



World Food
Programme

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Peru

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

During 2022, high political tensions negatively affected the socioeconomic environment and led to continuous social unrest in Peru. Although employment continued to rise, the quality of jobs and the purchasing power of wages were still far from their pre-pandemic level, contributing to widespread food insecurity among national and migrant population alike.

In this context, WFP further consolidated its role as one of Peru's most relevant cooperation actors by providing direct emergency food assistance to food-insecure populations combined with evidence-based strategic advice to enhance national policies related to food security and nutrition, emergency preparedness and response and social protection, and their implementation.

In 2022, WFP assisted 147,872 direct beneficiaries nationwide [1]. This included 137,682 migrants from Venezuela [2] supported with food assistance delivered through cash-based transfers (CBT) complemented with nutritional counselling. This included migrants already residing in the country along with in-transit-migrants assisted at border checkpoints.

Furthermore, WFP conducted a CBT pilot to support the dire needs of urban poor self-organized around community-led food canteens in Lima and Callao [3]. This included the provision of kitchen equipment and cooking utensils, nutrition education, and logistics support to link them with a food rescue operation through which they received 2,822 mt of quality fresh foods.

WFP also provided logistics support for the national humanitarian supply chain to respond to emergencies, transporting 6,492 mt of food and non-food items, 16 percent more than its target for this year. This was closely coordinated with 13 humanitarian partners, including the National Institute of Civil Defence, the Food Bank of Peru and the Lima Foundation, which works closely on social aid activities with the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima [4].

WFP's strategic advice greatly contributed to improving nutrition, social protection and risk management public policies. For instance, through specific local interventions, WFP proved that reducing anaemia is possible even in a context of economic stress. This model was shared with the Government and continuous technical assistance was given to promote national ownership and support its scale-up.

In an effort to promote the Law of Local Procurement and Family Farming [5], WFP actively advocated for the introduction of fresh foods from local farmers into school menus. As a result, WFP will support the implementation of a government-led pilot in 2023. Likewise, following the approval of the Rice Fortification Law [6], WFP worked with government partners and industry representatives to design and implement an action plan to increase the supply and demand of fortified rice.

Furthermore, as Peru is highly prone to natural hazards and disasters, WFP supported the Government in the design of an agenda to institutionalize shock response mechanisms in the national social protection system.

All these efforts were possible thanks to the committed and sustained support from government partners, United Nation agencies and the Peruvian private sector. As in the previous year, WFP fully integrated gender and age across its operations.

As 2022 marked the end of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022, the country office conducted an evaluation of its CSP that confirmed the key role WFP plays as the Government's strategic ally and partner of choice for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG); notably, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) [7].

The CSP evaluation also highlighted WFP's innovative and creative facilitation of public-private partnerships along with its agility, responsiveness, and adaptiveness to meet emerging needs and optimize opportunities. The findings and recommendations informed the design of the new CSP 2023-2026 that was approved by the Executive Board in November 2022.

147,872

Total beneficiaries in 2022



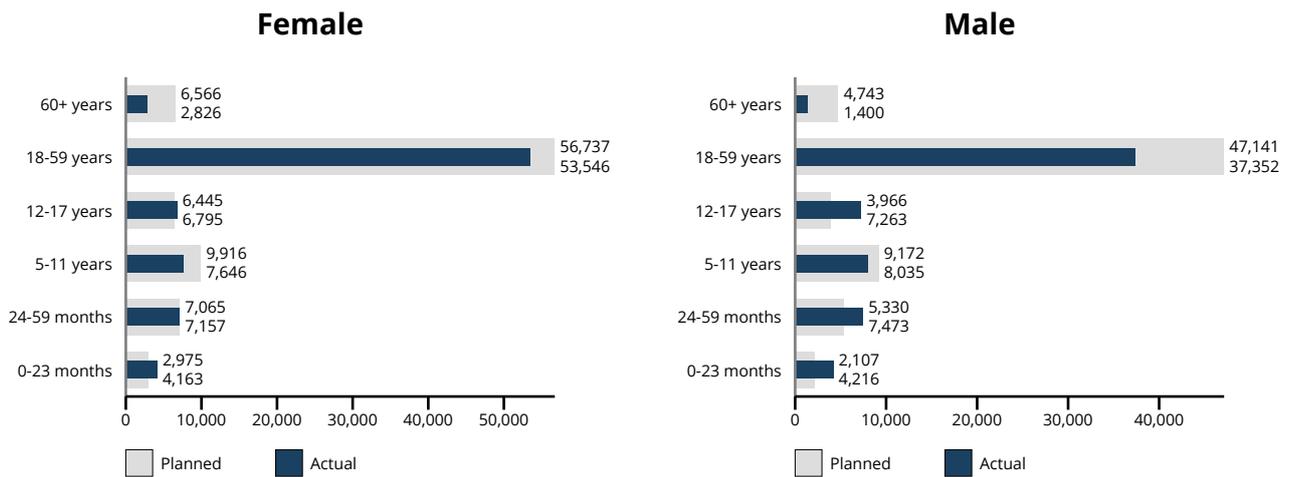
56% female



44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 8,978 (65% Female, 35% Male)

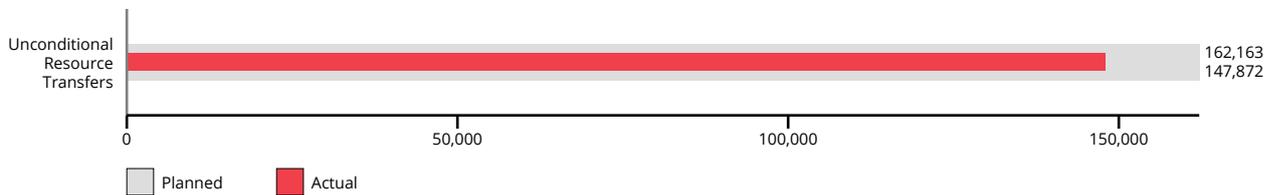
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



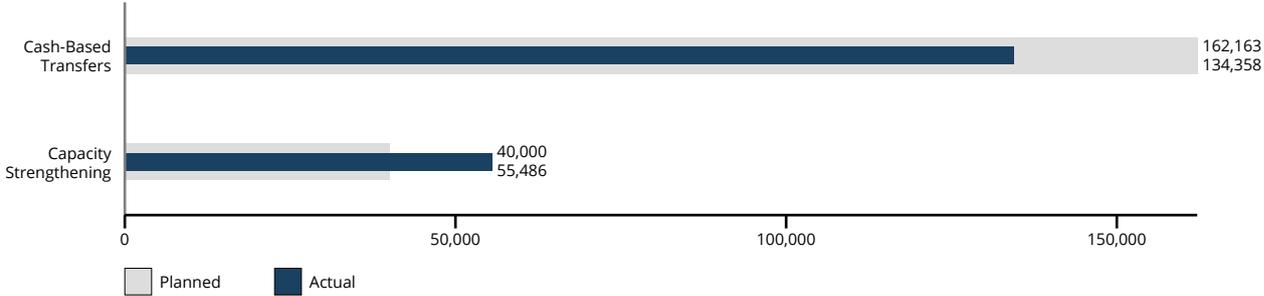
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



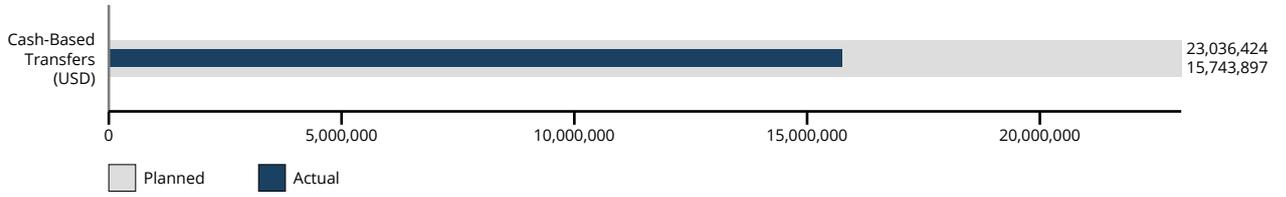
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



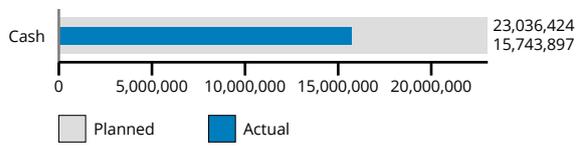
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



migrants from Venezuela that despite residing in the country had limited access to national social protection schemes [2].

Although macroeconomic indicators showed a slow recovery mainly driven by mining production and exports, the crisis unveiled a structural inequality gap that resulted in an estimated ten-year setback in terms of poverty reduction [3]. The pandemic also exposed and deepened gender inequalities and evidenced that rural women lost economic and financial autonomy [4]. This exacerbated food insecurity nationwide. According to the latest national food security assessment, 16 million Peruvians (51 percent) and 740,000 migrants and refugees residing in the country (57 percent) were food insecure [5]. Furthermore, WFP's monitoring showed that food insecurity among migrants on the move reached nearly 100 percent.

In addition, it is estimated that the cost of the double burden of malnutrition in Peru reached 4.6 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 [6]. Moreover, anaemia also remained a significant problem reaching 38 percent of children under 3 years old [7]. Meanwhile, chronic malnutrition and acute malnutrition affect 11.5 percent [6] and 0.4 percent [7] of children under 5 years old, respectively.

Overall, structural inequalities translated into a lower human development index. According to the 2021/2022 Human Development Report, Peru ranked 84 out of 191 countries in the human development index with 0.76. This represents a 0.20 decrease compared to 0.78 in 2019 [8].

In 2022, WFP worked with the Government to tackle these inequalities and improve food security and nutrition. While the Government offered economic bonuses, food assistance and emergency measures to support populations at risk and agricultural sectors, WFP provided cash-based transfers to migrants, support to community-led food canteens and supported emergency logistics operations with the nationwide distribution of food and non-food items.

In addition, WFP leveraged its studies and piloted projects to support evidence-based policy making on food security, anaemia and child malnutrition. Pilot projects or evidence-generation models that were carried out by local authorities with WFP's technical guidance and support were integrated into public services.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2022 evaluation found that WFP's multi-stakeholder approach to nutrition, food security, and disaster risk management was highly relevant to the Peruvian institutional and macroeconomic context and greatly contributed to the national priorities in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The evaluation also highlighted that the strategic partnerships with a range of private and public actors were instrumental to successfully deliver the CSP.

Risk Management

During 2022, WFP maintained its Crisis Management Committee to assess the impact of the political instability on WFP's operations. This allowed to better adapt to the high turnover of government officers while contributing to positioning the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) on the national agenda through advocacy, social mobilization, and communications. This was complemented with 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.

Furthermore, considering the key role the private sector plays in the socioeconomic development of the country, WFP reviewed the due diligence processes with its private partners to facilitate the timely renewal of cooperation agreements. In addition, WFP continued developing and enabling a private sector platform that supported nutrition and food security policies and programmes.

WFP also prepared an internal Contingency Plan, implemented operational protocols during emergencies, and trained staff to augment internal emergency response capabilities.

As WFP moves towards a new CSP that proposes a stronger focus on resilience building interventions, WFP started working on new institutional networks on climate change adaptation and support for small farmers and food systems as means of mitigating potential funding gaps in these areas.

Partnerships

In line with the Government's priorities and needs, WFP took up a strong facilitating and convening role to position the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) on the national agenda through advocacy, social mobilization, and communications. These actions also supported the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the goals).

During 2022, WFP engaged with key actors in Peru to build an integrated multi-sector alliance including government institutions, non-government organizations (NGO), private sector, civil society, academia, and United Nations agencies to foster an enabling environment for food security and nutrition.

As food security became a key component of the Government's post-pandemic recovery agenda, WFP worked closely with its government partners to promote evidence-based decision making. This resulted in an active coordination with: the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion and the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima to advance on the legal framework to regulate community-led food canteens; the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation to develop the operational tools to support the implementation of new laws on rice fortification and public purchases from smallholder farmers; the National Institute for Civil Defence to strengthen the linkage between disaster preparedness and shock-responsive social protection. These examples are amongst the most relevant milestones for 2022.

In addition, WFP facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation exchanges. For instance, in May 2022, WFP promoted an exchange with the Dominican Republic that covered shock responsive social protection and emergency preparedness and anticipatory actions. Likewise, WFP actively worked to promote family farming with financial funding from China.

The strategic support provided by traditional donors was key to sustain WFP's emergency response and resilience building initiatives. Field level activities were carried out in coordination with two international and six national NGOs [1].

In 2022 WFP continued with its leadership role in coordination mechanisms such as the Cash-based Interventions sub-working group that it co-led throughout 2022 and the Food Security sub-working group from the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants.

The private sector played a crucial role in the country's socioeconomic development and was a key partner of WFP in Peru. For instance, private sector partners supported the implementation of territorial interventions to reduce food insecurity and anaemia in the regions of Ancash and Piura. As part of these projects, WFP provided technical assistance in agroecological and climate-resilient production and strengthened the network of community agents who conducted home visits to promote healthy food and monitor the nutritional status of children. Furthermore, WFP established relationships with regional and local authorities and the community by strengthening intersectoral coordination and providing technical assistance to the regional health directorates and municipalities.

Additionally, WFP successfully developed and enabled a private sector platform of spokespersons, the Zero Hunger Advisory Committee. It is composed of 16 senior private sector executives from key industries who are personally committed to the achievement of SDG 2. The Advisory Committee fostered WFP's participation in high-level national events such as CADE Executives, Perumin 35 and Sustainable Peru. Participation in these events helped raise awareness about the importance of multisectoral work and mobilized other private sector actors to place nutrition on their agendas.

WFP contributed to joint initiatives [2] and reaffirmed its commitment to the United Nations delivering as one approach. An example of this coordination was the joint project on food procurement from family farming managed between the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and WFP. Additionally, a new multiagency proposal to increase resilience to multiple risks of urban and peri-urban communities in the regions of Amazonas and San Martin was approved. It involves the United Nations Development Programme, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

In 2022, the country successfully engaged with WFP's Innovation Accelerator [3] to develop two initiatives. The first one corresponds to SheCan, a blended finance pilot project that seeks to increase women's access to financial institutions. In June 2022, Peru became the third country in the world, and the first in Latin America, to implement this initiative through an agreement with the association *Los Andes de Cajamarca*. The second initiative brought together a digital platform called Nilus and WFP to develop a transparent Zero Waste network that directly links consumers and producers and leverages the power of food rescue and community group buying.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's operations during 2022 relied on traditional and private sector partners' support. Eighty-five percent of resources mobilized were earmarked to crisis response, while 15 percent were assigned to root causes and resilience. As in previous years, WFP played a significant role in providing specialized technical assistance, which was also successfully embedded into its crisis response and root causes outcomes.

In March 2022, WFP reviewed its budget to include in-transit migrants as part of its cash-based transfer operation. Financial requirements for 2022 were covered at 88 percent while the overall requirements of the Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022 were covered at 64 percent.

Strategic outcome 1 was funded at 50 percent of its requirements through flexible funding from the Government of Peru. This allowed WFP to continue with institutional communication activities such as strengthening the partnerships strategy and providing cross-cutting support for the different operations and projects.

Even though the efforts to accomplish 100 percent of the expenditure rate, emergencies and political context limited the execution of all activities planned by this SO. The expenditure rate compared with the implementation plan was 65 percent.

Strategic outcome 2 was mostly funded through multiyear funds from the private sector focused on reducing anaemia in the regions of Piura and Ancash, PROSAN and Wiñantsik projects, respectively. Likewise, the nutrition unit had an important participation in the cash-based operations, providing nutritional support.

Strategic outcome 3 provided technical assistance to improve national capacities for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response of national institutions. Direct interventions included support to community-led food canteens as means of mitigating the widespread food insecurity that mainly affected impoverished urban slums in Lima and Callao. This strategic outcome was funded through multiyear contributions that will be fully executed until 2023.

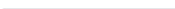
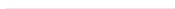
Under strategic outcome 4, WFP continued providing cash-based assistance to food insecure populations, mainly established and in-transit migrants. This operation was funded at 84 percent of its requirements, mainly through USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance funds. This included a new contribution that was confirmed by mid-2022 and that will allow to continue the operation in early 2023.

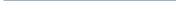
Strategic outcome 6 was fully funded. Activities mainly focused on providing transportation services to food rescue operations in close coordination with humanitarian partners.

Without critical shortfalls, WFP managed to strategically use flexible contributions. Part of the funding received during 2022 would be included in the migration process towards the new Country Strategic Plan 2023-2026.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 30,879,054	 16,594,373	 25,844,765	 19,359,305
SO04: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises	 30,879,054	 16,594,373	 25,844,765	 19,359,305
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.	 30,879,054	 16,594,373	 25,844,765	 19,359,305
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 2,364,166	 1,660,879	 2,243,272	 1,830,446
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SO02: Vulnerable groups most at risk for prevalent forms of malnutrition in Peru (stunting, anaemia, overweight/obesity) have improved nutritional status by 2022	 2,364,166	 1,660,879	 2,243,272	 1,830,446
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.	 2,364,166	 1,660,879	 2,243,272	 1,830,446

SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 1,340,434	 1,014,241	 2,745,195	 1,492,273
SO03: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to manage food security, disaster preparedness and social protection policies and programmes by 2022	 1,340,434	 1,014,241	 2,745,195	 1,492,273
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.	 1,340,434	 1,014,241	 2,566,087	 1,492,273
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 179,108	 0
SO05: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	 0	 0	 0	 0
Activity 05: Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 3,086,605	 1,639,949	 1,863,876	 1,603,632
SO01: The government, private sector, academia and civil society in Peru are mobilized to jointly contribute to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030	 1,071,699	 408,379	 526,930	 266,963

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	 1,071,699	 408,379	 526,930	 266,963
SO06: The Government, humanitarian and development actors are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services and expertise throughout crisis	 2,014,906	 1,231,569	 1,336,946	 1,336,668
Activity 06: Facilitate the provision of life-saving interventions through direct support for the government's humanitarian supply chain	 2,014,906	 1,231,569	 1,336,946	 1,336,668
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 168,476	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 37,670,261	 20,909,443	 32,697,109	 24,285,657
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,902,660	 1,344,078	 2,813,360	 2,192,578
Total Direct Costs	 39,572,922	 22,253,521	 35,510,470	 26,478,236
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,572,239	 1,446,478	 1,275,350	 1,275,350
Grand Total	 42,145,162	 23,700,000	 36,954,297	 27,753,587

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



6,982,350 indirect beneficiaries exposed to **Social Behavior Change Communication** approaches using media (national TV programme) and social media.



24 24 partners working together for **Zero Hunger** in Peru



16 recipes from **WFP's book Zero Hunger** shared on national television as part of **El Secretito Nutritivo** campaign

WFP advocates for Zero Hunger with the Government, private sector, academia and civil society to jointly contribute to eradicating hunger and malnutrition by 2030. WFP implemented a successful approach to public-private partnerships, setting up and leading the Zero Hunger Advisory Committee, a private sector advisory committee composed by 16 top executives that act as spokespersons for the Zero Hunger agenda.

During 2022, this strategic outcome underwent a decentralized evaluation. Results showed that WFP played a pivotal role in raising the profile of the Zero Hunger national agenda and creating a conducive environment for the path to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) with the support of strategic partnerships.

Keeping nutrition and food security on the public agenda was the result of the participation in forums, webinars and events, and advocacy actions with several ministries, regional governments, the Congress and civil society. For instance, WFP presented the "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition" and participated in several high-profile international, national, and local events throughout the year that further positioned nutrition and food security in the public debate. For example, the Congressional 'Zero Hunger Multi-party Table'; the Zero Hunger forum of 'Peru Sostenible', a leading forum for social and economic issues in the country; CADE Ejecutivos, Peru's major annual private sector conference; and Perumin 35, Peru's largest and one of the world's largest mining conferences. In these events, WFP shared experiences and raised awareness about the importance of multisectoral work, focusing on solutions to the growing food insecurity and hunger in the country.

Participation in the previous events was correlated with a high level of presence in the national and local media, with around 520 press appearances, 250 twitter publications and more than 230,000 social media interactions.

WFP implemented tailor-made communication strategies in each project to improve visibility and better communicate the results and impacts achieved. This strategy was managed by the communications area in close coordination with programme units.

As a result, there was a significant increase in the number of people exposed to social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches using media, reaching 6.6 million people (Tier 2 beneficiaries). The increase was linked to *El Secretito Nutritivo*, a two-month campaign with Latina where 16 recipes from the WFP's book Zero Hunger [1] were disseminated that reached more than 5.5 million people. On the other hand, the SBCC strategy for the PROSAN, Wiñantsik, cash-based transfers and community-led food canteens operations allowed to reach 27,300 people (Tier 2).

WFP has demonstrated that the execution of projects generates evidence that allows WFP to validate models, demonstrate their scalability to other regions and contribute to improving public policy.

Gender was fully integrated into this strategic outcome as evidenced by a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Partnership and communication activities included a thorough analysis, using neutral and inclusive language and developing materials to promote positive changes tailored to the specific audiences.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to the government, civil society, private sector and academia to build an alliance to achieve SDG2, establishing targets, allocating resources and commitments towards Zero Hunger goals.	3

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



3.5 million people benefiting indirectly from the implementation of the Law proposing the enrichment of rice in Peru, through social programmes.



Enhanced nutritional preventive visits to **480,000 children** under 1 year old: 207,389 (4-5 months) and **272,611** (6-11 months) with anaemia.



Nutritional national policy **avoided 68,919 children** between 6-35 months with an anaemia diagnosis, according to National Public Surveys.



4.1 million children at pre-school and primary reached because of the enhance in design and implementation of the **National School Feeding Programme**.

Strategic outcome 2 focused on supporting the improvement of national nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and policies. Through this strategic outcome, WFP supported the Government with research, evidence generation and assessments to implement innovative and inclusive nutrition intervention models and scale-up field interventions to contribute to public policy.

The main partners that contributed to these achievements were the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI, for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Education along with regional and local governments, cooperating partners and the private sector.

During 2022, WFP assisted the Government in promoting three public policies related to i) rice fortification; ii) reduction of anaemia and child malnutrition, including acute malnutrition [1]; and iii) public procurement from family farming to improve access to healthy food. Furthermore, WFP provided technical cooperation to continue improving the design of nutrition and school feeding programs.

This strategic outcome was funded at 85 percent of its requirements, mostly through private sector contributions complemented with Government resources and funding from China through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).

Through private sector funding, WFP implemented the PROSAN and Wiñantsik projects designed to fight anaemia and chronic malnutrition among children under five. During 2022, WFP trained 320 community agents who reached approximately 9,250 boys and girls and 613 pregnant women with home visits and follow-up activities. Likewise, WFP supported the installation of 733 agricultural facilities to facilitate access to food, improve water-usage and create biogas and natural fertilizers. A key highlight includes the collection and processing centres for *sangrecita*, a high-iron food made of animal blood.

Regarding school feeding, WFP prepared a policy note on health, nutrition and school feeding interventions. WFP also worked alongside the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of MIDIS to conduct an evaluation of the National School Feeding Programme. The evaluation focused on different dimensions of the programme using a processes evaluation approach proposed by the Government. The evaluation recommended the continuity of the programme making some adjustments in the design, including the double burden of malnutrition and its effects on childhood development [2] benefitting 4.1 million school children (tier 3 beneficiaries).

In 2022 WFP participated in 7 coordination mechanisms, one of the most important being the Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty [3]. As a result, WFP positioned zero hunger, nutrition and food security policies in the agenda and provided recommendations to the Government on how to improve national strategies and actions. Moreover, along with UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP participated in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, a country-driven initiative led by 65 countries worldwide.

Furthermore, WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean presented the study on the cost of the double burden of malnutrition [4] carried out in 2021 and opened the debate regarding this approach in different levels and forums.

In 2022, WFP published a case study and lessons learned from its longstanding commitment to scaling up rice fortification [5]. The document compiles the Peruvian experience that led to the approval of the Rice Fortification Law in 2021 as means of contributing to the global evidence base on food fortification as a strategy to combat micronutrient malnutrition. Furthermore, WFP assisted the Government in the process of pre-publishing the regulations of the Rice Fortification Law that enabled setting the standards for public procurement. Also, WFP supported the National Centre for Food and Nutrition update the fortified rice monitoring manual to contribute to the quality and safety of fortified rice, benefiting millions of consumers [6].

Additionally, WFP worked to support an adequate supply and demand of fortified rice. From the supply side, WFP supported the improvement of millers' capacities to produce fortified rice and kernel. Currently three companies are producing it. From the demand side, WFP worked to generate demand in the population through a nutrition strategy designed for retailers. The strategy included: i) training of 26 trainers from Lima, San Martín and Lambayeque, who reached 117 retail business and local market merchants to promote the commercialization of fortified rice; and training of 32 people in rice fortification, four times more than the established goal. Furthermore, the regions of San Martín and Lambayeque issued ordinances giving priority to this strategy as part of the fight against anaemia and disseminated this experience to the regional governments of La Libertad and Amazonas. At the national level, approximately 3.5 million boys, girls, students and other people in vulnerable conditions who participated in social programmes (Tier 3 beneficiaries) received fortified rice in 2022.

WFP also assisted MIDAGRI to implement the Law on Public Procurement for Family Farming [7] with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development as allies. WFP provided technical assistance to conduct an institutional capacity mapping for implementing this law and to design the training for officials and producers.

In 2022, 39 associations, cooperatives and single producers obtained the MIDAGRI family farming brand certification, and 5 municipalities started using *Compragros*, a mechanism established for public purchases. In addition, 2 Municipalities made public procurements: one for *Vaso de Leche* program and another to complement the school feeding program baskets with fresh vegetables. Activities also included workshops and webinars to exchange experiences with Chinese experts in food safety for fresh food, thanks to the SSTC with the Ministry of Agriculture of China.

Moreover, as part of the SSTC with China and in coordination with WFP's Centre of Excellence in Beijing, WFP organized a workshop in Lima and Ayacucho on food quality and safety for family farming. The event sought to facilitate a dialogue between an expert from the University of Nanjing and more than 90 participants, including public officers from key government partner institutions, fellow United Nations agencies, as well as local governments and smallholder producers from Ayacucho.

Through this strategic outcome, WFP also complemented the crisis response operations under strategic outcome 4 with a nutrition component to improve family nutrition knowledge, leading to the purchase of healthier food in community-led food canteens and cash-based interventions.

Working closely with the Government has shown that the sustainability of the interventions requires a careful and thorough consideration of the specific needs of the country and the type of support required by the Government. All interventions required a situational analysis that was permanently updated along with an intense work on knowledge transfer at all levels, technical officials, high-level officials and politicians as means of allowing programme continuity even in a context of high political instability.

Finally, related to gender, all training activities carried out with direct beneficiaries. had disaggregated data by sex and age. WFP developed the gender analysis of women and men who participate in the intervention with community-led food canteens to identify role gaps in the management and operation as well as in the nutrition practices at home, receiving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

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



472,000 people benefiting from government assistance through the Food Complementation and **community-led food canteens**



500 community-led food canteens trained in administrative management and the promotion of good practices on food preparation and on hygiene



Technical support to **20 partners** to develop tools to enhance national food security and nutrition systems in case of emergencies.

Through this strategic outcome, WFP reinforced the technical assistance provided to the Government on shock-responsive social protection and emergency preparedness to improve the functionality and operability of the risk management and the social protection systems; reinforce the humanitarian supply chain in emergencies and strengthen the implementation of shock-responsive social protection.

In addition to providing support to the National Institute of Civil Defence and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, WFP facilitated coordination with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Irrigation.

In 2022, this strategic outcome was fully funded including multiyear contributions that will allow WFP to continue its work during early 2023. However, the high political, social and institutional instability limited advancing with the improvement of emergency preparedness capabilities measured through the Emergency Preparedness Index (EPCI).

Overall, emergency preparedness capabilities were oriented to improve the articulation and coordination mechanisms of shock-responsive social protection. This involved high level advocacy and sustained technical support around eight norms that officially allowed social programs to take action in case of emergencies and three norms that regulated the work of MIDIS in community-led food canteens. These norms were officially approved by the Government after a thorough technical assessment and review.

Additionally, WFP focused on joint actions to assist community-led food canteens in Lima and Callao. This included the provision of kitchen kits for 792 community-led food canteens; training for 500 leaders, mostly women, in administrative management; and the promotion of good food preparation and hygiene practices.

Considering that food rescue operations can play a pivotal role to facilitate food access for people at risk of food insecurity while also contributing to zero waste, WFP provided technical assistance to link food rescue operations in the regions of Lima, Piura, La Libertad and Ica with community-led food canteens. As a result, 2,624 mt of rescued food were delivered to 118,000 households from community-led food canteens, benefiting approximately 472,000 people (Tier 2) through WFP's logistics services embedded in strategic outcome 6.

Direct support at community level was complemented with specialized technical assistance to strengthen the regulatory and operational framework of community-led food canteens to recognize them as a valid social protection mechanism. This work involved the Food Supplement Program and MIDIS that joined efforts to design regulatory instruments for the flow of budgets, operation of community-led food canteens, modalities of food assistance and spaces for intersectoral articulation within the national social protection framework.

As part of the definition of the potential modalities to assist community-led food canteens, WFP conducted a market functionality index assessment in coordination with MIDIS. This tool allowed to identify where market conditions were favourable to implement cash-based transfer mechanisms, thus informing the design of the CBT pilot that was implemented through strategic outcome 4.

Overall, WFP's timely technical assistance to MIDIS was critical to consolidate the organization of community-led food canteens and support their integration into the national social protection system. As part of this strengthened partnership, WFP and MIDIS co-organized the Week of Social Inclusion in November 2022. This space offered an opportunity to build partnerships and generate spaces for learning and sharing about shock-responsive social protection.

WFP also elaborated communication strategies on shock-responsive social protection and on the need to include migrants and refugees in the social protection system, promoting the exercise of volunteerism among young university students who, guided by the United Nations Volunteers programme, executed information campaigns on access to

social protection for migrants and refugees, reaching 30,890 people (Tier 3).

Furthermore, in coordination with MIDIS, the National Superintendence of Migrations and regional and local governments, WFP trained 1,144 officers in disaster risk management and social protection through virtual and in-person workshops.

During 2022, WFP also reactivated its South-South and Triangular Cooperation on emergency preparedness and shock-responsive social protection between Peru and the Dominican Republic. In May 2022, WFP joined the official Peruvian delegation that participated an exchange of experiences on shock responsive social protection and emergency preparedness and anticipatory action organized in the Dominican Republic.

WFP also implemented SheCan, a digital blended financing platform that supports existing financial inclusion and gender transformative programmes. This initiative, supported by WFP’s Innovation Accelerator, supported 156 smallholders from Cajamarca (79 percent women) strengthen their businesses. In addition, through a tailored capacity-strengthening package covering gender, human rights, food systems, climate change, financial education and a business plan, participants increased their resilience to the effects of climate change.

Gender and age were fully integrated since the design of the operational plans of each intervention as evidenced by a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. For instance, the gender analysis on women’s participation in community-led food canteens made it possible to adapt the intervention to the specific needs of these grassroots organizations, mostly led by women.

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

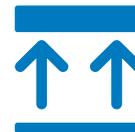
Strategic outcome 04: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Peru are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements when crisis arises



134,358 beneficiaries, mainly migrants and refugees, received cash-based transfers.



124,174 of those were **established** migrants and **10,184** were **in-transit**.



Cash-based transfer operations expanded to **9 regions**, including **3 border areas** to provide assistance to in-transit migrants

Strategic outcome 4 allowed migrants, refugees and Peruvians affected by the compounding socioeconomic effects of the global food crisis and the slow post-pandemic recovery meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Overall, this strategic outcome was funded at 84 percent of its requirements. This included multiyear contributions that will be fully implemented in 2023.

As food prices increased in 2022, the resource gap for refugees and migrants to meet their basic food needs was thus extended. During 2022, WFP conducted the fourth and fifth round of remote assessments to monitor the food security and nutritional needs of migrants from Venezuela in Peru. The latest exercise (August 2022) showed that 57 percent suffered from moderate and severe food insecurity. Findings suggested that food-related coping strategies were still common among almost two out of three respondents [1].

In this adverse scenario, WFP's emergency food and nutritional assistance proved successful in helping beneficiaries maintain a diverse diet without having to resort to negative strategies more often [2]. While WFP's historic assistance to migrants from Venezuela in Peru focused on households established in Peru for a few years; in 2022, WFP adapted its assistance model to include migrants who were in transit through Peru in search of a better labour and economic situation.

In 2022, the CBT model for migrants residing in the country and host communities included three-monthly transfers adjusted to family size. The transfer amount considered the results from a minimum expenditure basket analysis conducted by the Cash-based Intervention sub-working group from the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V) and a rapid internal income and expenditure gap analysis. Furthermore, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance partners maintained several technical discussions and agreed to harmonize the transfer amount.

Considering the persistent high inflation, the Consumer Price Index was constantly monitored to inform programmatic adjustments. The latest increase of the transfer value took place in November 2022.

WFP's food assistance to migrants included a nutrition component to promote the better use of transfers by providing access to relevant and timely information on healthy diets, good nutrition practices, and health services for mothers and children. Eighty-nine percent of households (35,680) receiving cash-based transfers were reached with nutrition teleguidance; 1,604 boys and girls under five received face-to-face monitoring and 520 families participated in educational sessions. Altogether, these actions showed improvements in family nutrition knowledge and practices and in decisions to purchase healthier food. WFP also strengthened the capacities of 53 health service professionals and cooperating partners to contribute to including migrant households in the public health system.

In February 2022, borders between Ecuador and Peru opened and the migration flow of in-transit migrants on their southward route to Chile increased. Hence, WFP set up an emergency response at the border between Peru and Chile to directly assist migrants through prepaid cards to be used in selected shops and restaurants. This assistance was only redeemable in the Peruvian territory to minimize the potential security risk of being robbed and to prevent using cash to pay human traffickers that might try to take advantage of beneficiaries' willingness to reach their final destination in Chile.

WFP is one of few actors in the region to provide emergency assistance through prepaid cards to in-transit migrants. Although several risks are present in such a model, WFP managed to mitigate and reduce those through local consultations, a reactive course-correct approach and a good working relationship with its cooperating partners in each border area. Each border area comes with its specificities and WFP and its partners have been able to develop various context-adapted assistance models.

WFP worked through four cooperating partners throughout 2022 [3]. WFP emphasized maintaining collaboration with WFPs historic partners to promote a more fine-tuned cooperation model in which partners increase their knowledge of WFP’s strategy and implementation requirements, while WFP invested on continuous capacity strengthening of those partners.

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 beneficiaries. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) showed a high level of satisfaction with the messages shared, the language used and the communication materials distributed (96 percent, 97 percent and 98 percent, respectively). Having a detailed guide for using the communication material and training cooperating partners on its use was fundamental for obtaining this high acceptance rate.

WFP also continued applying 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 *INFOchatea* to facilitate access to frequently asked questions about CBT.

Beyond its response to migrants from Venezuela, in 2022 WFP conducted a CBT pilot project to provide food assistance to community-led food canteens in Lima and Callao. As food insecurity rapidly increased among urban settlers located in precarious overpopulated urban slums, WFP facilitated the dialogue between government and non-government partners to join efforts to reengineer the social protection system that had thus far mainly focused on rural areas. As a result, in direct coordination with the Municipality of Lima and the Community Food Canteens Network, WFP distributed electronic cards to 792 community-led food canteens. Additionally, 2,753 leaders were trained in nutrition and management.

Overall, 134,358 people received food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) in 2022. This included the emergency response for migrants from Venezuela and direct assistance to community-led food canteens.

Operational improvements were integrated to mainstream gender and age into the operations, receiving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Beneficiary targeting and identification prioritized households with pregnant and lactating women and girls as well as households with children aged 0-59 months. CFM 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

During 2022, this strategic outcome was not activated as it was replaced by strategic outcome 6. This adjustment was made to align the strategic outcome to the global strategic result 8: *The exchange of knowledge, experience and technology strengthens the support of the global association for the efforts of the countries to achieve the SDGs*. Outcome and outputs indicators are reported under strategic outcome 6 as activities were carried out under that new strategic outcome.

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



9,314 mt of food and non-food items distributed nationwide in coordination with INDECI and other humanitarian partners



1,865,688 people indirectly reached with humanitarian assistance distributed nationwide through logistics **support**

As the economy slowly reopened after two years of the pandemic, logistics support continued being critical to help bridge the economic gap that limited households' access to food and other essential items. Furthermore, building from the successful food rescue operation initiated in 2021, WFP supported its expansion and consolidation, directly benefiting community-led food canteens in Lima and Callao.

This strategic outcome was funded at 66 percent of its requirements and the high demand of this free-to-user humanitarian transportation service determined that all available resources were fully implemented.

Overall, the logistics operation was successful in providing timely support to governmental and non-governmental humanitarian partners as indicated by the end user satisfaction rate of 81 percent. Partners included 13 humanitarian organizations, including the National Institute for Civil Defence, United Nations agencies and a network of humanitarian actors such as Food Bank of Peru (BdA, for its Spanish acronym), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, *Ayuda en Acción*, *CARITAS*, *Fundación Lima*, *TECHO*, among others.

In 2022, 9,314 mt of food and non-food items were transported nationwide thanks to WFP's logistics services, benefiting approximately 1,865,688 people living in vulnerable conditions (Tier 2 beneficiaries). This included 6,492 mt for general emergency response and 2,822 mt of rescued food products for the community-led food canteens.

Thanks to the food rescue operation coordinated in alliance with BdA, a continuous supply of fresh and nutritious products was made available to selected community-led food canteens in highly vulnerable districts like San Juan de Lurigancho or Villa María del Triunfo in Lima. The volume of food rescued and delivered in 2022 was equivalent to an annual provision of 20.8 kg of fresh food per household.

Altogether, the food rescue model demonstrated that it is possible to alleviate hunger among the most impoverished urban dwellers and, at the same time, contribute to zero waste. Hence, in 2022, WFP worked to consolidate the model in Lima while also defining the roadmap to support the expansion of this successful intervention to Piura, La Libertad and Ica. These regions were proposed as they combine two key characteristics: host a great number of food insecure people and provide the operational conditions to replicate the model. This potential expansion will allow to position this mechanism as a valid and feasible alternative to support emergency response when needed.

As in previous years, land transportation was the preferred transport modality in 2022. WFP had a roster of suppliers that specialized in humanitarian logistics services and established agreements with the main logistics companies in the country. Despite the global increase in the price of oil that directly affected the price of local transportation, WFP exceeded its volume of cargo transported. Transportation rates contractually agreed in June 2021 and confirmed for 2022 made this possible. In addition, most transportation services covered the Lima area which corresponded to the lowest rate.

In 2022, WFP organized a Logistics Service Contracting Training for 20 humanitarian entities from the National Humanitarian Network working in food rescue with WFP. This space allowed to reactivate the Logistic Group and improved participant's logistics capacities in emergencies. Participant institutions included the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima, Lima Foundation, BdA, among others.

Overall, WFP demonstrated that logistics operations have a great impact on the fight against hunger in Peru and consolidated its leading role in humanitarian logistics nationwide.

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	0

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Based on the Gender Inequality Index (2021), inequalities between men and women persist in Peru, which includes reproductive health, empowerment, and participation in the labour market [1]. Even worse, gender inequality is marked by severe gender-based violence. Data from 2021 shows that at national level 54.9 percent of women between 15 and 49 years suffered some type of violence at some point in their lives by their husbands or partners. Femicides have increased in absolute and relative terms, from 84 in 2015 (Femicide rate per 100,000 women of 0.5) to 141 in 2021 (rate of 0.8) [2].

In addition, women dedicate more hours than men to unpaid domestic work, 82 percent of households spending twice as many hours per week (23.3 hours for women versus 12.3 hours for men) [3].

During 2022, WFP ensured that both programmatic and communications units had a gender focal point to allow a better organization to prepare action plans, conduct gender mainstreaming, include the rights and gender component in the capacity building programme for projects key community leaders and local organizations and, disseminate gender equality messages through different communication channels. As a result, WFP's Gender and Age Marker has an overall score of 4 across all the strategic outcomes.

Moreover, WFP trained cooperating partners on the use of gender analysis tools with emphasis on the intersectional approach and the masculinities strategy. Likewise, WFP trained its staff and local women on human rights and gender equality, achieving a 100 percent of satisfaction level.

WFP also implemented a market-driven rural financial inclusion pilot named SheCan. In this program, WFP developed and implemented a training plan enabling rural women to strengthen their economic activities. These women became more resilient to climate and economic shocks, reduced their financial risk, and secured human rights and gender equality, to better position themselves in the formal financial market.

Field visits were conducted to community-led food canteens led by women, to carry out training on human rights, prevention of gender-based violence, the role of women as key players in the household and community economy, and financial education.

Overall, WFP made significant progress in integrating gender into its activities in 2022. WFP, in coordination with the non-government organization PRISMA carried out a gender study of 400 community-led food canteens in Lima. The study reaffirmed the importance of training and providing technical assistance to women to streamline gender equality and women's empowerment.

WFP will continue its efforts to strengthen its gender-transformative and gender-sensitive approach, increase women's inclusion in decision-making entities and households and use gender analysis in designing, monitoring and evaluating of programmes.

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

In February 2022, the Peruvian Government reopened land borders. Nevertheless, refugees and migrants continued entering the country irregularly, mainly unable to meet prevailing visa requirements and without identification documents. Despite ongoing efforts undertaken by authorities to provide regularization opportunities, approximately 60 percent of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in Peru do not have a valid regular stay permit.

This undermines their access to rights and essential services and impedes meaningful socio-economic integration and access to income-generating livelihoods opportunities in their host communities. Compounded by the above, refugees and migrants' reports facing considerable challenges to access reliable information on available services and administrative procedures related to documentation, health, education, and employment, in addition to access to justice and national social protection systems.

The latter particularly affects refugees and migrants in-transit and those recently arriving in the country, especially vulnerable refugees, and migrants. Amidst these challenging conditions, refugees and migrants face an ever-challenging environment in Peru, marked by discrimination and xenophobia, stereotyping, populist discourses and legislative proposals that seek to restrict the human rights of refugees and migrants and undermine their integration.

The overarching strategy for refugees and migrants residing in Peru and for new arrivals focuses on improving their access to national protection systems, social protection schemes and essential services. It encompasses a comprehensive response to identified needs including refugees' and migrant's ability to exercise human rights, including the right to work [1].

As a consequence, the largest cash-based transfer operation (CBT) that WFP had during 2022 was the assistance to migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. The country office integrated protection components to mitigate protection risks and ensure accountability to the affected populations. For instance, WFP's cooperating partners prepared the risk analysis and mitigation plan. This analysis is reviewed and adjusted periodically, according to the calls received through the CFM, participant surveys, and regional or local news involving mainly Venezuelan refugees and migrants. WFP built and strengthened capacities of the cooperating partners through periodic work meetings, and field visits to strengthen knowledge of protection, anti-fraud and corruption, and protection against exploitation and sexual abuse, following WFP policies. In addition, WFP held coordination meetings and follow-up on the resolution of cases with cooperating partners and financial providers.

It is important to mention that the Community Feedback mechanism (CFM) grew sustainably: 83 percent of calls answered and 72 percent more records compared to last year's operation. Attention to WhatsApp increased fivefold (1,764) due to the automation of the application with clear and specific answers.

In September 2022, the helpline was changed to a platform (Wildix) that allowed identification of missed calls, automatically sending to participating people a text message with the link of the *INFOchatea* bot.

Regarding the resolution of cases handled by the CFM, 100 percent was reached. This was thanks to permanent coordination among WFP's operations, communications, and IT teams, as well as with cooperating partners and financial providers. As a result of such coordination, WFP improved flows and actions of the CBT operation.

Surveys carried out monthly to people participating in the CBT operation showed a percentage of satisfaction above 90 percent of the attention provided in the helpline. A challenge that would need to be better managed is the dissemination and awareness of the helpline number. There is an opportunity for improvement as 50 percent of the participating population still needs to know better about the helpline and its services.

A key achievement on protection and accountability to affected populations in 2022 was the United Nations inter-agency agreement with UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration, aimed at developing an interagency helpline, which has been operating as a pilot, with very good results. This example of interagency agreement demonstrated better efficiency in operations and better data protection. Every day, the agencies received a report of the cases to attend, most of them from Venezuelan families that arrived at Peru.

Environment

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

Peru is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world with 67 percent of all disasters in the country related to climate change [1]. In addition, more than half its population lives in areas that are highly vulnerable to natural hazards, climate change and environmental degradation.

Embracing a system approach to climate and environmental vulnerability, WFP contributed to strengthening risk prevention mechanisms and farmer's adaptive capacity and resilience to the effects of climate change. WFP included the promotion of climate smart solutions into its Wiñantsik, PROSAN and SheCan projects in the Ancash, Piura and Cajamarca regions. This included installing productive modules and biodigesters and promoting innovative technologies for sustainable water management.

Additionally, as part of its disaster risk reduction activities, WFP promoted food rescue operations to facilitate food access for people at risk of food insecurity while contributing to zero waste.

To secure that WFP activities do not pose a risk of causing unintended harm to the environment or people, all field level agreements signed in 2022 were screened considering WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. Furthermore, cooperating partners were trained on this tool. As a result, one partner presented its social risk management plan.

Furthermore, WFP created an action plan to improve the sustainability of its in-house operations and mapped the full traceability of in-house solid waste. WFP also reported on all the applicable indicators on both the Fleet Management System and Archibus to allow WFP to calculate its global environmental footprint.

Feeding the future of Peru



Feeding the future of Peru!

WFP has successfully built 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 the province of Sechura in the Piura region [1]. In this way, WFP boosts the impact of private social investments and promotes an integrated public-private approach to reduce food insecurity, malnutrition and anaemia.

WFP's projects PROSAN and Wiñantsik ended in 2022. As part of the closure activities, local fairs were organized to show the results to local authorities and the communities, having spaces to tell beneficiary stories and exchange lessons.

Wiñantsik supported the decrease by 11.5 percentage points (from 48.2 percent to 36.7 percent) of anaemia among children under three years old and a 20.8 percentage points decrease of stunting (from 28.3 percent to 20.8 percent). WFP provided accompaniment on health and nutrition topics to 2,700 children under five years old and 300 pregnant women.

Between 2019 and 2022, PROSAN project managed to reduce anaemia by 8.4 percentage points (from 28.5 percent to 20.1 percent) and stunting by 6.1 percentage points (from 22.4 percent to 1.3 percent). WFP trained 234 health professionals and statisticians in the use of digital tools, provided accompaniment on health and nutrition topics to 6,406 children, assisted 6 committees to implement joint plans articulated with authorities and institutions for early childhood development, and improved income and nutrition of 1,969 families through 515 productive modules.

Story from our beneficiary

"Johnnier was born at seven months. His first medical control was when he was six years old, his hemoglobin dosage reported 10.5 [2]. PROSAN project said that blood food "*sangrecita*" was the best thing for my baby. It helped me a lot because I didn't know that it was important for my children to be well nourished, to have good levels of hemoglobin and not have anaemia. To be intelligent children, they must be well nourished." Said Yhovany Chunga, PROSAN Project beneficiary.

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Total number of unique beneficiaries includes 134,358 people assisted through cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening transfers and 13,514 people assisted only through capacity strengthening transfers.
- [2] The Venezuelan migration crisis is the second-largest migration crisis worldwide and Peru is the second-largest recipient of Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the region after Colombia. Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for refugees and migrants from Venezuela, December 2022, <https://www.r4v.info/es/refugiadosymigrantes>.
- [3] Community-led food canteens are called "Ollas Comunes". These canteens are mainly led by women and are temporary self-managed spaces, that arise in time of emergencies, where food insecure families participate collectively in the preparation of food.
- [4] The Metropolitan Municipality of Lima has jurisdiction over the province of Lima (and its 43 districts) in municipal and regional aspects. Metropolitan Lima is the largest and most populated metropolitan area in Peru. Its urban area is one of the five largest in Latin America and is the 32nd largest metropolitan area in the world with more than 10 million people.
- [5] The Law of Local Procurement and Family Farming (No. 3107) was issued in 2021 to establish the rules for public purchases of food from family farming to promote the consumption of food from family farming, improve the economy of family farming producers and contribute to healthy eating on an ongoing basis. <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/ley-de-compras-estatales-de-alimentos-de-origen-en-la-agricu-ley-n-31071-1905307-2/>
- [6] The Law of Rice Fortification (No. 31348) was issued in 2021 to dispose the fortification of rice for human consumption in the country, whether it is national produced, donated or imported, to contribute to the reduction of child malnutrition and improve the nutritional and health status of the population <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/download/url/ley-que-propone-el-enriquecimiento-del-arroz-en-el-peru-ley-no-31348-1983106-2>
- [7] Sustainable Development Goals Table: Data unavailable in yearly national surveys for the national results of the Sustainable Development Goals indicators.

Context and Operations

- [1] As of December 2022, inflation reached 8.46. Central Peruvian Bank. Press Release, January 2023, www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Publicaciones/Notas-Estudios/2023/nota-de-estudios-02-2023.pdf [2] FAO, 2022, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/11/1130737>
- [2] Documented migrants have access to some national social protection programmes but no access to social protection that provides income support.
- [3] According to World Bank data, poverty in 2012 reached 25.8 percent of the population. Meanwhile, the latest available data from the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics shows that as of 2021, 25.9 percent of Peruvians lived below the poverty line, and 4.1 percent were considered extremely poor.
- [4] Ileana Ramírez-Quirós, IICA. Mujeres rurales y equidad ante la pandemia COVID-19: foros regionales, 2020. <https://repositorio.iica.int/handle/11324/14097>
- [5] MIDIS, MIDAGRI, WFP (2022): Perú: Evaluación de la Seguridad Alimentaria Ante Emergencias (ESAE) 2021. According to the report: 3.5 percent of the population is severely food insecure and 47.5 percent is moderately food insecure.
- [6] ENDES, 2021, <https://proyectos.inei.gob.pe/endes/resultados.asp>
- [7] CEPAL, MINSA, WFP (2022): El costo de la doble carga de la malnutrición 2019.
- [8] UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), 2022. Human Development Report 2021-22: Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in a Transforming World.

Partnerships

- [1] WFP Peru cooperating partners for 2022 are the International Jewish Humanitarian Organization, Ayuda en Acción, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, World Vision, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, PRISMA, Asociación Los Andes de Cajamarca and Asociación para el Desarrollo Andino Amazónico Huñuq Mayu.
- [2] United Nations agencies with whom WFP implemented joint activities: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- [3] The WFP Innovation Accelerator sources, supports and scales high-potential solutions to end hunger worldwide. Provides WFP staff, entrepreneurs, start-ups, companies and non-governmental organizations with access to funding, mentorship, hands-on support and WFP operations as a blended finance initiative. Source: <https://innovation.wfp.org/>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] WFP 2021, Libro Hambre Cero: Recetas y consejos para un Perú más fuerte, <https://es.wfp.org/publicaciones/hambre-cero-recetas-y-consejos-para-un-peru-mas-fuerte>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Based on 2022 National Public Surveys, WFP's technical assistance to the government's nutritional polices prevented that 68,919 children between 6-35 months were diagnosed with anaemia. Additionally, WFP supported enhancing policies for national preventive nutritional follow-up visits, reaching 480,000 children under 1 year old, from whom 272,611 (6-11 months) were diagnosed with anaemia.

[2] MINEDU, <https://repositorio.minedu.gob.pe/handle/20.500.12799/7877>

[3] The Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty is a country-driven initiative that includes thousands of stakeholders from across society all united in their mission to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030. Source: <https://scalingupnutrition.org/>

[4] ECLAC-WFP, 2022, El Costo de la Doble Carga de la Malnutrición,

<https://es.wfp.org/publicaciones/el-costo-de-la-doble-carga-de-la-malnutricion-impacto-economico-y-social-en-el-peru>

[5] WFP, 2022, Harnessing market forces to combat anaemia through rice fortification in Peru

[6] Ministry of Health, 2022 <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minsa/normas-legales/3327074-597-2022-minsa>

[7] El Peruano, 2022, <https://busquedas.elperuano.pe/normaslegales/ley-de-compras-estatales-de-alimentos-de-origen-en-la-agricu-ley-n-31071-1905307-2/>

Strategic outcome 03

[1] MIDIS, MIDAGRI, WFP, 2022, Emergency Food Security Assessment EFSA Peru", January 2022. It is considered the only validated data for government planning. <https://evidencia.midis.gob.pe/esae-2022-ife/>

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP, 2022, Monitoreo de la seguridad alimentaria de los migrantes y refugiados venezolanos en Perú. Fifth round, March 2022.

[2] Given that measuring food security is complex and difficult to apply in an emergency intervention, WFP used two impact indicators that are proxies to food security to measure its cash-based transfer operations for migrants from Venezuela. These indicators included: i) the Coping Strategy Index, in which beneficiaries self-evaluate the frequency of negative coping strategies that are used when faced with scarcity of food or financial resources to buy food; and ii) the Food Consumption Score which is an indicator that measures the frequency and diversity of beneficiaries' diet.

[3] During 2022, cooperating partners for strategic outcome 4 were: HIAS, Ayuda en Acción, ADRA and World Vision.

[4] Total capacity strengthening beneficiaries include 13,514 people that only received capacity-strengthening related activities. Therefore, the total number of unique beneficiaries, without overlap, is 147,872 people.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] INEI, December 2022- National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru. Progress towards equality of women and men, data 2021,

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/inei/informes-publicaciones/3823328-peru-brechas-de-genero-2022-avances-hacia-la-igualdad-de-mujeres-y-hombres>.

[2] INEI, 2022, https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1879/libro.pdf

[3] OXFAM, 2022, <https://peru.oxfam.org/desigualdades-de-genero-en-las-labores-de-cuidado-no-remunerado-2022>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) from the Inter-agency coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (R4V), November 2022.

Environment

[1] MINAM 2018. Dossier Nationally Determined Contributions, the Peruvian response to climate change.

<https://www.minam.gob.pe/cambioclimatico/wp-content/uploads/sites/127/2018/06/Dossier-NDC.pdf>

Feeding the future of Peru

[1] Wiñantsik project coordinates activities with local authorities from five districts in the Ancash region. Likewise, the PROSAN project coordinates activities with local authorities from six districts in the Piura region (Sechura province).

[2] The standard hemoglobin level is 11 according to the Technical Note issued by the Ministry of Health of Peru, 2017

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	72,261	62,097	134,358	4,781
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	40,523	14,963	55,486	81
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				2,170
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				2,170

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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			
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\$		3,589,682		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	72,459	65,739	91%
	female	89,704	82,133	92%
	total	162,163	147,872	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,107	4,216	200%
	female	2,975	4,163	140%
	total	5,082	8,379	165%
24-59 months	male	5,330	7,473	140%
	female	7,065	7,157	101%
	total	12,395	14,630	118%
5-11 years	male	9,172	8,035	88%
	female	9,916	7,646	77%
	total	19,088	15,681	82%
12-17 years	male	3,966	7,263	183%
	female	6,445	6,795	105%
	total	10,411	14,058	135%
18-59 years	male	47,141	37,352	79%
	female	56,737	53,546	94%
	total	103,878	90,898	88%
60+ years	male	4,743	1,400	30%
	female	6,566	2,826	43%
	total	11,309	4,226	37%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	5,581	10,190	183%
Migrants	156,582	137,682	88%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	162,163	147,872	91%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	23,036,424	15,743,897	68%

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	5,000,000	6,982,350	
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	20	24	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥15	15	15.4	14.6	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	532	
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	28	
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	74	
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	530	5,413	
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	43	47	
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	90	106	
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	12	12	
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	36
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	7

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	5	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	=2	2	4	3	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	1,144
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	8	26
G: 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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	8	8
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	120	123
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	30	33
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	9,500	9,623
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	35	156
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	6	13
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	16	20

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	8	9
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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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	1	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Regional Government Level. - **Location:** Peru - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.33	≥3.27	≥3.27	3.23	3.23	3	Joint survey
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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	21,500	40,523
			Male	18,500	14,963
			Total	40,000	55,486
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	89,704	72,261
			Male	72,459	62,097
			Total	162,163	134,358
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	23,036,424	15,743,897

Outcome 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Peru - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	13.1	≤13	≤13	13.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.6	≤11	≤11	11.6		
	Overall	12.7	≤12	≤12	12.7		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.6	≥93	≥93	92.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.5	≥93	≥93	88.5		
	Overall	91.7	≥93	≥93	91.7		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.1	≤5	≤5	5.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤5	≤5	9		
	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	6		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2.3	≤2	≤2	2.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.5	≤2	≤2	2.5		
	Overall	2.3	≤2	≤2	2.3		

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	8,000	9,314

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	73	≥80	≥80	81	86.7	73	WFP survey

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	28.7	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	8.3	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	63	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	70.4	76.75		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.25	≥20	≥20	29.6	23.25		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		≥95	≥95	97.6			-
	Male		≥95	≥95	98.4			-
	Overall	91.7	≥95	≥95	98	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	100	0		-

Cover page photo © WFP/Veronica Lanza

WFP works with women from community-led food canteens at Comedor Pamplona in Lima

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

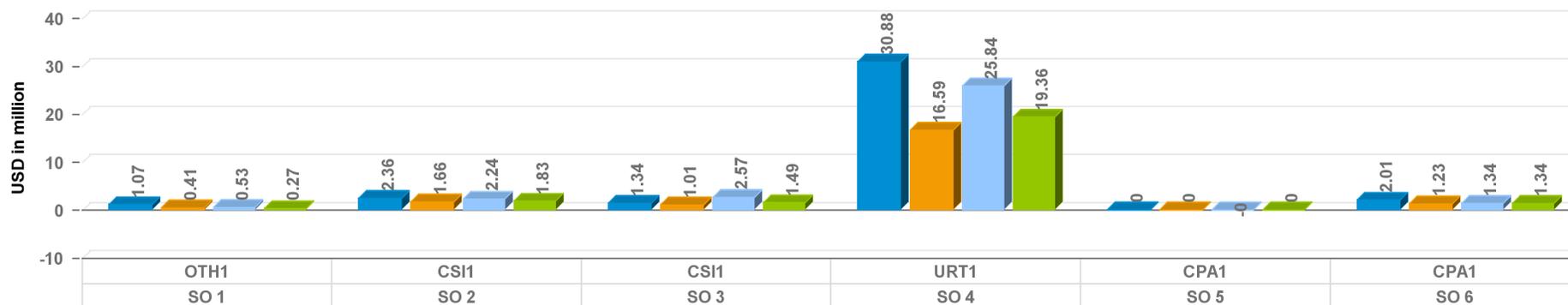
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	30,879,055	16,594,374	25,844,765	19,359,306
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,879,055	16,594,374	25,844,765	19,359,306
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.	2,364,167	1,660,879	2,243,273	1,830,446
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,364,167	1,660,879	2,243,273	1,830,446

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	1,340,434	1,014,241	2,566,087	1,492,273
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	179,108	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	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,340,434	1,014,241	2,745,195	1,492,273

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	2,014,906	1,231,570	1,336,946	1,336,669
	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	1,071,700	408,380	526,930	266,963
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)			3,086,606	1,639,949	1,863,877	1,603,632
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	168,477	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	168,477	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			37,670,261	20,909,443	32,865,586	24,285,657
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,902,661	1,344,078	2,813,361	2,192,579
Total Direct Costs			39,572,922	22,253,521	35,678,947	26,478,236
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,572,240	1,446,479	1,275,351	1,275,351
Grand Total			42,145,162	23,700,000	36,954,298	27,753,587



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

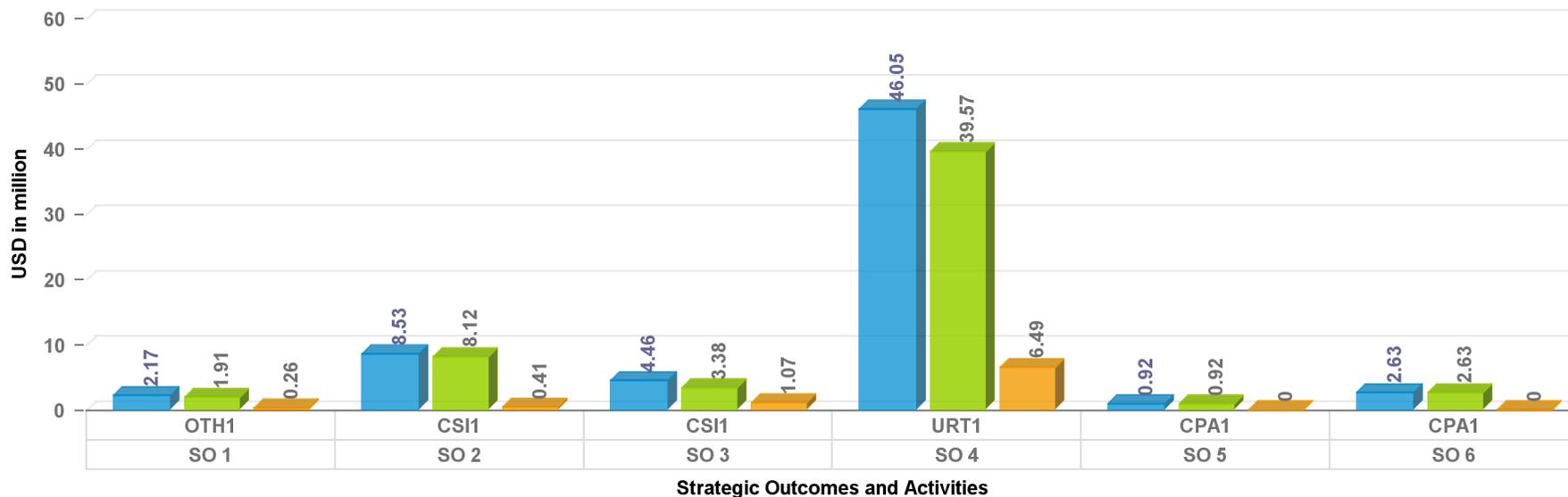
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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
CS1	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.
CS1	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 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	64,418,354	45,714,094	338,237	46,052,331	39,566,872	6,485,460
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			64,418,354	45,714,094	338,237	46,052,331	39,566,872	6,485,460
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.	12,196,450	8,534,469	0	8,534,469	8,121,643	412,827
	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)			12,196,450	8,534,469	0	8,534,469	8,121,643	412,827

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	6,328,802	4,455,638	0	4,455,638	3,381,824	1,073,814
		Non Activity Specific	0	179,108	0	179,108	0	179,108
	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)			7,753,731	5,550,569	0	5,550,569	4,297,648	1,252,922

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The Government, 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	4,282,511	2,625,429	0	2,625,429	2,625,152	277
	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	5,149,666	2,165,153	0	2,165,153	1,905,186	259,967
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)			9,432,177	4,790,583	0	4,790,583	4,530,338	260,244
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	168,477	0	168,477	0	168,477
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	168,477	0	168,477	0	168,477
Total Direct Operational Cost			93,800,712	64,758,192	338,237	65,096,429	56,516,500	8,579,929
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,697,157	6,775,690	0	6,775,690	6,154,909	620,782
Total Direct Costs			101,497,869	71,533,883	338,237	71,872,120	62,671,409	9,200,711
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,597,361	4,418,336		4,418,336	4,418,336	0

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			108,095,230	75,952,219	338,237	76,290,456	67,089,745	9,200,711

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