlands run north-south through Peru. Here, agriculture is rain-fed and dependent on precipitation cycles. Sixty percent of the land in Peru is east of the Andes and falls within the Amazon Basin, an expansive rainforest where major concerns include illegal logging, poaching, and deforestation.

Peru is one of the country's most susceptible to the impacts of climate change.[1] Observed temperatures in Peru have already been increasing over the past few decades. This was accompanied by a decrease in the number of nights with freezing temperatures. According to the National Meteorology and Hydrology Service of Peru (SENAMHI) by 2030 highest temperatures will increase by 1.6°C and lowest temperatures will increase by 1.4°C. The greatest increases are expected along the northern coast, north-central highlands, and the Amazon. Flooding, landslides, droughts, frost, and hailstorms are ongoing concerns in parts of Peru. Some of these events are related to El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), such as "El Niño Costero" phenomenon that in 2017 impacted 23 regions and affected 1.7 million people.

Freshwater resources, glaciers, marine ecosystems, agriculture, infrastructure, and human health and wellbeing could all be affected by projected changes. In addition, changes in precipitation are expected to have a significant impact on highland populations that rely on rain-fed agriculture. According to the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) statistical report 2019, between 2003-2018, more than 74,000 emergencies affected approximately 17 million people in the country.



In this context, WFP's strategic plans related to rice fortification with the regional governments of Lambayeque and San Martín include the use of good agricultural practices, such as a lesser use of pesticides, the use of organic fertilizers and innovative technologies for sustainable water management in rice fields in coastal areas.

In Ayacucho, the Home-Grown School Feeding model also promotes good agricultural practices, reinforcing the results of the Qali Warma school feeding programme in solid waste management and recycling practices. Likewise, the implementation of clean, safe and adequate spaces has been integrated into the multisectoral strategy "Schools of Life", led by the Ministry of Education. Moreover, through the PROSAN project in Sechura, 14 biodigesters for organic waste have been installed in 5 communities as a means to produce clean energy and organic fertilizers.

Our Vision and Main Challenges

One of WFP's main challenges is the sustainability of the country office. Peru is an upper middle-income country where international cooperation for development has been gradually shrinking in the late years. The Country Strategic Plan for Peru, approved in November 2017, represented a significant shift of WFP's work in the country, moving from the provision of food and technical assistance towards a more enhanced advocacy, partnerships and communications systematic approach. The latest budget revision demonstrates that the business model being implemented by WFP in Peru, an upper middle-income country, can be successful and can serve as an example for other similar contexts where WFP is present.

WFP has been able to influence and contribute to policies with significant results with funding from the private sector, the Government and non-traditional donors. However, if WFP wants to consolidate its role as a development player and wants to keep mobilizing funds to strengthen capacities and influence decisions at different levels of government, it is necessary to systematize experiences and keep a record of best practices and lessons learned in the design and implementation of projects aimed at impacting thousands of people.

The private sector finances local interventions through resources linked to its social responsibility portfolio. Great emphasis is placed on the sustainability of these initiatives. WFP demonstrated that these interventions can be sustainable if the State provides innovative methodologies and tools, so that successful experiences can scale-up.

WFP must always demonstrate the added value of its technical assistance. This means that the commitments assumed are made with high standards of quality, efficiency, effectiveness and opportunity. WFP Peru aims to strengthen its knowledge management capacity so that more evidence is used in the design and improvement of policies, as well as in better policy implementation.

WFP Peru offers an innovative model with the capacity to reach millions of people, distancing itself from its traditional role. WFP will continue to have a close relationship with the Government and the beneficiaries, as well as a substantial role in communications, partnership-building and advocacy.

WFP will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government of Peru in developing a shock-responsive social protection policy. In addition, WFP will continue to support the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI) in improving preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters at national and regional levels, through planning, information systems, closing gaps in capacity indexes of disaster preparedness and response, as well as in strengthening the humanitarian supply chain.

Data notes

Summary

[1] National Plan to Reduce and Control Anaemia in Mothers and Children and Chronic Malnutrition in Children (2017-2021), <http://bvs.minsa.gob.pe/local/MINSA/4189.pdf>

Context and operations

[1] https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20-2-01e%20Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202020_10.pdf.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] A group of empowered beneficiary women from Ventanilla who have become agents of change in their communities, promoting the consumption of iron-rich foods.

[2] Non-profit civil association which gathers stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, academia and development partners whose objective is to promote social responsibility to achieve development.

Strategic outcome 03


[1] Oxford Policy Management


Environment

[1] Ranked 110 in the Climate Risk Index 2019, which analyses quantified impacts of extreme weather events, as explained in the Context and Operations section.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------|---------|--|--------|--------|--------|------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | | | Indirect |
| | | Female | Male | Overall | | | | Female | Male | |
| Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | % | | | 21.25 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | | | | 2,725 |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition) | Number | | | 70 | 5,719 |
| Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | % | 12 | 12.4 | 12.8 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes | Number | | | | 7,152 |

|  SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|---------|---|--------|--------|------|---------|-----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | | | Indirect |
| | | | | Overall | | | | | Overall | |
| Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals | | | | Number | Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role) | Number | | | | 4 |
| Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries | | | | US\$ | Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation) | | | US\$ | | 1,989,857 |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01 | The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030 | - Root Causes | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Activity 01 | Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output E*, K | Vulnerable populations in Peru benefit from a coordinated and coherent multi-stakeholder movement raising awareness of the national Zero Hunger agenda (#HambreCeroPeru) in order to better coordinate efforts supporting SDG 2, as well as promoting good health and well-being. | | | | | | | |
| E*.5 | Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media | | | | | | | |
| | Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme). | | Other | individual | 2,500,000 | 3,114,480 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | Other | partner | 12 | 20 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Category A, B, C, D and E; Peru | | | | | | | | |
| Partnerships Index (new) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 13 | ≥15 | ≥13 | 13 | |

| Strategic Outcome 02 | Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022 | - Root Causes | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|--------------|--|---------|--------|--|--|
| Activity 02 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance - including through South-South Cooperation and technology transfer - to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context. | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output C, I, K | Vulnerable populations in Peru benefit from strengthened government capacity at national and sub-national levels to promote production, distribution and consumption of fortified foods (particularly iron-fortified rice) in order to reduce malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies. | | | | | | | |
| Output C, M | Vulnerable populations in Peru benefit from the design and implementation of enhanced, innovative and inclusive evidence-based nutrition-sensitive and gender transformative social programmes at the national and sub-national levels in order to enhance their nutritional status and improve their health and well-being. | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 100 | 133 | | |
| | | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 50 | 89 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 2 | 2 | | |
| | | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 1 | 3 | | |
| | Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 2 | 4 | | |
| | | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | training session | 40 | 49 | | |
| I.1* | Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | | | | | | | |
| | Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Number | 9 | 8 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | partner | 15 | 16 | | |
| M.1 | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 2 | 3 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |

Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|
| | Act 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance - including through South-South Cooperation and technology transfer - to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context. | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Overall | 1 | =2 | =1 | 1 |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|----|----|---|

| Strategic Outcome 03 | National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022 | - Resilience Building | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---------|--------|--|--|
| Activity 03 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations. | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output C, I, K, M | Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced Disaster Risk Management as provided by Disaster Management Agency, local governments and social protection schemes, to prevent and reduce the impact of shocks on food security and nutrition, as well as on poverty in the context of climate change | | | | | | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Individual capacity strengthening activities | individual | 500 | 2,725 | | |
| C.5* | Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of technical assistance activities provided | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 10 | 34 | | |
| I.1* | Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | | | | | | | |
| | Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | Number | 15 | 33 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of partners supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | partner | 5 | 5 | | |
| M.1 | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | unit | 2 | 4 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Regional Government Level.; Peru; Capacity Strengthening | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations. | Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness | Overall | 2.33 | ≥3.27 | ≥2.73 | 2.91 | 2.33 |

World Food Programme

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Children enjoying fortified rice

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/peru>

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030 |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022 |
| SO 3 | National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022 |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| CSI1 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations. |
| CSI1 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance - including through South-South Cooperation and technology transfer - to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context. |
| OTH1 | Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals |

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance - including through South-South Cooperation and technology transfer - to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context. | 1,922,459 | 1,838,748 | 5,562,350 | 1,385,973 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 1,922,459 | 1,838,748 | 5,562,778 | 1,385,973 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 427 | 0 |

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 5 | National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations. | 1,159,635 | 1,197,844 | 1,461,875 | 479,908 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 1,159,635 | 1,197,844 | 1,461,875 | 479,908 |
| 8 | The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030 | Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals | 823,874 | 861,024 | 1,281,479 | 795,695 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 823,874 | 861,024 | 1,281,479 | 795,695 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,294,167 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 1,294,167 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 3,905,969 | 3,897,616 | 9,600,298 | 2,661,576 |

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | | 726,013 | 645,966 | 1,595,213 | 941,369 |
| | | | 4,631,982 | 4,543,582 | 11,195,511 | 3,602,944 |
| | | | 301,079 | 295,333 | 447,910 | 447,910 |
| | | | 4,933,061 | 4,838,915 | 11,643,421 | 4,050,855 |



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of 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

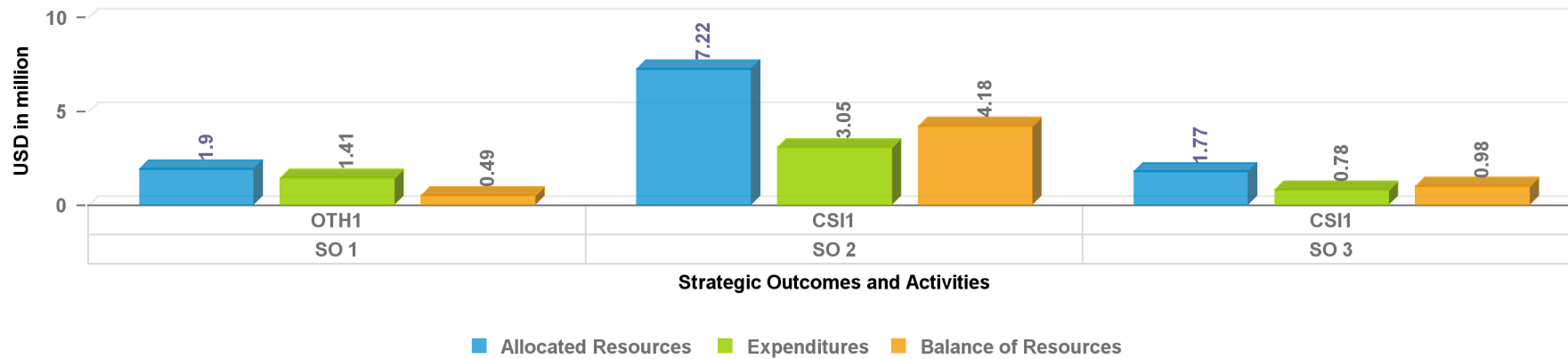
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030 |
| SO 2 | Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022 |
| SO 3 | National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022 |
| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
| CSI1 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations. |
| CSI1 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance - including through South-South Cooperation and technology transfer - to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context. |
| OTH1 | Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals |

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|---|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance - including through South-South Cooperation and technology transfer - to all three levels of government through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted to the regional/cultural context. | 3,613,560 | 7,222,817 | 0 | 7,222,817 | 3,046,439 | 4,176,377 |
| | | Non SO Specific | 0 | 427 | 0 | 427 | 0 | 427 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 3,613,560 | 7,223,244 | 0 | 7,223,244 | 3,046,439 | 4,176,805 |

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 5 | National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022 | Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations. | 1,502,848 | 1,765,511 | 0 | 1,765,511 | 783,545 | 981,967 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 1,502,848 | 1,765,511 | 0 | 1,765,511 | 783,545 | 981,967 |

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 8 | The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030 | Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals | 1,457,095 | 1,900,317 | 0 | 1,900,317 | 1,414,533 | 485,784 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 1,457,095 | 1,900,317 | 0 | 1,900,317 | 1,414,533 | 485,784 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,294,167 | 0 | 1,294,167 | 0 | 1,294,167 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 1,294,167 | 0 | 1,294,167 | 0 | 1,294,167 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 6,573,503 | 12,183,239 | 0 | 12,183,239 | 5,244,517 | 6,938,722 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,555,579 | 2,441,618 | 0 | 2,441,618 | 1,787,774 | 653,844 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 8,129,082 | 14,624,857 | 0 | 14,624,857 | 7,032,291 | 7,592,566 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 528,390 | 856,897 | | 856,897 | 856,897 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 8,657,472 | 15,481,754 | 0 | 15,481,754 | 7,889,187 | 7,592,566 |

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

21/02/2020 11:44:17

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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