

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Peru country strategic plan, revision 05

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>01 January 2018 – 31 December 2022</i>	NA	<i>01 January 2018 – 31 December 2022</i>
Beneficiaries	<i>Only tier 3</i>	98,400	98,400
Total cost (USD)	31 000 000	15 725 446	46 725 446
Transfer	<i>20 578 684</i>	<i>12 825 509</i>	<i>33 404 193</i>
Implementation	<i>3 096 234</i>	<i>1 348 507</i>	<i>4 444 741</i>
Direct support costs	<i>5 433 064</i>	<i>591 661</i>	<i>6 024 725</i>
Subtotal	29 107 981	14 765 677	43 873 658
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	<i>1 892 019</i>	<i>959 769</i>	<i>2 851 788</i>

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1. RATIONALE

1. COVID 19 has triggered an unprecedented global humanitarian and economic crisis that deeply challenges the Government's current emergency response capabilities.
2. On March 28, 2020, the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs formally requested United Nations' assistance to support the Government's response to COVID19. The request specifically addressed the vulnerable Venezuelan population residing in the country that is currently not assisted through the national social protection system.
3. Peru is the second country of arrival for refugees and migrants from Venezuela worldwide, only after Colombia. As of September 2019, it is estimated that more than 866,000 refugees and migrants from Venezuela reside in the country.¹ Unofficial figures estimate that the actual number is closer to 1.2 million. According to a survey conducted in 2018 by the National Statistics and Information Institute (INEI, for its Spanish acronym), around 21 percent of Venezuelans suffered from food insecurity. In early 2020, WFP conducted a remote survey that confirmed that access to food is still a major concern among Venezuelans residing in Peru. Six out of ten interviewees were concerned about access to food, one out of ten reported not having eaten the previous day, and two out of ten had only consumed one meal the previous day.
4. The current CSP does not include a crisis response focus area. Therefore, the proposed budget revision will create two new strategic outcomes related to crisis response to a) enable refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises; and b) support the Government, humanitarian and development actors with efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis.
5. The CSP's start and finish date remain unchanged.

¹ Refugee and Migrant Response Plan 2020

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

6. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 subscribed with the Republic of Peru is aligned with the Peruvian National Technical International Cooperation Policy (PNCTI, for its Spanish acronym). The UNDAF aims at developing and strengthening institutional and individual capabilities through four priority areas: 1) social inclusion and access to basic services; 2) State and governability; 3) competitiveness, employment and regional development, and 4) natural resources and environment.
7. The two new proposed strategic outcomes will directly support the Government's efforts to provide social inclusion and access to basic services to the most vulnerable population.
8. As part of the current COVID19 emergency response, a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) was developed. It mainly consists on the provision of technical support and service delivery for the humanitarian supply chain (management of warehouse facilities, distribution of food and non-food items, transportation) to facilitate government's assistance to the vulnerable population. The CONOPS is a live document, and the activities will be adapted and revised as the situation unfolds and further assessment results become available.
9. Previous budget revisions increased the CSP's budget and did not include changes in strategic direction, outcomes or activities. Due to the amount increased, the delegation of authority for the latest BR was placed at the Executive Board.

Strategic outcomes

10. The first new strategic outcome (SO4) for crisis response corresponds to "Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises."
11. SO4 includes **Activity 4**: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) to the most vulnerable populations and support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management,
12. Activity 4 includes corporate output indicators A1, A3 and C4. This activity will enable the provision of cash-based transfers to vulnerable population. The operation will be enhanced through capacity strengthening activities aimed at supporting the Government assessing the emergency relief operation to systematize valuable learnings for policymaking. Technical assistance for the strengthening of Shock-Responsive Social Protection will continue as part of the overall technical assistance established with government partners.
13. The second new strategic outcome (SO5) for crisis response corresponds to "The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis."
14. SO5 includes **Activity 5**: Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain.
15. Activity 5 includes corporate output indicators C4 and H4. This activity will directly focus on service delivery to support the Government's efforts related to the implementation of a humanitarian supply chain. Knowledge-transfer will be incorporated to build and reinforce the existing government's capabilities.
16. **Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis**: the new SO4 is designed to assist the most vulnerable population in times of crisis through cash-based transfers. This includes the host population, refugees and migrant population. Considering the

converging crisis (Venezuelan regional migration and COVID19), efforts will mainly focus on Venezuelan migrants that are currently not assisted by the national social protection scheme. The immediate response for the COVID19 emergency crisis estimates a beneficiary caseload of 64 percent Venezuelan migrants and 36 percent host population.

17. Around 63,000 vulnerable Venezuelan migrants have already been identified through the Refugee and Migrant Working Group (GTRM, as per its Spanish acronym) led by UNHCR and IOM, of which WFP and its partner organizations are members.
18. Assistance will also include around 35,000 vulnerable host population (around 11,800 households) from areas where WFP is already intervening through its capacity strengthening approach. As the unprecedented crisis has the potential of pushing back households into poverty and extreme poverty at a rate that outpaces the government's targeting efforts, WFP will coordinate with government partners to assist vulnerable households selected following the national targeting criteria to determine households in poverty and extreme poverty.
19. **Transfer modalities:** In the current emergency scenario, food security is not limited by availability but by economic constraints that hinder the most vulnerable groups' access to food markets. According to the National Statistics and Information Institute, 72,5 percent of the employed population in Peru earn their livelihoods in the informal sector. According to the World Bank, a loss of 15 days of monthly labour income among informal workers has the potential of increasing the income poverty rate from 18 to 59 percent. Therefore, cash-based transfers are deemed to be the best and most appropriate modality as they bridge the economic gap that limits households' access to basic needs. Field level agreements with cooperating partners from the GTRM will operationalize the distribution scheme. Immediate cash and cash account are the foreseen distribution models. Specific assessments will determine the best and most feasible option.
20. A first cash-based transfer for all estimated beneficiaries consists of the unconditional provision of S/.380 (approximately USD 111.60) per household to cover the most immediate basic needs for 15 days. This amount is aligned with the Government's emergency intervention for the host population. Up to two distributions will be provided per household.
21. A second cash-based transfer consists of a one-time unconditional provision of S/.1,950 (approximately USD 571,95) per individual to cover immediate food requirements and other costs related to quarantine in dedicated centres selected and controlled by government authorities. This is a limited and highly targeted intervention focused on critical and live-saving needs designed to support the government to develop a specific assistance model for quarantine centres that could be scaled-up to the national level. It only covers around 1 percent of the overall estimated beneficiaries.
22. **Partnerships:** WFP and its partner organizations have been working together as part of the Refugee and Migrant Working Group. This coordinated work involves the design of the intervention, targeting and common definition of assistance mechanisms.
23. **Country office capacity:** the CO will need to expand its current operational capacity to incorporate additional staff for the cash-based transfer operation, and the logistics support provided to the government operation. Required increases have been budgeted accordingly.
24. **Supply chain challenges and service provision:** Despite the emergency scenario, the country provides an overall optimal infrastructure with limited market distortions. Service delivery focuses on providing timely assistance and logistics support for the

Government aimed at facilitating and improving the humanitarian logistics chain for emergency response.

25. **M&E:** the CO will reinforce its regular monitoring of activities. In the initial phase of the emergency response, beneficiary data (tier 1) will be registered using a beneficiary information and transfer management system specially tailored for the operation. Remote monitoring tools will be assessed as a potential mechanism to address the challenges posed by current social distancing measures. Internal arrangements will be made to facilitate the transition towards the corporate system SCOPE.
26. **Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities:** Emergency responses will be comprehensive and will complement government social protection programmes and the interventions of other actors, especially United Nations agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). WFP will assess various mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and will properly inform beneficiaries about their entitlements. Considering that currently the CO does not assist tier 1 beneficiaries, such mechanism will be defined and adjusted specifically for this intervention adapting available and feasible communication channels.
27. **Proposed transition/handover strategy:** The COVID19 emergency shows the structural challenges that hinder migrants' access to social protection. Therefore, WFP will continue working with the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion on the introduction of shock-responsive social protection schemes that support migrants, mainly Venezuelan.
28. **Risk Management:** the implementation of the new strategic outcome could be hindered by financial restrictions. The CO is actively engaging in discussions at RBP level to guide fund mobilization efforts specifically addressed for the COVID19 emergency. The CO is also activating and reinforcing the coordination mechanisms within the Refugee and Migrants Working Group to facilitate a coordinated implementation of the new activities included in the new strategic outcome. This proactive approach will minimize the operational risks that could arise from the implementation of a new cash-based transfer operation.
29. **Social and Environmental Safeguards:** the implementation of the new strategic outcomes does not foresee any negative impact on the environment or the general population.

Beneficiary analysis

Strategic Outcome	Activity ²	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
4	4 CBT	Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/decrease	34,243	29,225	18,892	16,040	98,400
		Revised	34,243	29,225	18,892	16,040	98,400
TOTAL <i>(without overlap)</i>		Current	0	0	0	0	0
		Increase/decrease	34,243	29,225	18,892	16,040	98,400
		Revised	34,243	29,225	18,892	16,040	98,400

² Indicate whether transfer is in the form of in-kind, CBT or capacity strengthening. If more than one modality per activity, duplicate the rows.

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)³ or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY		
Strategic outcome	4	
Activity	4	
Beneficiary type	Vulnerable crisis affected population	Vulnerable crisis affected population (quarantine centres)
Modality (indicate food or CBT)	CBT	CBT
total kcal/day (to be completed for food and cash modalities)	2,100	2,100
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day; use average as needed)	2,48	38,13
Number of feeding days per year	30	15

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE						
	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Fats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed and blended foods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (food)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash-based transfers (USD)		0		7,815,510		7,815,510
TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)	0	0	0	7,815,510	0	7,815,510

3. COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Total
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	0	0	0	9 995 869	2 829 640	12 825 509
Implementation	0	0	0	879 636	468 871	1 348 507
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					591 661
Subtotal						14 765 677
Indirect support costs (6.5%)						959 769
TOTAL						15 725 446

³ Verify that the ration is in line with WFP guidelines in terms of energy, protein, fat and micronutrient content, using the NUTVAL food basket calculator on the PGM, along with specific WFP programmatic guidance. For commodity vouchers and cash-based transfer values see the relevant manual.

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
	Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16	Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 5 / SDG Target 17.9	Total
Strategic outcome	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus area	Root Causes	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	4 260 519	10 481 132	5 837 033	9 995 869	2 829 640	33 404 193
Implementation	889 147	1 715 318	491 769	879 636	468 871	4 444 741
Direct support costs	1 019 613	2 433 094	1 225 487	1 033 173	313 359	6 024 725
Subtotal	6 169 279	14 629 544	7 554 288	11 908 678	3 611 870	43 873 658
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	401 003	950 920	491 029	774 064	234 772	2 851 788
TOTAL	6 570 282	15 580 464	8 045 317	12 682 742	3 846 641	46 725 446