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Peru

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

As the pandemic challenged the humanitarian assistance and development progress, WFP adapted its way of working and operating in Peru. Emergency response activities continued throughout 2021 and field missions and capacity-strengthening activities with strict biosecurity measures slowly resumed.

Overall, the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 resulted in an estimated ten-year setback in terms of poverty reduction [1]. This directly impacted other significant social achievements like anaemia reduction which has stagnated and increased the likelihood of widespread food insecurity in the country. In this context, during 2021, WFP Peru continued with the dual approach initiated in 2020 that combines capacity strengthening with direct emergency response interventions.

Capacity strengthening involved continuous support of government partners to improve nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management policies and programmes. This involved quality evidence generation such as the study on the double burden of malnutrition to influence national public policy dialogue and decision making. WFP worked with the private sector and civil society leaders to position hunger and malnutrition in the public agenda.

As a strategic government ally and partner of choice, WFP actively participated in high-level events, seminars and expert panels and provided specialized technical assistance at national and subnational level. A major milestone in 2021 was the approval of the rice fortification law that promotes consumption of fortified rice as a national strategy to support anaemia reduction. WFP provided technical advice and will continue generating evidence to further consolidate this initiative to support the national Zero Hunger agenda.

Direct emergency response interventions involved food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) and support for the national humanitarian supply chain along with the Government's emergency response. CBT increased by seven-fold between 2020 and 2021, mainly reaching Venezuelan migrants and refugees who could not access national social protection mechanisms. Meanwhile, the emergency logistics operation supported the nationwide distribution of food and non-food items to tackle the intensified food insecurity linked to the pandemic along with the national response to compound disasters like floods and earthquakes that affected Peru during 2021.

WFP's programming fully integrated gender and age across its country strategic plan in 2021. This represents a great progress from 2020 where the degree of this integration varied per strategic outcome. Altogether, these efforts align with the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and successfully contributed to changing lives and saving lives in Peru.

173,276

Total beneficiaries in 2021



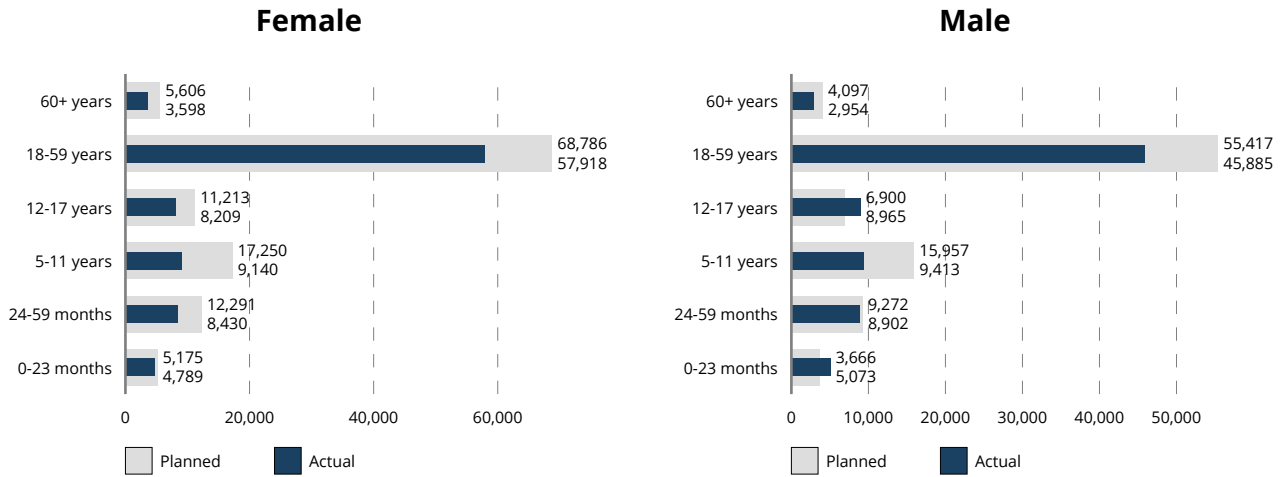
53% female



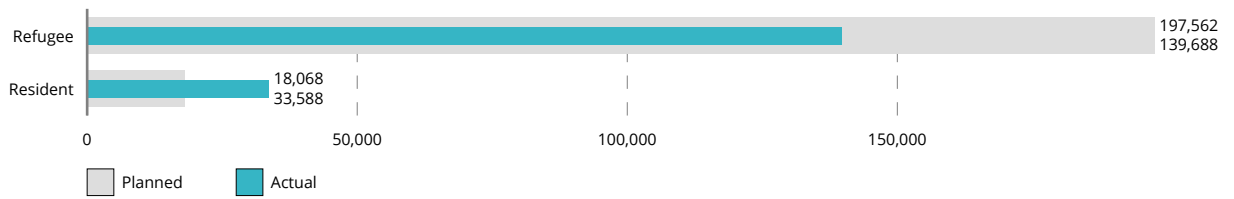
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 8,514 (74% Female, 26% Male)

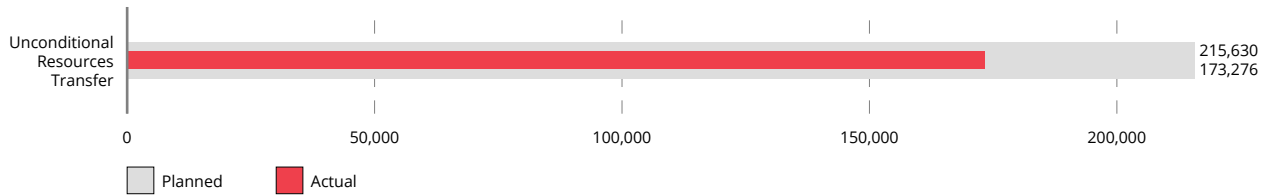
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



173,276

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 178,630 total planned
(95,098 Female, 78,178 Male)

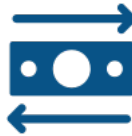


39,701

total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021

of 37,000 total planned
(30,196 Female, 9,505 Male)

Total Food and CBT

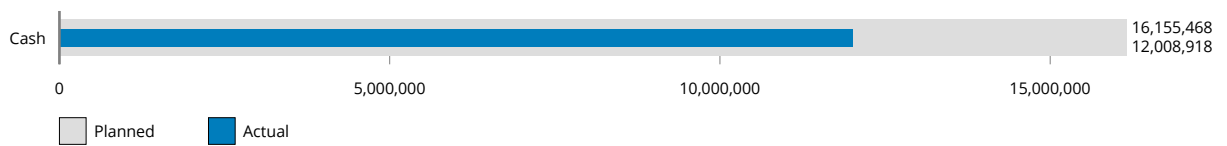


US\$ 12,008,918

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 16,155,468 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Peru's remarkable socioeconomic progress over the last two decades was largely driven by macroeconomic reforms, economic openness and more effective social programmes that led to poverty reduction and the highest decrease in chronic child malnutrition experienced in Latin America [1]. However, despite its upper middle-income status, the geographical disparity in access and quality of basic public services deprived households of opportunities to improve

their livelihoods, thus slowing progress towards shared-prosperity goals. This structural disparity was further exacerbated by the pandemic that enhanced the inequality gaps to address and guarantee an inclusive development that leaves no one behind. This includes Venezuelan migrants and refugees, an estimated 1.3 million people, making Peru the second largest recipient of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the region [2].

Peru was among the hardest hit Latin American countries by the pandemic from a socioeconomic point of view. With hospitals overcrowded and an unmet demand for oxygen, Peru rapidly became the country with the world's highest confirmed death rate from COVID-19. Strict lockdowns and social distancing measures deeply contributed to the generalized economic slowdown affecting consumption and food security. According to WFP's latest remote surveys conducted between August and November 2021, food insecurity [3] still affects 51 percent of Peruvian and 57 percent of migrant households.

Almost two years after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country still struggles with a deep socioeconomic crisis along with an unstable political situation [4]. High informal employment rates still limit people's access to more stable safety nets and limit their food consumption of nutritious and healthy products. In this context, anaemia remains a major problem. The national rate stands at 40 percent with a higher prevalence in rural areas (48.4 percent) than in urban areas (36.7 percent). Likewise, stunting still affects 12 percent of children aged 0-59 months and is three times higher in rural areas [5]. Other forms of malnutrition such as obesity and overweight are increasing and affect 37 percent of children aged 5-9 years [6]. This underlying health condition was identified as one of the major co-morbidities for COVID-19. In Peru, 86 percent of people who died from COVID-19 related health problems were obese [7].

Moreover, a unique interaction between meteorological, physical, ecological, and demographical factors makes Peru one of the most vulnerable countries to extreme weather events in the world. During 2021, the country experienced 802 earthquakes of various intensities. This represents over two earthquakes per day from which five posed risks for the population [8]. This makes strong risk management governance a key national policy. WFP actively supported this pillar through its capacity strengthening approach that involves emergency preparedness and response along with specialized technical advice to enhance shock-responsive social protection mechanisms.

Overall, 2021 was marked by a sevenfold scale-up of WFP's cash-based transfers framed under strategic outcome 4, accompanied with a 2.5-fold increase of metric tons of food and non-food items distributed nationwide through strategic outcome 6 to support households to better cope with their limited economic access to food. In addition, WFP maintained its continuous technical assistance and advocacy to enhance national policies and legal frameworks to reduce food insecurity, reduce anaemia and child malnutrition, and strengthen capacities of emergency preparedness and response. These efforts have been coordinated through the implementation of the original three strategic outcomes with a strong capacity strengthening approach.

Risk Management

As food insecurity remained at unprecedented high levels, an operational scale-up of crisis response demanded an increase in technical and functional staff along with a budget revision to align the duration of the crisis response strategic outcomes with the 2018-2022 country strategic plan. As the complex pandemic scenario continued in 2021, WFP regularly reviewed and updated the risk register, considering regional and corporate reviews.

To mitigate operational risks linked to potential limitations in the partners' capacities, WFP conducted trainings targeted at supporting quick and accurate verification and prioritization of people who needed assistance. WFP strengthened its cooperating partners' capacities through trainings on project tools (beneficiary vulnerability matrix, assistance request form, monitoring tools, and market assessment tools), protection, security, gender, disability, communication, and nutrition.

Another mitigation measure for operational risks linked to the scale-up of the emergency response included a continuous improvement of remote tools and strengthening internal capabilities to maximize the benefits provided by corporate systems. A training was carried out to enhance the management of SCOPE, WFP's corporate beneficiary management tool.

Despite continuous resource mobilization efforts, WFP experienced pipeline breaks that delayed field-level agreements with cooperating partners and transportation service providers. WFP's risk mitigation strategies included the continuous exploration of new partnerships along with internal funding mechanisms to mitigate the impact on the operations until additional funding was confirmed.

Additionally, in 2021, a finance oversight mission was conducted on internal processes and internal control mechanisms mainly related to cash-based transfers. It allowed to identify opportunities to improve the effectiveness of

the operation to mitigate the occurrence of operational risks.

WFP Peru maintained continuous coordination with the United Nations Country Team and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to assess the complex political situation and coordinate risk management activities effectively.

Partnerships

Overall, strong multi-actor partnerships have been instrumental in the achievement of operational results across the country strategic plan (CSP). WFP has taken up a strong facilitating and convening role to position the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) on the national agenda through advocacy, social mobilization, and communications. This included bringing together the private sector, civil society, academia, and state institutions, including Congress, to foster an enabling environment for food security and nutrition.

The private sector played a key role in the socioeconomic development of the country and has been a key partner of WFP in Peru. WFP has been successful in developing and enabling a private sector platform of spokespersons, the Zero Hunger Advisory Committee, to position the Zero Hunger agenda while establishing specific and direct commitments from private sector partners like Antamina and Fospibay to fund territorial interventions that support nutrition and food security policies and programmes.

As part of the CSP evaluation conducted in 2021, key government officers along with representatives from the international community recognized WFP's strategic role in providing specialized technical support to government partners. The rapid adaptation of the CSP to embrace emergency response actions was key to assist the Government with its COVID-19 response. Continuous investment in capacity strengthening over the years has yielded positive results and places WFP as a key government ally and partner of choice.

The strategic support provided by traditional and private sector donors alike was crucial in achieving a coordinated response to the pandemic. Field level activities were carried out in coordination with non-governmental organizations and partners, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Pan American Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Population Fund with whom WFP developed joint interventions reaffirming its commitment to the United Nations delivering as one approach.

As part of the pandemic response, food security became a key component of the Government's agenda and WFP has been supporting its counterparts, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, promoting and institutionalizing evidence generation for better policy and decision making. Moreover, in the lead up to the 2021 food systems summit, WFP, alongside fellow United Nations agencies and the Office of the Resident Coordinator, provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in the implementation of a national forum, which led to the development of a national roadmap for food systems. The national dialogues included the participation of 32 speakers from academia, the Government, international organizations, private sector and civil society.

Furthermore, WFP has been an active member of the United Nations country team that participated in the formulation of the new cooperation framework that was subscribed with the Government of Peru in September 2021. This represented a milestone that reaffirmed the existing strong partnership to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's operations during 2021 relied on the committed support of traditional and private sector donors alike. As the pandemic deeply impacted the national socioeconomic outlook, 77 percent of resources mobilized were directed to crisis response with cash-based transfers (CBT) mainly for Venezuelan migrants and refugees accounting for 71 percent of the total funding allocated during the year. As in previous years, WFP Peru played a significant role in the provision of specialized technical assistance which was also successfully embedded into its crisis response outcomes.

In August 2021, WFP conducted a budget revision to scale up its emergency response operation and align the duration of its crisis response strategic outcomes with its 2018-2022 country strategic plan. This operational increase was mainly related to strategic outcome 4 that focuses on the provision of food assistance through CBT and is the operating arm for WFP's response to the regional Venezuelan migration crisis in the country. With a good level of implementation, this strategic outcome managed to secure funding to continue the operation during the first quarter of 2022. The revision, likewise, allowed to adjust capacity-strengthening activities originally included in service provision. From a programmatic perspective, this adjustment did not affect the operation.





















For strategic outcome 1, flexible funding from the Government of Peru allowed WFP to proceed with an agreement with Latina Television to launch a rebranded and redesigned television programme building on the experience of WFP's former flagship television programme *Cocina con Causa* scheduled for February 2022. This entailed a long negotiation and product design process that concluded at the end of the year, explaining the low expenditure level considering the available resources.

Strategic outcome 3 exceeded its implementation plan through additional funding received mid-year to complement the logistics emergency operation. As widespread food insecurity mostly affected impoverished urban slums, grassroots movements activated community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of emergencies, known as *ollas comunes*. From an operational perspective, the emergency response comprised both logistics support to bring lifesaving assistance to these vulnerable communities along with direct support to the *ollas comunes*. However, as the latter is more related to a capacity strengthening approach, funds were programmed under this strategic outcome that includes capacity-strengthening activities for emergency preparedness and response. The carry-over will be utilized during 2022.

Strategic outcome 2 accomplished its implementation plan thanks to funding secured at the end of 2020. Additional funding from South-South and Triangular Cooperation and multi-year contributions that will remain active until 2022. The latter explains the considerable amount of carry forward available.

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	1,243,824.0	396,806.0	741,415.0	214,484.0
02: Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022	2,974,150.0	1,817,777.0	3,412,782.0	1,819,832.0
03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022	1,894,588.0	484,974.0	2,097,589.0	612,284.0
04: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises	22,663,795.0	18,071,804.0	24,240,351.0	14,768,033.0
05: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	0.0	352,476.0	374,356.0	374,356.0
06: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	2,267,605.0	0.0	1,705,195.0	1,288,483.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	1,473,292.0	0.0

Total Direct Operational Cost	 31,043,962.0	 21,123,837.0	 34,044,980.0	 19,077,472.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 2,302,193.0	 1,411,375.0	 2,312,129.0	 962,640.0
Total Direct Costs	 33,346,155.0	 22,535,212.0	 36,357,109.0	 20,040,112.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 2,167,500.0	 1,464,789.0	 1,487,980.0	 1,487,980.0
Grand Total	 35,513,655.0	 24,000,000.0	 37,845,088.0	 21,528,091.0

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



Cookbook "**Zero Hunger: Recipes and tips for a stronger Peru**" gathers **67 nutritious and low-cost** recipes



WFP's debate **Zero Hunger: A pact for the future** invited **5 women political leaders** to present their party's food security and nutrition proposals

WFP Peru supports the Government, civil society, private sector, and academia to establish a multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.

This strategic outcome was mainly funded through flexible funding from the Government that allowed WFP to undertake innovative and creative actions to i) establish partnerships with government entities, private sector companies and civil society leaders to influence public policymaking; ii) position hunger and nutrition on the public agenda; and iii) generate a movement through high-profile national and local events and activities throughout the year. In 2021, a decentralized evaluation was commissioned to analyse the performance and evolution of strategic outcome 1, allowing to systematize the main implementation strategies and tools. Results will be available in 2022 and will improve the programme design.

In 2021, WFP designed and published the cookbook *Zero Hunger: Recipes and tips for a stronger Peru*. The publication gathered 67 nutritious and low-cost recipes from *Cocina con Causa*, WFP's former flagship TV programme, and from local interventions in Ventanilla and Sechura. Its digital version has been shared in social media, mainly supported by influencers engaged with WFP's content, and in mainstream media like *El Comercio* that dedicated specific sections in its blogs *Mamá Chef* and *Provecho*.

Building on the experience of *Cocina con Causa*, WFP rebranded and redesigned a television programme. The official launch is scheduled for February 2022.

WFP continued its active engagement with the Zero Hunger Advisory Committee that convenes 18 high level executives from key industries to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). The objective is to bring visibility to this SDG within the private sector and to contribute to the national dialogue on food security and nutrition as key pillars for inclusive and sustainable development. WFP has been successful in building bridges between the public and private sectors through pilot interventions, providing technical assistance to government partners and systematizing the experiences. These efforts include the *Wiñantsik* project in Ancash and the Promotion of food security and nutrition (PROSAN, for its Spanish acronym) project in Sechura [1]. In this way, WFP boosts the impact of private social investments and promotes an integrated public-private approach to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition.

As part of WFP's active advocacy to position hunger and nutrition on the public agenda, during 2021, WFP coordinated with government actors to introduce and approve national policy changes. Access and participation in these spaces directly relies on WFP's role as a strategic government ally that provides technical assistance to strengthen government capacities and generates evidence to inform policymaking.

In March, WFP organized the debate Zero Hunger: A Pact for the Future in coordination with the *Acuerdo Nacional* [2]. During this live event, five women political leaders, including three Vice-Presidential candidates to national elections, presented their party's food security and nutrition proposals.

In May, WFP presented its work to the National Congress' Zero Hunger Special Commission and shared recommendations for implementing the initiative Zero Hunger with key policymakers.

In November, WFP was invited to the forum Towards a Food Rescue Law organized by the National Congress. WFP shared its food rescue experience linked to its logistics support operation with community kitchens and reaffirmed its

commitment to continue working alongside the Government on the achievement of the Zero Hunger agenda.

Moreover, WFP took part in several high-profile international, national, and local events throughout the year that further position nutrition and food security in the public debate.

In June, WFP presented its key role in the field of international cooperation in a webinar organized by the School of International Relations of the University San Ignacio de Loyola. This event was addressed to the University's educational community but was also accessible to the general public. It allowed WFP to position its commitment to address malnutrition in Peru and encouraged the audience, mainly students, to join efforts to mobilize for the Zero Hunger agenda.

On 30 June and 1 July, WFP participated in the National Food System Summit Dialogues where representatives from various sectors and diverse viewpoints gathered to discuss a common path to achieve Zero Hunger in Peru. The Government organized this event in partnership with WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

In September, WFP moderated a panel from the Piura Regional Meeting: Dialogue and Consensus for People's Well-Being organized by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office with the National Confederation of Private Sector Enterprises (CONFIEP, for its Spanish acronym) and the Chamber of Commerce of Piura. This helped to further the discussion on the importance of developing a multisector approach to effectively address malnutrition as a complex issue that goes beyond the public health sphere.

In November, WFP joined the Innovation 4 Nutrition initiative organized by the First Lady of Colombia, the Presidential Council for Children and Adolescents, and WFP Colombia to promote the fight against malnutrition in Colombia and Latin America and the Caribbean. WFP Peru presented its experience with *Cocina con Causa* and highlighted the relevance of strong and diversified partnerships and alliances to join efforts towards the common goal of a world without hunger and malnutrition. As part of this event, the Government of Peru and eight countries signed the pact for a Great Alliance for Nutrition and Zero Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Gender and age were fully integrated into this strategic outcome, receiving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Overall, this strategic outcome made a remarkable improvement in the integration of gender and age as key elements for the design of communication products that challenged the traditional care model with the use of inclusive language. As the uneven distribution of household responsibilities intensifies gender inequalities, developing communication products to sensitize on gender equality was instrumental. Such products included audio-visual materials that portray both men and women as care providers helped to deconstruct the notions of traditional gender roles that constrain the development of women's full potential. These communication products were successfully disseminated to an audience of two million people as part of the social and behaviour change communication approaches implemented under this strategic outcome for the different ongoing field interventions conducted in Sechura and Ancash, as well as the cash-based transfers operation in several regions of the country.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022



WFP provided continuous technical support for the **Rice Fortification Law** approved in **August 2021**



Nuwa Tajimat, WFP's **first intervention** in the Amazon region to **strengthen capabilities** on **maternal health and nutrition**



WFP supported **one national public policy** to promote **smallholder farmers' inclusion**, especially women, in **institutional public markets**

WFP Peru is a key government partner for the application of policies, programmes, and actions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) due to its solid technical expertise in food security and nutrition. During 2021, WFP continued working alongside the Government to i) build stronger evidence related to the drivers of malnutrition and bottlenecks to reduce malnutrition and to improve decision-making, planning and investment; ii) enhance technical and management capacities to improve policies and programmes on food security and nutrition; and iii) work at local level to develop scalable approaches in areas where reductions in malnutrition and food insecurity have been difficult to achieve.

Building on the coordinated work established with the national roundtable for the fight against poverty, the *Acuerdo Nacional* and relevant ministries, WFP actively engaged with the government authorities to further position Zero Hunger as a key national policy to address the devastating socioeconomic effects of the pandemic. This included direct support to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion to systematize its temporary intervention on Zero Hunger [1] as well as to develop a technical framework that will serve as the basis for the future development of results-based budgeting for Zero Hunger.

WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion to co-organize the webinar on innovation and challenges for food assistance to address COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean, where government representatives from Argentina, Panama and Peru presented their national cash transfer strategies. These spaces for knowledge sharing contributed to public debate and provided opportunities to learn from successful initiatives in the region. Another relevant event was the Evaluation Week organized by the Global Evaluation Initiative, where WFP participated in the session Prioritizing School Feeding Services: Peruvian Proposal, and the webinar Importance of Nutrition for Childhood Development organized by the Andean Health Organization, called *Hipólito Unanue Agreement*, that brought together policymakers from Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Peru.

In addition, the study *The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition*, which assesses the socioeconomic impact of malnutrition in Peru, was completed in 2021 within the framework of a technical advisory group composed by delegates of government and non-governmental organizations. The study will be disseminated in early 2022, and will be a key technical advocacy tool to continue supporting assertive decision-making that leads to improved planning and investment in nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes.

In August 2021, Peru approved a rice fortification law that promotes consumption of fortified rice. WFP's advocacy and technical assistance successfully supported and accompanied this remarkable milestone for the fight against anaemia in the country [2]. This law sets an outstanding reference of bottom-up policymaking where the regional government of San Martín where WFP actively invested in capacity strengthening efforts assumed a leading role to transform a local policy into a national tool to achieve Zero Hunger. The regional government of San Martín, the National School Feeding Programme, *Qali Warma*, the national early childhood programme, *Cuna Más*, and the Municipality of Lima are among the first government institutions that have integrated fortified rice into their programmes.

WFP also contributed to the national public policy that regulates smallholder farmers inclusion in institutional public markets, especially women farmers. This was achieved as part of the project promoting the participation of smallholder farmers in public food procurement to improve nutrition of school-aged children, supported by the Republic of China within the framework of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) involving capacity strengthening, evidence generation, and digital tools to facilitate the direct interaction between women smallholder farmers and consumers.

As part of this SSTC project, WFP also supported the elaboration of an integrated analysis developed on the exchange of experiences between the governments of Peru, China, Brazil, Honduras and Ecuador and a roadmap to guide the effective implementation of the public purchases law which includes recommendations to adjust the public budget.

This was formulated with the participation of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Production along with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

A second phase of this project started in November 2021 to design an operational framework to facilitate the implementation of the public purchases law at national, regional, and local levels, reflecting the lessons learned from the implementation of a pilot programme in Ayacucho.

WFP continued with its private sector-funded territorial interventions in Sechura and Ancash to contribute to the fight against anaemia and chronic malnutrition. Moreover, WFP expanded its intervention to Santa Maria de Nieva, located in the Amazonas region. This was part of a joint United Nations intervention coordinated with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

WFP's PROSAN project in Sechura contributed to the reduction of anaemia by 21.9 percent. Data show that 91.4 percent of children aged 6-36 months diagnosed with anaemia received treatment, representing an 8.9 percent increase from 2019 [3]. These efforts were accompanied by capacity strengthening and support to build resilient livelihoods through the creation of 248 agricultural modules that benefited 1,959 families. All activities included a strong social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) component present in the second season of the radio soap opera called *La Sangre Llama*. This programme was broadcasted on five local radio stations in Sechura to promote healthy eating habits and provide parenting guidance through a gender lens that portrays both men and women as equally responsible care providers.

Likewise, WFP's *Wiñantsik* project in Ancash contributed to the reduction of anaemia by 14.5 percent. As in Sechura, the intervention had a strong capacity strengthening approach with several training sessions on different topics addressed to local authorities, community health agents and families. Topics included assertive communication techniques to improve interaction with families, prevention of anaemia and chronic malnutrition, tips on food safety, adequate hygiene practices and specific nutrition requirements for children.

In addition, the *Wiñantsik* project implemented capacity-strengthening activities for smallholder farmers to ensure access to iron-rich products in the area, as well as support for the installation of 120 drip irrigation kits, 5 biodigesters and 4 collection and processing centres of iron-rich products locally known as *sangrecita* to benefit 120 families. This was complemented with a SBCC strategy to discourage inaccurate iron supplementation practices.

These results showed that despite the adverse and challenging context posed by the pandemic, a direct follow-up to families through community agents can effectively translate into improved nutritional outcomes for early childhood development.

This strategic outcome fully integrated gender and age receiving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP's first intervention in the Peruvian Amazon, *Nuwa Tajimat* (women overcoming adversities, in the local Wampi language) was jointly implemented with PAHO, WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS to address the catastrophic impact of the pandemic on gender inequalities, specifically on the access of Amazonian Indigenous women and girls to essential and life-saving services regarding maternal, sexual and reproductive health, response to gender-based violence, HIV and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, and nutrition. Through WFP's contribution to the nutrition component, 452 pregnant and lactating women and girls received their iron supplementation treatment. This involved direct intercultural coordination and capacity strengthening on maternal nutrition to health practitioners and community agents. WFP trained staff to cover 96 percent of the health centres in the Nieva district located in the region Amazonas. This along with the previous work with community agents in Ancash and Sechura reaffirmed WFP's commitment to work on nutrition-sensitive solutions to improve the nutritional status of boys and girls.

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



Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad and Lima show an **average increase of 1.13** in their **Emergency Preparedness Index (EPCI)**



Technical support to 25 partners to develop tools to enhance **national food security and nutrition systems** in case of **emergencies**

WFP is strongly committed to provide technical assistance in disaster risk management in Peru to further improve the social protection system and make it more shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive. Although the National Disaster Risk Policy Framework has made great progress, the COVID-19 crisis showed the link between natural hazards and the intensification of food insecurity, particularly among populations whose livelihoods depend on informal income-generating activities and are therefore more exposed to external shocks. The increasing food insecurity among urban settlers located in precarious overpopulated urban slums also demands reengineering the social protection system that has thus far mainly focused on rural areas.

During 2021, WFP finalized the implementation of the European Union-funded project fostering shock-response capacities for social protection and economic integration, with a focus on the rights of the Venezuelan population and their host communities in disaster risk-prone areas. In addition, WFP started a USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) funded operation to support the implementation of *ollas comunes* [1] as a direct response to rising food insecurity levels among urban poor people in Metropolitan Lima.

The project funded by the European Union was jointly implemented with the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund. This project promoted: i) the improvement of national institutions portfolio of social protection services considering the inclusion of Venezuelan population; ii) the strengthening of institutions' disaster risk management capacities; and iii) the enhancement of information for emergencies preparedness to Venezuelan population and host communities. As the COVID-19 preventive social distancing measures continued throughout 2021, most activities such as coordination meetings, workshops, and discussions were fully executed through virtual platforms.

At national level, the United Nations agencies joined efforts to support national government institutions to enhance their policy frameworks and knowledge management towards more inclusive disaster risk-management and shock-responsive social protection mechanisms. Among these were the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Labour, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation, the National Centre for Estimation, Prevention and Reduction of Disaster Risk. Key highlights included the approved guidelines by MIDIS' Risk Management Plan 2021-2022, guidelines for immediate response in areas affected by emergencies or disasters, regulations for the implementation of preparedness measures, organization and management of emergency response brigades, and guidelines for food security and nutrition for vulnerable groups affected by emergencies or disasters.

At subnational level, direct support for the regional governments of Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, and Lima was provided and successfully contributed to improving their emergency preparedness capabilities. These regions showed an average increase of 1.1 in their Emergency Preparedness Index (EPCI) [2], positioning them at a medium level. Additional efforts are still required to reach a high level. Likewise, results showed a 0.8 increase in EPCI for MIDIS which determined an overall improvement in its institutional emergency preparedness and response capabilities. The overall reached value of 3.3 corresponds to a high level.

Several factors contributed to these improved results in EPCI such as the development of a series of innovative digital tools and online platforms to support ministries in the digitalization of services and data collection, assessments, and studies to generate evidence to inform policymaking and programming, and direct support for the formulation of specific official regulations and guidelines that better address and integrate shock-responsiveness into government actions. WFP directly advocated for and provided technical support to 25 partners to advance with the development of tools to enhance national food security and nutrition systems. This included extensive technical support to MIDIS to develop official guidelines on immediate response in areas affected by emergencies or disasters, organization, and management of emergency response brigades, among other preparedness measures.

Furthermore, in coordination with the refugee and migrants working group [3], this joint United Nations action designed and implemented a massive social media campaign called *Infórmate Causa*. The campaign focused on facilitating access to information for the Venezuelan population in Peru to better prepare them to face emergencies and covered topics such as access to information, livelihoods, social cohesion, food security and nutrition, and protection. It was shared through Twitter, Facebook and Instagram and reached 96,000 people.

WFP complemented the social media campaign with a social protection counselling campaign involving 66,000 Venezuelans. Venezuelan population was reached through direct messages providing key information about social protection services available for them. This service was provided by trained volunteers as part of a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Volunteer Programme. According to WFP surveys conducted to people enrolled in its cash-based transfer programme, 23 percent had accessed some sort of national social programme.

As the COVID-19 crisis intensified for the urban poor, WFP complemented its supply chain activities [4] with direct technical assistance to consolidate the organization of *ollas comunes* and support their integration into the national social protection system. This USAID's BHA funded operation was designed in direct coordination and consultation with government partners such as the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, INDECI and the Municipality of Lima to guarantee national ownership. A needs assessment of *ollas comunes* was conducted to identify requirements in basic kitchen equipment while preparing a training package aimed at integrating adequate hygiene and nutritional practices as part of the intervention.

To complement these activities, a workshop on emergency logistics coordination was organized in October in Chincha. This workshop was facilitated by WFP's regional logistics advisors and included representatives from 15 humanitarian organizations. Participants were able to improve capabilities on logistics plans and expand their network to promote knowledge sharing and enhance coordination for emergency response. In November, WFP logistics team, promoted the participation of representatives from INDECI and the private sector-led initiative *Hombro a Hombro* in the subregional workshop on logistics emergency preparedness organized by the global logistics cluster and the regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean in Medellin, Colombia.

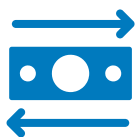
This strategic outcome also leveraged WFP's enabling role for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). During 2021, WFP continued facilitating SSTC between the governments of Peru, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Colombia to exchange experiences, share good practices and lessons learned from the implementation of social protection programmes to respond to the devastating socioeconomic effects of the pandemic. A document on this process was launched in November 2021 along with a roadmap to guide the next steps in bilateral cooperation that will be pursued during a second phase in 2022. These efforts sought to design improved shock-responsive social protection programmes that are nutrition-sensitive and better equipped to deliver timely and effective assistance in case of disasters and emergencies.

Regarding gender and age integration, this strategic outcome received a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP promoted an active participation of women in capacity strengthening initiatives related to disaster risk management, that is traditionally a men dominated field. Women's participation became a key breaking point for the promotion of gender equality. In addition, WFP's operation to support *ollas comunes* will include a gender analysis to better adapt the intervention that will continue throughout 2022 to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries.

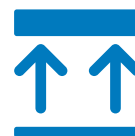
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide CS and technical assistance - including SSC and technology transfer - to 3 gov. levels through research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative, inclusive nutrition intervention models adapted context.	4

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



173,276 beneficiaries, mainly Venezuelan migrants and refugees, received **cash-based transfers**



Operation expanded from **five** regions to **eight** regions in 2021

The Venezuelan migration crisis is the second-largest migration crisis worldwide. Eight out of ten Venezuelan migrants and refugees are in the region (4.9 million) and almost three out of ten are in Peru (1.3 million). This makes the country the second largest recipient of Venezuelan migrants and refugees after Colombia [1]. This high migratory influx was influenced by Peru's overall positive macroeconomic environment which posed a pull factor to attract Venezuelan migrants. However, COVID-19 deeply reshaped the socioeconomic outlook. Persistent inequality threatens over a decade of macroeconomic expansion and poverty reduction triggering widespread food insecurity among Venezuelan migrants and refugees and local populations alike.

During 2021, WFP conducted a third and fourth round of remote assessments to monitor the food security and nutritional needs of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru. The latest exercise (August 2021) showed that 57 percent of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Peru suffered from moderate and severe food insecurity. Findings suggested that food-related coping strategies were still a common practice among almost two out of three respondents [2]. Moreover, the prolonged duration of the crisis limited their opportunities to access formal and more stable sources of income. Although the share of employment in the informal economy is estimated at 73 percent (among the highest in the region), migrants and refugees in Peru face a much more difficult situation. Only one out of ten have access to formal employment [3].

In this context, WFP's emergency response was extended for the full duration of the current country strategic plan. Considering the country's market access, cash-based transfers (CBT) were chosen as the suitable modality for this operation. This mechanism, along with nutrition counselling, enabled participants to directly decide the purchase of the most appropriate products as per their cultural background and nutritional needs, therefore being at the center of key decisions that affect their lives. CBT were operationalized through Western Union (WU) which proved to be an effective solution for the operation. Through its extensive in-country coverage, WU provided access to a vast network of reliable pre-screened remittance agents. Nevertheless, to diversify the base of financial service providers, WFP signed an agreement with SODEXO [4] to support the operation in 2022.

Overall, 173,276 people received food assistance through CBT in 2021. This represented a seven-fold increase from 2020. Venezuelan migrants and refugees represented eight out of ten beneficiaries. The rest corresponded to vulnerable host population along with local population assisted through the joint WFP and Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization COVID-19 response operation funded by Antamina in Ancash for Peruvians in quarantine. The food assistance operation in Ancash was complemented with a communications campaign that comprised radio messages, social media and Below the Line Marketing activities in markets to promote adequate health and nutrition practices.

At the start of the year, the emergency operation for Venezuelan migrants and refugees and host communities covered Lima, Callao, La Libertad, Arequipa, and Tumbes. Until May 2021, the assistance consisted of the unconditional provision of two rounds of CBT of USD 112 (PEN 380) per transfer per household to cover the most immediate basic needs for 15 days each [5]. This amount was aligned with the Government's COVID-19 emergency support for the host population as a means of reducing possible tensions between groups. In August, through additional funding from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and the German Federal Foreign Office the operation expanded to Cusco, Tacna, and Ica.

In June 2021, WFP experienced a pipeline break that delayed field-level agreements with cooperating partners. After securing funds from advanced financing, the agreements were subscribed in July and CBT resumed in August. This second operation included an adjustment in the transfer value, frequency, and duration of the assistance. This adjustment considered a minimum expenditure basket and a rapid income and expenditure gap analysis. This analysis was conducted by the cash-based intervention (CBI) sub-working group within the refugee and migrants working group led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration. Based on

these findings, WFP adjusted its operation to the unconditional provision of three-monthly transfers adapted to family size. On average, the estimated monthly transfer per individual amounted to USD 42 (PEN 151) to cover an estimated 80 percent of the minimum expenditure food basket component [6].

WFP, as co-leader of both the CBI sub-working group and the food security group, actively supported the improvement of coordination mechanisms among humanitarian partners and encouraged technical dialogue to discuss opportunities to harmonize operational procedures and avoid the overlaps.

This food assistance was complemented with an analysis of the food and nutritional habits of the Venezuelan migrant and refugee population that informed the design of a nutrition counselling strategy. This strategy was implemented through a call centre that contacted 39,701 people via telephone calls. Call centre volunteers reached out to heads of households, mostly women, to provide information on i) smart purchasing tips to maximize the use of the CBT received; ii) healthy and nutritious food; and iii) child and maternal health and prevention of anaemia. Volunteers received technical guidance specifically designed to support their information sharing role [7].

In January 2021, as part of the overall monitoring and follow-up of the operation, WFP conducted an end user's satisfaction survey to collect and analyse data directly from the beneficiaries. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed a high level of satisfaction with the assistance. Although food security related figures are still critical, data demonstrated that the assistance provided had an immediate effect on facilitating food access to the assisted population.

In addition to PDM surveys, WFP implemented a community feedback mechanism (CFM) to allow safe storage, accurate management and detailed analysis of feedback received from users. Beneficiaries' feedback and complaints were mainly gathered through a hotline specifically implemented for this operation as well as a chatbot called *Infocatea* launched in August 2021 to facilitate access to frequently asked questions about CBT.

Despite these efforts, data quality was a key challenge at the start of the operation. To address this issue, WFP adjusted operational procedures to improve the flow of information with cooperating partners and conducted training sessions on protection, security, communication, monitoring, and data management. This included technical support for the effective application of the beneficiaries' identification and registration protocol and vulnerability scorecard. This was complemented with monthly meetings to monitor progress and agree on required adjustments. This good practice will continue in upcoming operations.

Overall, this strategic outcome evolved from a temporary crisis response mechanism to a sustained emergency response extended for the full duration of the country strategic plan. In this sense, operational improvements were integrated to mainstream gender and age into this strategic outcome receiving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. For instance, beneficiary targeting, and identification prioritizes households with pregnant and lactating women and girls as well as households with children aged 0-59 months. CFMs appropriately processed data to better understand the differentiated concerns of women and men.

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	4

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



1,600 mt of food and non-food items distributed nationwide in coordination with INDECI and other humanitarian partners



One emergency response **logistics operation** provided humanitarian assistance

In 2020, WFP's logistics operation supported the distribution of 3,938 mt of humanitarian assistance to support the Government's response to COVID-19. This positioned WFP as a strategic partner with the required operational capability to be at the frontline in the fight against hunger.

The operation continued in 2021 and is reported under strategic outcomes 5 and 6. This responds to a technical adjustment made in the budget revision conducted in August to scale-up WFP's emergency response operation and adjust capacity-strengthening activities originally included in service provision.

From a financial perspective, strategic outcome 5 covered transportation services provision for the distribution of 1,600 mt of humanitarian assistance nationwide and strategic outcome 6 covered the distribution of 8,524 mt. Please refer to strategic outcome 6 for programmatic details on the overall operation.

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	N/A

Strategic outcome 06: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis



8,524 mt of food and non-food items distributed nationwide in coordination with INDECI and other humanitarian partners



416,849 households reached with humanitarian assistance distributed nationwide through logistics support

WFP, being the lead agency in humanitarian logistics with extensive field experience responding to major emergencies worldwide, is well-positioned to provide technical support and service delivery for the humanitarian supply chain, such as management of warehouse facilities, distribution of food and non-food items, and transportation.

In January 2021, Peru experienced the second wave of COVID-19. The socioeconomic impact of the pandemic containment measures further deepened the inequality gaps in the country. With a widespread economic slowdown and mandatory quarantines required in case of infection, thousands of households relied on the direct distribution of humanitarian assistance for their basic needs. This positioned logistics support as a critical operation to help bridging the economic and sanitary gap that limited households' access to food and other essential items.

In this context, on 21 January 2021 the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym) formally requested WFP to continue providing logistics services throughout 2021 to support the nationwide distribution of food and non-food items. WFP's support was limited to the provision of transportation services with land routes being the preferred transport modality. WFP covered local transportation (the metropolitan area of Lima) and national transportation (other regions outside the metropolitan area of Lima).

Through the agreement with INDECI, a total of 4,831 mt of humanitarian assistance, mainly food items, were distributed nationwide [1], benefitting 241,000 households. This operation also included timely logistics support to provide emergency response to earthquakes and floods that constantly affect the country. For instance, WFP's logistics operation was present in the emergency response to the 6.1 earthquake that shook Piura on 30 July 2021. Likewise, on 28 November 2021, a 7.5 magnitude earthquake struck the Amazonas region. The earthquake destroyed several roads and caused the overflow of the Utcubamba River. The warehouse located in this region (nearby the zone of the epicentre) was replenished by INDECI few days before the earthquake, through WFP's logistics support. After the earthquake, food items were sent to the zone and distributed to affected populations.

In 2021, other humanitarian partners requested to be part of this free-to-user humanitarian transportation services. Cooperating agreements were signed with the Food Bank of Peru, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Caritas (Callao, Chosica, Carabayllo and Lurin), and *Ayuda en Acción*. A total of 5,293 mt of humanitarian assistance, mainly food items, were distributed in Lima and Callao, and other regions reaching 175,925 households [2].

The strategic alliance between the Food Bank of Peru and WFP maximized the food rescue to support *ollas comunes* [3] in Lima. This helped alleviate hunger amongst the most impoverished urban population while contributing to zero waste. In Peru, 12.8 million tons of food, almost half (47.6 percent) of the country's total supply, is lost or wasted along the food chain that begins with production and ends with the final consumer [4]. The food rescue operation involved daily visits to the wholesale market of Santa Anita, the largest in Lima, to recover products that would otherwise go to waste. Rescued products comprised surpluses of fresh and nutritious food with slight imperfections that kept them off the regular market or direct donations from traders.

Overall, the logistics operation was successful in providing timely support to governmental and non-governmental humanitarian partners thanks to additional funding received mid-year. This achievement was widely recognized among government partners and the humanitarian community. The end user satisfaction survey of the transport services coordinated by WFP showed an overall satisfaction rate of 86.7 percent. This corresponds to an improvement of 13.7 percent in comparison to the 2020 results. Data was collected through direct surveys to cooperating partners.

In the case of the logistics support operation, the nature of its activities (service provision for third parties) does not allow to establish a specific score for the Gender and Age Marker.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender-based violence (GBV) and gender inequality remain major challenges in Peru. Despite the pre-pandemic economic growth, much remains to be done to achieve equal opportunities for women in Peru. Traditional notions about women's roles in society are deeply rooted in the collective memory that normalize sexist behaviours and attitudes.

GBV is a widespread problem that affects seven out of ten women; nevertheless, only one-third of victims seek assistance and support. This situation dramatically increased during the peak of the pandemic in 2020. According to official data, the emergency hotline received 121 percent more calls about domestic violence between March and October 2020 compared to 2019 [1].

Women suffer disproportionately from poverty and unemployment. In 2020, during the peak of the pandemic, 575,300 women in Lima stopped working. This represents a reduction of 25.6 percent of female employment. By 2021, employment in the informal sector accounted for 87.6 percent of the workforce and was particularly high among women (75.3 percent compared to 71.2 among men). The average monthly income for rural women was USD 104 (PEN 424), whereas men received USD 192 (PEN 785) [2]. In addition, due to the pandemic, women dedicated an average of 40 hours a week to unpaid domestic activities. This more than doubles the time dedicated by men to these activities (15.5 hours a week).

Furthermore, women suffered from unequal access to resources or power. According to the 2012 National Agricultural Census, the average area of agricultural land owned by women is 1.8 hectares, while men own 3.0 hectares. This clearly highlights the gender gap in land use. Moreover, although gender parity has increased at the Congress (28.5 percent of seats taken by women in the period 2016-2021), only 4.8 percent of mayors elected nationwide for the period 2019-2022 are women [3].

Bridging the persistent gender gaps is required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP as part of its commitment to strengthen gender integration into all its activities used social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) to address the socio-cultural norms that inhibit men from participating in nutrition and health-related activities. WFP engaged men from its *Wiñantsik* and PROSAN projects in gender-transformative nutrition and health messaging to increase their knowledge, ownership and participation as stakeholders in the health, nutrition and food security of their families.

Likewise, WFP strengthened its efforts to increase women's market inclusion through the promotion of digital tools that bring together consumers and women smallholder farmers. Besides the economic benefits linked to a sustained market access, these initiatives promote women empowerment as they build self-awareness and boost their self-esteem as individuals capable of providing for themselves and their families.

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

WFP implemented cash-based transfers (CBT) under strategic outcome 4, as part of the strategic shift to direct programme activities triggered as a response to the pandemic. This demanded a portfolio expansion with the corresponding implementation of corporate mechanisms to safeguard protection and accountability to affected populations.

SugarCRM, WFP's corporate community and feedback mechanism went fully operational in 2021. The tool included an intake form that registers beneficiaries' consent to record their information along with their personal details (full name, location, telephone number, gender and age). As WFP's operation scaled-up, a full-time operator was appointed to support SugarCRM and manage its hotline. A total of 2,453 calls were registered with a ten-fold increase compared to 2020. Most calls were made to request assistance (42 percent), followed by requests for information (49 percent) and other issues such as reporting technical problems or providing positive feedback (9 percent). Eight out of ten users were women, the average age was 33 years and 70 percent of the users were in Lima. No protection incidents were reported through the platform.

Moreover, in August 2021, WFP launched *Infochatea* a chatbot to facilitate people's access to frequently asked questions made by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries seeking general information on CBT, including information about the community and feedback mechanism. The chatbot analytics registered 41,300 page views between August and December. Seven out of ten users were aged 19 to 35 years and eight out of ten were women.

As per WFP's general regulations, all field-level agreements with cooperating partners integrated gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations as critical aspects of the operation. In this sense, WFP held continuous meetings with cooperating partners to identify opportunities for enhancing operational information management; to define agreed communication approaches to better communicate with beneficiaries and between WFP and cooperating partners; and to review and improve protection protocols.

Communication efforts focused on providing beneficiaries with the required information to access their CBT combined with nutrition tips shared via text messaging or podcasts to influence their consumption behaviors. Messages were adapted to the specific audience based on an analysis of the nutritional barriers and available resources of participant households. This involved a direct work with cooperating partners to strengthen their teams' nutrition-related skills and knowledge. WFP also gathered testimonies from beneficiaries that will be used to prepare and adapt audiovisual pieces where participants themselves share their stories and provide their testimonies on the lifesaving effect of the assistance received in 2022.

Implementing CBT required setting up a messaging system to share money transfer control number (MTCN) codes through text messaging with the beneficiaries. By default, key words in the message like MTCN, amount, send country, send company are set in English which triggered a high number of calls to request information. WFP's programme, communication and technology units worked together to increase the number of allowed characters and set the message in Spanish. This clearly showed how beneficiaries' feedback is a powerful tool to inform programming.

Overall, the adoption of SugarCRM as the beneficiaries' community and feedback mechanism established a direct link between participants and WFP. The tool provided beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries the opportunity to share feedback directly to WFP without the cooperating partner as intermediary. This represented a major milestone to guarantee that people's voices are effectively heard and a good practice that WFP will continue promoting in its future operations.

WFP conducted an After-Action Review with its cooperating partners (CP) to reflect on the strengths, weaknesses and challenges of the operation that ended in May 2021. This was an open and objective analysis of the opportunities for future operational improvement for both WFP and CP, a good practice deeply valued by the cooperating partners that served as a basis to adjust the implementation plan for the operation that resumed in August and will continue throughout 2022.

Environment

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

The convergence of unique meteorological, physical, ecological, and demographic factors makes Peru one of the most vulnerable countries to multi-hazards risks in the world. Despite the country's upper middle-income status, the geographical disparity in access and quality of basic public services deprives households of opportunities to improve their livelihoods and exacerbates vulnerabilities in case of emergencies.

Peru is signatory of key global initiatives to address the effects of climate change such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the New Urban Agenda. Peru is a mega-diverse country as it possesses the second biggest area of Amazon rainforest. Nevertheless, environmental and climate change challenges remain major concerns and involve several topics such as land conversion, deforestation and biodiversity conservation, urban development, energy transition, water and waste management, and sustainable consumption and production.

In 2021, Peru adapted its National Strategy on Climate Change by 2050 which aims for a mid-century carbon neutrality target and strongly positions the country's commitment to implement mitigation and adaptation measures in line with its national goals for economic development and poverty reduction.

In this context, WFP's support for rice fortification policies included the promotion of good agricultural practices, such as the reduction of pesticides and promoting the 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, both *Wiñantsik* and the Promotion of food security and nutrition projects in Ancash and Sechura included agricultural productive modules and biodigesters into their operations.

Finally, as part of its emergency response operations, WFP promoted food rescue operations to facilitate food access for people at risk of food insecurity while contributing to zero waste. Food loss along the chain represented almost half (47.6 percent) of the country's total supply [1] which increased the impact of agricultural production over scarce natural resources. Therefore, efforts to support zero waste also contributed to the achievement of the national determined contributions.

Data Notes

Overview

[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>

Sustainable Development Goals Table: Data unavailable in yearly national surveys for the national results of the Sustainable Development Goals indicators.

Context and Operations

[1] Chronic child malnutrition decreased from 28 percent in 2008 to 13 percent in 2016,

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/es/815411500045862444/pdf/FINAL-Peru-Nutrition-Book-in-English-with-Cover-October-12.pdf>

[2] https://www.r4v.info/sites/default/files/2021-12/RMRP%25202022_Final%2520Version_WEB2_0.pdf

[3] Includes moderate (nationals - 47.5 percent; migrants and refugees - 43.8 percent) and severe (nationals - 3.5 percent; migrants and refugees - 13 percent) food insecurity.

[4] Pedro Castillo from Perú Libre sworn in as president of Peru. The inauguration coincided with the commemoration of the Bicentennial of Independence of Peru. He assumed power amidst a highly polarized nation that still struggles with the socioeconomic effects of the pandemic.

[5] Demographic and Family Health Survey (ENDES), 2020

[6] National School Feeding Centre (CENAN), 2018; National Health Institute (INS), Ministry of Public Health.

[7] National Statistics Institute. 2021. Demographic and Family Health Survey.

[8] <https://gestion.pe/peru/resumen-2021-peru-soporo-mas-de-802-sismos-este-ano-la-lista-de-los-temblores-mas-fuertes-ano-2021-covid-19-coronavirus-pandemia-igp-nndc-noticia/?ref=gesr>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Wiñantsik is funded by Antamina and coordinates activities with local authorities from five districts in Ancash. Likewise, the PROSAN project is funded by Fospibay and coordinates activities with local authorities from six districts in Sechura.

[2] Acuerdo Nacional is the 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 02

[1] The temporary intervention Zero Hunger was created to contribute to reducing food insecurity gaps in a targeted, differentiated, and gradual manner throughout 2021. It was led by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion in coordination with relevant sectors and levels of government.

[2] WFP participated in the round table Understanding fortified rice organized by the Municipality of Lima in April 2021, and in the event Fortified rice: Strategy to reduce anaemia organized by the National Health Institute to commemorate its 125th anniversary in July 2021.

[3] Considers the project start date in 2019 and its follow up during 2021.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Ollas comunes are community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of emergencies. Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, they were not officially under the regulation of any government institution. Therefore, their operation was solely funded by individual donations, mainly from community members that participate and benefit from this community initiative. The extended duration and deep socioeconomic effects of the pandemic made government authorities consider ollas comunes as a valid response to the increasing food needs (mostly among urban poor in marginalized areas of Lima and Callao).

[2] EPCI is an index that measures emergency preparedness and response capabilities on a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 represents a low level of preparation and 4 a high level of preparation.

[3] The refugee and migrants working group was established in September 2018 under the coordinated leadership of UNHCR and IOM to coordinate the regional migration crisis. Currently, it is being implemented in 17 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

[4] Please refer to strategic outcome 6 for information on WFP's logistics operation in Peru.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for refugees and migrants from Venezuela, <https://www.r4v.info/es/refugiadosymigrantes>
- [2] WFP, <https://rbp-covid-unwfp.hub.arcgis.com/pages/impact-assessments>
- [3] IOM, Socioeconomic Integration of Migrants and Refugees, https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/press_release/file/mpi-oi-integracion-socioeconomica-venezolanos_2021_final.pdf
- [4] Provider of electronic voucher solutions with a strong nationwide network of around 207,000 affiliated stores that include 120,000 stores where food vouchers can be redeemed, <https://www.sodexo.pe/nuestros-productos/tarjetas-y-vales-de-alimentos-food-pass/>
- [5] Corresponds to planned transfer amounts based on the exchange rate at the time of design. Value of actual transfers in USD dollars might differ due to variations in the exchange rate.
- [6] Ibid.
- [7] Eight out of ten calls were successfully responded. The remaining calls could not be processed due to unanswered calls, mobile phones turned off, wrong numbers or phone lines out of the area of coverage.

Strategic outcome 06

- [1] Overall WFP's logistics support operation. Covers total mt distributed under strategic outcomes 5 and 6. From a financial perspective, strategic outcome 5 covers the provision of transportation services for the distribution of 1,600 mt of humanitarian assistance nationwide and strategic outcome 6 covers the distribution of 8,524 mt. From a programmatic perspective, the overall 10,124 mt correspond to a single logistics operation described in this section.
- [2] Ibid.
- [3] Ollas comunes are community-led food canteens that temporarily arise in times of emergencies.
- [4] Bedoya-Perales, N.S.; Dal' Magro, G.P. Quantification of Food Losses and Waste in Peru: A Mass Flow Analysis along the Food Supply Chain. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 2807. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052807>

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Socioeconomic and Recovery Plan, UNCT Peru, 2021.
- [2] Demographic and Family Health Survey, National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, 2021.
- [3] Gender Gaps in Peru, National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, 2019, https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1716/Libro.pdf

Environment

- [1] Bedoya-Perales, N.S.; Dal' Magro, G.P. Quantification of Food Losses and Waste in Peru: A Mass Flow Analysis along the Food Supply Chain. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 2807. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052807>

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


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


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

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	30,472	9,229	39,701	789
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	81,192	92,084	173,276	2833
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	11.3	12.9	12.1	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number				3072
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	0.5	0.4	0.5	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number				3072

 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		43		

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\$		2646598
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	95,309	81,192	85%
	female	120,321	92,084	77%
	total	215,630	173,276	80%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,666	5,073	138%
	female	5,175	4,789	93%
	total	8,841	9,862	112%
24-59 months	male	9,272	8,902	96%
	female	12,291	8,430	69%
	total	21,563	17,332	80%
5-11 years	male	15,957	9,413	59%
	female	17,250	9,140	53%
	total	33,207	18,553	56%
12-17 years	male	6,900	8,965	130%
	female	11,213	8,209	73%
	total	18,113	17,174	95%
18-59 years	male	55,417	45,885	83%
	female	68,786	57,918	84%
	total	124,203	103,803	84%
60+ years	male	4,097	2,954	72%
	female	5,606	3,598	64%
	total	9,703	6,552	68%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	18,068	33,588	186%
Refugee	197,562	139,688	71%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	215,630	173,276	80%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	16,155,468	12,008,918	74%

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Other				
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	individual	86,301	924,260
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.				
Other				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	15	25

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Category A, B, C, D and E - Location: Peru - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	13	≥15	≥14.5	15.4	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120	1,679	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	52	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	64	
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.					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	295	1,393	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13	15	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	92	104	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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.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	Number	10	13	
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.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	17	33
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.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	4

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food security and nutrition policies - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	7	5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National Programmes - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	1	=2	≥1	4	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 indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
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									
Individual capacity strengthening activities									
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			individual	1,125	3,622		
Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided			unit	12	27		
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									
Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
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.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			Number	20	25		
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									
Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
K.1: Number of partners supported		K.1.1: Number of partners supported			partner	7	26		
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									
Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported			unit	3	7		

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.									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: Food security and nutrition policies - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities									

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Regional Government Level. - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.33	≥3.27	≥3.18	3.23	3	2.91	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.								
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	28,397	30,196			
			Male	8,603	9,505			
			Total	37,000	39,701			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	99,675	95,098			
			Male	78,955	78,178			
			Total	178,630	173,276			
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	16,155,468	12,008,918			

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						- Crisis Response		
Output Results								
Activity 05: Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain								
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual				
H: Government's humanitarian logistics chain for emergency response has been improved								
Service Delivery General								
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	1,264.48	1,600.2				

Strategic Outcome 06: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis						- Crisis Response		
Output Results								
Activity 06: Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain								
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual				
H: Government's humanitarian logistics chain for emergency response has been improved								
Service Delivery General								
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	6,735.52	8,523.8				

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								

User satisfaction rate	Overall	73	≥80	≥80	86.7	73	WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45.7	≥45.7	≥45.7	45.7			-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7.9	≥7.9	≥7.9	7.9			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	46.7	≥46.7	≥46.7	46.4			WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	76.75	≥80	≥80	76.75			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.25	≥20	≥20	23.25			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100			-

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	91.7	≥95	≥90	91.7			-

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0			-

Cover page photo © WFP/José Luis Zapata

WFP works with the public and private sector and urban and rural communities to fight anaemia and improve nutrition in Peru.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

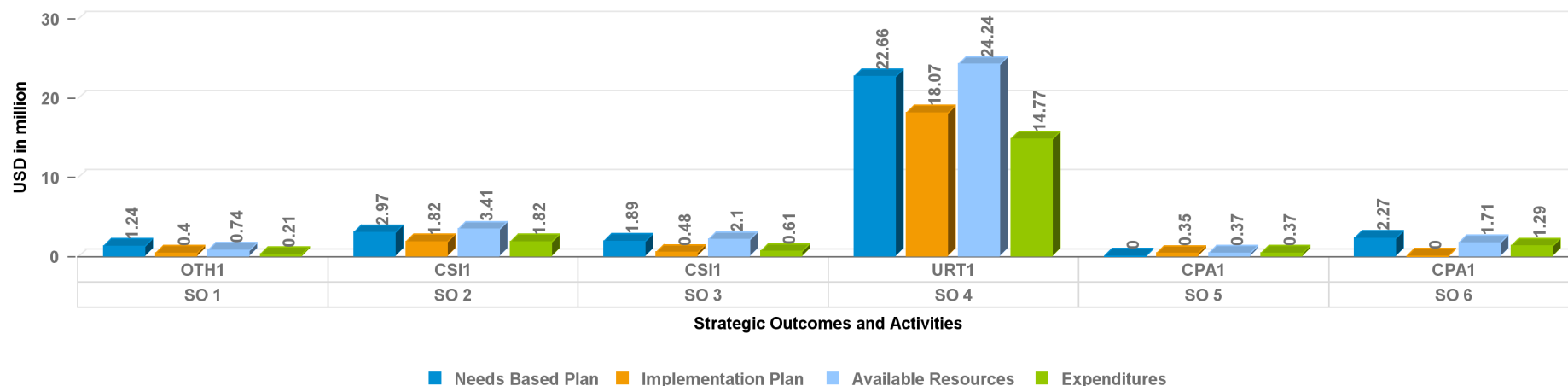
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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
SO 6	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.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	22,663,795	18,071,804	24,240,351	14,768,033
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			22,663,795	18,071,804	24,240,351	14,768,033
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.	2,974,150	1,817,777	3,412,782	1,819,832
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,974,150	1,817,777	3,412,782	1,819,832

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022	Provide capacity strengthening and technical assistance at policy and operational levels for national and subnational authorities to improve integration and efficiency of social protection and disaster risk management programmes geared towards the needs of the most vulnerable populations.	1,894,588	484,974	2,097,589	612,284
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	0	352,476	374,356	374,356
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,894,588	837,450	2,471,945	986,639

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	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	2,267,605	0	1,705,195	1,288,483
	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	1,243,824	396,807	741,415	214,484
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)			3,511,429	396,807	2,446,609	1,502,967
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,473,292	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,473,292	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			31,043,962	21,123,836	34,044,980	19,077,471
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,302,193	1,411,375	2,312,129	962,640
Total Direct Costs			33,346,155	22,535,211	36,357,109	20,040,112
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,167,500	1,464,789	1,487,980	1,487,980
Grand Total			35,513,655	24,000,000	37,845,088	21,528,091



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

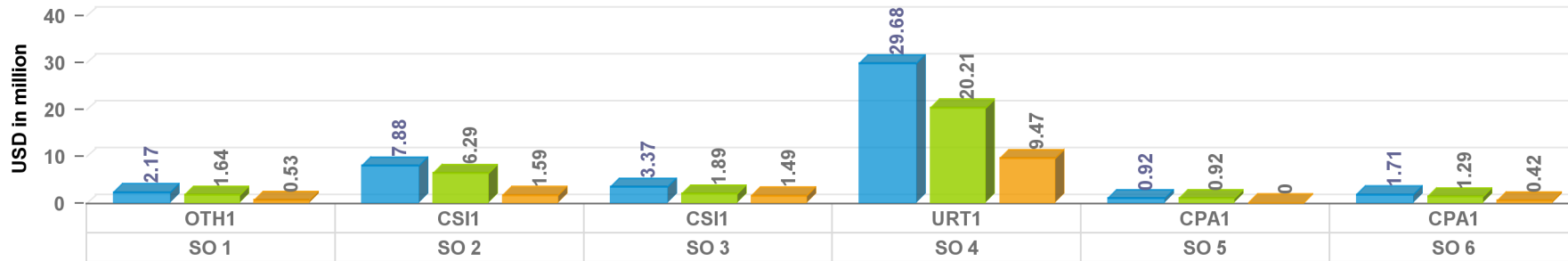
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
SO 6	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 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	33,539,300	29,341,647	338,237	29,679,885	20,207,566	9,472,318
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			33,539,300	29,341,647	338,237	29,679,885	20,207,566	9,472,318
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.	9,832,283	7,884,147	0	7,884,147	6,291,197	1,592,950
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,832,283	7,884,147	0	7,884,147	6,291,197	1,592,950

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	4,988,367	3,374,857	0	3,374,857	1,889,551	1,485,306
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	915,823	0	915,823	915,823	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,413,296	4,290,680	0	4,290,680	2,805,374	1,485,306

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	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	2,267,605	1,705,195	0	1,705,195	1,288,483	416,712
	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	4,077,966	2,165,153	0	2,165,153	1,638,223	526,930
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)			6,345,571	3,870,348	0	3,870,348	2,926,706	943,642
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,473,292	0	1,473,292	0	1,473,292
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,473,292	0	1,473,292	0	1,473,292
Total Direct Operational Cost			56,130,451	46,860,114	338,237	47,198,351	32,230,843	14,967,509
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,794,496	5,311,819	0	5,311,819	3,962,330	1,349,489
Total Direct Costs			61,924,947	52,171,933	338,237	52,510,170	36,193,173	16,316,997
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,025,122	3,142,985		3,142,985	3,142,985	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			65,950,068	55,314,918	338,237	55,653,156	39,336,158	16,316,997

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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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