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Peru

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

WFP reached over 81,000 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefited more than 1.5 million people with assets, capacity and services as well as 7 million people through national policies and programmes.

In 2023, WFP launched its new country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2026, which integrates resilience and climate change into its portfolio to align with the Government's efforts to address the challenges of food security, nutrition and poverty. WFP supported the Government by generating evidence to drive solutions to these challenges and strengthening national and sub-national capacities across development and humanitarian sectors.

Although classified as an upper middle-income country, Peru grappled with persistent inequalities, particularly impacting Indigenous, rural, migrant and refugee populations and people in peri-urban areas. The socioeconomic situation has deteriorated over the past three years [1], exacerbated by social unrest and political and governance challenges that deteriorated the economy and impacted investment. The El Niño phenomenon and Cyclone Yaku in March, coupled with drought in the south and heavy rains in the north, strained people's livelihoods. These challenges, compounded by the lingering impacts of the pandemic, likewise affected the country's economy. The Ministry of Economy declared a year of recession, with the country's Gross Domestic Product plummeting to -0.5 percent, marking the lowest level in 23 years. This economic downturn led to a surge in poverty at 27.5 percent [2].

The socioeconomic downturn impacted food security and nutrition, evident in the increase in anaemia in children under three years (43 percent) and in chronic malnutrition for the first time in 12 years. Concurrently, there is a growing concern regarding overweight and obesity [3]. The risk of food insecurity loomed over half of the Peruvian population, with four out of 100 Peruvians facing severe food insecurity. Notably, food consumption declined in 2023 compared to 2021 [4].

Peru was the second-largest recipient of migrants in the region, with 1.5 million people [5]. Alarmingly, nine out of ten migrants in transit and four out of ten migrants settling in the country were food-insecure, with a significant percentage excluded from the social protection system.

In this context, WFP consolidated its position as a key government partner by enhancing institutional capacities and developing scalable intervention models, benefitting eight million people. WFP's food security and nutrition advocacy strengthened coordination across sectors, including private and public sectors and with academia and civil society. The Ministry of Health (MINSA, for its Spanish acronym) used WFP's evaluation data and randomized control trials to inform a multisectoral plan combating anaemia and stunting to cover the needs of 115,000 people. WFP advanced in implementing the rice fortification policy with fortified rice available for sale in local markets for the first time, reaching over 3.6 million people.

WFP contributed to national and regional emergency preparedness and response (EPR), with analysis and scenario-building to support the first national multisectoral emergency response plan for an anticipated El Niño phenomenon in 2023-2024. The country office supported regional EPR entities in six regions to accelerate response activities and recover more than three million people in areas vulnerable to shocks. WFP's support to the social protection sector integrated its tools into six national social programmes [6] to expand capacities during emergencies, which ensured a new approach to efficient and effective emergency response.

In response to requests from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI, for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym), WFP assisted them in developing the national food security policy and supported the expansion of food banks within and beyond Lima. With FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), WFP assisted ministries in implementing the law on public food procurement from smallholder farmers, benefitting 200,000 producers. WFP worked with sub-national and national governments to address hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, being a key partner in delivering Peru's first and second regional Government-led Zero Hunger summits [7].

In 2023, WFP supported 64,827 migrants through cash-based transfers (CBT) and comprehensive nutrition assistance, representing 70 percent of the people assisted with CBT and generating new evidence on how to support these people. WFP's nutrition assistance comprised counselling, home visits and treatment for waste in cooperation with MINSA. Also,

in response to Cyclone Yaku in early 2023, WFP provided CBT to 4,533 affected households. Additionally, WFP managed a logistical supply chain to deliver 7,469 mt of humanitarian assistance, supporting the response of the National Institute of Civil Defence as well as other humanitarian organizations. WFP's contribution solved the immediate logistical challenges of reaching affected populations and supported the recovery efforts in the aftermath of these shocks.

Focusing on innovation, WFP piloted new approaches, several of which partnered with the WFP Innovation Accelerator, to support the Government in strengthening its capacities. These approaches included a social enterprise platform for buying and selling discounted food to low-income consumers, a finance project aimed at women's financial inclusion, the WFP-supported food rescue operations [8], a platform for individual giving to be launched in 2024, an adapted Google AI and satellite data-based SKAI tool for real-time disaster impact assessment and a new e-card to support migrants in transit across national borders.

Food insecurity, malnutrition and hunger remained at the forefront of the country's public agenda, including the private sector and civil society's demands for WFP as an advocate, interlocutor, convenor, and trusted partner. Therefore, WFP's work in 2023 focused on a multisectoral approach, engaging government stakeholders, the private sector, civil society and United Nations agencies.

81,835

Total beneficiaries in 2023



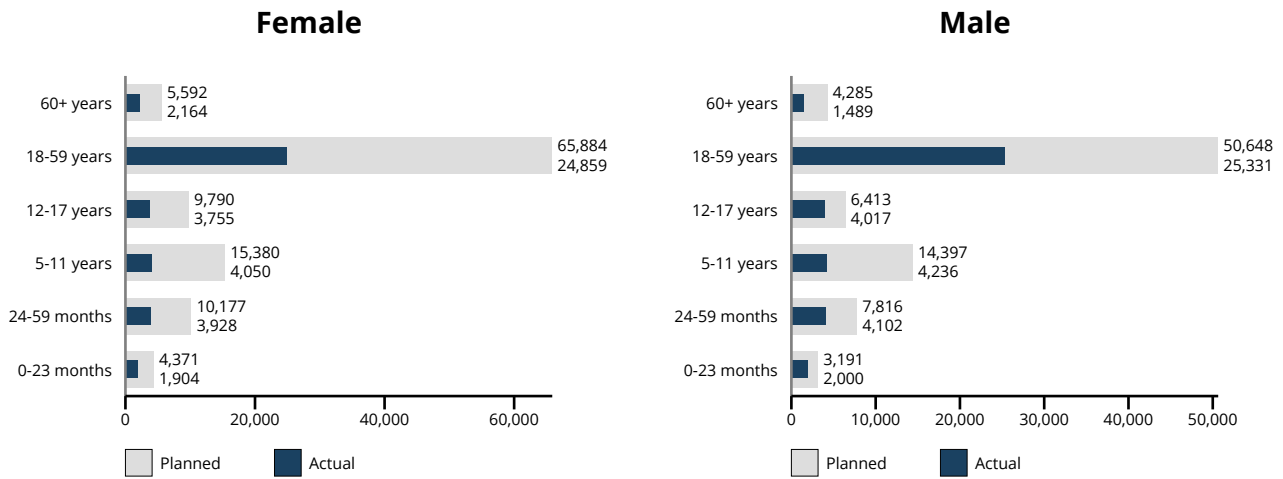
50% female



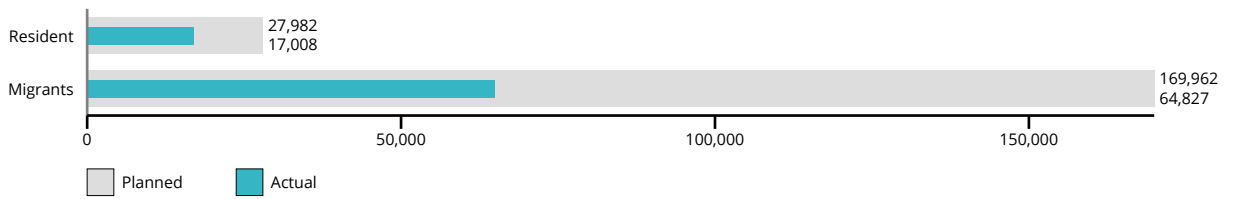
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,417 (53% Female, 47% Male)

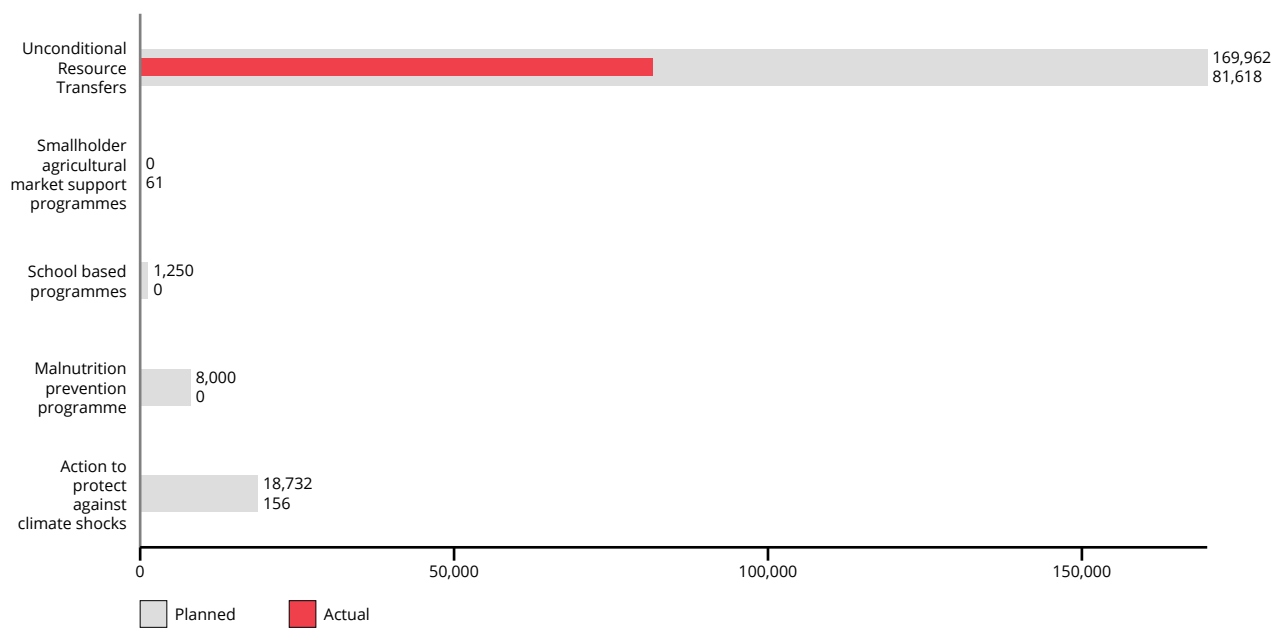
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



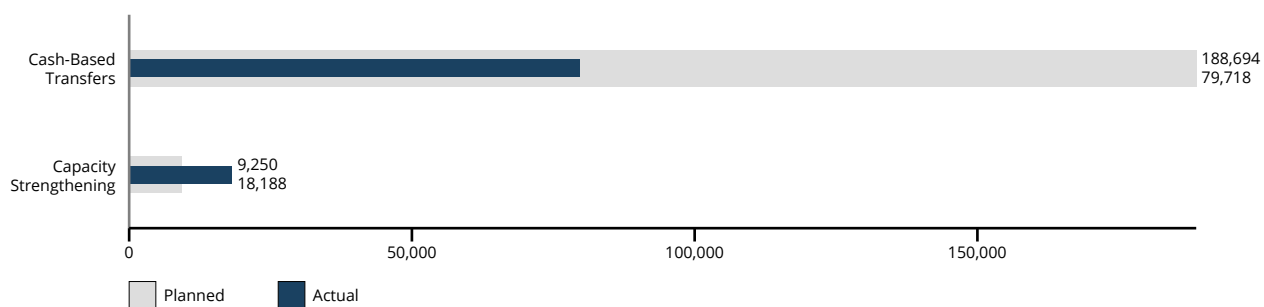
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



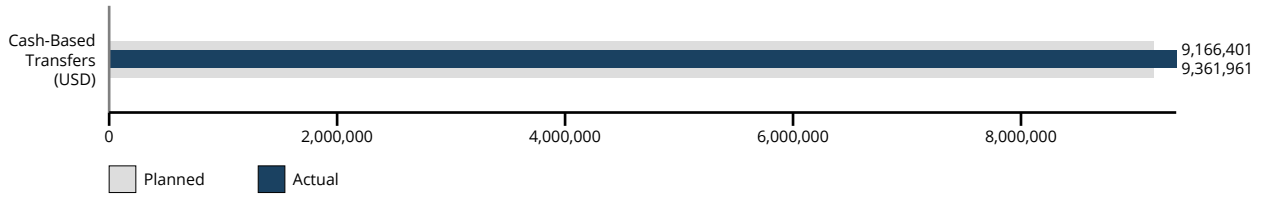
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



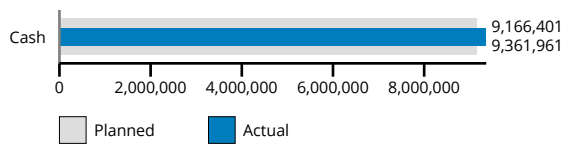
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Despite being a middle-income country, Peru has experienced significant inequities and socioeconomic setbacks over the past four years. This challenging context informed WFP's starting country strategic plan 2023-2026.

The country faced a political crisis as the Vice President assumed the presidency amid intense national social protests, in which 60 people died. Active social conflict persisted until April, with political instability throughout the year. As a result, the Government experienced a high personnel turnover, with 23 ministers and 40 vice ministers replaced in the President's first year in office [1]. Amidst this turnover, WFP accompanied the Government in training people in office to maintain institutional memory and technical capacities. Repeated and overlapping emergencies coupled with food insecurity and migration exacerbated the country's crises. This instability affected the reliable implementation of activities, the mobilization of resources and efforts to institutionalize actions into policies.

WFP operations focused on assisting the populations most vulnerable to malnutrition and food insecurity, including migrants, refugees, households with children, schoolchildren and those affected by emergencies in rural and peri-urban areas. All operations aligned with the country's social policies and were conducted within the country's humanitarian network.

In the first quarter of 2023, Cyclone Yaku struck coastal regions, bringing heavy rains and floods that affected over 700,000 people and killed 103 people [2]. Southern regions experienced severe droughts. In 2023, WFP analysed food security data for the anticipated El Niño phenomenon, indicating that 1.5 to 3 million people may be affected into 2024 [3]. In response to the emergencies caused by Cyclone Yaku and the El Niño phenomenon in 2023, WFP transported 2,518 mt of humanitarian goods to 82,625 people benefitting indirectly, as requested by the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym). In anticipation of the El Niño phenomenon, the Government declared a state of emergency in all regions and allocated USD 900,000 for preparedness activities [4]. WFP complemented this response to Cyclone Yaku through cash-based transfers (CBT) and logistical support, reaching 4,533 households. WFP assisted the Government in enhancing its capacities for risk management and shock-responsive social protection. For example, the Government established a multisectoral emergency preparedness plan for the El Niño phenomenon, developed contingency plans for the most affected northern regions and designed protocols for emergency response.

Peru is home to the second-largest number of migrants in the region, with 1.5 million resident migrants and many others passing through. [5]. The lack of documentation remained a significant obstacle for this population group, limiting access to social protection systems and complicating regularization when opportunities are offered. The provision of services to migrants in transit was more complicated, with WFP adapting approaches during 2023 to meet their most urgent food needs. In response to their severe food insecurity, WFP assisted 64,827 migrants (53 percent men and 47 percent women) and 370 Peruvian host community members (54 percent men and 46 percent women) through CBT, complemented with nutrition education.

In response to escalating malnutrition and food insecurity levels, WFP advocated with the Government to align national and sub-national policies to mitigate these challenges. This effort included leveraging evidence from past projects, guiding the Government in developing a multisectoral plan to combat anaemia and updating the food security policy and plan. WFP supported implementing the rice fortification law and facilitated public procurement for smallholder farmers. WFP secured the four-year project *Compartiendo la Mesa* (Sharing the Table) [6] to transform the food system by engaging smallholder farmers, which was funded by the Changing Lives Transformation Fund.

This year marked a pivotal moment in addressing the impacts of climate change on WFP's operations by piloting projects on food rescue and the financial inclusion of rural women to access markets. WFP was a crucial ally to the Government and other stakeholders, demonstrating its ability to work with a multisectoral and intergovernmental approach. The country office synergized with various partners, including the private sector, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and academia. WFP strengthened its role as a development and humanitarian agency, adding value through advocacy, technical assistance, fostering innovation, enhancing government capacities and implementing humanitarian assistance.

Risk management

The social, political and economic challenges in 2023 posed various risks for WFP's operations. Programmatically, political instability was marked by a high turnover of government staff, hindering strategic and programmatic gains. To mitigate this, WFP engaged at all political levels and signed a first region-specific agreement with the Cusco department and another agreement with the municipality of Lima. Advocating across political and technical levels stabilized working relationships with the Government, complemented by consistent interactions with subnational governments. WFP also reinforced its alliances with governmental and non-governmental entities by formalizing agreements. To be updated on potential political, reputational and operational risks, WFP monitored media channels, conducted in-house political analyses and collaborated with the United Nations Resident Coordinator's office.

An operational risk was WFP not being prepared for a large-scale emergency. Consequently, WFP prepared national and subnational level emergency mechanisms for the projected medium to high impact El Niño phenomenon, shaping

concepts of operations and contingency plans. WFP and its Food Security and Nutrition Cluster partners executed a multisectoral response to address the impacts of Cyclone Yaku. WFP devised an internal contingency plan to boost emergency response capabilities, implemented emergency operational protocols and trained its employees.

The financial risk of diminished funds was evident. With reduced contributions, WFP focused on diversifying sources and strengthening donor relationships. These efforts mobilized new funds and maintained donor support by highlighting WFP's added value in specific areas. WFP scoped options and mechanisms for public financing, providing valuable insights that informed its CSP resource mobilization strategy.

Lessons learned

WFP and the Government assessed regional social protection mechanisms to strengthen the country's social protection policy. This assessment highlighted that WFP's sustained partnership was crucial in advancing the Government's established roadmap. WFP concretely supported the building of national policy, the development of operational procedures and a financial strategy for adaptive social protection during emergencies.

WFP empowered the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion to assess national food security by continuously providing technical and financial support, thereby positioning the ministry as a leading actor in food security assessments in the country. Data collection and analysis were pivotal to influencing food security and malnutrition policies and governance.

Country office story

A Call for Hope



© WFP/Paul Vallejos
A call for hope

Although the pandemic is officially over, its lingering effects are still felt in small communities, like Villa María del Triunfo, due to the current economic crisis and food price inflation. In response, communities in vulnerable conditions across Peru joined forces during the pandemic and created a new social movement named collectively *ollas comunes* (communal pots) [1], which are still active today.

Janet Reynoso, a woman with an unwavering sense of community, was at the forefront of this social movement in Villa María del Triunfo. Three years ago, a communal pot was established in her community, a lifeline for the elderly, persons with disabilities and households facing food insecurity [2]. The challenges they faced were relentless, as scarcity often left them with insufficient food and forced them to supplement their meals with less nutritious food.

In a world where many social initiatives grappled with daily obstacles, WFP responded swiftly to this grassroots movement. In 2023, the country office supported civil society organizations and the private sector in rescuing surplus food that would otherwise go to waste. This food was then connected to demand, such as in communal pots, while providing essential skills to these community-driven initiatives.

WFP's work focused on providing logistical support for food recovery operations in Lima's wholesale market, resulting in 1,810 communal pots and 1,273 community kitchens receiving over 1,500 mt of rescued quality food items [3]. This operation allowed WFP to make the most of its resources and work invested in food production while facilitating access to healthy, nutritious and quality food for households in vulnerable conditions. WFP also supported the leaders of 400 communal pots, including Janet Reynoso, to train them as promoters of healthy eating habits and the prevention of malnutrition, as well as in gender-sensitive food service management and to promote links with the local health and social protection systems. As a result, WFP strengthened the nutritional knowledge of managers of communal pots and built stronger communities.

In their collective efforts, Janet and many others dedicated themselves to improving the nutrition of their households and communities. They found a steadfast ally in WFP, a force that enabled them to turn the tide and build a future filled with hope and resilience.

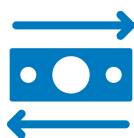
Fortunately for Janet and other leaders, WFP became a reliable partner that enabled them to bring food to their communities during hard times. Today, the smell of hot meals and the spirit of communal support is felt in the streets of Villa María del Triunfo, a testament to the strength that arises when communities unite.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.



Over **64,000** migrants and refugees **received cash-based transfers**.



4,533 households affected by Cyclone Yaku **received cash-based transfers**.



Nearly **3.36 million** people **benefitted** from the **multisectoral preparedness plan** for the El Niño phenomenon.



Nearly **18,000** people **reached** through social and behaviour change communication.



More than **43,000** migrant households with children aged 24-59 months **received nutrition counselling** and follow-up from WFP-trained health workers.

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that populations affected by crises can meet their basic food and nutrition needs before and after an emergency. In 2023, WFP complemented the Government's response activities to emergencies while strengthening governmental capacities in risk reduction and emergency response. This collaboration allowed WFP to support addressing the migration crisis and to respond to Cyclone Yaku and emergencies caused by the El Niño phenomenon.

In 2023, WFP invested USD 12.8 million in this strategic outcome, benefiting 81,618 people. Nearly USD 9.4 million was directly transferred to individuals assisted in emergencies. This response underscored WFP's commitment to providing timely assistance, strengthening local capacities, and responding effectively to crises and emergencies in Peru.

WFP directed a substantial part of the emergency assistance to migrant populations, reaching 64,827 migrants and refugees, in alliance with four cooperating partners [1]. According to WFP's 2023 needs assessment of the migrant population [1], 91 percent of migrants in transit were food-insecure, of which 46 percent had urgent humanitarian needs. Of settled migrants, 42 percent were food insecure. Considering the barriers to accessing CBT with limited or missing documentation, WFP addressed this crisis through a two-pronged approach, using cash transfers with the settled population and electronic vouchers redeemable in affiliated shops with people in transit. Transfer values were based on the minimum expenditure basket developed with the Working Group on Refugees and Migrants in Peru, reaching nine regions, including three border areas [2].

Additionally, WFP conducted a small-scale pilot towards the end of the year to test a cross-border payment mechanism called Rescue Card to allow migrants in transit to receive a prepaid card for purchases and cash withdrawals in another country [3]. This innovative scheme will be further developed and expanded in 2024 onwards.

In the second half of the year, WFP prioritized assistance to people in transit exhibiting alarming rates of food insecurity. Furthermore, WFP piloted a referral pathway for eligible settled migrants to transition from emergency assistance to socioeconomic integration programmes (employability, entrepreneurship, immigration regularization)

through a nongovernmental organization, benefitting 61 people, with the objective to scale up the model in 2024.

WFP's assistance included a comprehensive nutrition strategy that reached 84 percent of assisted settled migrants through calls promoting key messages on healthy eating practices [5] and maternal and child nutrition. Additionally, WFP visited 655 households with children aged 24-59 months to monitor their nutritional status and encourage visits to health facilities. WFP's nutrition assistance for households in transit screened 3,246 children aged 24-59 months for acute malnutrition, complemented by nutritional counselling. WFP referred these children to health facilities and delivered a ready-to-eat nutritional supplement to 401 children in Tumbes, Puno and Tacna.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring revealed that 97 percent of migrants receiving assistance were satisfied and 82 percent reported acceptable food consumption.

The second main assisted population in 2023 were those affected by the El Niño-related emergencies. WFP provided food assistance to the population in the most vulnerable conditions and previously affected by Cyclone Yaku. With the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym) and upon the government's request, WFP delivered assistance to 4,533 households (14,521 people of which 54 percent were women) within 48 hours through cash and prepaid cards to the most affected households in four northern regions. Monitoring activities revealed that 98 percent of respondents were satisfied with the operation. By the end of the intervention, 82 percent of assisted individuals demonstrated acceptable food consumption.

Finally, WFP, in collaboration with national entities, played a pivotal role in enhancing emergency preparedness and reinforcing shock-responsive social protection of populations in vulnerable conditions. WFP initiated a road map to strengthen shock-responsive social protection based on the 2023 food security assessment results, which revealed that 52 percent of Peruvian households (16 million people) were food insecure [6].

With WFP's assistance, the Government endorsed seven emergency response procedures [7] to channel emergency budgets to fund a temporary expansion of existing social protection programmes and meet emergency needs as needed. These endorsements expanded the country's toolbox to respond to emergencies, enabling any of the seven programmes to activate budgets to help affected populations cope with the impacts of a weather-related disaster and to provide temporary support to people. Anticipating the potential impacts of the El Niño phenomenon, WFP's analysis indicated that up to three million people in vulnerable conditions could be affected, inspiring the Government to develop a multisectoral preparedness plan with a budget of USD 1 billion [8].

Additionally, WFP supported INDECI's response to the El Niño phenomenon 2023-2024, reinforcing storage capacities and training key personnel, and assisted in prepositioning humanitarian aid in the most affected regions, playing a vital role in updating government frameworks for emergency preparedness across Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, La Libertad, Ancash and Lima.

Eventually, WFP facilitated capacity-strengthening activities for 272 national institutions (regional and local authorities, academics, private sector and civil society associations) with 1,152 individuals participating in emergency preparedness and social protection training. The training covered needs analysis, preparedness and contingency plans and standard operating procedures for emergency response within CBT social programmes.

WFP established partnerships with several government entities involved in emergency response, such as INDECI, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS, for its Spanish acronym) and four local governments.

As a partner of the Regional Platform for Refugees and Migrants and the Working Group on Refugees and Migrants, WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Nations agencies and cooperating partners to assist severely food-insecure migrants in transit with CBT.

Reflecting on the lessons learned, WFP acknowledged the importance of rapid deployments to emergencies and aligning with existing government response systems, even in a smaller-scale response. WFP's technical contributions in designing emergency programmes proved vital to informing the Government's capacity-strengthening roadmap for responsive social protection systems and emergency preparedness. WFP proposed diverse emergency assistance modalities, supported new capacity-strengthening initiatives and strategically leveraged available government resources.

WFP included vulnerability and gender analysis and programming in its emergency interventions, emphasizing gender and age considerations and adhering to its corporate gender policy. WFP designed and implemented modules on leadership, rights and gender, which were highly valued by participants and contributed to women's empowerment. The Gender and Age Marker for this outcome was 4 [9]. WFP received recognition for advancing gender mainstreaming practices in emergency preparedness, response and recovery programming [10].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide anticipatory, emergency, early recovery assistance and support to crisis-affected populations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026



Over **3.5 million** students received **fortified rice** through the National School Feeding Programme Quali Warma and Cuna Más.



152 companies obtained sanitary registration to produce and sell fortified rice.



More than **115,000 children** received treatment and family accompaniment to control **anaemia and child malnutrition**.

Strategic outcome 2 focuses on strengthening specific and nutrition-sensitive national policies and programmes to mitigate the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, anaemia and overweight/obesity, primarily during the first 8,000 days). Within this outcome, WFP advocates with the Government and provides technical support to generate evidence, systematize best practices and identify lessons from interventions. To do so, WFP facilitates discussions with technical government experts to refine public policies.

In 2023, these advocacy efforts addressed the challenges of malnutrition, involving diverse partners to ensure impactful interventions that translated into more robust public policies. Partners included the Ministry of Health (MINSA, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, regional and local governments, civil society and the private sector. WFP supported the Government in enforcing four public policies [1] on reducing and controlling maternal and child anaemia, preventing and treating acute malnutrition in children aged 24-59 months, executing the rice fortification law and designing a hot meal pilot project for the National School Feeding Programme for 2024.

With the Ministry of Health, WFP analysed the impacts of home visits by community health agents in four districts in the Andean region of Ancash. Results showed that the initiative reduced anaemia levels in children aged 24-59 months by 3 percent over six months. The strategy proved the effectiveness of cost-effective, territorial-managed and community-led interventions and contributed to improved nutrition practices in people's homes. In Ancash, the *Wiñantsik* project reduced anaemia in children aged 24-59 months by 11 percent, while the Promotion of Food Security and Nutrition project in Sechura reduced anaemia by eight percent [2].

WFP and the regional health directorate of Ancash developed a follow-up action plan to consolidate the strategy to reduce and prevent acute malnutrition in children aged 24-59 months. The results shaped MINSA's national regulations and strengthened health services, community engagement and distribution monitoring of ready-to-consume nutritional supplements, benefitting more than 59,000 children aged 24-59 months. Joint technical assistance with UNICEF was key to reinforcing this policy. Fostering trust between households and community health agents was a vital lesson to effectively communicating health nutrition practices and strengthening comprehensive care policies for maternal and child populations.

Through the technical advisory committee, WFP contributed to public policies to reduce levels of anaemia, such as the multisectoral plan that indirectly benefitted 115,000 children with treatment and family accompaniment to control anaemia and child malnutrition in areas of WFP intervention [3]. Supported by WFP, the regional governments of Lambayeque and San Martín developed strategic plans to promote fortified rice over the next three years, including social and behaviour change communication to advertise fortified rice consumption and support local companies in accessing local markets. These efforts helped 152 companies obtain sanitary registration to produce and sell fortified rice. Lambayeque became the first province to introduce fortified rice [4] into local markets, making this product commercially available to 1,200 people. WFP transferred technical expertise to market traders on commercial management, marketing and nutrition and expanded the healthy food options in local markets to improve overall nutrition habits.

WFP also supported the Government in implementing the rice fortification law by including rice in the diet of students in the Quali Warma school feeding programme, indirectly benefitting 3.5 million students.

Finally, with regard to food systems, WFP, in collaboration with FAO, assisted the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI, for its Spanish acronym) in participating in regional and global consultations, which allowed learning and cross-cutting fertilization. As a result, the Government joined the School Meals Coalition and leveraged WFP expertise in advancing the National School Feeding Programme, for instance, designing a hot meals pilot, introducing a new service to diversify food rations and enhancing food consumption in early childhood and primary schools in Lima.

WFP also assisted the National Commission on Food Security and Nutrition, led by MINAGRI, to update the national food security and nutrition policy for 2024-2025 and helped the commission establish a roadmap to prioritize and implement actions to improve people's physical and economic access to healthy and nutritious diets. With FAO and IFAD, WFP supported the organization of the inaugural Zero Hunger Regional Summit in Cuzco and a second Summit in Lima, where regional governors and local authorities presented their progress on the roadmap.

With UNICEF and FAO, WFP participated in the Scaling Up Nutrition movement, led by MIDIS, to align public policies to reduce malnutrition through concerted efforts.

Across all programmes, WFP integrated gender and age dimensions into its interventions, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. In its 2024 programming, WFP plans to strengthen technical capacities on gender for stakeholders and the population to promote shared roles in childcare, health, and nutrition for children and empower women and girls to participate in their households and communities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Providing policy and systemic capacity strengthening at the national and sub-national level to improve nutrition via double-duty actions and by applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.



156 women received **loans, assets and training** once included in the formal financial system.



4,200 people indirectly **benefitted** from anticipatory actions, improving their **early warning systems**.



Some **38,000** people in communities **accessed food and trainings** on food rescue and nutrition through cooperating partners.



South-South and Triangular Cooperation facilitated linking smallholder farmers to the public procurement law.

Strategic outcome 3 aims to ensure that Indigenous people and communities vulnerable to climate change, smallholder farmers and other value chain actors in specific areas of Peru benefit from sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems by 2026, becoming more resilient to climate change and disasters.

In 2023, WFP secured resources for local interventions, directing contributions toward anticipatory actions, food systems transformation and innovations.

As part of the strategy to reduce the impact of climate-related shocks on smallholder farmers, WFP promoted integrating anticipatory actions into emergency procedures and social protection mechanisms. For example, three social programmes [1], based on cash-based transfers, were institutionalized to be activated during future emergencies. WFP forged partnerships with various entities to reinforce early warning systems, enhanced anticipatory mechanisms and coordinated funding efforts with organizations. Establishing anticipatory action working groups in the Amazonas and San Martin regions, WFP gathered 185 officials from 15 institutions, including regional and municipal governments. These working groups focused on activating and equipping early warning systems for communities, planning delivery mechanisms and registering people. The Government approved two of WFP's six parameters to configure anticipatory actions at the national level, indirectly benefitting 4,200 individuals.

Another important effort in 2023 was WFP action towards reducing food loss through innovative solutions and mitigating environmental impacts, providing technical and financial assistance for food rescue operations in the Lima, Piura and Cajamarca regions and involving 38,480 individuals and 140 government staff. The food rescue operations, developed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI, for its Spanish acronym), allowed the establishment of a network of food banks in the country, encompassing six social business organizations [2] and resulted in the Government's request to expand the initiative further, considering that food losses represent 47 percent of the national food supply [3]. The food rescue strategy was efficient in reducing food losses, bolstering population resilience to crises, improving the food system, mitigating climate impact and facilitating food access for 232,680 people in vulnerable conditions during emergencies by rescuing 2,300 mt of food.

With FAO and IFAD, WFP assisted MINAGRI and Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym) in implementing the law on public food procurement, which mandates 30 percent of purchasing from smallholder farmers. Thanks to Triangular and South-South Cooperation with China and with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP conducted a mapping and analysis of existing models of institutional food procurement, trained 265 officials from MINAGRI and MIDIS and the regional government of Ayacucho, developed roadmaps for farmers and Ayacucho public officials and trained 61 smallholder farmers from 28 associations to help them access the public market, with particular emphasis on women farmers.

Financial inclusion initiatives to transform the food systems, such as WFP's pilot project *Ellas Pueden* in Cajamarca province, helped rural women make their businesses more resilient, adaptive and profitable [4]. WFP enhanced capacities in finance, digital confidence, rights and gender, food systems and climate change. WFP and a local

cooperating partner supported 35 women in developing business plans and accessing credit [5].

A key learning is the importance of assisting the Government in strengthening local-level technical capacities [6]. This approach empowered smallholder farmers in Ayacucho and served as a replicable model for sustainable development in other Andean regions.

The Gender and Age Marker scored 4. WFP promoted the participation of women in institutional and community-level decision-making spaces in anticipatory actions, as well as food rescue and financial inclusion activities. For 2024, WFP plans to strengthen the qualitative monitoring to highlight women's participation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
WFP programmes strengthen vulnerable communities', value chain actors' and smallholder farmers resilience to climate change and multi-pronged crises and preserve ecosystems by implementing territorial adaptive social protection programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026



More than **7,400 mt** of food and non-food items of humanitarian assistance **transported**.



More than **1.2 million** people **benefitted from WFP logistical support** provided to the Government and other actors.



WFP executed **service provision** valued at more than **USD 1 million**.

Strategic outcome 4 aims to provide the Government and humanitarian actors with reliable, efficient and effective logistical supply chain support and other services by 2026, responding to the impact of crises.

In 2023, WFP offered logistical support to the Government and other humanitarian actors through its free-to-user humanitarian transport service, simultaneously reducing waste and improving access to food for people in vulnerable conditions. WFP mobilized USD 1 million for service delivery, enabling the country office to transport 7,469 mt of food and non-food items across 20 out of 24 departments in collaboration with 18 cooperating partners. The services benefitted over 1.2 million people.

Most of the transportation services were to address the emergency caused by the El Niño phenomenon in northern Peru between February and June, in collaboration with the National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym). In addition, WFP provided services to 17 non-governmental organizations (NGO) engaged in food rescue and food donations. WFP assisted these NGOs in rescuing perishable food items in wholesale markets and agro-industries in the Lima metropolitan area, transporting them to communal pots and community kitchens across the city.

According to WFP surveys, 85 percent of partners were satisfied with transportation services, reflecting a 5 percent increase from 2022 and 100 percent of humanitarian partners expressed interest in continuing their collaboration with WFP. Humanitarian partners identified opportunities for improvement, such as collaborative efforts to balance rescued perishable and non-perishable food items nutritionally.

WFP worked with cooperating partners to document data on the age and sex disaggregation of people receiving food assistance and ensured that INDECI and government bodies recorded disaggregated data in the same way to facilitate data management. Gender and Age Marker score was 4 in 2023, thanks to gender and age analysis and women's documented participation and protagonism in all activities. WFP plans to expand activities related to Gender and Age in 2024 [1].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Latin America and the Caribbean, women shoulder a disproportionate burden of food insecurity, reflecting a difference of 9 percent between men and women despite a narrowing of the gender gap in the region between 2021 and 2022 [1]. Social norms presented barriers to swift progress toward gender equality and equal rights, especially for women and girls and people living in vulnerable conditions, such as the limited access to education and work opportunities and the women's control over family assets. Women were typically the last to eat in smaller portions than the men in their households [2]. In Peru, gender-based violence (GBV) was a significant concern, exemplified by a femicide statistically happening every three days (165 cases in December 2023) and 20 girls and adolescents conceiving children daily [3]. Despite sustained advocacy by United Nations agencies and civil society, the Government had modest advances and gaps remain in compliance with gender law [4].

In 2023, WFP invested in mainstreaming gender in all interventions. For instance, *Ellas Pueden* pilot in the Cajamarca region built upon the progress of the credit and savings unions, a local initiative, improving women's business plans and bridging the gap between local producers and financial service providers. Running from June 2022 to December 2023, the project provided producers with a capacity-strengthening package on financial literacy, rights and gender, food systems and climate change and with credits of USD 90,500 from a microfinance institution [5]. Other lessons included developing financial products suitable for women, particularly rural women and planning for behavioural changes in patriarchal social norms that require medium- and long-term interventions. These insights emphasized the significance of holistic approaches and collaborative efforts in fostering financial inclusion and empowering women in marginalized communities.

WFP focused on empowering women's leadership and human rights, accompanying their business plans and addressing gender roles and division of work at home. These activities aligned with WFP's gender work plan and the outcomes of the CSP for people benefiting from communal pots [5]. Moreover, collaborating with the International Organization for Migration, WFP advocated for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, targeting migrants, refugees and humanitarian workers.

WFP's Gender and Age Marker overall score was 4. Specific initiatives addressed gender inequities, including women's financial inclusion and collaborations with women managing communal pots [6]. WFP prioritized providing food assistance to senior citizens with disabilities in emergency settings and integrated age-specific criteria into its refugee and migrant interventions. WFP trained its employees on the law on persons with disabilities, the United Nations disability inclusion strategy [7] and how to integrate and mainstream gender dimensions into its programming. The country office strengthened the intercultural component of its programming, assisted by the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean [8].

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 response to the socioeconomic situation of migrants and refugees, the Government implemented policies to regularize their immigration status in the country. In 2023, the national immigration superintendency recorded over 214,000 requests for temporary permanence permits [1]. After November, individuals not regularized could face administrative sanctions, including mandatory departure or expulsion from the country within 48 hours. The policy empowered authorities to monitor and penalize transportation and accommodation companies serving foreign citizens with irregular immigration status. This new regulation poses a potential barrier and a violation of rights for migrants and refugees, exposing them to heightened vulnerability, including discrimination, xenophobia and homelessness.

WFP and the Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants [2] disseminated messages on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and information on public services available to refugee and migrant populations, along with informing on the WFP helpline number. The platform identified four key needs: access to updated, precise and reliable information on rights and services; access to documentation and regularization procedures; reduction of discrimination and xenophobia; and income-generating activities. This allowed WFP to enhance access to housing, health, education, nutrition, water, sanitation services, and food security.

WFP's operations prioritized protection and accountability, addressing issues such as the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and the prevention of fraud and corruption. In late 2023, WFP and the International Organization for Migration started planning the campaign "PSEA at the Frontline: Together We Say No" to be launched in March 2024. The country office developed communication materials for cooperating partners, employees, and government entities.

Collaboration with cooperating partners involved the continuous monitoring and evaluation of protection cases. It included field visits to border areas (Tumbes, Tacna and Desaguadero), monthly coordination sessions, assistance in complex protection cases, and reviewing risk and mitigation measures.

WFP implemented a community feedback mechanism (CFM) to document the information provided by the refugee and migrant populations. The CFM's communication channels included a helpline, *INFOchatea*, WhatsApp and email correspondence to compile people's feedback. People's data was safeguarded within the SUGAR CRM software, aligning with WFP's data protection policy.

Reflecting people's acceptance, the volume of feedback received via the CFM tripled in 2023 (3,249 calls), compared to 2022 (1,127 calls), with considerably more women (82 percent). The average age of the served population is 33 years [3]. In 2023, fewer people requested general information (32 percent) and the number of calls inquiring about assistance distribution decreased (delivery times or dates, criteria). This change results from better information provision and automated messaging by WFP and cooperating partners.

To reduce the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), WFP employees informed people during distributions that food or other financial resources were free and unconditional. People were told to report any SEA incidents through the CFM hotline. In terms of data protection, WFP incorporated clauses on data protection in all field-level agreements with its cooperating partners. The country office supported cooperating partners in applying the risk and mitigation matrix to adapt or enhance interventions tailored to various social, political, security and access situations for refugees and migrants [4].

The community participation plan focused on the migrant and refugee populations was another key accomplishment in 2023. This plan identified opportunities to expand channels of participation and communication, enabling WFP to receive people's feedback and adapt standard operating procedures of cash-based transfer to ensure quality assistance.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Peru is highly vulnerable to weather-related disasters. Recurring trends such as the El Niño phenomenon are exacerbated by rising temperatures of the Pacific Ocean, intensifying droughts in the south and heavy rainfalls along the coast and in the north of the country, ultimately threatening people's livelihoods and their food security. In addition, more than half of the Peruvian population lives in areas highly vulnerable to weather-related disasters and climate change.

Environmental and social co-benefits from WFP's programmes strengthened livelihoods and food systems. WFP interventions ranged from emergency preparedness and shock-responsive social protection systems to strengthening institutions' and communities' emergency preparedness and response capacities, supporting more resilient and sustainable food systems and protecting livelihoods, for example, through anticipatory actions in the Amazonas and San Martín regions. WFP spearheaded several food rescue initiatives to reduce waste and emissions, such as supplying food to social programmes and grassroots projects like communal pots. In response to climate change and weather-related disasters, WFP assisted households affected by Cyclone Yaku through cash-based transfers and electronic vouchers in early 2023, which reduced the need for paper.

WFP safeguarded its operations and activities from causing unintended harm to the environment and people. WFP screened the new programmes against environmental and social safeguards, such as the Changing Lives Transformation Fund intervention in the Cusco and Ayacucho regions to connect smallholder production to public procurement. The country office assessed the environmental impact of its activities and developed environmental and social management plans whenever screening results indicated a need to do so. This approach aligned with WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework and donor requirements. Following WFP regulations, all ten field-level agreements signed in 2023 included a clause related to its environmental and social safeguards.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In March 2023, WFP moved to an office in Lima with automated ventilation, air conditioning systems and sanitary installations, reducing energy and water consumption. The country office reduced waste in its operations, having traced in-house solid waste and opting for digital solutions to reduce paper waste. WFP reported on all relevant indicators regarding its fleet management and Archibus, contributing data to calculate WFP's global footprint.

In 2024, WFP plans to identify measures to make its operations more sustainable, such as introducing WFP's environmental management system in all offices. The country office will work towards decreasing its energy consumption by using energy-saving lights and water-saving valves in the bathrooms to reduce water consumption, reuse and recycle paper and train employees on these topics to boost environmental awareness.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Nutrition is crucial in addressing hunger and promoting food security among people living in vulnerable conditions. WFP recognizes the significance of integrating nutrition into various programmes, systems and communities. By doing so, WFP addressed immediate needs and initiated steps to more sustainable well-being and resilience among the population.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP, along with the health services, integrated nutrition into cash-based transfers for migrant populations, it contributed to enhancing dietary practices at the household level. Notably, WFP delivered ready-to-use food to prevent and treat acute malnutrition in households in transit, particularly those with children aged 24-59 months.

In collaboration with the United Nations Volunteers, 85 percent of settled migrant households (8,237 individuals) received three tele-orientation calls, delivering key messages on promoting local, nutritious and cost-effective food, food handling and preservation and providing guidance on maternal and child nutrition. According to post-distribution monitoring data, the rate of exclusive breastfeeding for children under six months stands at 60 percent. Among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, 55 percent consumed three main meals and 27 percent consumed three meals and a healthy snack. Knowledge of complementary feeding for children aged six months and above increased from 79 to 82 percent [1], showing positive results within migrant communities in fostering healthier practices.

Additionally, 655 households in metropolitan Lima and the province of Callao, each with children aged 24-59 months, received personalized, face-to-face accompaniment. This intervention aimed to monitor their nutritional status, reinforce intrahousehold nutrition and feeding practices and encourage their engagement with health services. The strategy trained 144 health operators in both regions, emphasizing an intercultural approach to enhance effectiveness.

Furthermore, WFP implemented a social and behavioural change communication strategy to increase households' knowledge of nutrition practices. This initiative helped people maintain a healthy diet by purchasing local products and combining ingredients to meet age-appropriate nutritional needs.

For migrants in transit, WFP screened 3,246 children aged 6-59 months for acute malnutrition and provided nutritional counselling. Cases identified as at risk (14) or with acute malnutrition (12) were referred to health facilities for further intervention. With the regional health directorates of Tumbes, Tacna and Puno, WFP designed a process to deliver ready-to-use food, thereby fortifying national regulations. As a result, 401 children aged 24-59 months received supplements. WFP plans to continue this intervention in 2024 with health services.

Due to their mobility, migrants in transit received information on nutrition through educational didactic infographics, providing information to make informed food choices to maintain adequate energy and calories on the route.

Enhancing nutrition-sensitive preparedness for emergency response to Cyclone Yaku, the regional emergency council of Lambayeque integrated indicators of acute malnutrition and risk in children aged 24-59 months as criteria for focalization. The Ministry of Health, 38 health personnel from the regional health bureau of Lambayeque and Piura and 79 community agents formed a regional facilitator team to ensure a coordinated approach to nutrition-related challenges in emergencies.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP considered nutrition indicators when designing the hot meals pilot for urban schools, which helped define nutritiously appropriate meal portions and integrate culinary diversity into meals to tackle macro and micronutrient deficiencies in early childhood and primary school students. In 2023, WFP designed its first hot meals pilot project and identified providers to support the National School Feeding Programme in *Qali Warma*. By 2024, WFP plans to kickstart this pilot to provide a nutritional meal to 697 students in metropolitan Lima.

Within strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened community platforms for communal pots to better address food insecurity. The country office equipped 1,900 leaders from 400 communal pots in metropolitan Lima to expand their knowledge on nutrition, food service management and gender aspects of nutrition. These leaders, in turn, were key players in promoting good eating habits and healthy nutrition for 30,000 individuals. Additionally, WFP encouraged collaboration between communal pots and health services to prevent malnutrition. This initiative bolstered community-level ownership and contribution to the food rescue strategy, ensuring proper food handling and efficient

management of food services. By empowering community leaders and collaborating partners, the strategy created a more resilient and responsive system to tackle the challenges of food insecurity.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP established criteria for selecting food rescue operations and distribution to communal pots, such as nutritional contribution, the availability of foods not readily accessible to communal pots and the volume of rescued foods. Including fruits and vegetables in the food ration was essential to achieving these nutritional goals. These adaptations improved people's access to a diversified diet, ensured food safety and provided 30 percent of micronutrient requirements. Overall, this effort allowed rescued food items to help address people's immediate food needs and contributed to their health and well-being.

Additionally, WFP registered four Andean native grains (*quinoa*, *kiwicha*, *canihua*, *tarwi*) in WFP's global food basket to diversify diets when necessary.

Partnerships

In 2023, the increase in global humanitarian needs and the reduction of government budgets influenced the prioritization of available resources. Additionally, the private sector in Peru has reduced its funding for social investments because of the political, social and economic situation. Despite these challenges, WFP enhanced its engagement with government donors to support humanitarian and nutrition interventions. Further, WFP broadened these relationships to encompass climate change adaptation activities and diversify its donor portfolio.

WFP renewed its partnerships with the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) to support the migrant and refugee populations, strengthened its partnership with Switzerland and signed a multi-year agreement to reinforce financial mechanisms for disaster risk management in Ecuador and Peru. WFP made substantial progress in engaging the private sector. For the first time at the country level, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints supported country interventions to reduce anaemia. At the same time, the Flour Foundation confirmed a contribution to support school feeding activities.

WFP secured funding from the Changing Lives Transformation Fund to advance food systems and improve nutrition by linking smallholder farmers to public and private markets and partnered with WFP Innovation Accelerator [1] on four initiatives. *Ellas Pueden* enhanced rural women's access to financial institutions, while a collaboration with Netlight developed an individual giving platform as a new channel for WFP's fundraising strategy. The Nilus digital platform connected consumers and producers through food rescue and community-level purchases and SKAI tailored an AI and satellite imagery-based tool for real-time disaster impact assessment.

Moreover, the academic sector was a crucial ally in 2023. WFP signed agreements with two universities to generate evidence, conduct studies and exchange resources. In late 2023, WFP signed an agreement with a Cusco-region university under the *Compartiendo La Mesa* (Sharing the Table) project, highlighting the catalytic impact of this initiative.

WFP identified spaces and platforms to optimize its advocacy opportunities with the private sector. WFP assumed a technical adviser role in the roundtable for the fight against hunger and malnutrition, a platform including 70 companies. This space enabled WFP to identify ongoing initiatives, entities dedicated to fighting hunger and potential collaborations.

In 2023, WFP designed a resource mobilization strategy to foster partnerships with the Government, traditional donors, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGO), academia, international organizations and international financial institutions (IFIs). Through this comprehensive strategy, WFP planned to strengthen its position, diversify its donor portfolio, initiate a new model for individual giving and foster stronger multisectoral collaboration in pursuing Sustainable Development Goals. Additionally, in 2023, WFP initiated talks with major TV outlets for a partnership in 2024, a component of its planned communication campaign [2].

Focus on localization

In 2023, WFP successfully negotiated and signed ten agreements with national, regional and local governments [3] to provide technical assistance to public institutions and identify priority sectors and regions to achieve Zero Hunger. WFP explored new ways to increase funding while identifying mechanisms to receive financial resources from the Government, including financing options through mining royalties, tax-revenues-based social investment [4] and initiatives financed by IFIs. WFP developed a roadmap to integrate its operations into the public budget. To prepare for the next years, the WFP initiated discussions with the World Bank, the French Development Agency, the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Andean Development Corporation. Furthermore, with funding from China, WFP facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation to promote smallholder farmers in the Ayacucho region.

In 2023, WFP worked with four local and four international NGOs [5] as cooperating partners to enhance local capacity and transfer knowledge while collaborating with local governments to identify and address gaps and meet the needs of local populations.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP cultivated its partnerships with other United Nations agencies, including Rome-based agencies, and signed two agreements [6] to implement joint nutrition and food assistance activities. For instance, WFP led the joint programme [7] financed by the European Union to increase the resilience of urban and peri-urban communities in the Amazonas and San Martin regions.

As part of interagency coordination and joint implementation to support the Government in the early stages of emergencies, WFP mobilized resources for direct humanitarian assistance through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and internal funds for emergencies to address the consequences of Cyclone Yaku.

WFP sustained its leadership roles in various coordination mechanisms, such as co-leading the cash-based transfer and the food security sub-working groups of the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants. These mechanisms accelerated the coordination and delivery of critical humanitarian relief. Additionally, during the heavy rains following Cyclone Yaku, WFP coordinated the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster.

WFP leveraged its United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) to expand opportunities with cooperating partners and ensure due diligence. Since mid-2023, WFP has accompanied partners in registering in the UNPP and has signed eight agreements.

Financial Overview

The country strategic plan (CSP) 2023 - 2026 started in January 2023 with an overall budget of USD 74 million. In 2023, WFP was able to secure 166 percent of the 2023 needs, which translates into approximately 50 percent of the overall needs, with available resources of USD 37 million. However, funds were unevenly resourced, with 74 percent for emergency response in line with the country's growing food insecurity, malnutrition and related needs.

The CSP needs primarily focus on crisis response, with strategic outcomes 1 (emergency response) and 4 (service provision) accounting for 56 percent of the 2023 requirements. Strategic outcome 2 (nutrition) accounts for 15 percent, and strategic outcome 3 (resilience) for 15 percent of budgeted needs.

In 2023, WFP implemented 81 percent of its USD 22 million Needs-Based Plan (NBP), which exceeded the forecasted annual implementation plan of USD 15 million. Nonetheless, most resources were allocated to emerging crises.

Strategic outcome 1 was funded at 197 percent of the annual NBP. However, according to operational plans, 82 percent of the total were funds carried forward from 2022, while 18 percent were funds received during 2023. Strategic outcome 1 received 90 percent of its funding from traditional donors, and the remaining 10 percent came from the United Nations Central Emergencies Response Fund.

Strategic outcome 2 received 65 percent of its funding from traditional donors and 35 percent from private sector contributions. Of the total, 17 percent were funds from 2022, while 83 percent were received in 2023. The executed resources for this outcome accounted for 8 percent of the annual NBP and 17 percent of the annual implementation plan, primarily due to decreased financing from the private sector, which had been the primary funding source. This shift significantly impacted activity implementation; however, WFP prioritized its resources to partially implement key activities on food fortification and reduce anaemia and other forms of malnutrition and food insecurity.









Strategic outcome 3 received 28 percent of its funding from traditional donors and 72 percent from climate change trust fund (anticipatory actions) allocations. Of the total, 28 percent was carried forward from 2022 and 72 percent was received during 2023. This outcome accounted for only 4.3 percent of the 2023 NBP and 32 percent of the annual Implementation Plan.

Strategic outcome 4 received 100 percent of its funding from traditional contributions, with 73 percent of the financing carried forward from 2022 and 27 percent received during 2023. This outcome was fully funded against the annual NBP and exceeded the 2023 implementation plan. This strategic outcome demonstrated WFP's commitment towards emergency response.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	11,301,897	10,079,762	22,208,705	13,234,294
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	11,301,897	10,079,762	22,208,705	13,234,294
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.	11,301,897	10,079,762	22,208,705	13,234,294
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,337,262	1,621,852	1,001,185	269,507
SO02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	3,337,262	1,621,852	1,001,185	269,507
Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.	3,337,262	1,621,852	1,001,185	269,507
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	3,391,547	480,000	951,865	158,835

SO03: By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	 3,391,547	 480,000	 951,865	 158,835
Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.	 3,391,547	 480,000	 951,865	 158,835
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 1,150,840	 534,808	 1,908,019	 1,156,575
SO04: The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	 1,150,840	 534,808	 1,908,019	 1,156,575
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	 1,150,840	 534,808	 1,908,019	 1,156,575
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 6,645,264	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 19,181,547	 12,716,423	 32,715,040	 14,819,212
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,714,552	 1,270,812	 2,871,220	 1,781,501
Total Direct Costs	 20,896,099	 13,987,235	 35,586,261	 16,600,713

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,276,755	 870,933	 1,307,026	 1,307,026
Grand Total	 22,172,855	 14,858,168	 36,893,287	 17,907,739

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, December 2023.
- [2] National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, December 2023.
<https://www.infobae.com/peru/2023/12/28/alex-contreras-afirma-que-el-2023-es-uno-de-los-peores-anos-de-la-economia-hay-consenso-de-una-caida-de-05/>
- [3] National Center for Food, Nutrition and Healthy Living (National Health Institute). The official age group of the center refers to children under three years old.
- [4] Emergency Food Security Assessment 2021, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.
- [5] Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants, R4V. <https://www.r4v.info/es/refugiadosymigrantes>
- [6] The six national social programmes in Peru are Juntos, Pensión 65, Contigo, Foncodes, Cuna Mas, Qali Warma Y País.
- [7] The regional government Zero Hunger summits were held in Cusco on 30 and 31 March 2023 and in Lima on 26 and 27 October 2023.
- [8] United Nations Chronicle, International Food Loss and Waste Awareness Day,
<https://www.un.org/es/cr%C3%B3nica-onu/todos-podemos-ayudar-reducir-la-p%C3%A9rdida-y-el-desperdicio-de-alimentos>

No chart is recorded under the Food Transfer modality because it did not apply to WFP operations in Peru. In 2023, WFP provided logistics services to the Government and humanitarian partners for the transfer of food and non-food goods provided by these institutions.

Operational context

- [1] El Comercio Newspaper press release, December 2023 <https://elcomercio.pe/politica/el-gobierno-de-dina-boluarte-perdio-o-saco-a-15-ministros-en-contexto-de-crisis-desde-as-umido-el-poder-informe-dina-boluarte-alberto-otarola-ejecutivo-pcm-mininter-minsa-mef-minem-mincul-produce-cancilleria-mincetur-ecdata-noticia/>
- [2] National Institute of Civil Defence (INDECI), 2023.
- [3] Analysis of El Niño scenarios, WFP Peru, August 2023, <https://es.wfp.org/publicaciones/pronostico-de-los-impactos-del-fenomeno-de-el-nino-en-la-poblacion-peruana>
- [4] Transparencia Económica Peru, Ministry of Economy and Finance, https://apps5.mineco.gob.pe/emergencia_lluvias/Navegador/default.aspx?y=2023==ActProy&ar;=Todos
- [5] Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants, R4V
- [6] The Compartiendo la Mesa project plans to transform smallholder farmers' - especially Indigenous women's - access to public and private markets, increasing income and agency and improving food security and nutrition. The project was approved in 2023 under the Changing Lives Transformation Fund which WFP's Executive Board established to strengthen WFP's support for governments in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17.

Country office story

- [1] Communal pots are called ollas comunales in Spanish. These communal pots are managed by women and are temporary self-managed spaces, which are built in times of emergencies, where food-insecure household collectively prepare food.
- [2] This is the story of Janet Reynoso and her community
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Ovl-vz1wKM>
- [3] "Quantification of food losses and waste in Peru", February 2021
<https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/5/2807>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] The Adventist Development and Relief Agency, The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, World Vision and ActionAid.
- [2] Essential needs assessment, WFP Peru, 2023.
- [3] The locations were Arequipa, Callao, Lima, Cusco, Ica, La Libertad and three border areas: Tacna, Puno and Tumbes.
- [4] This mechanism can open doors to a more flexible assistance model for migrant populations.
- [5] Examples of messages provided to people were: "Make a smart food shop—Prefer natural and healthy food and avoid ultra-processed food. Give your baby the best nutrition with exclusive breastfeeding until six months."
- [6] Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA 2023), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion.
- [7] The six national social programmes in Peru are Juntos, Pensión 65, Contigo, Foncodes, Cuna Mas, Qali Warma Y País.
- [8] Scenario analysis of the risks of food insecurity in Peru, WFP Peru, September 2023, https://www.congreso.gob.pe/Docs/comisiones2021/CM-fiscalizacion-control-hambre-cer/files/an%C3%A1lisis_de_los_escenarios_de_riesgo_de_inseguridad_alimentaria_en_per%C3%BA_-pma.pdf
- [9] Gender-Responsive Disaster Preparedness and Recovery- Systematisation of Good Practices promoted by WFP in the Latin America Region, WFP Peru, November 2023
- [10] WFP conducted a gender analysis at the onset of the capacity-strengthening project for participants of the communal pots. WFP leveraged the consultation processes of the 2024 community plan for ideas to design future projects.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] These policies included the technical guide to address acute malnutrition, the multisectoral plan for the reduction of maternal and child anaemia, the rice fortification law and the Quali Warma National School Feeding Programme in 2024.

[2] More information from both projects can be found at: [PROSAN_VF.pdf](#) and [WIÑANTSIK_VF.pdf](#)

[3] The technical advisory committee developed a multisectoral plan for reducing and controlling maternal and child anaemia 2024-2030 (Niños y niñas de hierro), established under the Health Ministerial Resolution N°768-2023. The primary objective is to identify recommendations to reduce maternal and child anaemia, aligning with the national multisectoral health policy in Peru (Healthy Country by 2030).

[4] Fortified rice nutritional added value: 30 g of rice contains 1,26 mg of iron, representing 12.6 percent of the RNU for children aged 4 to 6 (the youngest age group to consume the product). A child could consume 60g daily.

Output Indicator table (A.6.2, A.1.3): In the first year of CSP implementation, in coordination with the Quali Warma National School Feeding Programme and the Ministry of Social Inclusion and Development, WFP developed a methodological note to create the conditions necessary for testing the new hot meal modality starting in 2024 in urban schools and to generate evidence enabling its progressive scaling in other contexts.

Output Indicator table (A.1.2): In 2023, this indicator was reported in strategic outcome 1 as the number of beneficiaries who received tele-counselling in nutrition and face-to-face nutritional accompaniment strategy to contribute to the improvement of household nutrition practices.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] WFP worked with three social programmes (Juntos, Pension 65 and Contigo)

[2] Caritas Piura, Caritas Cajamarca, ADRA, Banco de Alimentos, Municipality of Metropolitan Lima, Nilus (social business).

[3] Quantification of Food Losses and Waste in Peru, Bedoya et al. Sustainability Magazine. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/5/2807>

[4] Ellas Pueden YouTube video, WFP Peru

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kjGY1dEKRzU>

[5] This pilot project stood out for its innovation as a multi-stakeholder social incubator, proving to be transformative by improving livelihoods, resilience and gender equality. WFP influenced public policies on financial inclusion, gender equality and development and inclusion and will continue due so by expanding this financial inclusion model to the Ayacucho region.

[6] MINAGRI considered this approach for nationwide application, as it builds partnerships, helps identify best practices and fosters access to loans and e-commerce.

Output Table indicators (A.1.8, A.3.5, E.4.1): In the first year of the CSP implementation, WFP began with the assessment to design future interventions on climate adaptation and food systems, mainly due to the strategic context and available resources. Ongoing exploratory and resource mobilization efforts are expected to allow WFP Peru to expand its portfolio and upscale its interventions in the coming years.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Humanitarian partners were responsible for targeting and communicating the number of individuals served (indirectly) by the transportation service provided to WFP. The 2017 census results published by the National Institute of Statistics were used as a reference point to disaggregate 74 percent of the data by gender and age. This decision was made because only one humanitarian partner, representing 26 percent of the population served, maintained records disaggregated by gender and age.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Last Panorama (FAO, WFP, UNICEF) 2023 / SOFI FAO, 2022

[2] CARE: Food Security & Gender Equality, July 2022

[3] Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, 2023

[4] Gender Parity Law No 28983, March 2007 (Ley de igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres) establishes that it is the role of the Government to promote and guarantee equal opportunities between women and men.

[5] WFP plans to replicate the success of Ellas Pueden in the Ayacucho in 2024. The pilot has a people-centred approach with training, credit and business planning support to enhance women's financial inclusion. The project gathers evidence to advocate for systemic changes in the country's financial ecosystem and address barriers to credit for low-income women. WFP launched this pilot in June 2022 with the WFP Innovation Accelerator and the Asociación Los Andes de Cajamarca as cooperating partners. The pilot's results are anticipated in March 2024.

[6] Communal pots are called ollas communes in Spanish. These communal pots are led by women and are temporary, self-managed spaces that arise in times of emergencies. In them, food-insecure households participate collectively in preparing food.

[7] The General Law on Persons with Disabilities, Government of Peru,

<https://dredf.org/legal-advocacy/international-disability-rights/international-laws/peru-law-no-29973-general-law-on-persons-with-disabilities/>

[8] The Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean <https://www.filac.org/>

Indicator table (baseline): Due to the circumstances in which emergency interventions were implemented, the characteristics of the target groups and the duration of the individual interventions, it was not deemed technically feasible to establish a pre-assistance baseline, including gender-focused indicators.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] National Superintendent for Migration, Government of Peru <https://www.gob.pe/migraciones>

<https://larepublica.pe/sociedad/2023/11/12/venezolanos-en-peru-mas-de-200000-solicitaron-el-cpp-en-migraciones-lrtmvp-800316>

[2] R4V platform. <https://www.r4v.info/es/home>

[3] WFP Peru CFM, SUGAR CRM report 2023

Indicator table (baseline): Due to the circumstances in which emergency interventions were implemented, the characteristics of the target groups and the duration of the individual interventions, it was not deemed technically feasible to establish a pre-assistance baseline, including gender-focused indicators. Where available, baseline was based on historical data referring to past emergency interventions with similar target groups.

Nutrition integration

[1] Post distribution monitoring (PDM) results, ANAPE II (March-July 2023).

Partnerships

[1] WFP Innovation Accelerator sources, supports and scales high-potential solutions to end hunger worldwide. It provides WFP employees, entrepreneurs, start-ups, companies, and non-governmental organizations access to funding, mentorship, hands-on support and WFP operations as a blended finance initiative. Source: <https://innovation.wfp.org/>

[2] The collaboration will air a joint TV campaign on TV and social networks to boost WFP's brand awareness and national standing and promote the new individual donations platform.

[3] WFP signed governmental agreements with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Regional Government of Cusco, Regional Government of Piura, Regional Government of Ayacucho, Regional Government of Lambayeque, Regional Government of San Martín, Municipality of Metropolitan Lima and Provincial Municipality of Moyobamba. And there are ongoing negotiations to sign an inter-institutional agreement with the Ministry of Production.

[4] Obras por impuestos are a Peruvian model by which tax revenues generated from the private sector can be used to fund social investment, including investment in human capital.

[5] WFP's cooperating partners for 2023 were CARITAS, CARE, the International Jewish Humanitarian Organization, Ayuda en Acción, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, World Vision, Asociación Los Andes de Cajamarca and Asociación para el Desarrollo Andino Amazónico Huñuq Mayu.

[6] In 2023, WFP signed agreements with UNICEF and UNCHR.

[7] WFP is the leading agency for the joint programme financed by the European Union. The participating agencies are the United Nations Development Programme, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	86,750	41,175	47%
	female	111,194	40,660	37%
	total	197,944	81,835	41%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,191	2,000	63%
	female	4,371	1,904	44%
	total	7,562	3,904	52%
24-59 months	male	7,816	4,102	52%
	female	10,177	3,928	39%
	total	17,993	8,030	45%
5-11 years	male	14,397	4,236	29%
	female	15,380	4,050	26%
	total	29,777	8,286	28%
12-17 years	male	6,413	4,017	63%
	female	9,790	3,755	38%
	total	16,203	7,772	48%
18-59 years	male	50,648	25,331	50%
	female	65,884	24,859	38%
	total	116,532	50,190	43%
60+ years	male	4,285	1,489	35%
	female	5,592	2,164	39%
	total	9,877	3,653	37%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Migrants	169,962	64,827	38%
Resident	27,982	17,008	61%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	18,732	156	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	8,000	0	0%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	1,250	0	0%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	61	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	169,962	81,618	48%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	8,604,441	9,361,961	109%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	561,960	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance and services to meet their urgent needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	94,840	40,473
			Male	75,122	41,145
			Total	169,962	81,618
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,604,441	9,361,959

Other Output					
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance and services to meet their urgent needs.					
Output Indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	General Distribution	US\$	421,427	421,427
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	30	29
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	258	237
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1,000	1,152
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	26	26
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	12	12
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	72,420	17,971

Outcome Results

Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Emergencia Norte - **Location:** Peru - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤10	≤15	17	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	15.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15	16.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥85	≥80	83	WFP
	Male	0	≥85	≥80	77.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥85	≥80	81.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤12.5	≤15	12.1	WFP
	Male	0	≤12.5	≤15	16.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤12.5	≤15	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤2.5	≤5	4.8	WFP
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤5	5.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤5	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	48.3	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	48.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	48.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	49.1	WFP
	Male	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	48.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	49	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	2.6	WFP
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	3.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	2.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95.4	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	94.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	95.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	4.5	WFP
	Male	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	5.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	WFP
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	93.2	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	90.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	92.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	6.7	WFP
	Male	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	9.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	WFP
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en transito) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤10	≤15	19.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	17.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15	18.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Personas migrantes y refugiadas (en estadia) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤10	≤15	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	11.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15	12.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥85	≥80	82.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥85	≥80	80.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥85	≥80	82.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤12.5	≤15	11.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤12.5	≤15	14.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤12.5	≤15	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤2.5	≤5	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤5	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤5	5.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	37.9	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	35.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	37.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	58.8	WFP
	Male	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	62.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	59.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	3.4	WFP
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	2.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	95	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	93.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	5	WFP
	Male	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	5.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	5.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	92.1	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	90.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	91.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	7.8	WFP
	Male	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	9.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7.5	≤7.5	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	WFP
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤15	≤25	25.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤15	≤25	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤15	≤25	23.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤5	≤25	30.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤25	37.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤25	32.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤20	≤25	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤20	≤25	24	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤20	≤25	24.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥35	≥25	19.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥35	≥25	21.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥35	≥25	19.9	WFP survey
Target Group: SINAGERD - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=4	4	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 02: Populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition benefit from inclusive, innovative, evidence-based, gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programmes, policies, systems, and strategies					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	6,210	
			Male	1,790	
			Total	8,000	
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 03: School age girls and boys in priority areas receive an integrated School Feeding programme to address the triple-burden of malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	625	
			Male	625	
			Total	1,250	

Other Output

Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: Populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition benefit from inclusive, innovative, evidence-based, gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive programmes, policies, systems, and strategies

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	11	14
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	152	152
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	150	722
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 03: School age girls and boys in priority areas receive an integrated School Feeding programme to address the triple-burden of malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	4	

Outcome Results

Activity 02: WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Programa Nacional de Alimentacion Escolar Qali Warma (PNAEQW) - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	=3	=1	1	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Sistema Nacional de Salud - **Location:** Peru - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=4	=3	3	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 03: By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems. **Resilience Building**

Output Results

Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Populations with vulnerabilities to climate change benefit from nature-based solutions, climate adaptation capacities, skills and services, promoting resilient, climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	9,519	156
			Male	9,213	
			Total	18,732	156
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	561,960	

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actresses and actors benefit from integrated value chain development activities to make local food systems more resilient, nutritious, inclusive and efficient

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		31
			Male		30
			Total		61

Other Output

Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Populations with vulnerabilities to climate change benefit from nature-based solutions, climate adaptation capacities, skills and services, promoting resilient, climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	30	30
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	200	185
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	8	8
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	450,122	
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 (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	153	156
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 (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	40,322	34,946
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	33.33

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actresses and actors benefit from integrated value chain development activities to make local food systems more resilient, nutritious, inclusive and efficient

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	28	28
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	11	11
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	270	265
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	140	140
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number Number	70 2	71 2
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	30,000	38,480
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	28	28

Outcome Results

Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=6	6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026

Crisis Response

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 06: National institutions, communities and humanitarian partners benefit from improved national capacities in humanitarian supply chain management and other services during multi-pronged crises and disasters

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	6,000	7,469

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80.7	≥80	≥80	85	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiary of Food Assistance Interventions - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60.44	=100	≥60.44	60.44	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.71	=100	≥49.71	49.71	
	Overall	55.03	=100	≥55.03	55.03	
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	60.44	=100	≥60.44	60.44	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.71	=100	≥49.71	49.71	
	Overall	55.03	=100	≥55.03	55.03	
Activity 03: WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiaries climate adaptation and resilience interventions - Location: Peru - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥0	0	
	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=100	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥0	0	
	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	

Target Group: Beneficiaries of value chain interventions - **Location:** Peru - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=100	≥0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	=100	≥0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=100	≥0	0	programme
	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office implements environmental management systems	Overall	No	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergencia Norte - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥45	≥45	57.42	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤10	≤10	7.57	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≤48	≤48	35.01	WFP survey
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en estadia) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	41.56	≥45	≥45	52.25	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	6.6	≤10	≤10	5.58	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	51.83	≤48	≤48	42.17	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	5,798	≥169	≥6,639	2,848	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3,180	≥134	≥5,259	2,569	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8,978	≥303	≥11,897	5,417	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergencia Norte - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0		≥95	96.21	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥95	97.63	
	Overall	0		≥95	96.65	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	≥95	99.43	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥95	99.57	
	Overall	0	=100	≥95	99.47	
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en estadia) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	≥95	98.93	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	≥95	98.45	
	Overall	98.84	=100	≥95	98.81	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.7	=100	≥95	99.92	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.9	=100	≥95	99.74	
	Overall	99.73	=100	≥95	99.88	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	≥95	80.78	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥95	85.31	
	Overall	0	=100	≥95	81.88	
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en transito) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	≥95	99.47	WFP
	Male	99	=100	≥95	98.83	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.84	=100	≥95	99.21	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.67	=100	≥95	99.74	WFP
	Male	99.9	=100	≥95	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.73	=100	≥95	99.84	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	≥95	92.08	WFP
	Male	0	=100	≥95	92.97	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	≥95	92.44	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Beneficiarios CBT ANAPE + Emergencia Norte - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female				19,160	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				19,687	
	Overall				38,847	
Target Group: Emergencia Norte - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female			≥80	46.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			≥80	48.17	
	Overall			≥80	47.07	
Target Group: Migrantes y refugiados (en estadia) - Location: Peru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	33.4	≥80	≥80	49.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.13	≥80	≥80	59.28	
	Overall	33.56	≥80	≥80	51.81	

Cover page photo © WFP/Paul Vallejos

Thanks to WFP, premature and underweight twin daughters from a migrant family could afford food.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Sarah Laughton

sarah.laughton@wfp.org

Financial Section

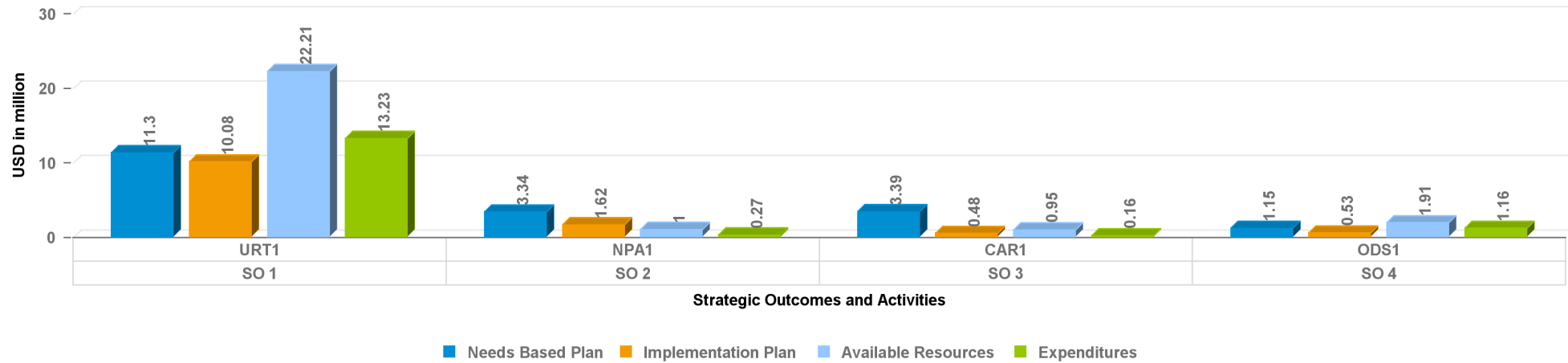
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.
SO 2		Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026
SO 3		By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.
SO 4		The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.
SO 3	CAR1	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,645,265	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	6,645,265	0
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.	11,301,897	10,079,762	22,208,705	13,234,295
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			11,301,897	10,079,762	22,208,705	13,234,295
2.2	Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.	3,337,263	1,621,852	1,001,186	269,507
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,337,263	1,621,852	1,001,186	269,507
2.4	By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.	3,391,547	480,000	951,866	158,835
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		3,391,547	480,000	951,866	158,835

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	1,150,840	534,809	1,908,020	1,156,575
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,150,840	534,809	1,908,020	1,156,575
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,181,547	12,716,423	32,715,041	14,819,213
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,714,552	1,270,812	2,871,221	1,781,501
Total Direct Costs			20,896,100	13,987,235	35,586,262	16,600,714
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,276,755	870,934	1,307,026	1,307,026
Grand Total			22,172,855	14,858,169	36,893,288	17,907,740



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

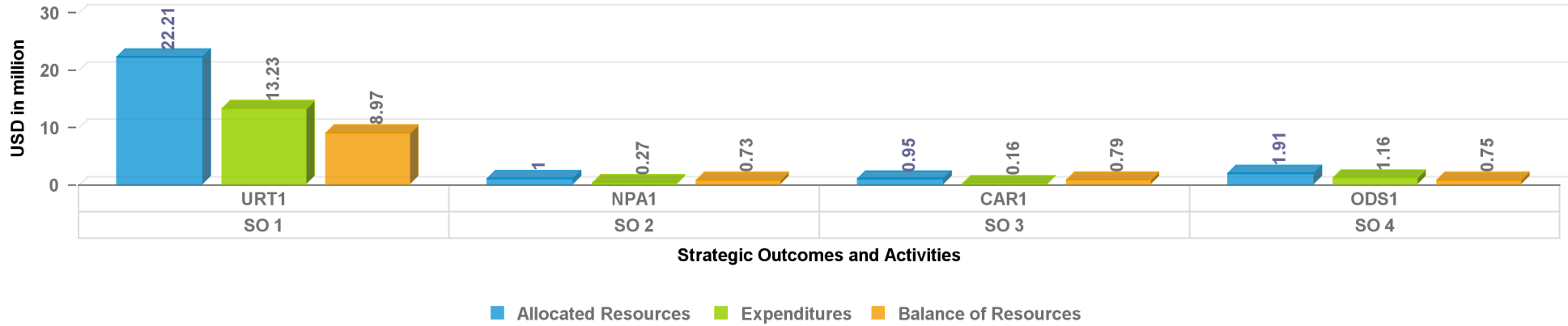
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	
SO 2	Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	
SO 3	By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	
SO 4	The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.
SO 2	NPA1	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.
SO 3	CAR1	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Peru are able to meet their urgent food, nutrition and associated essential needs before and during multi-pronged crises and disasters between 2023 and 2026.	WFP provides assistance to crisis-affected populations before and during emergencies and in early recovery settings and supports government to do the same, strengthening social protection in ways that improve emergency preparedness and response.	11,301,897	22,014,606	194,099	22,208,705	13,234,295	8,974,410
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			11,301,897	22,014,606	194,099	22,208,705	13,234,295	8,974,410
2.2	Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	WFP supports Government and populations with vulnerabilities to malnutrition to improve nutrition, promote integrated school-based interventions, foster healthy food environments, and strengthen nutrition-sensitive social programmes, applying a food systems and gender-sensitive approach to individual and institutional capacity-strengthening.	3,337,263	1,001,186	0	1,001,186	269,507	731,678
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,337,263	1,001,186	0	1,001,186	269,507	731,678

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Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	By 2026, Indigenous people and other populations with vulnerabilities to climate change in Peru are better adapted to climate change, more resilient to climate-related disasters and part of more sustainable, inclusive and equitable food systems.	WFP promotes interventions that create economic resilience, protect the environment and increase adaptation to climate change, using evidence and good practices to support government to implement related priorities.	3,391,547	951,866	0	951,866	158,835	793,031
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			3,391,547	951,866	0	951,866	158,835	793,031
17.16	The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	1,150,840	1,908,020	0	1,908,020	1,156,575	751,444
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,150,840	1,908,020	0	1,908,020	1,156,575	751,444
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,645,265	0	6,645,265	0	6,645,265
Subtotal SDG Target			0	6,645,265	0	6,645,265	0	6,645,265
Total Direct Operational Cost			19,181,547	32,520,942	194,099	32,715,041	14,819,213	17,895,828
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,714,552	2,871,773	0	2,871,773	1,782,054	1,089,720
Total Direct Costs			20,896,100	35,392,715	194,099	35,586,814	16,601,266	18,985,548
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,276,755	1,913,283		1,913,283	1,913,283	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

Annual Country Report

Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			22,172,855	37,305,998	194,099	37,500,097	18,514,549	18,985,548

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures