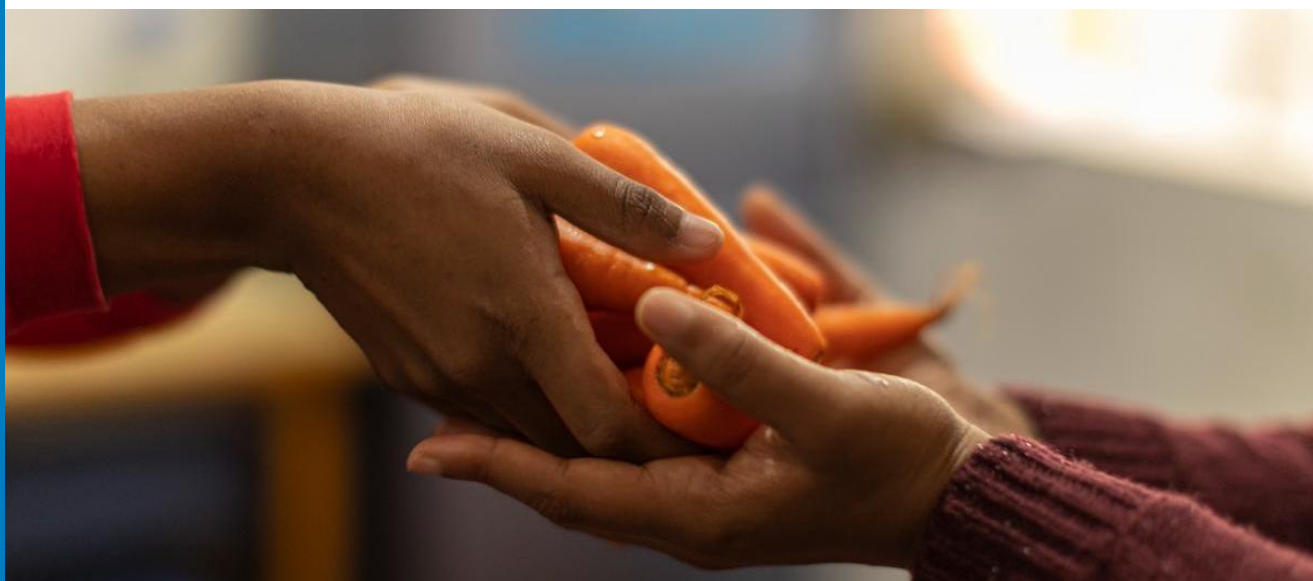


SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Peru

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	6
Risk Management	7
Partnerships	9
CSP Financial Overview	10
Programme Performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	21
Cross-cutting Results	23
Progress towards gender equality	23
Protection and accountability to affected populations	24
Environment	25
Data Notes	25
Figures and Indicators	28
WFP contribution to SDGs	28
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	28
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	29
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	29
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	29
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	31

2020 Overview

Until March 2020, WFP Peru exclusively focused on government capacity strengthening to enhance nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management policies and programmes. Nevertheless, as the COVID-19 pandemic unexpectedly triggered an unprecedented global humanitarian and economic crisis, WFP Peru immediately adjusted its Country Strategic Plan to incorporate two new crisis response strategic outcomes. In practical terms, this implied the reactivation of direct food assistance through cash transfers along with direct support for the national humanitarian supply chain to support the Government's emergency response.

As part of these adjustments, WFP Peru established an emergency response unit to coordinate the provision of cash transfers to ensure food access for the most vulnerable populations. This mainly included Venezuelan refugees and migrants that cannot access the national social protection mechanisms. The WFP emergency response unit also coordinated the implementation of logistics augmentation activities to support the nationwide distribution of food and non-food items. These measures directly supported the Government's response to tackle the unprecedented effects on food security and nutrition triggered by the pandemic and strict containment measures.

In addition, WFP Peru continued focusing on strengthening partnerships with government entities, the private sector and civil society leaders to influence policymaking and position hunger and malnutrition in the public agenda considering the additional pressure posed by the COVID-19 impact. This included adapting its innovative role in communications, partnership-building and advocacy through virtual settings with continuous participation in high-level events, seminars, expert panels and strong media engagement. These spaces provided an excellent platform to position WFP's expert technical advice on the way forward with Zero Hunger as a key priority for the country.

Following its capacity strengthening-driven approach, WFP Peru also continued strengthening the Government's technical capabilities to improve nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management policies and programmes, both for the COVID-19 context and beyond. This included continuing with the implementation of studies and pilot projects aimed at generating evidence as a powerful tool to inform decision making. For example, WFP provided specialized technical assistance to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion for the formulation of operational protocols to guide the nationwide re-opening of community kitchens, while also assessing different mechanisms and alternatives to improve the shock-responsiveness of social protection.

Despite the challenging circumstances, WFP successfully adapted its operations both through the implementation of web-based remote tools as well as strict biosecurity protocols to enable direct and only essential field interventions.

Overall, the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 crisis have resulted in an estimated ten-year setback in terms of poverty reduction in the country. [1] This directly undermines the progress made towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In this context, WFP's role as a strategic government ally and partner of choice is more relevant than ever to continue working alongside public and private partners on strengthening national, regional and community capacities. These efforts will support overcoming the crisis and continue advancing towards the achievement of the SDGs; particularly, SDG 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture", and SDG 17, "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development".

25,103

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 671 (30% Female, 70% Male)

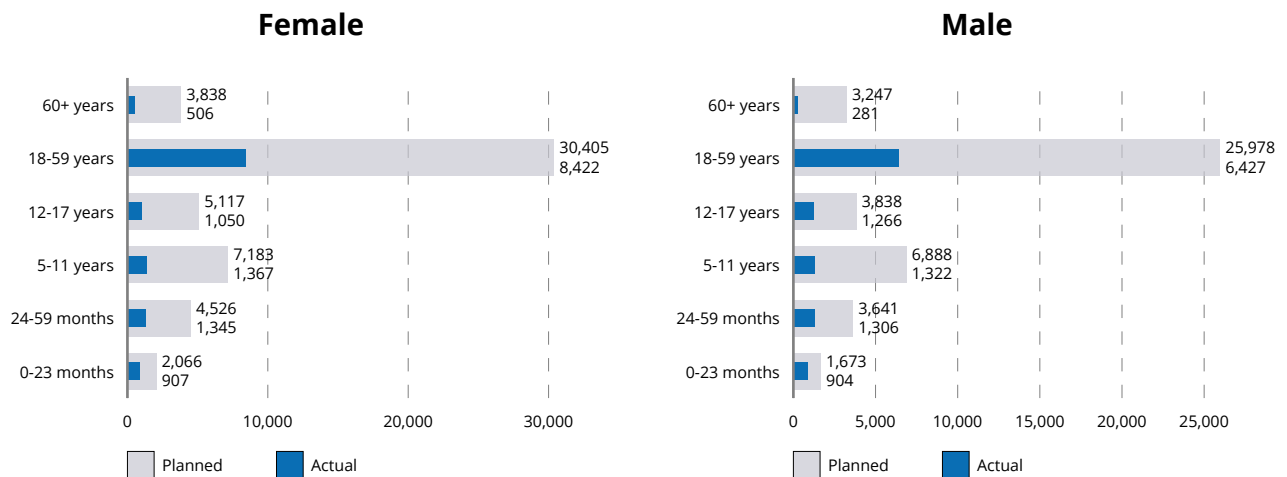


54%
female

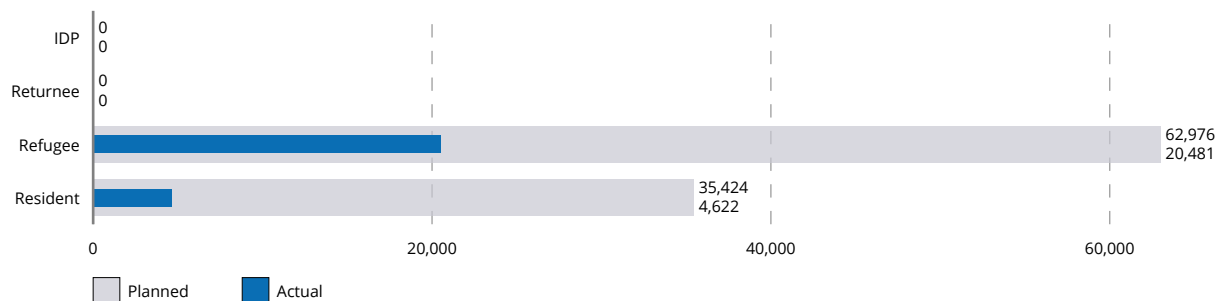


46%
male

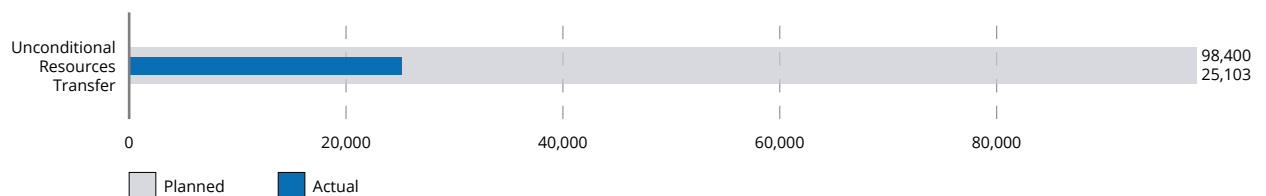
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



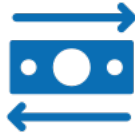
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

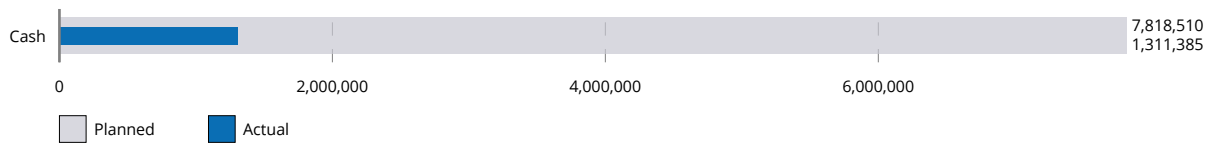


Total Food and CBT



US\$ 1,311,385
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 7,818,510 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, despite persistent political uncertainty, Peru's upper middle-income economy showed steady growth largely driven by mining production and exports. The pandemic, however, has unveiled the persisting structural inequality that threatens the significant social achievements of the past decade in terms of poverty reduction and nutrition improvements.



According to the World Bank, despite the rapid deployment of a fiscal stimulus package to tackle the crisis, employment and income losses linked to the COVID-19 crisis in Peru were among the largest in the region [1]. This relates to the high informality rates (72.5 percent) [2] that persist in one of the best-performing economies of Latin America. This, alongside the strict containment measures, including a country-wide lockdown, drastically affected the livelihoods of millions of households that rely on their daily incomes for subsistence. In practical terms, the resulting economic slowdown affected consumption and intensified food insecurity among the local population, both urban and rural, and Venezuelan migrants and refugees.

The pandemic has also interrupted the provision of the full vaccination scheme for children aged 0 to 59 months. In regular times, coverage is expected to reach at least 70 percent of the target population. Due to the pandemic, vaccination coverage in 2020 barely reached 40 percent of the target population.[3] This critically threatens the progress achieved towards reducing chronic malnutrition (stunting)[4], which continues to affect 12.2 percent of children aged 0 to 59 months and is three times higher in rural areas.[5] Moreover, anaemia remains high among children aged 6 to 36 months. Despite a decrease of 3.4 percent between 2018 and 2019, the official rate stands at 40.1 percent.[6] Other forms of malnutrition such as obesity and overweight levels are rising and affect 32 percent of children aged 5 to 9 years[7] and 10 percent of children aged 0 to 59 months.[8]

Peru is also highly exposed to disaster risks caused by natural hazards. The International Disaster Database ranked Peru as one of the ten most affected countries worldwide in terms of economic damages caused by natural hazards in 2017. These are exacerbated by climate change that intensifies its magnitude, frequency and duration [9]. The El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in 2017 [10] left an estimated loss of USD 4 billion in damages to infrastructure and housing that directly affected more than 1.7 million people [11]. As Peru's geographic location coexists with these risks, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation policies take on a higher relevance for the national agenda. Therefore, disaster risk management and resilience building are a core area of WFP's work in the country.

COVID-19 response

Shortly after the rapid worldwide spread of COVID-19, Latin America became the epicentre of the pandemic with Peru being amongst the countries worst hit in the region. This, combined with the convergence of the regional Venezuelan migration crisis, demanded immediate support from the Government's emergency response plan. In this context, WFP Peru adapted its Country Strategic Plan to provide direct food assistance through cash transfers along with logistics support for the national humanitarian supply chain. This included continuous capacity strengthening and technical support, mainly for the coordination of the distribution of food items and non-food items for vulnerable people in quarantine and Venezuelan migrants.

In addition, WFP, in alliance with WHO/PAHO, proposed a model to strengthen technical capacities and response to the health emergency in the Ancash region. The intervention focused on strengthening the management capacities of the Regional Government to address the health emergency in Ancash, epidemiological surveillance and isolation as well as measures to facilitate food access for vulnerable cases in quarantine. Moreover, WFP's operation adapted to the new context favouring the use of digital tools to timely communicate key health, hygiene, nutrition and food security messages and including biosecurity protocols as part of its corporate procedures.

As in previous years, WFP Peru played a significant role in the provision of specialized technical assistance in Peru which was combined with the direct operation triggered by the pandemic. For instance, despite the deep political crisis and the continuous changes of government authorities [12], a new Zero Hunger Plan emerged as a key priority for the national agenda as per the new transition Government. WFP was invited to *Acuerdo Nacional* [13] to present its recommendations for this plan. This strategic capacity strengthening approach was also successfully embedded into its crisis response outcomes. Through advocacy, direct technical assistance and emergency response, WFP continued supporting the strengthening of national policies and legal frameworks for the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition in Peru. Altogether, despite the challenging global context, WFP advanced towards the achievement of the following strategic outcomes:

- The Government, the private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2030.
- Vulnerable groups most at risk of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight and obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022.
- National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022.
- Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises.
- The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis.



Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor for existing risks as well as new risks for Peru. The complex scenario of 2020 demanded a rapid design, implementation and scale-up of direct assistance to populations at risk of severe food insecurity, along with the adaptation of current interventions to include direct response activities and remote tools in agreement with donors. This emergency requirement challenged the operational capacity of the country office and heightened risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries.

Mitigation measures undertaken included prioritizing the main areas of intervention in coordination with government and non-government partners; increase staffing in technical and functional areas; proceed with budget revisions to include crisis response outcomes; design and implement the emergency operation to guarantee compliance with validated corporate standards; and advocate for sufficient financing for the broader humanitarian response. In addition, to limit the risk of contagion for beneficiaries and staff, operations were adapted to virtual settings as much as feasible. Where direct contact was required, strict biosecurity measures were respected. In addition, to coordinate risk management activities effectively, WFP Peru maintained continuous coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to assess the situation and adjust mission planning as necessary.

Partnerships

The Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) proposes a strategic shift that contributes to the multisectoral and integrated policy approach required to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in Peru. As the Agenda 2030 is an opportunity for different stakeholders to generate high-impact social projects, WFP has the challenge of building bridges between the public and private sectors to generate high-social impact alliances. This will support achieving national development priorities.

The private sector plays an important role in finding solutions to social problems and has been a key partner for WFP in Peru. WFP's experience in the design and execution of innovative social projects along with the technical assistance provided to the Government in public health and nutrition have set the foundation to incorporate the private sector in the execution of territorial interventions. The mining sector is an important stakeholder in Peru that contributes to job creation and develops innovation. Through investment and infrastructure, it can generate long-term transformative changes that support the Government's objectives. In this sense, WFP has established public-private partnerships with Antamina, Repsol Foundation and the Fospibay Social Fund to develop an innovative and sustainable territorial model that improves nutrition and food security in their areas of influence. This model considers capacity building for all the levels of government along with community initiatives that enhance and reinforce social capital. This is accompanied by a social and behaviour change communication strategy adapted to the territory. In addition, WFP generates evidence to validate its innovative and sustainable territorial model towards a public policy approach.

In the case of traditional donors, the country's upper-middle income economy has been a limiting factor to expand the donor base. Nevertheless, successful interventions to further enhance capacity building in food security and nutrition and resilience building have been possible through the strategic financial support provided by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), and the People's Republic of China in the context of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and through direct coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund For Agricultural Development (IFAD). As the pandemic severely affected the country's socioeconomic outlook, BHA significantly contributed to WFP's newly created crisis response outcomes. Additional support was provided by the German Federal Foreign Office, the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and multilateral funding. Although not a traditional donor, it is worth mentioning Antamina's support to the crisis response which has been implemented through a joint intervention with PAHO/WHO.

WFP's partnership with its Zero Hunger Advisory Committee is a key component that sustains and reinforces WFP's advocacy role in Peru. The Zero Hunger Advisory Committee is a private sector platform composed of top executives from key industries. Its members act as good will ambassadors of WFP's initiatives. This helps raise awareness and mobilises other private sector actors to place nutrition on their agendas and generate a social movement to achieve Zero Hunger. They also foster WFP's participation in high-level national events such as CADE Executives, Sustainable Peru, Early Child Development Forum, among others. In this way, partnering with the private sector does not only generate funding for our territorial interventions, but it provides WFP key access to influencing different stakeholders. This contributes to generating and increasing advocacy to fight against hunger; highlighting the importance of investing in food security and nutrition; and positioning these issues on the public agenda.

CSP Financial Overview

The successful implementation of the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 requires systematic and strategic engagement with partners. Committed support from long-term traditional and private donors positively contributed to and supported WFP's operations during 2020. Although the year was marked by an unprecedented global humanitarian and economic crisis, WFP was able to successfully adapt and increase its operation to timely and effectively respond to the increasing needs. As the COVID-19 pandemic rapidly expanded throughout the country, WFP immediately adapted its Country Strategic Plan to incorporate Strategic Outcome 4 and Strategic Outcome 5 under the crisis response focus area to effectively support the Government's emergency response.

Overall, during 2020 and despite the pandemic-related limitations, WFP continued to play a significant role in the provision of specialized technical assistance mainly related to nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management. Capacity strengthening, being at the core of WFP's operations in Peru, was also successfully embedded into the newly created crisis response outcomes. This determined a budget increase of USD 25.7 million in WFP's Country Strategic Plan with the corresponding adjustment in 2020's implementation plan. The year closed with an implementation rate of 72 percent considering the latest approved implementation plan. Internal WFP funding mechanisms, along with support from key private partners, were critical to launching the crisis response operation formalized through two budget revisions.










The crisis response operation mainly consisted of the provision of cash transfers along with direct logistics and technical support for the national humanitarian supply chain. As per the Government's request, cash transfers were mainly directed to the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population unable to access the national social protection scheme. This demanded significant operational efforts that will continue throughout 2021. Overall, support for Strategic Outcome 4 and Strategic Outcome 5 reached USD 12.5 million. This includes contributions from Antamina, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the German Federal Foreign Office, the Swiss Development Cooperation and multilateral funding.

As the private sector is the main source of funding for Strategic Outcome 1, the widespread economic slowdown determined an adjustment in the original funding forecast. Despite funds availability in this Strategic Outcome, the implementation rate was very low. This was related to the strict lockdown measures that limited travel within the country and determined the cancellation of the third season of *Cocina con Causa* (WFP TV production). Moreover, an accounting adjustment sharply reduced the actual implementation from almost USD 210,000 to less than USD 10,000.

Strategic Outcome 3 experienced a similar situation. No additional funding was received during 2020. In addition, the strict lockdown and social distancing measures delayed the implementation of the capacity strengthening-focused intervention funded through the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). Risk mitigation measures such as the adoption of remote tools are now in place.

Despite the constrained economic outlook, Strategic Outcome 2 managed to confirm additional funding as part of joint interventions with other United Nations agencies and South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Confirmed funds in 2020 amount to almost USD 0.5 million and corresponds to operations that will finalize in 2021.

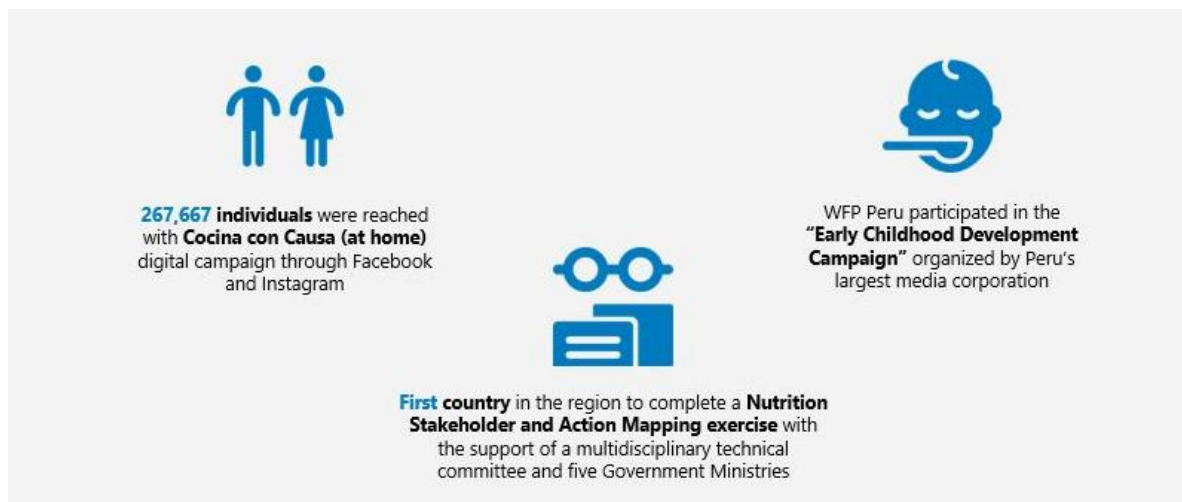
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030	 1,377,047	 976,844	 680,620	 9,206
02: Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022	 3,244,574	 2,744,859	 4,503,988	 1,424,925
03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022	 1,590,930	 1,393,099	 1,011,965	 493,722
04: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises	 10,875,505	 0	 11,449,620	 5,439,533
05: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	 1,424,929	 0	 945,830	 541,467
Total:	 18,512,985	 5,114,802	 18,592,023	 7,908,853

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



WFP Peru supports the Government, civil society, private sector and academia to establish a national alliance against anaemia and other forms of malnutrition. WFP sustains advocacy, partnerships, and strategic communications that seeks to position anaemia, stunting, overweight and obesity and food insecurity on the public agenda.

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

Cocina con Causa

Cocina con Causa is a joint initiative of WFP and the Peruvian Government to mobilize and bring together all stakeholders involved in reducing anaemia, other forms of malnutrition, and food insecurity by giving visibility to these issues and improving household food practices. This initiative aligns with the Peruvian Government's objectives set out in the National Plan to Reduce and Control Maternal and Child Anaemia and Chronic Malnutrition in Children in Peru 2017-2021 and the SDG2 - Zero Hunger.

This initiative highlights the richness of regional and local cuisines and shares people and communities' inspiring stories. The first season ran from August to December 2017 and the second one from August 2018 to October 2019. As part of its second season, *Cocina con Causa* added a digital platform, including social networks reaching over 14,000 followers on Instagram and over 21,000 followers on Facebook.

The third season of *Cocina con Causa* was planned for 2020. However, it had to be cancelled due to the COVID-19 crisis. Strict lockdown measures and social distancing limited moving forward with the TV production. Nevertheless, as containment measures limited people's access to health services and resulted in an increase in food prices, WFP identified that people needed adequate guidance to maintain a healthy diet with their available resources. In this context, *Cocina con Causa* had to adapt and developed a two-phased digital campaign *Cocina con Causa (at home)*. The campaign included reliable nutrition information, including healthy eating at low-cost and easy-to-make nutritious recipes. It also included hygiene practices and promoted zero waste. Additionally, it provided smart grocery shopping tips reinforcing consumption of local produce.

During the first phase, carried out in April, media messages focused on the emergency context and included "Take care of yourself", "Innovate", "Get informed", "Try new things", and "Invest in good nutrition". Social media metrics show that 94,627 individuals were reached through Facebook and Instagram. In the second phase, carried out between July and August during a health and economic crisis that required considering savings and optimizing affordable supplies, the campaign evolved to include messages such as: "Save, Make it work", "Be cautious, do not put yourself at risk". The engagement rate increased to 173,040 individuals. Although social media engagement rates are high, they do not replace the widespread coverage of TV.

The Zero Hunger Advisory Committee

The Zero Hunger Advisory Committee comprises senior private sector executives whose primary purpose is to promote SDG 2. The committee's duties align directly within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 17. In 2020, the Advisory Committee expanded its membership to 17 executives. The committee members play a fundamental role for WFP as they help position WFP with key stakeholders and raise visibility on Zero Hunger among their peers.

Subactivity 2: Position hunger and nutrition on the public agenda

WFP works to increase the visibility of actions with the Government, private sector and civil society to reach Zero Hunger by 2030. Evidence generation has been instrumental in highlighting the dramatic increase in severe food insecurity in the country and the need for action. This combined with the Peruvian gastronomic interest has strengthened the importance of keeping nutritional topics on the public agenda. This achievement was possible thanks to coordinated efforts with other organizations and mechanisms such as the National Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP) and the National Forum (*Acuerdo Nacional*).

In the case of *Acuerdo Nacional*, WFP actively participated in discussions on the impact of the pandemic on hunger and malnutrition in the country. In June 2020, WFP Peru's Country Director was invited to *Acuerdo Nacional* to present the results of the web-based survey conducted by RBP. While in November 2020, WFP presented the recommendations for the country's new Zero Hunger Plan that has been recognized as a key recovery policy. WFP's recommendations included the expansion of cash-based transfers in social protection, support for family farming, approval of the rice fortification law and promotion of innovative digital tools.

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

Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping

In August, WFP Peru and the Secretariat of the UN Network for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) completed the Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping exercise. Peru is the first SUN country in Latin America to achieve this result with the support of a multidisciplinary technical committee and five ministries. The mapping considers 20 core nutrition actions in terms of health, nutrition, agriculture and education. WFP Peru had several meetings with the Government, civil society organizations and the private sector to deliver the mapping results.

In November, the United Nations Network for SUN published the article: "A 'window of opportunity' to strengthen nutrition priority actions: Conducting a Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping in Peru". The document highlights the testimonies of the focal points involved in the mapping implementation, demonstrating the relevance of this tool for its use as a baseline for decision-making.

In December, WFP Peru's experience using the nutrition stakeholder mapping analytics was disseminated through the series "Tales Be Told", an initiative of the UN Network for SUN. WFP also presented the results and provided technical assistance to the Sustainable Peru/Peru 2021 Zero Hunger Table Committee (SDG.2).

Early Childhood Development Campaign

WFP Peru participated as a technical ally in the "Early Childhood Development Campaign" organized by *Radio Programas del Peru* (RPP) Group —Peru's largest media corporation—in alliance with the private sector, academia, civil society and international organizations. The campaign focused on the fight against anaemia and hunger and the importance of infant-parent attachment in the COVID-19 context.

WFP Peru was given much visibility through RPP's radio and TV programmes as well as its social networks by disseminating inspiring stories of WFP's projects to reduce anaemia, stunting and food insecurity. It also participated in the technical webinar "The pandemic's impact on the fight against anaemia" to discuss solutions to continue efforts to reduce anaemia and strengthen ties between parents and children in the emergency context.

CADEX digital edition "Anaemia: how to deal with this increasing risk"

In June, WFP participated in the digital event "Anaemia: how to deal with this increasing risk" organized by IPAE (a private business association that brings together high-level representatives from the private sector and academia). The event's main goal was to raise awareness and review the alternative strategies and policies to minimize an increase in the prevalence of anaemia, triggered by the economic and health crisis and as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

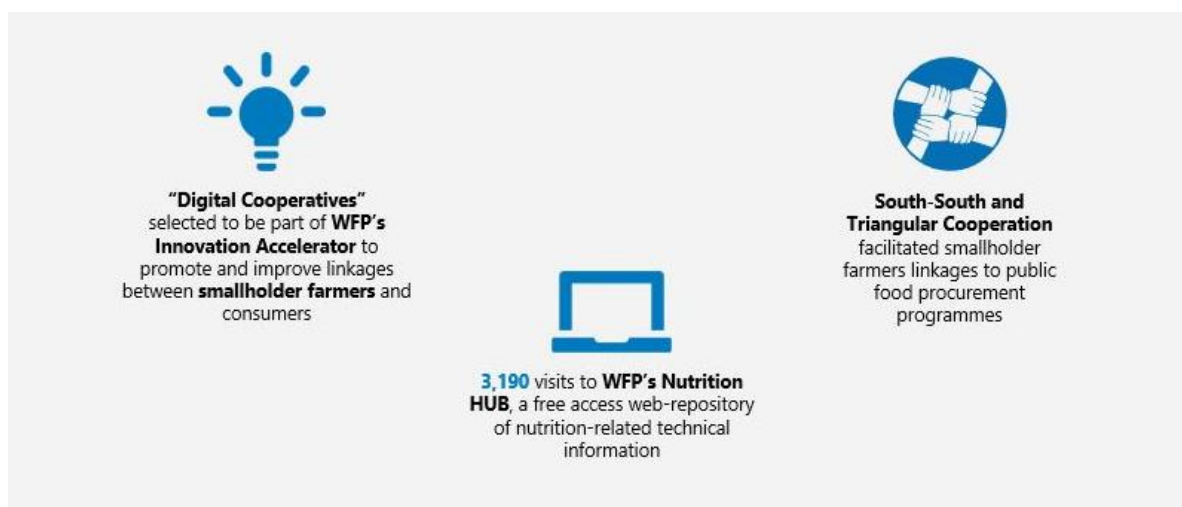
Executive CADE Talks: Effective strategies against anaemia

In November, WFP participated in the Annual Conference of Executives (CADE) talks organized by IPAE to discuss the most relevant strategies and alternatives to reduce childhood anaemia and reverse its possible increase caused by the pandemic. It also touched on the opportunities for the private sector to contribute to different initiatives.



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.	3

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



The global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 highlighted the fragility of food security and nutrition and laid the foundation for a stronger global compact to achieve Zero Hunger. Like in previous years and despite the challenging emergency context, WFP continued working alongside the Government to improve and adapt 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 reduce malnutrition and to improve decision-making, planning and investment

The generalized slowdown linked to the pandemic limited the pace of evidence generation. Overall, technical studies and assessments had to be rescheduled following the initial lockdown measures that paralyzed the entire economy and fully placed government partners efforts in the direct emergency response. This determined that studies like “The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition” had to be rescheduled for 2021. Other studies did manage to be completed following a close coordination and follow up with partners. These studies included the “Analysis of Trajectories and Risk Factors of Overweight and Obesity during Childhood, Adolescence and Youth: Evidence from the *Niños Del Milenio* Study in Peru” and the “Estimation of Factors Associated to the Nutritional Status of Schoolchildren assisted through the National School Feeding Programme Qaliwarma considering secondary data”. These provided valuable insights to inform policy making and support WFP’s advocacy for the inclusion of malnutrition in the public agenda.

In line with WFP’s efforts to support informed decision-making, especially in times of crisis, WFP launched a Nutrition Hub in 2020. This is a free access web-repository of nutrition-related technical documents that includes studies; official documents and guidelines; direct links to verified information sources; and communication material related to maternal and child nutrition. Engagement rates recorded a total of 3,190 visits to the site in 2020. In addition, WFP supported the development of specific communication material to support the work of community agents who counsel families during their home-visits. This is part of WFP’s commitment to the strengthening of the Meta 4, a joint initiative by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance that aims at capacity building within the municipalities to improve nutrition and prevent anaemia.

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

WFP promoted Home-Grown School Feeding in Peru through South-South and Triangular Cooperation with China, in collaboration with FAO and IFAD. This initiative aimed at linking smallholder farmers to public food procurement such as school feeding programmes. This linkage promoted the consumption of fresh and nutritious products for schoolchildren, while generating better and more reliable market conditions for smallholder farmers. Through virtual South-South and triangular cooperation modalities such as virtual study tours and webinars, the project implemented activities to generate evidence on the challenges and opportunities for smallholder farmers to access institutional markets; strengthened capacities of public institutions to create reliable markets for smallholder farmers and promoted their expansion. The success for the design of this model relied on direct coordination with the Ministry of

Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) and with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS).

In line with these efforts, WFP worked on the development of an application “Digital Cooperatives” to promote and improve the linkages between smallholder farmers, mainly women, and consumers. This is part of the country office’s involvement with WFP’s Innovation Accelerator, which is an initiative that identified, supported and scaled high-potential solutions to hunger worldwide. After the initial test of this prototype that started in Sechura, WFP advocated and promoted broader implementation as a means of strengthening evidence generation to sustain this innovative tool.

Food insecurity increased dramatically in 2020 as a result of the pandemic, which in turn increased demands for food assistance from national social programmes. In the case of Qaliwarma, this led to adapting the school feeding programme to provide take home rations while schools were closed. This was accompanied by the implementation of remote monitoring tools to support the operation. WFP provided technical assistance for the design and formulation of the technical instruments and methodology. Moreover, WFP’s advocacy for the inclusion of fortified rice into these programmes proved successful. Fortified rice was included as part of the food distributions by Qaliwarma and the government of San Martin. Likewise, the Municipality of Lima included food fortification as a key priority for its nutrition policies and the National Family Welfare Institute initiated an assessment to identify how to include fortified rice as part of the food basket provided to the elderly.

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

During 2020, WFP continued with its local level interventions in Ventanilla, Sechura and Ancash to develop scalable approaches of malnutrition and food insecurity interventions. This was possible through the renewed commitment of donors to achieve Zero Hunger in Peru.

In the case of Ventanilla, WFP Peru and the Repsol Foundation have partnered since 2011 to implement a Food Security Programme to Reduce Anaemia. The project model improved individual and institutional local capacities to promote food security and prevent anaemia among children in Ventanilla. In July 2019, this partnership was renewed for eight additional months to transfer the project model to the local stakeholders through capacity strengthening at regional, local and community level. However, with the onset of COVID-19, it was agreed with all partners to extend the operation into 2021.

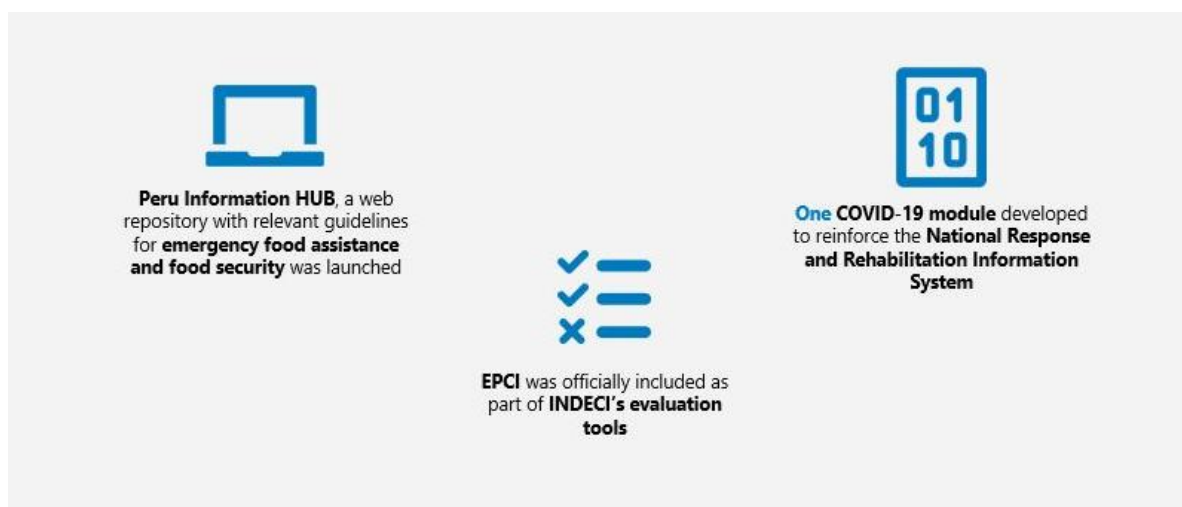
Regarding the “Promoting Food Security and Nutrition in Sechura” (PROSAN) project in Sechura and Wiñantsik in Ancash, both private sector-funded projects were confirmed during the last quarter of 2019. This meant that the start of the actual operation fell within the most critical times of the health emergency linked to the pandemic. WFP adapted activities to the crisis context in coordination and agreement with the donors. More specifically, the projects were adjusted to include distribution of hygiene and protection kits and implement digital tools. In addition, WFP trained community agents on nutrition during COVID-19 to allow them to provide follow-ups by phone to participating households. In the case of Sechura, cash transfers were adapted to provide emergency assistance to 280 households within the area of intervention of the project. In alignment with the Government’s response, two cash transfers of S/380 (approximately USD 111.6) per household were distributed to cover the most immediate basic needs for 15 days. This was implemented following the procedures set forth in the newly created Strategic Outcome 4. Consumption of local products was promoted through agroecological fairs in Sechura and a food contest in Ancash. Both initiatives were organized within the framework of the World Food Day commemoration.

Overall, by adapting project activities to the unprecedented crisis context, WFP was able to provide timely assistance to beneficiaries while supporting the technical capacities of local partners to better address the food security challenges. According to a remote assessment conducted by WFP in the project areas (Ancash, Sechura and Ventanilla), 95 percent of respondents experienced a decrease in their income and 31 percent had to sell their assets to satisfy their basic needs. To overcome this situation, households adopted coping mechanisms such as reducing the size of their meals and the consumption of products of animal origin. These results highlight that a food security and nutrition intervention in these areas is more relevant than ever and contributed to the construction of enhanced capabilities required to overcome the crisis. Final evaluation of these interventions will take place in 2021.

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



WFP is strongly committed to the provision of technical assistance in the area of disaster risk management in Peru. The COVID-19 crisis largely revealed the need to further strengthen shock-responsive social protection mechanisms as a critical emergency response that effectively tackles the potential increase of vulnerabilities in the occurrence of disasters. As the pandemic exposed the fragility of health systems and governments' responses worldwide, it also demanded adapting interventions to virtual settings that deeply rely on the use and availability of new digital technologies.

In this challenging context, WFP continued its active engagement and support to the National Risk Management System.[1] Close coordination and specialized technical assistance was provided to the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI); the National Centre for Risk Assessment, Prevention and Reduction (CENEPRED); the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI) among other relevant central and regional institutions.

In addition to direct logistics support and technical assistance for the improvement of the national humanitarian supply chain [2], WFP's support to INDECI continued focusing on capacity building for disaster preparedness and response. As a result of years of sustained efforts and coordination with INDECI, during 2020 a "Monitoring, Follow-up and Evaluation Plan" was approved. This tool officially integrates the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI)[3] as part of INDECI's evaluation tools and will guide the monitoring and evaluation of the current National Risk Management Plan that ends in 2021. WFP provided direct technical support to adapt EPCI to the national context and will continue providing support for its annual update in direct coordination with INDECI. Moreover, as a response to the preventive social distancing measures enforced to contain the pandemic, the methodology to update EPCI was adapted to virtual settings. This adaptation allowed INDECI to conduct, collect and analyse data from Lima, Tumbes, La Libertad and Lambayeque. These are areas where WFP has an on-going joint United Nations' agencies intervention.

WFP also supported INDECI with the development of a COVID-19 module to reinforce the National Response and Rehabilitation Information System. This is an internal system that guides decision-making within INDECI. In addition, a series of webinars were organized to strengthen capabilities among key government officers from the National Risk Management System. Trainings covered topics such as tools for food assistance in the COVID-19 scenario and how to address climate risks related to excessive or insufficient rainfall. A special webinar to commemorate the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction was also organized. Participants discussed how to promote good disaster risk governance and analysed the COVID-19 emergency response.

In addition, a web repository with relevant information on food distribution in emergencies was launched. "Peru Information HUB" facilitated access to technical guidelines for emergency food assistance and food security. This contributed to capacity building among technical staff from local governments to improve beneficiary targeting processes. Other innovative tools that were supported by WFP include: support for the Management System of Humanitarian Assistance Goods; support for the National Response and Rehabilitation Information System; support for the development of a Food Security Early Warning System; support for the strengthening of the supply and price information system through the development of "Agrochatea", which is an APP that provides live market prices data for

food products in Lima.

Previous studies and lessons learned have highlighted the need of linking disaster risk management with shock-responsive social protection as an effective means of reducing the vulnerabilities people face in case of emergency. In this sense, WFP’s work with MIDIS focused on enhancing the social protection system to make it more shock responsive and nutrition sensitive. This included specialized technical assistance that helped develop national guidelines on disaster risk management for the Ministry’s five most relevant social programmes.

A key highlight of previous WFP capacity strengthening and advocacy efforts with MIDIS includes the rapid implementation of emergency cash-based assistance to tackle the socioeconomic effects of the continuous lockdown preventive measures. In the case of migrants and refugees, only those with a valid residency card qualified for this assistance. This left most of them unprotected. Therefore, the Government requested the UN support to assist this group. Direct assistance was channeled and coordinated through the specific crisis response outcomes designed for the emergency response.[4]

Moreover, WFP provided specialized technical assistance to MIDIS for the formulation of operational protocols. These tools guided the national reopening of Community Kitchens led by the Complementary Feeding Programme. Moreover, additional specialized technical assistance was provided for the formulation of guidelines to speed up and facilitate the management of donation of food products from the private sector in case of emergencies. This operational improvement will greatly benefit this direct shock-responsive social protection mechanism that safeguarded the food security and nutrition of the assisted population. Unlike the mainstream government response to the COVID-19 crisis, it assisted beneficiaries regardless of their nationality. This was complemented with a specific communication plan to raise awareness on the preventive measures and good practices to limit the widespread of COVID-19.

Additional specialized technical assistance provided to MIDIS covered the formulation of regulations for the Community Pots [5] in the Municipality of Lima. In addition, in coordination with MIDIS and the Ministry of Health, WFP finalized the study “Analysis and Proposal of Transfer Mechanisms for Food Assistance to People with Tuberculosis and HIV”. Findings provide more effective and less costly alternatives for specialized food assistance to this group.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) plays an important role for WFP’s capacity building oriented approach. Despite travel restrictions and overall limitations linked to the global pandemic, SSTC efforts continued through virtual settings. This included an exchange of experiences organized by WFP Colombia to share best practices on design and implementation of school feeding policies. *Qali Warma*, the National School Feeding Programme of Peru, participated in this event. In line with these efforts, WFP facilitated the participation of the Director of *Qali Warma* at an international social protection webinar to discuss how the national school feeding programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean adapted to the COVID-19 crisis.

Additional SSTC efforts include the project “Promoting the participation of smallholder farmers in public food procurement in order to improve nutrition of school-aged children” supported by China, that is embedded into the programmatic activities of Strategic Outcome 2; the SSTC established between the governments of Peru and the Dominican Republic; and the beginning of negotiations of an initiative to promote exchanges of national best practices on how to tackle the double burden of malnutrition between Brazil and Latin American countries. The initiative involving Peru and the Dominican Republic was developed with WFP support. Prior to the travel restrictions posed by the pandemic, the Dominican Republic delegation was able to visit Lima and Piura to exchange experiences and enhance knowledge related to social protection and disaster risk reduction, especially regarding humanitarian assistance management, supply chain and response protocols.

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.	3

Strategic outcome 04: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises



Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP Peru exclusively focused on capacity strengthening to enhance nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management policies and programmes. However, the rapid spread of COVID-19 caused WFP to adjust the Country Strategic Plan to include specific crisis response outcomes. This included the reactivation of direct food assistance through cash transfers for vulnerable population, including migrants.

As the regional migration crisis converged with the COVID-19 pandemic, the fragile situation of Venezuelans in Peru was further exacerbated. Unable to assist Venezuelan migrants and refugees with an irregular migratory status through the national social protection scheme, the Government directly requested WFP's support to assist this population. WFP immediately activated its corporate tools and internal mechanisms to set up a cash-based transfer response to contribute to the reduction and mitigation of food insecurity. Internal funding mechanisms were critical to kickstart the response and significant operational efforts were undertaken to set up the operation following a strict compliance of corporate guidelines. These included, amongst others, adaptation of the Country Strategic Plan, due diligence for financial service providers and capacity assessments for cooperating partners, increase in internal capacity and expertise (staffing) and the set-up of corporate tools including SCOPE (WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management system) and Sugar CRM (WFP's corporate tool for the implementation of a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism).

Despite the challenges posed by this operational adjustment, WFP successfully activated the global long-term agreement with Western Union. This facilitated completing the first cash transfers for Venezuelan migrants and refugees in August along with the first round of field level agreements with cooperating partners. This was crucial to fully implement the immediate response internal funding that ended in October 2020. This operation consisted of an unconditional provision of two cash transfers of S/.380 (approximately USD 111.60) per household to cover the most immediate basic needs for 15 days. This amount was aligned with the Government's emergency intervention for the host population as means of reducing possible tensions between groups. A second round of assessment of cooperating partners followed in November to plan the next phase of the operation that started in December and will continue throughout 2021 with funding from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Around 19,800 individuals (estimated 4,660 households) benefited from this assistance in 2020. Most of them (86 percent) were Venezuelan populations.

Considering the dire situation of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the region, WFP's L2 Emergency Response for the Colombia-Venezuela Border Crisis was expanded on December 30, 2020 and transformed into WFP's L2 Sub-regional migrant crisis in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. This directly responds to the generalized deterioration of the food security situation among Venezuelans in the region. In the case of Peru, data from a regional remote survey conducted by WFP in August revealed that an alarming 68 percent of Venezuelans in Peru are food insecure, with 17 percent in severe food insecurity. Results highlight that the inability to cover food needs causes great worry for 6 out of 10 respondents. Almost 8 out of 10 respondents reported having to resort to coping mechanisms like reducing their food consumption or adapting their food habits.

WFP’s remote food security assessment showed that food insecurity has also drastically risen among Peruvians. This is a collateral effect of the strict preventive lockdown and social distancing measures that triggered a generalized economic slowdown. Moderate food insecurity is now estimated to affect 42.8 percent of the population. In addition, prior to the pandemic there were no records of severe food insecurity. Currently, the latest figures estimate that 4.5 million Peruvians face this situation. This corresponds to an estimated 13.7 percent of the population.

In this context, WFP joined forces with PAHO/WHO to strengthen government’s technical capacities and response to the health emergency in the Ancash region. This private funded joint operation focuses on strengthening the regional government’s management capacities to address the COVID-19 crisis; epidemiological surveillance and isolation; as well as measures to facilitate food access for vulnerable cases in quarantine. This containment model was closely developed in coordination with regional government partners to continuously promote knowledge-transfer and direct public ownership. The food access component was also operationalized through Western Union and benefited an estimated 5,300 individuals. Like the previous intervention, this transfer was also aligned to the Government’s emergency relief fund. Major highlights from the other components include the distribution of personal protective equipment for health professionals and community health agents and support for the implementation of a regional call centre exclusively designed to assist COVID-19 cases through triage, telemedicine and psychological support. Overall, these timely measures directly reinforced the capacities of the Regional Government of Ancash to properly address and react to the unprecedented effects of the pandemic.

In addition, these operational efforts were complemented with specific communication products adapted to the local population, including Indigenous people in Ancash. Contextual specificities like local dialect, adapted key messages and most adequate communication channels were considered to reach a broader audience.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises	1

Strategic outcome 05: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis



WFP activated a Global Level 3 Surge Emergency for the COVID-19 Pandemic on 30 March 2020. As part of this global response, WFP Peru immediately adjusted its Country Strategic Plan to include a specific crisis response area to facilitate a swift coordination of operational efforts with local partners. In practical terms, this implied the reactivation of direct food assistance mechanisms along with direct support for the national humanitarian supply chain.

Supply Chain activities allow WFP to be at the frontlines in the fight against hunger. Considering the unprecedented emergency scenario, WFP Peru established an emergency response unit to strengthen the national humanitarian response. With lockdown measures in place and mandatory quarantines required in case of infection, thousands of households relied on the direct distribution of humanitarian assistance to satisfy their basic needs. This coupled with a widespread economic slowdown positioned logistics support as a critical response to help bridge the economic and sanitary gap that limited households' access to food and other essential items.

In this context, on 14 April 2020, the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI), specifically requested WFP's support to strengthen its emergency response. As Decree N° 059-2020 PCM allowed INDECI to receive, coordinate and lead the distribution of private and non-governmental donations, this was translated into additional logistics coordination under the responsibility of this entity. Given the national scope and simultaneous and long-lasting duration of the COVID-19 emergency, this additional responsibility exceeded INDECI's transport capacity at the time. Whereas its usual response includes the provision of transport services directly managed and operated by the institution, the increasing needs demanded outsourcing this key service for the logistics operation. This unprecedented requirement was limited by internal regulations that urgently triggered its request for WFP's support.

As the lead agency in humanitarian logistics with extensive field experience responding to major emergencies worldwide, WFP's support included the provision of technical assistance and service delivery for the humanitarian supply chain (management of warehouse facilities, distribution of food and non-food items, transportation). Specific efforts were guided towards the provision and coordination of transportation services for food and non-food items from INDECI's main warehouse centre in Lima to the regional and national destinations.

Land transportation included a fleet of over 60 vehicles that supported the transportation and distribution of 3,938 mt of humanitarian assistance nationwide. This included food items (91.4 percent), water (4.3 percent) and non-food items (4.3 percent) to support the following government programmes:

Te Cuido Perú: multisector coordination for the provision of direct food assistance to households that have tested positive for COVID-19 and, therefore, require to quarantine at their homes. This critical task aimed at ensuring the health and food security and nutrition of vulnerable families, while also guaranteeing the due respect of quarantine restrictions. WFP assisted INDECI in the design of specific food baskets along with the support for nationwide transportation and distribution.

Plan Tayta: multisector coordination to identify confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases among the elderly population. WFP's support included assistance for the formulation of logistics plans and service delivery for transportation and distribution in coordination with INDECI.

Distribution of Food Baskets to Vulnerable Households in Lima and Callao: operation coordinated with INDECI and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to assist households in poorly served areas of Lima and Callao. WFP provided advice for the design and organization of logistics operations and also supported their implementation.

Overall, around 235,000 households benefited from this service. This included 8,000 Venezuelan migrant households. Assistance to this group was coordinated in close collaboration with INDECI, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Resident Coordinator’s Office.

Moreover, coordination with INDECI also focused on the promotion of a capacity strengthening strategy that will build on the lessons learned and good practices implemented throughout the crisis response. As co-leader of the sectoral working groups of Food Security and Logistics from the National Humanitarian Network, WFP promoted the coordination of different sectors to address the logistics and food security challenges posed by the pandemic. Moreover, specialized technical assistance was directly provided through three WFP technical advisors that worked directly with INDECI in the formulation of the policy documents and management tools required to timely and effectively advance with the logistics operation. Overall, the effective and timely support provided to INDECI further strengthened the positive coordination established with this key government partner.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	1

Cross-cutting Results

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

Overall, WFP's Peru Gender and Age Marker (GaM) shows that WFP's programming fully integrates age and/or gender considerations into its Country Strategic Plan. The degree of this integration varies per Strategic Outcome and ranges from a score of 1 to 4, indicated in each Strategic Outcome GaM table.

The highest age and gender integration correspond to Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 that include interventions that address the particular needs, interests and priorities of women, men, girls and boys; and thus contribute to bridging the gender inequality gaps. In the case of Strategic Outcome 1, its communications approach does consider gender and age as key elements for the design of communication products based on a situational diagnosis to adapt key nutritional messages with a gender approach. Strategic Outcome 2 includes efforts to promote access to markets among smallholder farmers, mainly women, through activities like capacity building; evidence generation; and development of a digital app to facilitate the direct interaction between female farmers and consumers. It also considers direct field interventions to develop scalable approaches in areas where reductions in malnutrition and food insecurity have been difficult to achieve. This involves a direct work through community agents that directly address the specific needs of pregnant and lactating women and children aged 0 to 59 months. Likewise, Strategic Outcome 3 promotes an active participation of women in capacity building initiatives related to disaster risk management. Considering that this field is mainly dominated by men, these efforts greatly contribute to the promotion of gender equality and the demystification of notions of traditional gender roles that limit women's development.

Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5 show a lower degree of age and gender integration. This opens up the possibility for future operational improvements. In the case of Strategic Outcome 4, this operation was established as a direct crisis response mechanism to address the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic. Although the design does include gender considerations as a key aspect of the operation (e.g. focalization criteria prioritizes households with pregnant or lactating women and households with children aged 0 to 59 months), operational improvements are still required to strengthen gender mainstreaming and beneficiaries' participation during project design and implementation. As for Strategic Outcome 5, it mainly covers service delivery actions (transportation services) for a third party combined with technical assistance to enhance the national humanitarian supply chain. Female leadership in traditional male fields has been promoted through the specialized technical assistance provided by WFP's advisors led by a woman. However, additional efforts could be invested to further integrate gender into the recommendations and advice related to logistics operations.

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

As part of its emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the country office adjusted its Country Strategic Plan (previously exclusively focused on capacity strengthening) to incorporate new strategic outcomes under the crisis response focus area. This determined the activation of direct cash transfers for affected populations under Strategic Outcome 4. Along with the programmatic efforts to set up a cash transfer operation, WFP recruited a full-time protection officer and worked on the implementation of a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Sugar CRM was chosen as the corporate tool for the implementation of CFM. This tool allows the safe storage, accurate management and detailed analysis of feedback received from users. A hotline to collect beneficiaries' feedback and complaints was launched in August 2020. This tool included an intake form to register beneficiaries' consent to record their information along with their personal details (full name, location, telephone number, gender and age).

During 2020, 255 calls were registered. Most calls were made by direct beneficiaries (56 percent). This included beneficiaries who did not identify themselves (34 percent). Calls from non-beneficiaries reached 35 percent and nine percent were made by intermediaries (e.g., family members calling on their behalf). Most calls were made to request information (80.4 percent), followed by requests of assistance (17.3 percent) and other issues like technical problems (2.3 percent). The average age of the users was 34 years with most calls being received from women (74 percent). Lima (42 percent) and Ancash (23 percent) were the regions from where most calls were received. This directly correlates to the two main cash-transfer interventions operated by the country office.

The final configuration of the Sugar CRM was finalized in October 2020 and operational improvements will continue as the operation scales-up. In addition, following the closure of the immediate response funded through internal funding that ended in October 2020, WFP conducted a thorough assessment with the participation of cooperating partners and internal technical and supporting units. This exercise focused on identifying the key challenges and lessons learned to inform the operation and contribute to improving future programme design and implementation.

Shortly after this internal assessment, WFP elaborated a specific protection risk matrix to guide the second phase of the operation that started in December 2020. This operation mainly focused on cash transfers for the Venezuelan population and was implemented through field level agreements with cooperating partners. As per WFP's general procedures, all field level agreements with cooperating partners specifically include gender, protection and accountability to affected populations as critical aspects for the operation. In an effort to oversee compliance with the principles of safety, dignity and integrity, WFP established monthly meetings with cooperating partners to identify challenges and agree on solutions.

Regarding the cash-based transfers operation in Ancash directly implemented by WFP, the field team received timely and adequate training on protection and accountability to affected populations. This operation was coordinated with the Ministry of Health to directly provide food assistance through cash transfers to households with a member that tested positive for COVID-19 and included strict data confidentiality guidelines. A person directly designed by the beneficiary proceeded with the cash redemption at Western Union. WFP closely monitored the process to verify its adequate implementation. No complaint records related to discrimination based on the beneficiaries' condition were received.

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

Peru is one of the most vulnerable countries to extreme events in the world. This is related to the interaction between meteorological, physical, ecological and demographical factors that intensify the impact of emergencies. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in 2017, Peru was ranked as one of the ten most affected countries worldwide in terms of economic damages caused by natural hazards [1]. Climate change exacerbates these risks by intensifying their magnitude, frequency and duration. It can also become a potential factor for migration and internal displacement.

According to the Peruvian Hydro-Meteorological Service, the average temperature will increase between two and three degrees by the end of the century for emission scenarios [2]. This situation will lead to more intense heatwaves and droughts, with impacts on public health and agriculture, as well as to a larger prevalence of tropical diseases [3]. Overall, these risks can directly affect the livelihoods and food security of millions of people and become a compounding factor for the persistence of inequality gaps in the country. In fact, the National Risk Management Plan estimates that 60.9 percent of the population is vulnerable to hazards [4].

In this context, WFP's support for rice fortification policies include the promotion of good agricultural practices, such as reducing the use of pesticides, use of organic fertilizers and innovative technologies for sustainable water management in rice fields in coastal areas. As agriculture is key for improving food security and reducing vulnerability in rural territories, the project "Promoting Food Security and Nutrition in Sechura" (PROSAN), was implemented by WFP in Sechura and trained smallholder farmers on how to prepare organic fertilizers.

Moreover, WFP's technical support for schools in Ventanilla and Sechura acknowledged the efforts to mainstream the environmental approach into schools' management. This was part of the Ministry of Education's programme "Integrated Environmental Educational Projects" that seeks to develop healthy and sustainable schools.

As generalized employment and income losses directly affected consumption, thereby intensifying food insecurity, WFP's digital campaign *Cocina con Causa* (at home) promoted zero waste as a key social behaviour to maximise nutritional intake; minimize food waste; and safeguard limited economic resources.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] According to the World Bank, poverty is projected to reach pre-2012 levels due to the economic slowdown triggered by the pandemic, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/peru/overview#1>

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

Data Notes:

[1] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/peru/overview#1>

[2] National Statistics and Information Institute,

https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1589/libro.pdf

[3] Vice Ministry of Health for Ojo Publico,

<https://ojo-publico.com/2204/difteria-en-peru-vacunacion-alcanzo-solo-al-40-de-los-ninos>

[4] According to a recent study that analyses the relationship between vaccination and nutritional status in children, underweight, wasting and stunting can be associated with a poor vaccination status, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338373280_Relationship_between_vaccination_and_nutritional_status_in_children_Analysis_of_recent_Demographic_and_Health_Surveys

[5] Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES), 2019

[6] Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES), 2019

[7] National School Feeding Centre (CENAN); National Health Institute (INS) – Ministry of Health, 2015

[8] Nutritional Status Information System, Ministry of Health, 2019. See related article for reference: <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minsa/noticias/49193-uno-de-cada-10-ninos-menores-de-5-anos-padece-sobrepeso-y-obesidad>

[9] Common Ground Between the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=yuPdDwAAQBAJ>

[10] Climatic phenomenon that occurs on average every four years causing increased rainfall that triggers extreme events on the coastal areas.

[11] <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=yuPdDwAAQBAJ>

[12] Between October and November 2020, Peru experienced a deep political crisis that ended with the appointment of Francisco Sagasti as interim President. The political crisis and the continuous changes of government authorities temporarily paralyzed the logistics operations.

[13] National agreement subscribed on 22 July 2002 between the President, the representative of the Council of Ministers and representatives from political and civil society organizations. It gathers the main policies that guide the country's sustainable development formulated as part of a participative process.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The National Risk Management System (SINAGERD) was approved by law as the official inter-institutional, synergic, decentralized and participative system that seeks to identify and reduce risks, minimize the occurrence of new risks, and strengthen government's emergency preparedness and response.

[2] Further information included in Strategic Outcome 5.

[3] This WFP tool allows to assess national and local emergency response capabilities providing valuable inputs for decision makers.

[4] Please refer to Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5 that cover the specific emergency response operation.

[5] Pots are community-led initiatives that revive traditions of self-organised crisis response and resilience among the urban poor. Groups of volunteers, mainly women, informally gather to prepare meals to alleviate hunger among hundreds of people in their communities. Community members themselves contribute with the staples that the volunteers use to prepare the meals that will be shared among all community members. In this way, communities maximize the use of limited resources and support each other in times of crisis.

Environment

[1] <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=yuPdDwAAQBAJ>

[2] National Hydro- Meteorological Service, 2014

[3] <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=yuPdDwAAQBAJ&hl=en&pg=GBS.PA117>

[4] <http://www.pcm.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/PLANAGERD.pdf>

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number				4,953
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number				409
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	0.4	0.5	0.4	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				688

 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			
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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		5			
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\$		8,108,873			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	45,265	11,506	25%
	female	53,135	13,597	26%
	total	98,400	25,103	26%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,673	904	54%
	female	2,066	907	44%
	total	3,739	1,811	48%
24-59 months	male	3,641	1,306	36%
	female	4,526	1,345	30%
	total	8,167	2,651	32%
5-11 years	male	6,888	1,322	19%
	female	7,183	1,367	19%
	total	14,071	2,689	19%
12-17 years	male	3,838	1,266	33%
	female	5,117	1,050	21%
	total	8,955	2,316	26%
18-59 years	male	25,978	6,427	25%
	female	30,405	8,422	28%
	total	56,383	14,849	26%
60+ years	male	3,247	281	9%
	female	3,838	506	13%
	total	7,085	787	11%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	35,424	4,622	13%
Refugee	62,976	20,481	33%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	98,400	25,103	25%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	7,818,510	1,311,385	17%

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	
Output Results							
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							
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered							
Output Category K: Partnership supported							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media						
E*: 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*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Other	individual	2,550,000	267,667	
	K.1*: Number of partners supported						
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.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Other	partner	12	20	

Outcome Results									
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									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Category A, B, C, D and E; Peru;									
Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	13	≥15	≥14	14.6	13		WFP programme monitoring

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

Output Results

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	135
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	10
C: 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.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					

C: 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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	340	553
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	61	38
C: 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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	69	101
	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					
I: 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.	I.1*.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		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	10	15
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
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.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	15	23
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					

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.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	2
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Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Food security and nutrition policies; Peru; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	5			WFP programme monitoring
National Programmes; Peru;									
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=2		3	1		WFP programme monitoring

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

Output Results

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,085	4,953
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: 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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	37	33
	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					
I: 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	I.1*.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		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	28	26
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					

K: 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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	66	86
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
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	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	15	8

Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Food security and nutrition policies; Peru; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities	Overall	3	=3	=3	3			WFP programme monitoring
Regional Government Level.; Peru; Capacity Strengthening									
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness	Overall	2.33	≥3.27	≥3.09	3	2.91	2.33	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 04 : Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises

- Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 04: 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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	53,135 45,265 98,400	13,597 11,506 25,103
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,818,510	1,311,385
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers in order to meet food and other essential-needs (SR1)	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	98,400	25,103
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru benefit from improved Government's capacities	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	174	324

Output Results

Activity 05: Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable population in Peru benefit from improved Government's capacities	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Service Delivery General	individual	50	85
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Government's humanitarian logistics chain for emergency response has been improved	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported		Service Delivery General	metric ton	2,971	3,938

World Food Programme

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WFP actively supports the Government's transition towards enhanced food security and nutrition policies

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

Financial Section

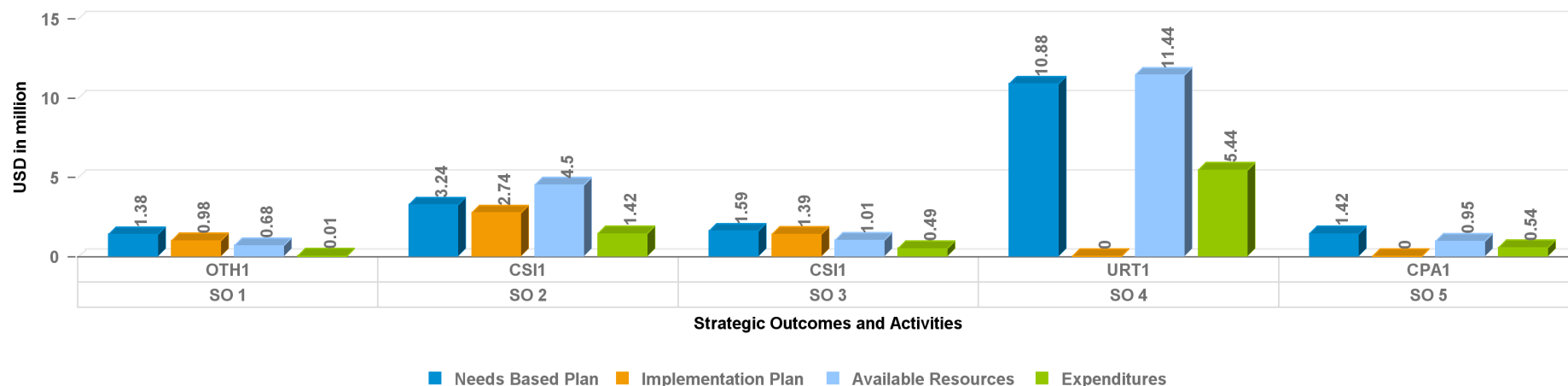
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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
SO 4	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises
SO 5	The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain
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
URT1	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.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises	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.	10,875,505	0	11,437,625	5,439,533
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,996	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,875,505	0	11,449,621	5,439,533
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.	3,244,574	2,744,859	4,503,989	1,424,925
		Non SO Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,244,574	2,744,859	4,503,989	1,424,925

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain	1,424,929	0	945,830	541,468
	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.	1,590,931	1,393,100	1,011,966	493,723
		Non Activity Specific				0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,015,860	1,393,100	1,957,796	1,035,190

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,377,047	976,844	680,621	9,206
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)			1,377,047	976,844	680,621	9,206
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,002,637	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,002,637	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			18,512,986	5,114,804	19,594,664	7,908,855
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,936,724	795,096	1,821,279	1,211,916
Total Direct Costs			20,449,710	5,909,900	21,415,943	9,120,771
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,329,231	383,117	798,109	798,109
Grand Total			21,778,941	6,293,017	22,214,052	9,918,880



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

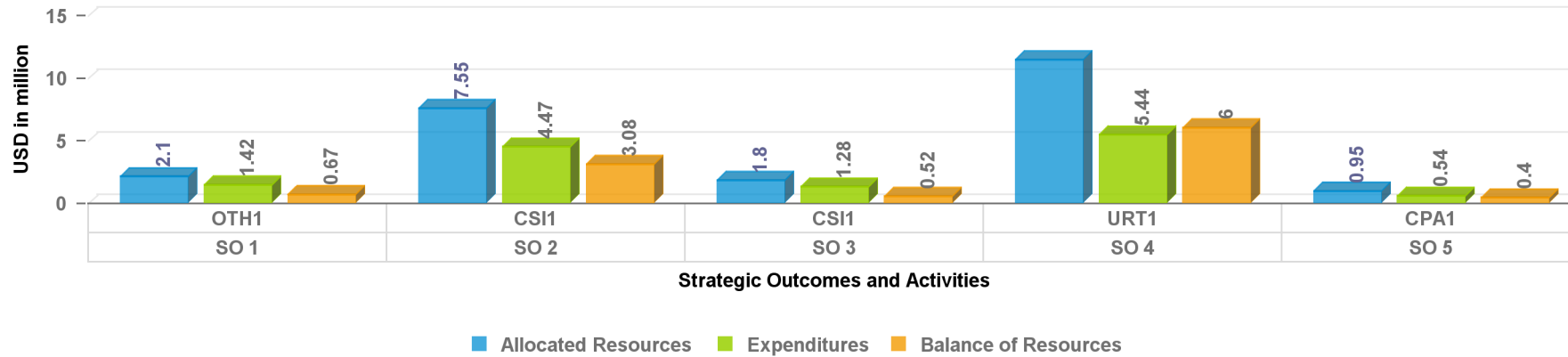
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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
SO 4	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises
SO 5	The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain
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
URT1	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.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises	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.	10,875,505	10,246,398	1,191,227	11,437,625	5,439,533	5,998,091
		Non Activity Specific	0	11,996	0	11,996	0	11,996
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,875,505	10,258,394	1,191,227	11,449,621	5,439,533	6,010,087

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	6,858,134	7,550,428	0	7,550,428	4,471,365	3,079,063
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,858,134	7,550,428	0	7,550,428	4,471,365	3,079,063

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	3,093,779	1,795,511	0	1,795,511	1,277,267	518,243
	The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain	1,424,929	945,830	0	945,830	541,468	404,363
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,518,708	2,741,341	0	2,741,341	1,818,735	922,606

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	2,834,142	2,095,154	0	2,095,154	1,423,739	671,415
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)			2,834,142	2,095,154	0	2,095,154	1,423,739	671,415
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,002,637	0	1,002,637	0	1,002,637
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,002,637	0	1,002,637	0	1,002,637
Total Direct Operational Cost			25,086,489	23,647,954	1,191,227	24,839,181	13,153,372	11,685,809
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,492,303	3,609,053	0	3,609,053	2,999,690	609,363
Total Direct Costs			28,578,792	27,257,007	1,191,227	28,448,233	16,153,061	12,295,172
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,857,621	1,655,006		1,655,006	1,655,006	0
Grand Total			30,436,414	28,912,012	1,191,227	30,103,239	17,808,067	12,295,172



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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