



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

## Peru

# Annual Country Report 2024

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2026

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Country office story</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>13</b>
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	18
Strategic outcome 04	20
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>21</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	21
Protection and accountability to affected people	22
Environmental sustainability	24
Nutrition integration	26
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>36</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	36
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>37</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	37
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	37
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	37
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	38
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	39
Cross-cutting Indicators	50

# Overview

## Key messages

WFP reached **74,976 people** with direct assistance and indirectly benefited more than **1.2 million** people with assets, capacity strengthening and logistic services, as well as **5.3 million people** through national policies and programmes.

In 2024, WFP in Peru continued strengthening government policies and systems to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition, anticipate and respond to emergencies and strengthen the livelihoods of at-risk populations. WFP directly assisted 74,976 people, indirectly strengthened the capacity of 1.2 million individuals through the government and indirectly benefitted over 5 million people through national policies and programmes.

Malnutrition and anaemia remain significant public health concerns, with rising stunting and overweight rates. Half of the population faces food insecurity [1], a situation exacerbated by recurring emergencies such as droughts and wildfires, and an unstable political environment that has weakened public management.

In response, WFP worked with the government to reform national social protection programmes to provide more efficient and effective responses to existing food and nutrition needs, and to emergencies. One notable outcome of WFP's work with the government has been a significant reform to support the National School Feeding Programme, which enacted a decree to introduce a community-based approach, engaging parents, caregivers and local communities. This reform emphasized the right to food and the integration of locally produced, fresh foods from smallholder farmers.

The *Compartiendo la Mesa* project [2] aims to have a catalytic effect, generating a multiplier impact by unlocking additional funding to link family farming production to public markets and improve food security. In its first year, WFP successfully unlocked an additional USD 27 million from the private sector and the government, reinforcing the project's potential to drive sustainable investment in local food systems.

WFP contributed to reforms in two other social protection programmes with the introduction of cash-based transfers in programmes that had historically been based on in-kind food baskets. WFP's advocacy led to the government allocating USD 17.5 million in the 2025 budget for cash-based transfers to *ollas comunes* [3], alongside USD 2 million to be implemented by WFP for food card distributions for the Food Supplementation Programme for Tuberculosis Patients in Lima. The latter will be evaluated on its potential for nationwide implementation. These transitions, compared to the in-kind modality, improve timely assistance, incorporate fresh food, and enhance access to healthy diets, ultimately strengthening food security and nutrition. In summary, they boost programme efficiency and empower beneficiaries with greater flexibility in meeting their food and nutrition needs.

WFP supported the government's emergency response through legislative reforms expanding social protection programmes during crises [4]. These included adjustments to improve programme effectiveness, anticipatory actions and leveraging social programme systems for emergency response. Thanks to protocols developed with WFP, the government modelled anticipatory actions for new risks and disbursed USD 66 million in anticipatory cash-based transfers to 957,949 people affected by wildfires [5], while WFP directly assisted 2,910 people affected by wildfires whose livelihoods and food security were impacted.

WFP continued to be the partner of choice for the government, leveraging its research, development and innovation expertise to influence public policies. Key contributions included a food security survey with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym), the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) with the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI, for its Spanish acronym) and evaluations of WFP pilot projects, such as hot meals, *ollas comunes* and anticipatory actions. In collaboration with the government, WFP developed pilot models [6] and a comprehensive set of methodologies and tools, launching several initiatives in 2024. By 2025, these pilots aim to generate evidence for scaling up and influencing national policies, frameworks and budgets.

WFP's capacity-building efforts in disaster risk management and financial mechanisms reached 145 government officials and NGO participants, providing them with information on catastrophic agricultural insurance and equipping them to replicate training. Additionally, WFP mobilized 1,519 tons of food and non-food items to support INDECI in responding to emergencies in four regions, aiding communities affected by rainfall and extreme cold.

Peru hosts over 1.5 million migrants [7], most of whom lack access to social protection. WFP assisted 65,832 migrants, including 36,397 people in transit and 27,717 settled migrants, with nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfer (CBT) interventions across five regions. Additionally, 2,742 received hot meals [8]. To promote long-term solutions, WFP facilitated connections between migrants and organizations providing access to social protection programmes and socioeconomic integration opportunities. Committed to leveraging its experience to inform the government's policies, in collaboration with the World Bank, WFP conducted an impact evaluation on cash versus food cards for migrants in transit in Arequipa, Puno, Tacna, addressing a critical evidence gap in Peru's humanitarian community.

To combat maternal and child anaemia, WFP implemented the *Comunidades de Hierro* project, which reduced anaemia by 3.6 percentage points [9] and reached 2,078 children under three with assistance from 93 community health agents. WFP also played a key role in enacting rice fortification regulations, ensuring fortified rice reached individuals, children and households through social programmes, reinforcing prior efforts to strengthen national rice fortification capacities.

With the support of cooperating partners, WFP promoted a circular food system by providing recovered food to 177,171 individuals facing vulnerable conditions, addressing nutritional needs while reducing food waste. Through national food rescue and transportation services, WFP funded nine food rescue organizations. To institutionalize these efforts, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and other partners to draft new food recovery regulations. With MIDIS, WFP pioneered a national food recovery register, engaging national and sub-national governments with civil society support. Additionally, WFP provided technical assistance for a national rescue network and co-hosted the second National Forum on Food Recovery and Loss Reduction in Lima in September 2024 bringing together 150 government officials and partner organizations.

WFP's Logistics in Food Recovery initiative played a crucial role in supporting nationwide food rescue operations, tackling food insecurity and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. From January to August 2024, this initiative recovered and redistributed food valued at USD 590,000, benefitting 883,753 individuals and preventing 1,198 metric tons of CO2 emissions by minimizing food waste. WFP further advocated for innovative food recovery programmes, such as Nilus, to enhance food rescue operations [10].

Aligned with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP collaborated with government institutions, subnational governments, the private sector and United Nations agencies to advance nutrition and food security in Peru.



# 74,976

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



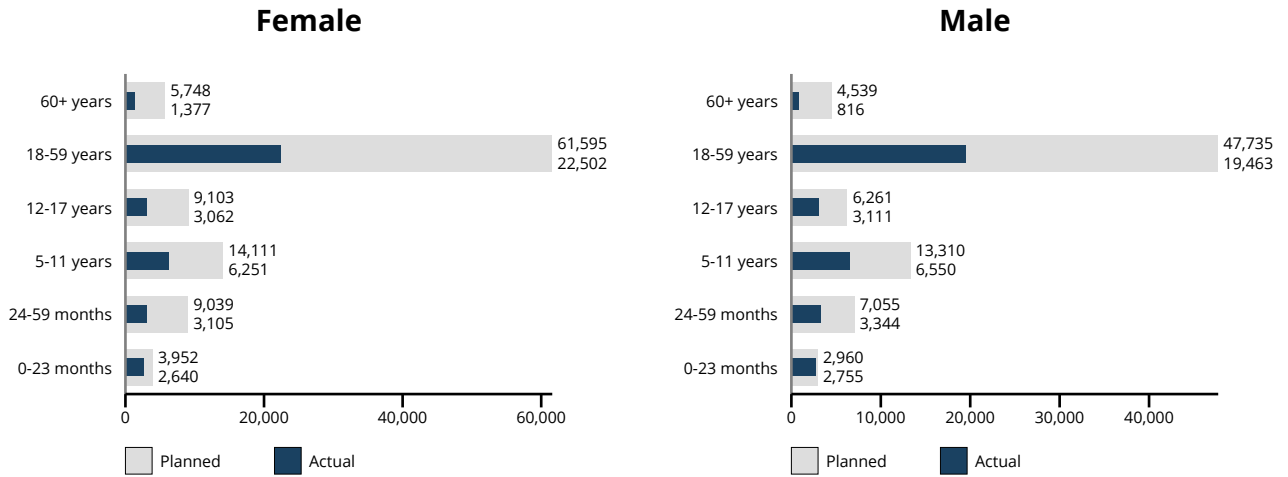
52% female



48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,774 (56% Female, 44% Male)

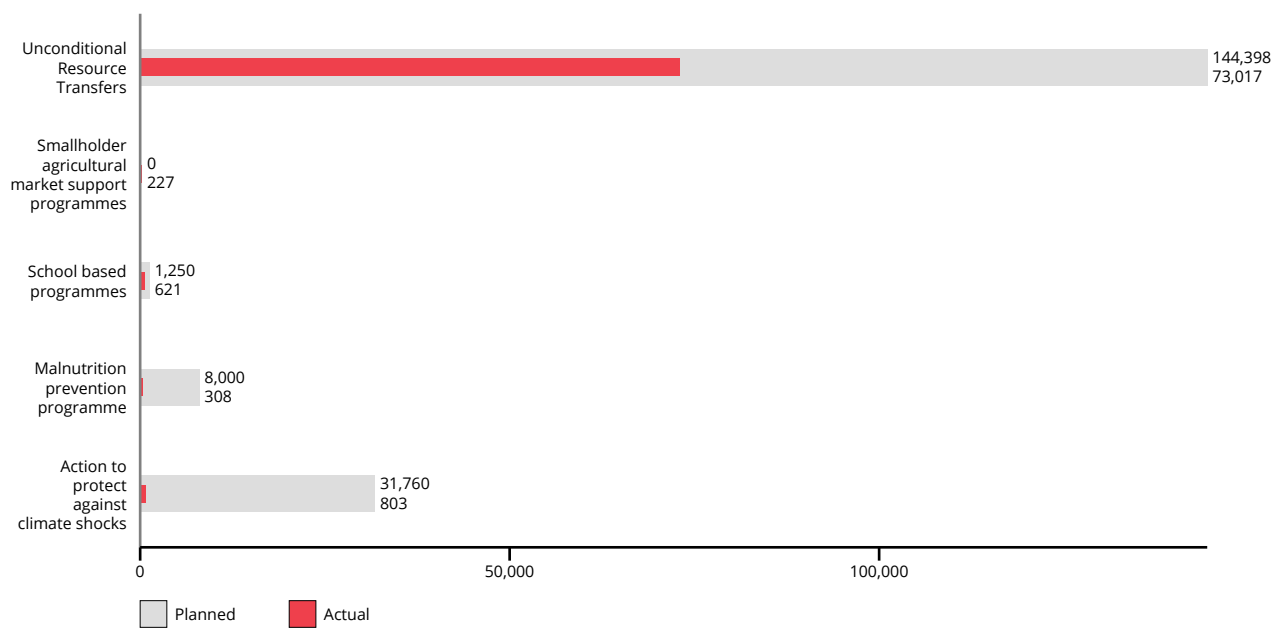
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



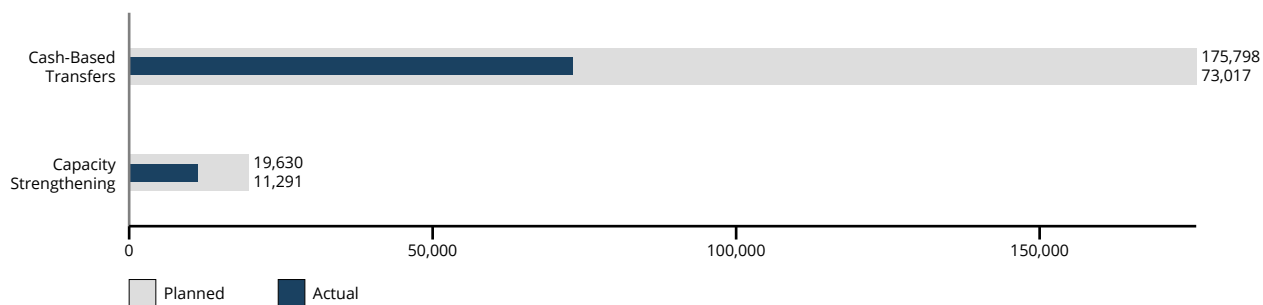
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



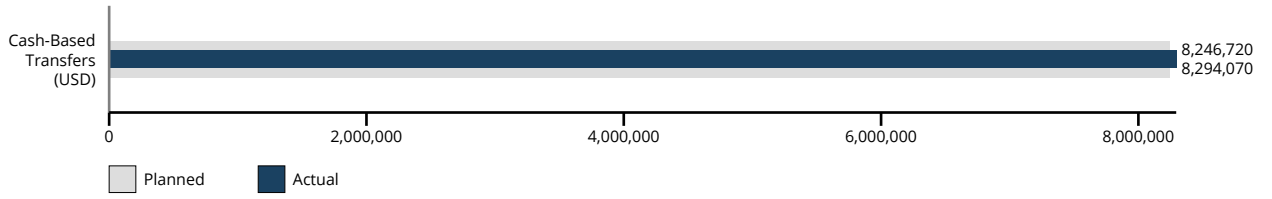
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



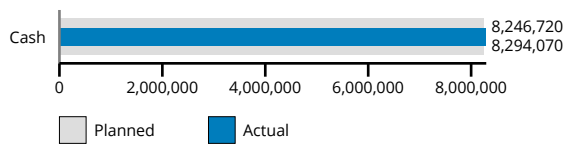
## Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Peru is an upper-middle-income country characterized by significant inequality. In 2024, the economy grew by 3 percent [1], a modest improvement over 2023. However, this growth was insufficient to address the 29 percent poverty rate [2] and the regression in nutrition and food security indicators. Socio-political instability compounded these

challenges.

According to Peru's Ombudsman's Office, the registered cases of femicide increased by 13 percent compared to 2023 (2023: 150 cases; 2024: 170 cases) [3]. Statistically speaking, every hour, nine adolescents aged 15 to 19 become pregnant and five women give birth across Peru, reflecting generational, socioeconomic and territorial inequalities rooted in structural and social barriers [4]. Despite this, more women (93 percent) have health insurance than men (89 percent), a two-percentage-point increase each compared to 2023 [5].

Nutrition levels deteriorated across Peru, which exacerbated already persistent inequalities between urban and rural populations, indigenous communities and the poorest population groups. Anaemia among children under three increased to 43 percent, while stunting has increased for the first time in many years, affecting 12 percent of children under five [6]. The country faces a triple burden of malnutrition and obesity, with 65 percent of women of reproductive age being overweight and obese. Food insecurity impacted every second Peruvian (over 5.2 million households, or 52 percent of the population) [7], with 4 percent experiencing severe food insecurity. The most marginalized populations live in rural areas, particularly smallholder farmers relying on family agriculture, where child stunting rates were double the national average (20 percent). Paradoxically, these households are the backbone of Peru's food supply but receive unfair compensation for their production due to inefficient logistics corridors controlled by intermediaries, reducing their earnings. Additionally, the country faces substantial food losses and waste, with 47 percent of food lost throughout the logistics chain [8].

Extreme-weather events exacerbated these issues. While a forecasted El Niño phenomenon was less severe than expected, drought affected multiple regions. In September, unprecedented forest fires affected 25 out of 26 regions, displacing 1,728 people and affecting large tracts of cultivated land.

Peru hosts the second-largest number of migrants in South America, with over a million Venezuelans [9] residing in the country and some 250,000 in transit by December 2024. Despite 40 percent of the migrants holding university degrees, employed migrants earn 20 percent less than the average Peruvian annual income and contribute more than USD 500 million to the national treasury in 2024. Most work in informal service-sector jobs [10], such as mobile delivery and taxi apps. Meanwhile, female migrants are disproportionately concentrated in precarious, highly feminized jobs, including domestic work, caregiving, restaurant service, waitressing, cleaning, and shopkeeping [11]. Migrants in transit faced even greater hardships, with 91 percent experiencing food insecurity and having limited access to social protection systems. National migration policies and regional contexts have slightly reduced mobility compared to the previous year. To address these challenges, WFP focused on providing emergency food assistance to the migrant population, ensuring essential food needs were met in close coordination with humanitarian actors at both local and national levels.

WFP's country strategic plan aligns with government priorities by assisting the populations most vulnerable to malnutrition and food insecurity, providing food and nutrition assistance and implementing resilience interventions. The country office solidified its role as a strategic partner, advancing key reforms in social protection, nutrition policies and food systems while addressing migration crises and emergency response needs.

WFP prioritized integrating shock-responsive social protection into legal frameworks. A regional evaluation on shock-response social protection highlighted how the WFP's role in developing legislation enabled the government to respond to crises effectively by expanding social programmes.

WFP delivered cash-based transfers valued at USD 8.2 million to 73,017 people following emergencies, ensuring rapid and dignified aid distribution. This included assistance to 2,910 people affected by wildfires in September. Additionally, WFP implemented temporary interventions, such as *ollas comunes*, and leveraged scalable cash-based transfer mechanisms, including food purchase prepaid cards and interbank transfers to beneficiary accounts to 4,275 people. In response to the migrant humanitarian crisis, WFP assisted 65,832 migrants in transit and residing in Peru [12], making the latter WFP's largest intervention in terms of scale and budget.

In response to the triple burden of malnutrition, WFP supported the reform of nutrition policies, with a particular emphasis on the school feeding programme. Given that anaemia remains a major health concern, WFP continued advocating for legislation to combat anaemia in children under 5 years and implement targeted nutrition programmes for children under 3 years. Evidence generation remained a priority, leading WFP to launch the Fill Nutrition Gap study in 2024.

To transform food systems and enhance climate change resilience, WFP focused on two key interventions: linking smallholder farmers to public procurement and promoting food recovery. The country office continued implementing the *Compartiendo la Mesa* project across three regions (Cusco, Ayacucho and Piura) to strengthen smallholder farmers' capacities and optimize logistics chains for better integration into social programmes, particularly school feeding initiatives. In food recovery, WFP supported the institutionalization and development of a food bank network. Additionally, WFP pioneered anticipatory actions for floods and droughts, improving resilience and mitigating climate impacts for 791 people.



Partnerships, as always, were critical to WFP's work in Peru. Collaboration with the Ministries of Development and Social Inclusion, Agriculture and Irrigation, Health and the National Institute of Civil Defense as well as engagement with the private sector and other organizations, underpinned these efforts. WFP actively participated in high-level private sector events and governmental initiatives such as the Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty, the National Agreement and the Multisectoral Commission on Food Security and Nutrition and continued working with WFP's private sector advisory committee.

Innovations, including *Kunka* individual giving [13] and partnerships with private-sector technology companies Nilus and SKAI [14] demonstrated WFP's commitment to fostering sustainable solutions. All WFP interventions incorporated multidimensional considerations and adhered to protection and community participation principles, ensuring needs-based and sustainable outcomes.

## Risk management

Political instability, low public trust in Congress and the government and frequent turnover of officials posed a significant strategic risk related to external relationships. These challenges disrupted policy continuity and operational coordination, delaying decision-making, programme implementation and budget execution. To mitigate this, WFP strengthened its coordination mechanisms, signed strategic agreements, and actively engaged in key forums to ensure that food insecurity and malnutrition remained national priorities. Collaboration with the Government spanned political, managerial and technical levels, fostering robust intra- and inter-institutional partnerships to sustain progress despite the unstable political environment.

Reputational risks involving private sector partners, donors and other stakeholders were another focus. To address potential corruption in government institutions partnered with WFP, the country office implemented a stringent fund management framework, conducted due diligence with private sector collaborators and completed capacity assessments before formalizing agreements. Monitoring plans for cooperating partners were established and a crisis management committee actively tracked reputational risks. Complementary measures included news monitoring systems and a crisis communication plan to mitigate potential fallout.

In border regions, incidents involving the sale of WFP assistance were identified. In response, WFP enhanced security measures at distribution points, adapted assistance modalities and introduced restrictions on the use of food cards. In addition, WFP improved the existing modality by adding stricter controls for verification and strengthening the communication strategy to make migrants aware of the risk of accepting the sale of the cards. Looking ahead, WFP plans to launch a differentiated food assistance strategy to address specific local challenges, such as food availability, distances and security, and further minimize such incidents.

Through these targeted actions, WFP reinforced its operational resilience, strengthened stakeholder confidence and ensured continuity in its mission to combat food insecurity and malnutrition.

## Lessons learned

### **By acting quickly and having proposals ready at the right moment, a crisis can be turned into an opportunity.**

The country office leveraged technical expertise to propose solutions backed by data, thereby shifting technical discourse to political dialogue and consolidating its role as a credible government partner. Reforming the school feeding programme gained momentum amidst a political crisis, following years of advocacy and technical support. Shock-responsive programming and cash-based transfers accelerated response times to provide aid and positioned WFP as a reliable, fast responder to support the Government.

**Catalysing change is a laborious technical process.** WFP's catalytic role was crucial in helping the Government align its capacities with people's needs and identifying legislative and financial tools for long-term sustainability. This enabled merging Peru's shock-responsive social protection programmes and mobilized funds for the Changing Lives Transformation Fund project.

**Boosting data and evidence collection is vital for driving change**, which became evident in various initiatives (communal kitchens, Food Supplementation Programme for Tuberculosis Patients, 2023 emergency food security assessment), as its data informed the Government's decision-making. These examples showed how effective evidence-based interventions shaped policies and contributed to lasting reforms, ultimately improving Peruvians' nutrition, food security and well-being.

# Country office story

## Bringing fresh produce from fields to homes and schools



© © WFP/Cristina Arakaki

Loan enjoys a hot and nutritious breakfast at his school, provided by WFP's hot meals pilot initiative.

Orlando and Eudisia have always farmed their small family garden with dedication and care. Like many smallholder farmers in Peru, they work tirelessly to ensure a steady supply of fresh produce for their family while hoping to generate additional income by selling surplus produce. Smallholder farming plays a crucial role in Peru's food system, supplying 80 percent of the food consumed nationwide [1]. This sector not only supports local economies but also helps preserve the country's biodiversity and environment.

Despite this vital contribution, smallholder farmers face persistent challenges. In 2024, poverty among these households reached 41 percent [2], and one in five children suffered from malnutrition. In 2023, approximately 82 percent of agricultural production was limited to household subsistence [3], with small farmers struggling to scale up due to inadequate financial resources, limited market access, and poor transportation.

In response, WFP's *Compartiendo la Mesa* (Sharing The Table) project aims to reshape Peru's food systems by promoting smallholder-based agricultural production and supplying fresh and nutritious food to social programmes. A key focus is supporting the National School Feeding Programme, which serves four million schoolchildren nationwide every day [4]. By incorporating locally sourced, fresh, and nutritious food into school meals, the project enhances child nutrition while fostering economic opportunities for farming households.

Peru's public procurement law mandates that at least 30 percent of the public budget for food-based social programmes be allocated to purchases from smallholder farmers. This legal framework provides smallholder farmers like Orlando and Eudisia with access to formal markets, allowing them to sell their produce directly to schools. With WFP's support, they have been able to enter this commercial supply chain, ensuring a stable income while contributing to better nutrition for schoolchildren.

To achieve this, WFP collaborates with key government institutions, including the ministries of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Social Development and Inclusion, and Production, as well as regional and local governments. This partnership works to strengthen farmers' productive capacities, address barriers to market access and better align local food supply with demand. By integrating smallholder farmers into public procurement systems, these efforts improve food security and provide rural households with pathways to financial autonomy.

This initiative has brought renewed hope. Smallholder farmers now see a viable path forward - one that rewards their hard work and fosters economic opportunities and stability and benefits their whole community. More importantly, their children, including Loan, benefit directly from these improvements. Loan starts each school day with a nutritious, hot breakfast provided by WFP's hot meals pilot initiative. He eagerly looks forward to these meals, explaining, *"I eat nutritious food here. If I didn't eat well, I would get sick and even go to the hospital"*.

Generating data to demonstrate the impact of fresh and healthy foods on children's diets is crucial for shaping future policies. The *Hot Meals* pilot project, coordinated by WFP and the National School Feeding Programme, has provided valuable evidence to support reforms in Peru's school feeding regulations.

In 2024, this initiative served 621 children, ensuring they received warm, nutritious meals in schools every morning. The introduction of fresh ingredients into school menus has been well received by students, parents and teachers alike, who appreciate the quality and health benefits of these meals. Diana Ponte, a primary school teacher at the República de Nicaragua school, has observed significant improvements in her students: *"Their punctuality has improved because they are excited to eat at school. Students' attention and concentration are better because when they are well-nourished, they can have better capacities and learn more effectively. School dropout rates have also decreased dramatically, because the children tell their families that they come to school to eat healthy and learn"*.

Through initiatives like *Compartiendo la Mesa* and the *Hot Meals* pilot project, WFP is paving the way for a policy shift in Peru's food systems. These efforts have demonstrated the potential of smallholder farmers to supply fresh, nutritious produce for school feeding programmes, improving access to healthy diets for millions of children while creating sustainable economic opportunities for farming households.

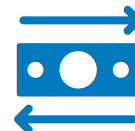
Looking ahead, scaling these initiatives could redefine Peru's approach to public food procurement for school feeding, tailored to people's needs, sustainable and beneficial for rural communities. By integrating smallholder farmers into formal supply chains, Peru can build a resilient food system that not only uplifts its agriculture sector but also ensures that future generations grow up healthy and well-nourished. With WFP's continued support, these programmes are laying the groundwork for lasting change, demonstrating how local solutions can address global challenges.

# 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.**



**73,017 people** benefited from direct WFP assistance. (Every second person was a migrant at transit points.)



**65,832 migrants** received cash-based transfers and **10,843 hot meals** were distributed.



WFP's awareness campaigns reached over **89,000 people** in the Amazon region with knowledge of disaster preparedness and response plans.



**9,256 migrant households** received nutrition counselling and **3,696 children under five** were screened for wasting.

Under strategic outcome 1, in 2024, WFP focused on ensuring that populations affected by crises could meet their basic food and nutrition needs while strengthening the government's capacity for risk reduction and emergency response. This approach aligns with WFP's goal of fostering sustainable national systems and complementing assistance when needed. Efforts included bolstering shock-responsive social protection systems, enhancing disaster risk reduction mechanisms and complementing the national response when local capacity was insufficient to address the scale or timing of shocks.

This year, WFP allocated significant resources of USD 12.4 million to this strategic outcome, directly benefiting 73,017 individuals.

WFP in Peru played a pivotal role in advocating for and providing technical assistance for the government to adopt Legislative Decree No. 1654 [1], which integrated social protection systems into emergency response frameworks. This decree was a groundbreaking achievement in Latin America, as it established a formal regulatory framework for social protection during emergencies. Additionally, WFP supported the adoption of a ministerial resolution that mandated social protection actors to submit emergency assistance plans for the government's approval to institutionalize a cohesive response mechanism.

The findings of the 2023 emergency food security assessment with the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) informed WFP's 2023-2024 food insecurity response strategy that supported over ten million individuals living in vulnerable situations throughout Peru. MIDIS leveraged WFP's data to focus its interventions. It is estimated that 304,320 additional individuals were covered by the national social protection system compared to 2023, thanks to WFP's data-driven approach of advocating and leveraging evidence for national policy decision-making, which helped expand cash-based transfer activities in rural, urban and border areas, where food insecurity levels were highest.

This strategy, supported by USD 600 million of government investment, addressed food insecurity through three key pillars (food assistance, monetary transfers and community engagement) and showcased a coordinated and well-funded national response [2].

To strengthen risk management at regional and local government levels, WFP developed capacity-strengthening activities training 216 civil servants from regional and local authorities from three regions (Piura, Amazonas and San Martín). Thanks to the training provided by WFP, government officials were able to conduct drought-resilient agricultural interventions benefitting 379 individuals and support smallholder farmers with water-deficit resilience services and share risk management tools with communities, such as the catastrophic agriculture insurance

mechanism. In total, 130 smallholder farmers were benefitted through the government. WFP's awareness campaign on disaster preparedness indirectly reached over 89,000 people promoting community-level understanding of hazards and response plans for Amazonian populations. Building on the success of these interventions, regional and local governments plan to expand disaster risk management in other provinces in Peru, combining this approach with social programmes funded by the Cooperation Fund for Social Development.

With technical support from WFP, the National Institute of Civil Defense developed a rapid emergency preparedness action plan to close critical preparedness gaps in the early humanitarian response to El Niño-induced emergencies. These efforts enhanced mobile storage capacities in three regions (Piura, Lambayeque and La Libertad), provided humanitarian transportation services and trained 41 logistics officers in managing food warehouses in emergencies. WFP's technical assistance through the Global Logistics Cluster enabled the Government to improve its operational efficiency and access international resources to import, pre-position and map warehouses and develop humanitarian logistics kits for emergencies.

In 2024, WFP's direct assistance (cash-based transfer and capacity strengthening) reached 73,017 people in the most vulnerable conditions, including migrants, refugees, those affected by wildfires and those participating in the *ollas comunes* pilot project. At key transit points along migration routes, such as Tumbes on the Ecuadorian border, WFP supported 36,397 individuals. WFP distributed 10,843 hot meals and provided cash-based transfers to 65,832 migrants, both in-transit and settled, to meet their immediate food needs [3]. In August 2024, a new community dining room was inaugurated at the assistance and orientation point in Tumbes city, offering hot meals to migrant, refugee and Peruvian households. WFP also mapped migration flows to better inform the humanitarian assistance ecosystem in Peru and to understand emergency needs more comprehensively. Also, WFP implemented social and behavioural change communication actions to enhance knowledge of nutrition practices tailored to local realities

From April to December 2024, WFP evaluated the impact of providing cash versus food cards on the food security and well-being of migrants in transit in three locations (Arequipa, Puno, Tacna). This evaluation addressed an evidence gap for the humanitarian community working in contexts of human mobility. Until then, no evidence existed on which assistance mechanisms were most impactful and relevant to mobile populations. With results expected in early 2025, WFP's impact evaluation could lead to more effective assistance in Peru, South America or globally.

While prioritizing life-saving assistance, WFP continued to boost emergency response with resilience-building activities. WFP partnered with the World Council of Credit Unions and the Centre for Information and Education for the Prevention of Drug Abuse to offer socio-economic activities to support integrating settled migrants into Peru's society. Through these collaborations, WFP and its partners referred 400 migrants to programmes on entrepreneurship, employment and financial inclusion. By 2024, 86 percent of settled migrants assisted by WFP showed adequate food consumption levels, allowing these now food-secure households to focus on resilience-oriented initiatives.

WFP continued to implement a nutrition strategy for refugees and migrants with regional health directorates, promoting timely and culturally appropriate care. For migrants in transit, interventions focused on maintaining nutritional status, especially of young children. 4,328 households received critical nutrition information to make informed food purchasing decisions, while 3,696 children under five were screened for wasting. The agency also counselled 4,928 parents and caregivers. Through these operations, WFP is also helping the government to implement its policy to combat malnutrition by identifying and following up on 2,819 children, who are referred to health centres where, in close coordination with UNICEF, received nutritional supplements (Plumpy Doz) to support children's health.

For settled households in Lima, the programme improved dietary practices and nutrition awareness. Some 4,928 households received remote counselling with practical advice on healthy eating and making healthy food decisions. Additionally, WFP visited 251 households to monitor children's growth and development, while encouraging households to seek healthcare services when necessary.

Wildfires, a relatively new phenomenon in Peru, presented significant challenges in 2024. WFP supported 2,910 affected individuals with prepaid cards, valued at USD 270 per household, enabling them to meet immediate needs without resorting to harmful coping mechanisms. These interventions generated valuable insights to enhance future emergency preparedness, such as criteria to determine the best modalities to provide cash-based assistance to affected populations in remote areas to meet their basic needs.

In response to increasing food insecurity levels in Peru's urban areas, evidenced by the emergency food security assessment published by MIDIS and WFP in 2024 [4], the agency determined that over one million households in Lima were food insecure. The two partners piloted a cash-based assistance mechanism to support communal kitchens [5] in Lima, benefitting 4,275 individuals and 76 *ollas comunes*. Thanks to this pilot, the targeted households could reduce severe hunger from 7 percent to 2 percent [6] and increase community resilience, demonstrating the effectiveness of monetary transfers in improving food diversity and security. Lessons included the importance of streamlined processes and robust coordination for successful interventions.



The Gender and Age Marker scored 4, as multidimensional considerations were fully integrated into the implementation of all activities under this strategic outcome. WFP implemented tailored and needs-based interventions for migrants, refugees and the *ollas comunes* and disaster risk management projects. WFP disaggregated data based on various indicators in its trainings and awareness strategies and considered different needs and priorities when incorporating its CBT interventions into the targeting process. Additionally, the agency's intervention encouraged individuals from all population groups to receive cash payments. Under its activities tailored to settled migrants, 88 percent of participating households were headed by women; however, so was only every second migrant household in transit (46 percent). Additionally, the disaster risk management strategy engaged officials and leaders to consider various population groups. Notably, out of 29 Awajún Indigenous participants, with one trained as a bilingual facilitator for community support.

### 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



**621 pre-primary and primary students** in **two** urban schools in Lima received **84,397 hot meals** through WFP's pilot programme.



WFP mobilized **93 community agents** to promote health and nutrition practices through home visits to reduce anaemia.



**150 companies** were certified to produce and sell fortified rice to help increase availability in local markets.

Strategic outcome 2 focuses on strengthening 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). Under this outcome, WFP worked with the government, advocating and offering technical support to generate evidence, document best practices and identify key lessons from various interventions. WFP also fostered dialogue with the government's technical experts to strengthen and improve public policies.

Through technical dialogues with experts at the Ministry of Health (MINSa, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym), regional and local governments, civil society and the private sector, WFP supported re-designing vital nutrition-focussed public policies and regulations that institutionalized rice fortification reaching nearly four million people. Throughout 2024, WFP provided the government with technical expertise and leveraged its advocacy efforts to drive regulatory changes for rice fortification. This initiative led to MINSa adopting a strategic plan to combat anaemia through food fortification, recognizing it as a cost-effective and scalable solution. A key accomplishment of this effort was WFP's support to the government in implementing the regulations of Law No. 31348 for fortified rice, which mandates its inclusion in public procurement and social programmes like *Qali Warma* or *Cuna Más* [1] and the food supplementation programme.

This rice fortification initiative boosted national production capacities, resulting in over 150 companies being certified in 2024 and increased availability of fortified rice in retail markets in Lambayeque and San Martín, as well as wholesale markets in Lima. Local governments in San Martín procured 33 tons of fortified rice for the Food Supplementation Programme for Tuberculosis Patients. WFP advocated for the universal adoption of rice fortification, positioning it as a strategic pillar for improving nutrition.

According to the 2023 demographic and family health survey, the malnutrition situation is alarming. Anaemia, which had been decreasing until 2021, increased by 4 percentage points (reaching 43 percent) in children under three during 2023. In Lima and Callao, the locations with the highest concentration of urban child population, childhood anaemia stands at 35 percent and 38 percent, respectively. Anaemia is mainly caused by iron deficiency due to a low intake of iron-rich foods. This situation has been exacerbated by social inequalities, such as limited access to quality healthcare services, iron-fortified foods and adequate water and sanitation services, especially in peri-urban areas of Lima.

Projects implemented at the local level, using a community-based approach, allow WFP to contextualize its nutrition-focused efforts to local realities by identifying challenges, evaluating interventions and detecting opportunities to generate evidence that helps refine national policy, ensuring a more efficient and balanced response to the population's needs.

In Ventanilla city, WFP generated evidence to inform anaemia management policies for children under three by enhancing healthcare services, promoting community engagement and strengthening coordination among social and public actors. Between March and December 2024, anaemia rates of 2,204 children under three in five healthcare facilities decreased by 3.6 percentage points [2]. WFP mobilized 93 community agents to visit these children and promote health and nutrition practices through home visits. As part of the social and behavioural change communication strategy, WFP worked with community agents to implement several materials designed to increase households' knowledge of nutrition practices, specially orientated to prevent anaemia.

WFP laid the foundation for forming regional teams with regional health directorates in Ayacucho, Cusco and Piura to improve health services, family support and community nutrition surveillance, focusing on better nutritional practices for children under three and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Another milestone for WFP was providing 84,397 hot meals to schoolchildren under the National School Feeding Programme (NSFP) *Qali Warma*, which brought fresh, locally sourced food from smallholder farmers to schools in Lima.

Previously, the *Qali Warma* programme in Lima was restricted to funding industrialized, non-perishable meals only.

Building on the success of the 2024 pilot programme that provided hot meals to 621 pre-primary and primary students in two urban schools in Lima, WFP guided the NSFP to incorporate fresh, locally sourced products. In December 2024, a landmark decision by MIDIS launched the *Wasi Mikuna* community school feeding programme [3] (replacing *Qali Warma*) which will financially support parents and caregivers in purchasing local perishable and non-perishable foods, primarily from smallholder farmers. Thanks to WFP's advocacy and technical assistance throughout 2024, this programme will start in 2025 benefitting schools in Lima (200 schools), Cusco, Ayacucho and Piura (30 schools).

The design of *Wasi Mikuna* is focused on empowering parents and caregivers to make decisions regarding their children's nutrition and promoting social ownership of the programme. Since early 2024, WFP supported MIDIS in developing operational manuals (procurement management, storage, planning, preparation, solid waste management and accountability) and the educational package to train parents and caregivers and the educational community for the programme's launch in March 2025. By integrating smallholder farmers into public procurement and food security strategies, this initiative marks a significant moment for Peru's school feeding programme. Transitioning to a model emphasizing dietary diversity and economic inclusivity underscored the government's commitment to sustainable development, improved child nutrition and empowered local economies.

In a separate effort, WFP supported the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation in developing a 2024/2025 roadmap that outlines priority actions for Peru's food security and serves as a key input for the national policy. Through this initiative, WFP positioned itself as a strategic partner to the government. The country office further demonstrated its strategic role by participating in the Regional Governors' Summits in Huacho and Callao cities, in August and November 2024, bringing together regional leaders and local governments to discuss sustainable strategies in the fight against hunger.

In 2024, WFP's interventions under this strategic outcome highlighted the importance of integrating dimensions of all population groups and ages. The country office strengthened stakeholders' and community members' technical capacities on thematic-specific issues, promoting equitable sharing of childcare, health and nutrition responsibilities. WFP encouraged everyone's active participation in their households and communities through the support of community agents, while also fostering men's involvement and increased engagement in childcare.

Additionally, WFP worked to raise awareness among its partners in operational areas about the critical need to prioritize support for groups facing heightened vulnerability.

The Gender and Age Marker scored 4, as all interventions integrated broad dimensions to meet the needs of as many population groups as possible. The Ministry of Health (MINSA, for its Spanish acronym) provided technical assistance to update the multisectoral Plan for the Prevention and Reduction of Maternal and Child Anaemia in Peru, to advocate for everyone's needs while recognizing social and cultural contexts. Training for health professionals focused on individualized anaemia prevention, enhancing services for population groups in need. Likewise, the country office promoted involvement and increased participation in the care of children of every member of a household. Additionally, a school feeding pilot in Lima improved food consumption among children, advancing the national policy for quality and comprehensive food services in schools.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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.



WFP financially and logistically supported nine food rescue organizations reaching indirectly **883,753 people** improving food access.



**227 smallholder farmers** trained in food safety practices and **172 government officials** in food safety regulations and sustainable market access.



WFP documented over **500 smallholder farmer** associations across 50 districts to map food supply and demand dynamics to link farmers to markets.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP prioritizes building resilient, comprehensive and sustainable food systems to benefit Indigenous peoples, communities vulnerable to climate change, smallholder farmers and value chain actors. WFP focused on reducing food waste, enhancing climate resilience through innovative mechanisms and improving smallholder farmers' access to public markets through strengthened logistics corridors and social programmes. These interventions empowered communities and local governments to address climate risks and foster equitable food systems.

To reduce food waste and promote a circular food system, WFP supported 883,753 individuals at risk of food insecurity with recovered food items, meeting their food needs while alleviating the burden of waste. This was achieved by financially supporting nine organizations offering national food rescue to 177,171 individuals and transportation services reaching 706,582 individuals. To institutionalize these efforts, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MIDAGRI, for its Spanish acronym) and partners to draft a regulation under the Food Recovery Law. With the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, for its Spanish acronym), WFP spearheaded the concept of the national register of food recovery, involving national and sub-national governments with the support of civil society organizations. WFP's key activities included technical support to establish a national food rescue network, and hosting the second National Forum on Food Recovery and Loss Reduction with the Food and Agriculture Organization in Lima in September 2024.

WFP's climate resilience initiatives aimed to equip communities to better withstand climate shocks. In collaboration with MIDIS and MIDAGRI, WFP developed models and protocols for anticipatory actions and agricultural insurance schemes to mitigate the impact of floods, forest fires and water shortages. Through training and capacity-strengthening activities, 256 government officials, community leaders, municipal representatives and farmers from six regions improved their ability to respond to climate risks. WFP indirectly supported 791 individuals with critical emergency information through early warning systems, including guidance on receiving cash as a proactive measure against flood-induced emergencies. This pilot model for anticipatory action utilized prepaid electronic cards and direct bank transfers. The initiative provided MIDIS with valuable evidence to incorporate anticipatory actions into its social protection framework. WFP facilitated access to catastrophic agricultural insurance schemes, provided by the government, to 130 individuals affected by disasters, enabling recovery and resilience of their livelihoods.

To transform local food systems, WFP supported the implementation of Law 31071, which promotes public procurement to connect smallholder farmers to social programmes like school feeding. WFP collected data on 2,324 farmers in Ayacucho and Cusco cities and mapped food supply and demand dynamics across 50 districts, documenting over 500 smallholder farmers' associations. This effort identified five strategic collection centres meeting food safety standards to commercialize local production in alignment with public procurement requirements. WFP trained 227 smallholder farmers in food safety practices and 172 public officials in regulatory frameworks, fostering sustainable market access.

The regional government of Cusco allocated USD 6.5 million to encourage the registration of certifications and participation of smallholder farmers in public procurement [1]. It is estimated that these incentives will support 122,775 smallholder farmers in acquiring brand licenses and establishing local food procurement committees [2]. This initiative demonstrated the potential of regional governments to drive food system changes by strengthening farmer-market linkages.

Key milestones further illustrated the life-changing impact of the *Compartiendo la Mesa* project in leveraging public and private resources to scale systemic change and integrate smallholder farmers into local and national food systems: a) USD 16.2 million allocated for 2025 to expand the hot meals initiative under the *Qali Warma* National School Feeding Programme enabling local procurement of perishable and non-perishable foods, primarily sourced from family farming and b) USD 3.7 million mobilized through the social fund from Integral Bayóvar mining industry for a project in Piura, aligned with the objectives of the Changing Lives Transformation Fund.

This year's key lesson was the importance of engaging regional governments to connect smallholder farmers' produce with local markets. WFP's experience in Cusco highlighted the critical role of regional authorities in supporting farmers and leveraging social programmes to transform local food systems. WFP leveraged its position to advocate for similar strategies in other regions, combining political engagement with technical expertise to promote food security and resilience.

The Gender and Age Marker for this outcome was 4, reflecting WFP's strong commitment to advocate for the participation of all population groups. Irrespective of their roles in a household, people played active roles in food recovery operations, producer-market integration, anticipatory actions and capacity-strengthening activities, ensuring their leadership in decision-making processes at institutional and community levels.

### 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



Over **1,500 tons of food and non-food items** transported across 20 emergency-affected departments, reaching **213,312 people** in crisis.



People benefitted from WFP logistics support, receiving **3,700 tons of recovered food**, distributed by **11 local organizations**.

Strategic outcome 4 focuses on strengthening the capacity of the Government and humanitarian organizations to respond effectively to crises by delivering reliable and efficient logistic and supply chain support alongside other critical services. The objective is to facilitate swift emergency responses, ensuring that aid reaches communities in need by 2026.

In 2024, WFP advanced this outcome through its free-to-user humanitarian transportation service, a critical component of its service provision strategy. This service bolstered national emergency response capacity by directly delivering essential goods to affected populations. By improving access to food and supplies, the transportation service reduced malnutrition and addressed the needs of communities.

On behalf of the Government, in 2024, WFP transported over 1,500 tons of food and non-food items across 20 emergency-affected departments (out of 24 departments) [1], in partnership with the National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI). This operation provided shelter materials, household supplies and nutritional indirect support to 213,302 individuals in crisis situations.

WFP assisted 11 local non-governmental organizations involved in food recovery operations, facilitating the distribution of 3,700 tons of food in good condition, sourced from wholesale markets, agro-industries and food manufacturers. The recovered food enhanced the quality of meals served in *ollas comunes* and other humanitarian entities, by providing fresh fruits and vegetables, and integrating the work under SO3 on food rescue.

Looking ahead, WFP plans to establish a logistics hub in Lima to enhance coordination among actors involved in food recovery operations, distribution and emergency response. This centralized hub aims to streamline logistical processes, prioritize food quality and safety and ensure efficient delivery across the logistics corridor. Optimizing the collaboration among partners, the hub may strengthen community resilience, support long-term food security and improve the emergency response infrastructure, contributing to sustainable and comprehensive crisis management systems.

WFP worked with 12 humanitarian 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.

### 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

According to the Global Gender Gap Index 2024, Peru ranks 40th out of 155 countries with a score of 0.755, reflecting a slight decline from 2023 (0.764) [1]. Structural inequalities persist, particularly in the division of paid and unpaid labour. Social norms continue to undervalue the time and effort that some population groups dedicate to caretaking and housework. Limited public childcare and eldercare services further exacerbate this burden, particularly for poor households. Various groups, organizations and international cooperation continue to advocate for government action to expand public services that enable access to better-paid employment [2].

The political participation of certain population groups remains low across the country, as reflected in the 2021 presidential elections and the 2022 regional and municipal elections. This limits advocacy for diverse interests and communities. However, the 2021 congressional elections saw improved gender parity among candidates, largely due to Peru's Parity and Alternation Law [3].

Structural barriers continue to hinder equitable access to public services, particularly in remote regions. Studies by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), the Ombudsman's Office, and other institutions highlight these persistent challenges. Reports from 2024 confirm that many communities still struggle to access essential state services.

Violence and discrimination remain pressing concerns. In 2024, members of the Awajún community reported cases of rape in public schools, with teachers as alleged perpetrators [4]. More broadly, over half of women have experienced psychological, physical, or sexual violence by their partners. Psychological violence is the most prevalent, disproportionately affecting some communities, followed by physical violence (27 percent) and sexual violence (7 percent) [5].

In 2024, WFP conducted multidimensional assessments across its operations to understand the specific needs of individuals. To enhance women's financial inclusion, bridge the financial gap, and empower them as key economic contributors in their communities—aligning with national policies and broader sustainable development goals—WFP has conducted an assessment under the She-Can initiative. This initiative complements the *Compartiendo la Mesa* project, which connects family farming production to public markets. Key findings indicate that 85 percent of respondents, primarily rural women, require financial education, while 60 percent face challenges in accessing financial tools suited to their needs. These findings shaped an action plan to promote financial inclusion for 1,140 smallholder farmers, 70 percent of whom are women. The initiative, funded by WFP's Innovation Accelerator, is set to launch in 2025.

Through the *Comunidades de Hierro* project, WFP addressed structural discrimination and violence by developing a capacity-strengthening training package for Community Health Agents (CHAs). These CHAs, who support households to combat anaemia, identified the need for violence-prevention training during home visits. In response, WFP designed an interactive training package, consisting of four three-hour sessions, covering rights awareness, the CHAs' role in gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and strategies aligned with Peru's national protocol. The initiative also brought together CHAs and government personnel to clarify roles under the national GBV policy, enhancing community-level interventions.

In June 2024, WFP deepened its commitment to multidimensional programming to respond to specific needs by partnering with MIMP, focusing on economically empowering different population groups and focussing on prevention of discrimination, with concrete outcomes expected in 2025.

WFP updated its baseline studies to disaggregate data across its programmes and aligned activities with WFP's specific policies, ensuring that the needs of groups at risk are effectively addressed and progress is systematically documented.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, WFP intensified efforts to implement its Protection and Accountability Policy, focusing on placing people and their needs at the centre of its operations. By fostering community participation and strengthening risk mitigation frameworks, WFP aimed to ensure that its interventions were needs-based, culturally sensitive and responsive to the expectations of Peru's populations at risk. Such measures included training new staff and field staff, formally communicating to government authorities and delivering communication material tailored to structural and cultural needs to people assisted across its operations.

The post-distribution monitoring surveys for the projects, both with the Peruvian and migrant populations, demonstrated a strong recognition of their rights and the purpose of the operations. For instance, 99 percent of settled migrants and 94 percent of in-transit migrants reported no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes. In addition, according to WFP's monitoring, 100 percent of migrants (settled and in-transit) reported to be treated with respect [1]. Similarly, the Peruvian population 100 percent reported no safety concerns experienced and to be treated with respect as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes [2].

Launched in February, WFP's annual community participation plan integrated community perspectives into decision-making, guiding the design and adaptation of its operations. To enhance communication and engagement, WFP developed materials tailored to community needs, including information on the organization, project activities and duration, community feedback mechanisms, and recipients' rights.

This participatory approach empowered individuals to voice concerns and actively contribute to WFP's effectiveness while reducing the risk of conflicts within communities. Additionally, WFP conducted a risk and mitigation matrix for each project to address protection risks for women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.

Recognizing the importance of cultural understanding, the office collaborated with WFP's regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean to train 42 WFP employees in Ayacucho, Cusco and Piura on applying an intercultural approach to community participation. These sessions enhanced staff capacity to engage with Indigenous communities and local authorities, fostering collaboration while increasing awareness of WFP's policies, mandates and the opportunities for their involvement.

To bolster protection within its operations, WFP focused on its communal kitchens programme in Lima, partnering with the Government and cooperating partners, to strengthen security and risk management in 76 committees. Risk, mitigation and monitoring matrices were developed to evaluate and refine mitigation measures, laying the groundwork for collective decision-making on risk management.

WFP also reinforced compliance with its Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy among cooperating partners. Six workshops with 60 participants were conducted, complemented by capacity-strengthening sessions on compliance tracking through the United Nations Partner Portal. By the end of 2024, three partners had developed PSEA plans, meeting compliance standards for future collaboration.

A cornerstone of WFP's accountability efforts was its community feedback mechanism. In 2024, the WFP helpline handled 8,016 cases, enabling the organization to address concerns, improve the timing and delivery of assistance, and communicate effectively with communities. Based on helpline feedback, visual materials and targeted messages were produced, ensuring that communities were well-informed about WFP's support.

Despite these advances, challenges persisted, particularly regarding rising cases of extortion and human trafficking in Peru [3]. In response, WFP integrated these concerns into its risk and mitigation matrices and collaborated with partners, including the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization on Migration and the UN Office for Drugs and Crime, to develop preventive measures and protocols to address such risks.

As observed by WFP field teams, compliance-related assistance to cooperating partners resulted in effective and contextually appropriate protection and security messages tailored to the needs of people benefitting from cash-based transfers (CBT).

WFP implemented a social protection anticipatory action model in collaboration with men and women from Amazonian communities. Through focus groups, participants identified their needs, strategies for addressing them during potential floods, and actions to mitigate risks. They valued the opportunity to voice their concerns and have them considered in the planning process.

Additionally, in partnership with the UN Children’s Fund, WFP developed and rolled out a protocol for unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents at the CBT distribution centre, prioritizing reception and care mechanisms. Launched in October 2024, the protocol is slated for expansion to the Tacna region in 2025.

Through these initiatives, WFP demonstrated its commitment to ensuring the safety, dignity and active participation of the communities it serves, integrating protection and accountability as core principles in its operations.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Peru's vulnerability to climate change, driven by its ecological diversity and recurrent phenomena like El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), has profound implications for food systems and agricultural productivity. Key effects include changes in precipitation patterns, extreme weather events, reduced water availability, and glacial retreat, with cascading consequences for food security, employment, and the environment. Agriculture, which employs nearly one in three Peruvians [1], is particularly at risk, as droughts, heavy rains, and frost disrupt production (affecting 56 percent of farmers) and exacerbate long-term water scarcity [2], threatening food production and livelihoods. Fisheries are similarly affected by ENSO-driven oceanic changes, further challenging Peru's progress toward achieving Zero Hunger.

In 2024, WFP implemented solutions to address these environmental challenges through its strategy for resilience and adaptation to climate change, which aligns with the Country Strategic Plan 2023-2026 and focused on reshaping food systems to be sustainable, resilient and comprehensive. This strategy integrates climate adaptation across all strategic outcomes, promoting food security while mitigating environmental risks.

WFP worked to reduce food waste and strengthen food recovery systems, creating a circular economy that benefited populations at risk of food insecurity and minimized the environmental footprint of food systems. It also expanded insurance-based instruments and anticipatory actions, such as catastrophic agricultural insurance and early disaster risk interventions, to enhance resilience against extreme weather like droughts and floods.

As part of the *Compartiendo la Mesa* project, WFP assessed unintended environmental and social impacts to mitigate risks. The WFP screening tool assessment identified key findings that highlighted the importance of strengthening smallholder farmers' capacities to ensure a steady supply of local, nutritious, and culturally relevant food. The project also facilitated smallholder farmers' integration into public procurement, particularly social programmes while promoting sustainable agricultural practices and regulatory and environmental compliance. These initiatives linked production to demand, stabilizing supply, increasing resilience and strengthening food security.

WFP's flagship initiative in environmental management was the Logistics in Food Recovery (LOREA) project, which provided transportation services to support food rescue operations across Peru. LOREA played a dual role in reducing greenhouse gases and alleviating food insecurity. Through this initiative, WFP recovered and redistributed food worth USD 590,000 to 706,582 people from January to August 2024. This approach reduced CO2 emissions by 3,700 metric tons [3], decreasing the environmental impact across food production, post-harvest and distribution processes.

WFP's work underscored the critical need for integrated, multisectoral approaches to climate resilience and food system policy shifts. By leveraging innovative practices, fostering partnerships and focusing on participation, WFP helped create the Peruvian network of food banks with nine operations at national level, a model for sustainable development that addressed people's needs while preparing Peru's food systems for long-term challenges. These efforts enhanced food security and aligned the country with global commitments to mitigate climate change and promote environmental sustainability. Following WFP regulations, all fourteen field-level agreements signed in 2023 included a clause related to its environmental and social safeguards, reinforcing WFP's commitment to sustainability and climate action.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since 2021, the country office has been implementing initiatives through a dedicated corporate environmental management system to minimise the environmental impact of WFP's operations. These efforts have been maintained and refined by integrating management, logistic corridors and information and technology teams as key stakeholders whose actions directly influence environmental outcomes.



In 2024, WFP intensified its commitment to sustainability by adopting a series of impactful measures:

- **Energy and Water Efficiency:** Automated ventilation, air conditioning and sanitation systems were installed across WFP's offices, significantly reducing energy and water consumption. Additionally, energy-efficient lighting systems and water-saving valves were introduced in all office bathrooms. Four staff members received specialized training on energy and water conservation to promote sustainable practices within the office.
- **Waste Management:** Robust waste management practices were adopted, including solid waste recycling and reduced paper consumption through digital solutions and greener workflows. Recycling initiatives became integral to daily operations, covering materials like cardboard, paper, plastic bottles and batteries.
- **Digitalization:** A shift towards a digital-first approach minimized paper usage, reducing waste generation and fostering more sustainable workflows.

These efforts were tracked through the Fleet Management System and Archibus, ensuring accurate data collection to calculate the organization's environmental footprint. Reporting through WFP's internal monitoring systems enabled the country office to track its footprint and drive its green transition based on data, while aligning with WFP's global environmental and social sustainability framework.

The automation of office systems and installation of energy-efficient devices in 2024 exemplifies WFP's commitment to sustainability reducing operational costs while enhancing environmental stewardship. This transition positioned the country office as a leader in embedding environmental best practices into organizational culture.

Internal feedback and data-driven insights will guide the expansion and replication of these initiatives across other country offices, ensuring a broader impact. Moving forward, WFP will continue collaborating with the regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean and environmental experts to further reduce the environmental footprint of its operations and align with global climate goals.

# 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 central to WFP's strategy of eradicating hunger, improving food security, and focusing on immediate needs while driving sustainable, long-term change. By integrating nutrition into community-level programmes and systems, WFP addressed the structural causes of malnutrition, strengthened community resilience and promoted the well-being of populations in vulnerable living conditions.

The Country Office achieved a nutrition-sensitive score of 11.4 out of 12 for its operations, effectively addressing all the criteria, showcasing a high level of adherence to nutrition-sensitive standards and demonstrating comprehensive inclusion of nutrition-sensitive considerations into program design and implementation.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP implemented a comprehensive nutrition strategy to support refugees and migrants. For migrant households in transit, WFP focussed on improving the nutritional status of children under five. In 2024, WFP provided nutrition counselling to 4,328 in-transit families to guide them in making informed food purchases. In addition, WFP screened 3,696 children under five for wasting, with those at risk receiving from the government a ready-to-eat nutritional supplement for 30 days. Among those children screened, the country office identified 20 cases of moderate acute malnutrition and referred them to healthcare facilities for treatment.

For settled migrant households, WFP's strategy centred around improving nutrition practices. Through remote nutrition counselling using phone calls, WFP and UN Volunteers reached 4,928 households with tailored guidance on how to select affordable, nutritious foods, healthy eating practices and maternal-child nutrition, when applicable. Furthermore, 251 households with children under five received home visits to monitor their nutritional status and encourage timely health facility visits. In addition, WFP engaged with 76 *ollas comunes* in Lima to train people on how to use food cards, practice healthy eating, responsible purchasing and safe food handling. These efforts improved dietary quality within the communities and promoted sustainable consumption practices.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP analysed reasons for nutrition gaps in populations in vulnerable conditions by validating the results of the Fill the Nutrient Gap study [1]. Conducted with government ministries, United Nations agencies, academia and civil society, the study provided policy recommendations and nutrition-sensitive activities to improve people's access to nutritious diets. The findings highlighted that 17 percent of households in Peru could not afford a nutritious food basket. WFP identified social programmes like *JUNTOS* (conditional cash-based transfers), *Cuna Más* (early childhood care) and *Qali Warma* (school feeding) as crucial in reducing this proportion by 11 percent. This reduction highlights how social programmes can reduce economic barriers and foster nutritious diets for the populations most at risk of malnutrition.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP introduced nutritious hot meals within the *Qali Warma* National School Feeding Programme, bringing fresh, locally sourced foods from smallholder farmers to schoolchildren [2]. This new approach enhanced the nutritional quality of school meals while supporting local economies and creating stable market access for smallholder farmers. Two schools in Lima adopted this approach, accompanied by awareness-raising activities with 32 teachers and 621 children in healthy eating practices. In Ayacucho and Cusco, WFP purchased cold-chain equipment and utensils to improve food storage and food preparation in schools. Another four schools upgraded their storage and kitchen spaces, benefitting 1,740 students with diverse and nutritious meals cooked with fresh and locally sourced ingredients from family farming.

These initiatives improved nutritional access for these population groups, including refugees, migrants, and children. The knowledge transmitted through counselling and education empowered communities to make healthier dietary choices. Lastly, evidence-based studies like the Fill the Nutrition Gap study provided actionable insights on how to enhance national nutrition policies.

Through these efforts, WFP demonstrated its commitment to holistic solutions that addressed immediate nutritional needs while fostering resilience and empowering communities to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition, contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger).

# Partnerships

In 2024, WFP leveraged high-level platforms at local, regional and national levels to showcase the results of its innovative interventions addressing food security, nutrition and resilience. Key events, such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum in November 2024, the II Zero Hunger Summit in Ancash in September 2024, the *Cumbre Peru Sostenible* and the Forum on Maternal and Child Anaemia and Annual Executive Conference (CADE) [1], provided WFP with a global stage to promote innovative ideas for food systems and build resilience against hunger and food insecurity in Peru. During Peru's main private sector gathering in November 2024, WFP shared a video highlighting the life-changing impact of tackling childhood anaemia, engaging influential stakeholders across industries.

WFP showcased its capacity to mobilize resources and expand interventions across various regions of the country, as demonstrated by scaling up anaemia prevention models and supporting local producers. A notable achievement was launching a public-private partnership for the third time with the *Fondo Social del Proyecto Integral Bayóvar*, part of a multi-year project (2024-2027) in Sechura. This partnership strategically integrates smallholder farmers and nutrition-focused activities, representing a significant step in fostering sustainable development and improving food security.

Despite rising global humanitarian demands and reduced governmental funding, WFP intensified its collaboration with donors to support humanitarian and nutrition initiatives. Key partnerships were renewed with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance to assist migrant and refugee groups and WFP enhanced its cooperation with Switzerland and the European Union to strengthen financial systems for disaster risk management.

To optimize resource mobilization, WFP launched an individual giving platform to boost its visibility across the country and broaden its donor base. Guided by perception studies and community preferences, the Kunka brand [2] was developed to identify individual fundraising initiatives within the WFP Peru office. Discussions on prominent television channels amplified the platform's reach, with WFP planning its inaugural campaign nationwide in 2025. As part of the preparation, WFP designed a corporate pledge strategy in the first half of 2024 to maximize the campaign's success.

Strengthening relationships across diverse sectors was key to WFP's visibility and impact. In 2024, WFP signed a partnership agreement with the National Society of Industries to promote food fortification across various industries. Similarly, a partnership with the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations paved the way for WFP to merge initiatives into its operations to leave no one behind.

WFP also became a founding member of the Peruvian Institute of Business Administration's Health Committee, contributing to strategic roadmaps aimed at benefitting populations in vulnerable conditions and reinforcing the organization's commitment to long-term, multi-sectoral impact.

The country office focused on innovation, leveraging WFP's Innovation Accelerator for three key initiatives. Netlight developed the individual giving platform to boost fundraising efforts. Nilus digital platform facilitated connections between consumers and producers through food rescue operations and local community purchasing. SKAI created an AI-powered tool utilizing satellite imagery to deliver real-time assessments of disaster-induced impacts. Additionally, the country office is testing AIDONIC platform to improve identity management and facilitate secure communication with financial service providers.

These achievements demonstrate WFP's commitment to innovative solutions, strategic partnerships and resource mobilization, solidifying its role as a leader in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in Peru.

## Focus on localization

In late 2024, WFP started negotiations with the Government to secure financial support from the public budget to implement food assistance for tuberculosis patients and their families. To enhance resource mobilization and diversify its partnerships, WFP conducted a comprehensive re-mapping of partners. This effort focused on broadening its portfolio through collaborations with local organizations in its operational areas and geographically expanding its interventions, particularly through local public-private partnerships.

WFP coordinated 13 public calls for interest through the United Nations Partnerships Portal, resulting in 14 field-level agreements with 10 cooperating partners [3]. These included three international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and seven national NGOs, with a combined income of USD 2.3 million. These agreements reflected WFP's commitment to localizing partnerships and fostering strong collaboration at the community level. Through these local partnerships, WFP supported settled migrants and those in transit by delivering cash-based transfers, piloting regional

food banks and improving emergency preparedness and early recovery efforts. Another significant focus was strengthening the Government's capacity to implement the Family Farming Public Procurement Law at all levels and within communities in WFP's areas of operation.

These initiatives aligned with national priorities, offering sustainable solutions to improve the well-being and resilience of populations at risk.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP strengthened its collaborations with other United Nations (UN) agencies, including those based in Rome. One notable example is WFP's leadership in a joint programme with the UN Development Programme and the UN's International Organization for Migration, funded by the European Union, aimed at enhancing the resilience of urban and peri-urban communities in the Amazonas and San Martin regions. WFP started joint programming with various UN agencies on protection-related preventive measures and protocols to address protection risks in cases of extortion and human trafficking [4].

WFP continued to play a key leadership role in several coordination mechanisms, including co-leading the cash-based transfer and food security sub-working groups within the Regional Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants. These efforts helped streamline coordination and the delivery of essential humanitarian aid.

The government and the public recognize the coordinated efforts of WFP, FAO, and IFAD in promoting family farming. For World Food Day, the three agencies underscored the vital role of smallholder farmers in food provision and child development through joint activities and a strong social media presence.

WFP leveraged the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) to broaden opportunities for collaboration with cooperating partners while ensuring robust due diligence processes.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, the budget represented 28 percent of the overall Country Strategic Plan. Funding was adequate, with the majority coming from traditional donors, while private sector contributions also supported key activities. Out of the available resources for the reporting period, WFP reached a 40 percent level of implementation, as the remaining funding is programmed for 2025 onwards.

Compared to 2023, financial requirements were more evenly distributed, with nearly half allocated to crisis response operations—specifically, food assistance (Strategic Outcome 1) and logistics (Strategic Outcome 4)—both aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 1. The remaining budget was dedicated to addressing root causes through nutrition initiatives (Strategic Outcome 2) and resilience-building efforts in response to climate change (Strategic Outcome 3).

The initial Implementation Plan, set at USD 15.7 million, was increased to USD 17.5 million in June due to additional resources targeting nutrition and climate change. Despite this increase, funding gaps persisted in resilience and root cause interventions.

Strategic Outcome 1 was largely supported by funds carried over from 2023, representing about 75 percent of the 2024 resources. Additional funding was received in the last quarter of the year, with traditional donors providing significant support for crisis responses, including forest fires in northern Peru. Internal funding mechanisms also enabled WFP to complete some distributions. A key challenge was the long distance between distribution points and households, which WFP overcame through the efficient implementation of cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening. The ongoing needs and quick implementation required that nearly all available resources were utilized, with only about five percent carried forward to 2025.

Strategic Outcome 2 benefited from a diverse funding portfolio, including corporate trust funds, private sector contributions, and traditional donor support. Overall, funding levels were higher than in 2023. While resources remained limited, WFP was able to assist 2,204 children under three years old by providing nutrition support and preventive services.

Strategic Outcome 3—resilience and climate change—saw improved funding compared to 2023 but remained underfunded. Half of the available resources for the period came from the previous year, primarily from traditional donors, and were heavily earmarked. Additional funding secured in 2024 came from the private sector. Despite these constraints, WFP trained 227 smallholder farmers and 172 government officials on food safety regulations and sustainable market access.

Strategic Outcome 4 focused on providing humanitarian transportation services, primarily to the Government of Peru. The demand for these services exhausted all available resources.









Throughout 2024, the country office prioritized operational efficiency by reducing support costs while increasing operational expenditures. Cost containment measures targeted areas such as international consultancies, meetings, workshops, and IT equipment. This strategic approach enabled WFP to maximize impact, ensuring a strong financial execution rate and effective resource utilization across all strategic outcomes.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	9,612,449	10,946,027	26,431,663	12,350,219
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.	9,612,449	10,946,027	26,431,663	12,350,219
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.	9,612,449	10,946,027	26,431,663	12,350,219
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,891,470	651,983	2,619,862	839,052
SO02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026	3,891,470	651,983	2,619,862	839,052
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.	3,891,470	651,983	2,619,862	839,052
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	6,038,912	630,027	4,109,266	936,248



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.	 6,038,912	 630,027	 4,109,266	 936,248
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.	 6,038,912	 630,027	 4,109,266	 936,248
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 819,034	 588,734	 848,640	 678,534
SO04: The Government, humanitarian, and development actors in Peru are reliably supported by efficient and effective supply chain and other services by 2026	 819,034	 588,734	 848,640	 678,534
Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners	 819,034	 588,734	 848,640	 678,534
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 7,785,106	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 20,361,865	 12,816,770	 41,794,538	 14,804,053
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,684,259	 1,978,270	 2,662,888	 1,986,158
Total Direct Costs	 22,046,123	 14,795,040	 44,457,426	 16,790,211

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,375,357	 917,503	 1,438,463	 1,438,463
Grand Total	 23,421,481	 15,712,543	 45,895,889	 18,228,674

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social (MIDIS) y Programa Mundial de Alimentos de las Naciones Unidas (WFP) en el Perú (2024). Perú: evaluación de la seguridad alimentaria ante emergencias (ESAE), 2023. MIDIS, WFP. <https://evidencia.midis.gob.pe/esae-seguridad-alimentaria-2023/>

[2] Compartiendo la Mesa is a project financed by the Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) which seeks to improve WFP's ability to support national governments by initially investing in ten country offices to conduct catalytic and sustainable work. One of the countries selected under the window of transforming systems was Peru.

[3] Ollas comunes (communal pots) are local organizations managed by women and are temporary self-managed spaces, which are built in times of emergencies, where food-insecure households collectively prepare food.

[4] The social protection programmes that participated in pilot initiatives of anticipatory action were JUNTOS, Pension 65, CONTIGO and Food Supplementation Programme (PCA).

[5] Social programme executive directive resolutions: CONTIGO RDE 125.2024; JUNTOS RDE 223.2024 and RDE 224.2024; PENSION 65 RDE 084.2024.

[6] The pilot project included hot meals with the Qali Warma school feeding programme, community kitchens under MIDIS' complementary feeding initiative, anticipatory actions for shock-responsive social protection and a cross-border payment mechanism called Rescue Card (Zinli) for cash-based transfers to migrants and refugees.

[7] Interagency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants (R4V). <https://www.r4v.info/en>

[8] The total number of migrants assisted in 2024 was 65,832. This total accounts for overlaps to avoid double counting. Specifically, 27,717 were settled migrants and 36,397 were in-transit migrants assisted with food cards. Of those, 325 individuals received assistance in both categories, so they are subtracted from the total to avoid double counting.

Additionally, 2,742 in-transit migrants received hot meals, and of those, 699 also received food cards, meaning they were already counted in the in-transit category. Thus, the total is calculated as follows:  $65,832 = 27,717$  (settled migrants receiving food cards) +  $36,397$  (in-transit migrants receiving food cards) +  $2,742$  (in-transit migrants receiving hot meals) -  $325$  (overlap between settled and in-transit) -  $699$  (overlap between food cards and hot meals).

[9] The reduction is based on health sector records, on which an estimate of prevalence was calculated from May (24.4 percent) to December 2024 (20.8 percent). The result of the project in the reduction of anaemia will be obtained with the endline measurement in March 2025.

[10] Nilus is a digital platform that connects consumers and producers through food rescue and community-level purchases. Nilus develops technology to lower the cost of living for low-income people, leveraging the power of disintermediation, food rescue and community group buying, and it is financed by WFP Innovation Accelerator.

<https://innovation.wfp.org/project/nilus>

[11] Difference between planned and actual beneficiaries.- The most significant gap between planned and achieved beneficiaries is related to the reduced assistance provided to the migrant and refugee population. This was due to several factors. First, the intervention was adjusted to prioritize populations in transit over those settling in the country, as they faced heightened vulnerability to food insecurity. As a result, the average household size decreased, with transit populations averaging 1.7 members compared to 2.8 for settled populations. Additionally, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data showed that 63 percent of transit households consisted of a single person. Second, the cash transfer value was increased to cover two weeks instead of one, which led to a reduction in the total number of beneficiaries reached. Lastly, compared to 2023, fewer migrants entered the country due to shifts in global migration policies, further impacting the number of people served.

## Operational context

[1] Ministry of Economy of Peru (August 2024). [https://www.mef.gob.pe/contenidos/inv\\_publica/docs/novedades/notas\\_informativas/2024/notas\\_informativas\\_20240826.pdf](https://www.mef.gob.pe/contenidos/inv_publica/docs/novedades/notas_informativas/2024/notas_informativas_20240826.pdf)

[2] INEI – Poverty Map 2023

[3] INEI 2024, Defensoria del Pueblo 2024).

<https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/defensoria-del-pueblo-de-enero-a-octubre-del-2024-se-han-reportado-5518-alertas-de-mujeres-reportadas-como-desaparecidas/>

[4] UNFPA Peru. <https://peru.unfpa.org/es/news/embarazoadolescenteperu2024>

[5] Government of Peru.

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/inei/noticias/1073146-se-incrementa-proporcion-de-mujeres-y-hombres-con-seguro-de-salud-en-el-tercer-trimestre-del-ano-2024>

[6] ENDES (DHS) – INEI 2023 and ENDES PPR 1st semester 2024

[7] Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social (MIDIS) y Programa Mundial de Alimentos de las Naciones Unidas (WFP) en el Perú (2024). Perú: evaluación de la seguridad alimentaria ante emergencias (ESAE), 2023. MIDIS, WFP. <https://evidencia.midis.gob.pe/esae-seguridad-alimentaria-2023/>

[8] Sustainability Magazine: Quantification of Food Losses and Waste in Peru: A Mass Flow Analysis along the Food Supply Chain.

[https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/5/2807?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/5/2807?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

[9] Migration Policy of the country- Minister of Foreign Affairs (draft version): 1,161,482 Venezuelans, exactly.

[10] INDECI, 2022. II Survey of the Venezuelan Population (ENPOVE II). <https://reliefweb.int/report/peru/condiciones-de-vida-de-la-poblacion-venezolana-que-reside-en-el-peru-resultados-de-la-encuesta-dirigida-la-poblacion-venezolana-que-reside-en-el-pais-ii-enpove-2022>

[11] Perez & Ugarte, 2021. Venezuelan Women in Peru: at the Borders of Nationality, Gender, and Survival Migration.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12134-021-00805-5#citeas>

[12] The total number of migrants assisted in 2024 was 65,832. This total accounts for overlaps to avoid double counting. Specifically, 27,717 were settled migrants and 36,397 were in-transit migrants assisted with food cards. Of those, 325 individuals received assistance in both categories, so they are subtracted from the total to avoid double counting.

Additionally, 2,742 in-transit migrants received hot meals, and of those, 699 also received food cards, meaning they were already counted in the in-transit category. Thus, the total is calculated as follows:  $65,832 = 27,717$  (settled migrants receiving food cards) +  $36,397$  (in-transit migrants receiving food cards) +  $2,742$  (in-transit migrants receiving hot meals) -  $325$  (overlap between settled and in-transit) -  $699$  (overlap between food cards and hot meals).

[13] Kunka is a platform for individual donations. See the Partnerships section.

[14] SKAI is co-developed between Google and WFP, while Nilus is a private technology company that collaborates with WFP.

## Country office story

[1] El Peruano (2021), 80 percent of food consumed in Peru comes from family farming.

Retrieved from <https://elperuano.pe/noticia/123359-80-de-alimentos>

[2] Instituto Peruano de Economía. (2024), Informe económico: Día del campesino 2024.

Retrieved from <https://www.ipe.org.pe/portal/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Informe-IPE-EC-Di%CC%81a-del-campesino.pdf>

[3] Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (2023), Agricultural producers: Key findings of the National Agricultural Survey (ENA) (2018, 2019, 2022, 2023).

Retrieved from <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7176575/6152298-productores-agropecuarios-principales-resultados-de-la-encuesta-nacional-agropecuaria-ena-2018-2019-2022-y-2023.pdf?v=1731532580>

[4] REDinforma - Repositorio Digital de Información - Reporte de Indicadores de PPSS.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The purpose of the Legislative Decree 1654-2024 is to establish the regulatory framework for the adaptation of public social protection services in emergency situations in the country. <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/midis/normas-legales/6049253-1654-2024>

[2] Press note: MIDIS implementa estrategia a fin de fortalecer la seguridad alimentaria en el país a partir de estudios realizados ante emergencias.

<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/midis/noticias/1017696-midis-implementa-estrategia-a-fin-de-fortalecer-la-seguridad-alimentaria-en-el-pais-a-partir-de-estudios-realizados-ante-emergencias>

[3] The total number of migrants assisted in 2024 was 65,832. This total accounts for overlaps to avoid double counting. Specifically, 27,717 were settled migrants and 36,397 were in-transit migrants assisted with food cards. Of those, 325 individuals received assistance in both categories, so they are subtracted from the total to avoid double counting.

Additionally, 2,742 in-transit migrants received hot meals, and of those, 699 also received food cards, meaning they were already counted in the in-transit category. Thus, the total is calculated as follows: 65,832 = 27,717 (settled migrants receiving food cards) + 36,397 (in-transit migrants receiving food cards) + 2,742 (in-transit migrants receiving hot meals) - 325 (overlap between settled and in-transit) - 699 (overlap between food cards and hot meals).

[4] EFSA 2023: <https://evidencia.midis.gob.pe/esae-seguridad-alimentaria-2023/>

[5] Communal pots are called ollas comunes 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 households collectively prepare food provided from donations and sometime from the government.

[6] PDM post distribution monitoring report to the WFP ollas comunes 2024.

[7] Some outcome indicators lack data for 2023 as 2024 marks their first reporting year.

[8] The outcome indicator "Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support" for the Acute Malnutrition Regional Policy in Tumbes lacks end-CSP target because capacity strengthening for this regional policy is not expected to continue until 2026.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The National Programme Cuna Más aims to improve the development of children under 36 months in poor localities.

[2] The reduction is based on health sector records, on which an estimate of prevalence was calculated from May (24.4 percent) to December 2024 (20.8%). The result of the project in the reduction of anaemia will be obtained with the endline measurement in March 2025.

[3] Approved by Supreme Decree 010-2024-MIDIS.

[4] Some outcome indicators lack data for 2023 as 2024 marks their first reporting year.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Through the regional government's incentive mechanism called Allin Khasay, regional governments designed strategies to encourage local governments to improve their performance in implementing strategic interventions that contribute to reducing anaemia, child malnutrition and food insecurity.

[2] Registry of Agricultural Producers of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, 2024.

[3] The output indicator A.3.5 "Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks" is zero because operations focused on individual and institutional capacity strengthening.

[4] The output indicator "F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment, and infrastructure" currently lacks planned beneficiaries value because the CSP planning estimated that SO3 capacity strengthening beneficiaries would be reached through "Other climate adaptation and risk management activities - CAR". The Country Office plans to include planned beneficiaries under "Smallholder agricultural market support Activities - SMS" in 2025.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Emergencies attended with logistical support from WFP:

Rainfall emergencies (between January and July): Cusco, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, Piura, Lima, Ucayali, Junín, San Martín, Cajamarca, Huánuco, Apurímac, Loreto, Amazonas, Pasco, Ica, Lambayeque and Madre De Dios.

Coldness emergencies (between July and August): Ucayali, Huancavelica, Cusco, Ica, Pasco, Arequipa, Loreto, Junín, Tacna, San Martín and Madre de Dios.

El Niño Phenomenon (January): Piura, La Libertad and Lambayeque

Water deficit (February): Tacna

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report 2024. <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/digest/>
  - [2] <https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/7328646/6256619-peru-brechas-de-genero-2024-avances-hacia-la-igualdad-de-mujeres-y-hombres.pdf?v=1733349119>
  - [3] <https://iep.org.pe/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/IEP-Informe-8M-2024.-Participacion-politica-de-las-mujeres.pdf>
  - [4] <https://www.gob.pe/institucion/mimp/noticias/1000893-dia-internacional-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-mimp-destaca-el-valioso-aporte-de-las-mujeres-indigenas-al-desarrollo-del-peru>
  - [5] <https://www.defensoria.gob.pe/mujeres-indigenas-sufren-mayores-violaciones-a-sus-derechos-humanos-que-las-mujeres-no-indigenas/>  
<https://amazonwatch.org/es/news/2024/0627-indigenous-women-denounce-violence-and-call-for-gender-justice-in-the-peruvian-amazon>
  - [6] Government of Peru 2024. [https://www.gob.pe/en/institucion/inei/noticias/960253-el-53-8-de-las-mujeres-fueron-victimas-alguna-vez-de-violencia-psicologica-fisica-o-sexual-e-n-el-ano-2023?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.gob.pe/en/institucion/inei/noticias/960253-el-53-8-de-las-mujeres-fueron-victimas-alguna-vez-de-violencia-psicologica-fisica-o-sexual-e-n-el-ano-2023?utm_source=chatgpt.com)
- [6] The Country Office could not report gender equality and women's empowerment indicators in 2024 because none of the active indicators were applicable to the implemented activities. Specifically, the indicator "Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation" is not relevant as none of the operations involved the formation of committees. The indicator "Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment" will be reported in 2025, when implementation activities have begun.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] Post-Distribution Monitoring Report - Nutritional and Food Assistance for Emergency Projects ANAPE (March - December)
- [2] Post-Distribution Monitoring Report for Wildfire Intervention in Amazonas, San Martín, Cajamarca, Huánuco, Lambayeque, and Ucayali (October - December)
- [3] <https://observatorio.mininter.gob.pe/content/trata-de-personas>
- [4] The cross-cutting indicators related to "Vulnerable population - Wildfires" lack data for 2023 as 2024 marks their first reporting year.

## Environmental sustainability

- [1] Peru Household, Agriculture and Livelihood Estimates 2015–2021. FAO.
- [2] <https://edition.cnn.com/2023/11/23/climate/peru-glaciers-melt-water-climate-intl/index.html>
- [3] Estimate based on data provided by the Peru country office from January 2024 to August 2024 and using the ReFED Food Waste Impact Calculator. <https://insights.refed.org/methodology?section=impact-calculator>.
- [4] Some target groups of the indicator "Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks" lack of 2023 follow-up values as 2024 marks their first reporting year.

## Nutrition integration

- [1] Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) combines an analysis of the cost of the diet with a comprehensive review of secondary data on markets, local food practices and malnutrition to identify barriers to a nutritious diet.
- [2] See the Country Office Story section.
- [3] Given that the indicator "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", 2024 is the first reporting year, first value is recorded as baseline, therefore target and follow-up values are not applicable.
- [4] For the indicator "Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component" is considered specific nutrition beneficiary group also as nutrition sensitive, which is reflected in the targeted group "children vulnerable to malnutrition". These children benefit from co-location and integration from the WFP operation to government interventions through the Commitment 1 of the Early Childhood Development Policy led by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion. WFP comprehensively promotes maternal and child care practices thorough the Growth and Development Monitoring (CRED), immunizations and prenatal care for adequate early childhood development; while conducting malnutrition prevention activities.
- [5] Target groups "School feeding children" and "Children vulnerable to malnutrition" of the indicator "Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component" are first reported in 2024, therefore, follow-up values in 2023 are not applicable.

## Partnerships

- [1] CADE is the Annual Executive Conference is a forum that brings together various subject matter experts, as well as representatives from leading Peruvian companies. Each year, it aims to analyse and present solutions to the current social, political and economic challenges facing Peru.
- [2] Kunka is a Quechua word meaning neck and was chosen to indicate that it is the platform that will unblock bottlenecks.
- [3] Cooperating partners during 2024 included three international NGOs (International Jewish Humanitarian Organization, Adventist Development and Relief Agency and Action Against Hunger Foundation) and seven 7 national NGOs (Rasa Joven, Centro de Estudios y Prevención de Desastres, Caritas Cusco, Caritas Trujillo, Caritas Cajamarca, Banco de Alimentos de Cajamarca and Centro Andino de Educación y Promoción José María Arguedas).
- [4] See Protection section.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.



# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	81,860	36,039	44%
	female	103,548	38,937	38%
	total	185,408	74,976	40%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	2,960	2,755	93%
	female	3,952	2,640	67%
	total	6,912	5,395	78%
24-59 months	male	7,055	3,344	47%
	female	9,039	3,105	34%
	total	16,094	6,449	40%
5-11 years	male	13,310	6,550	49%
	female	14,111	6,251	44%
	total	27,421	12,801	47%
12-17 years	male	6,261	3,111	50%
	female	9,103	3,062	34%
	total	15,364	6,173	40%
18-59 years	male	47,735	19,463	41%
	female	61,595	22,502	37%
	total	109,330	41,965	38%
60+ years	male	4,539	816	18%
	female	5,748	1,377	24%
	total	10,287	2,193	21%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Migrants	144,038	65,832	46%
Resident	41,370	9,144	22%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	31,760	803	2%
Malnutrition prevention programme	8,000	308	3%
School based programmes	1,250	621	49%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	227	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	144,398	73,017	50%

## 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	7,293,800	8,294,070	114%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	952,920	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	80,572	37,909
			Male	63,826	35,108
			<b>Total</b>	<b>144,398</b>	<b>73,017</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,293,800	8,294,071

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\$	121,561.02	89,154.65
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	12	12
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	146	135
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	3	1
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	14	16

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	442	712
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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	406	709
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	21	20
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	21	19
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	14	46
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) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	6,800	8,200
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	50,000	89,071

CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance and services to meet their urgent needs to meet their urgent needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Malnutrition	Number	133,514	133,514
		Prevention (CCS)	Number	400	400
			Number	5,829	5,829

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

<b>Target Group:</b> Acute Malnutrition Regional Policy - <b>Location:</b> Tumbes - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0		≥10,000	9,613		Secondary data
	Male	0		≥10,000	11,283		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥20,000	20,896		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Migrantes y refugiados (en transito) - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤25	≤25	20.3	19.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤25	≤25	17.2	17.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤25	≤25	18.9	18.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Personas migrantes y refugiadas (en estadia) - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤12	≤15	9.2	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤12	≤15	8.7	11.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤12	≤15	9.1	12.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥80	86.4	82.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	85.2	80.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	86.2	82.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤15	≤15	10.9	11.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤15	≤15	11.8	14.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤15	≤15	11	12	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤5	≤5	2.7	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	3	4.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤5	≤5	2.8	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	≥50	≥50	48.6	37.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	44.3	35.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	48.1	37.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥40	≥40	49.7	58.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥40	53.9	62.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥40	≥40	50.2	59.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤10	≤10	1.7	3.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤10	≤10	1.8	2.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤10	≤10	1.7	3.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	97.8	95	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	96.6	93.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90	97.7	94.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	2.1	5	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	3.4	5.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	2.2	5.3	WFP survey
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	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0	0.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.1	0.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥90	≥90	96.7	92.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	95.2	90.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90	96.5	91.6	WFP survey

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	3.1	7.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	4.3	9.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥7.5	≥7.5	3.3	8.3	WFP survey
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	0.2	0.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.5	0.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.2	0.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤15	≤20	20.3	25.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤15	≤20	14.5	16.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤15	≤20	19.7	23.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤5	≤20	28	30.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤20	34.3	37.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤5	≤20	28.7	32.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤20	≤30	19.5	25	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤20	≤30	19.2	24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤20	≤30	19.5	24.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥35	≥30	32.2	19.4	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥35	≥30	32	21.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥35	≥30	32.1	19.9	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> SINAGERD - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2.8	≥2	2.52		WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥4	3	4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Shock Responsive Social Protection - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥500,000	≥500,000	957,949		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Social Protection coverage - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥300,000	≥300,000	304,320		Secondary data



Strategic Outcome 02: Indigenous people and populations most at risk of malnutrition in Peru have improved nutritional status by 2026					Root Causes	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>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.</b>						
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	197	
			Male	1,790	111	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>308</b>	
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	308	
			Male	625	313	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>621</b>	

<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>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.</b>						
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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	19	26	
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	1	
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	20	0	
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	240	321	

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	2	3
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3,973	3,973
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	6	8
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	School Based Programmes (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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	18
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	86	85

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Fortified rice - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3,500,000	≥3,500,000	4,017,143		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Programa Nacional de Alimentacion Escolar Qali Warma (PNAEQW) - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Sistema Nacional de Salud - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥4	4	3	WFP survey
---	----------------	---	----	----	---	---	------------

<b>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.</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
--	----------------------------

### 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	16,141	408
			Male	15,619	395
			<b>Total</b>	<b>31,760</b>	<b>803</b>
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	952,920	

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		115
			Male		112
			<b>Total</b>		<b>227</b>

### 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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	6	0
			Number	610	653
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	29	56
			Number	26	48
			Number	19	48
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	9	13
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	56	56
			Number	180	180
			Number	48	150

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.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	827	1,758
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	18	18
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 Number	4 10 48	4 10 77
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	9	4
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	%	100	100
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,000	0
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number Number	791 883,753	791 883,753

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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	44	64
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	21	21

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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	50	172
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	4
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	396	416

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥3	4	6	WFP programme monitoring



<b>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</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners</b>						
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	4,000	5,263.5	
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	SC/Logistics Services	Number	213,302	213,302	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 04: Provide supply chain and other services to government and humanitarian partners</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	80.7	≥80	≥80	98	85	WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	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	≥3,500	≥3,000	1,549	2,848	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3,180	≥3,500	≥2,000	1,225	2,569	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8,978	≥7,000	≥5,000	2,774	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Migrantes y refugiados (en estadia) - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	=100	99	98.93	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.12	98.45	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	98.84	=100	=100	99	98.81	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.7	=100	=100	99.87	99.92	WFP survey
	Male	99.9	=100	=100	99.9	99.74	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.73	=100	=100	99.8	99.88	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	81.26	80.78	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	79.58	85.31	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	81.07	81.88	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Migrantes y refugiados (en transito) - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.8	=100	=100	93.63	99.47	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	94.82	98.83	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	98.84	=100	=100	94.22	99.21	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.67	=100	=100	100	99.74	WFP survey
	Male	99.9	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.73	=100	=100	100	99.84	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	97.22	92.08	WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	=100	97.56	92.97	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	97.38	92.44	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population - Wildfires - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	Not applicable	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	=100	=100	100		WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	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)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
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	≥26,000	≥20,800	13,065	19,160	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19,687	≥24,000	≥19,200	12,061	19,687	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	38,847	≥50,000	≥40,000	25,126	38,847	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Migrantes y refugiados (en estadia) - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	33.4	≥80	≥80	25.22	49.42	WFP survey
	Male	34.13	≥80	≥80	25.07	59.28	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.56	≥80	≥80	25.09	51.81	WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries of food assistance - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=70	≥50	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable population to climate shocks - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable groups at risk of malnutrition - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=70	≥50	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=70	≥50	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Systems - Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable	=12	≥10	11.4		WFP survey
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	24	≥40	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	24	≥40	Not applicable			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24	≥40	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiary of Food Assistance Interventions - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60.44	=100	≥70	22.51	60.44	WFP survey
	Male	49.71	=100	≥70	22.52	49.71	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.03	=100	≥70	22.52	55.03	WFP survey
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children vulnerable to malnutrition - <b>Location:</b> Lima - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥80	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥80	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥80	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding children - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥70	100		WFP survey
	Male	0	=100	≥70	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥70	100		WFP survey
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source

<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries climate adaptation and resilience interventions - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥70	70.34	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥70	70.13	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥70	70.24	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Beneficiaries of value chain interventions - <b>Location:</b> Peru - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	≥70	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	≥70	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥70	100	0	WFP programme monitoring



Cover page photo © © WFP/María Elena Melgar

Female smallholder farmers in Ayacucho city supply fresh and nutritious food to social programmes.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

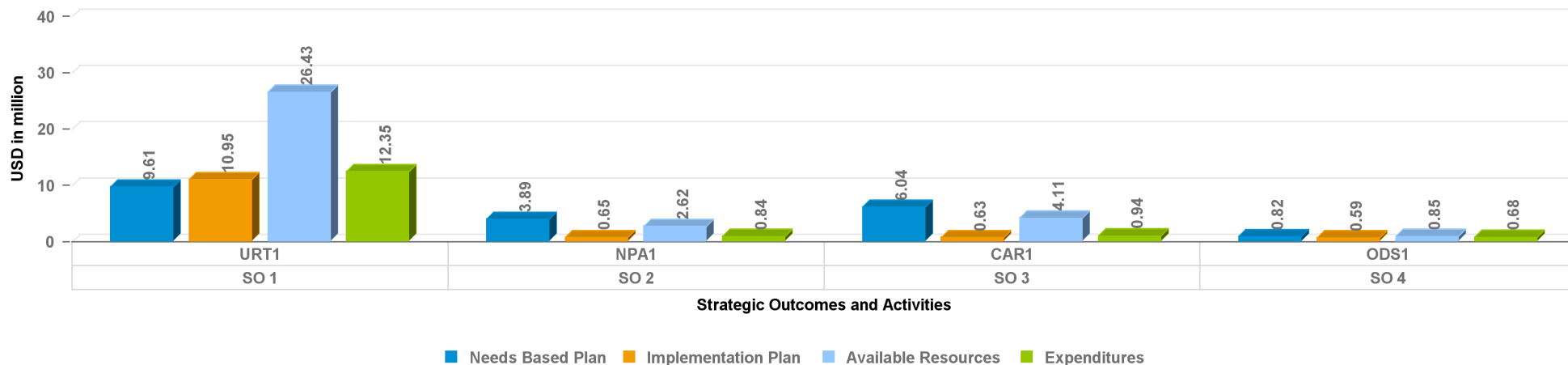
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2023-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	9,612,449	10,946,027	26,431,663	12,350,219
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>9,612,449</b>	<b>10,946,027</b>	<b>26,431,663</b>	<b>12,350,219</b>
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.	3,891,470	651,983	2,619,862	839,052
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,891,470</b>	<b>651,983</b>	<b>2,619,862</b>	<b>839,052</b>
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.	6,038,912	630,027	4,109,266	936,248
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>6,038,912</b>	<b>630,027</b>	<b>4,109,266</b>	<b>936,248</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	819,034	588,734	848,640	678,534
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>819,034</b>	<b>588,734</b>	<b>848,640</b>	<b>678,534</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,785,106	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,785,106</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>20,361,865</b>	<b>12,816,770</b>	<b>41,794,538</b>	<b>14,804,053</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,684,259</b>	<b>1,978,270</b>	<b>2,662,888</b>	<b>1,986,157</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>22,046,123</b>	<b>14,795,040</b>	<b>44,457,426</b>	<b>16,790,211</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,375,357</b>	<b>917,503</b>	<b>1,438,463</b>	<b>1,438,463</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>23,421,481</b>	<b>15,712,543</b>	<b>45,895,889</b>	<b>18,228,674</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
 CHIEF, CFORC  
 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

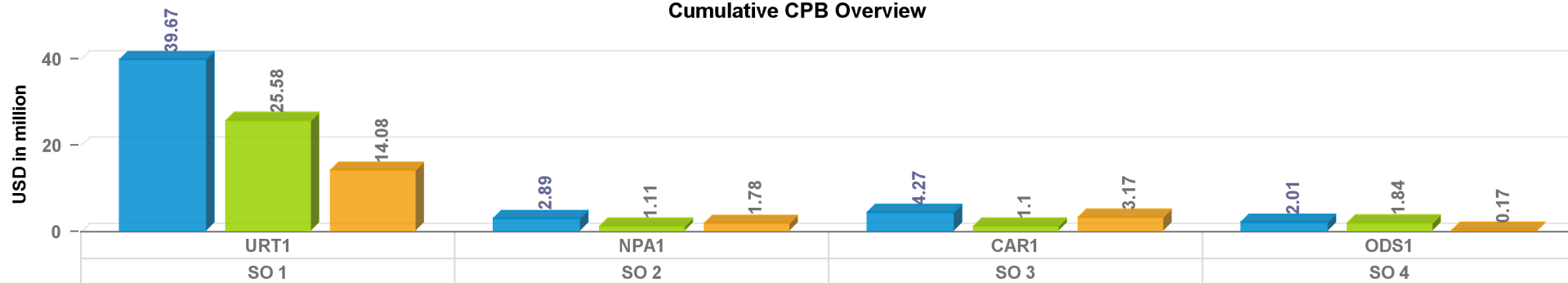
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2024 (2023-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	20,914,346	39,225,476	440,483	39,665,958	25,584,513	14,081,445
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>20,914,346</b>	<b>39,225,476</b>	<b>440,483</b>	<b>39,665,958</b>	<b>25,584,513</b>	<b>14,081,445</b>
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.	7,228,733	2,889,370	0	2,889,370	1,108,560	1,780,810
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>7,228,733</b>	<b>2,889,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,889,370</b>	<b>1,108,560</b>	<b>1,780,810</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	9,430,459	4,268,101	0	4,268,101	1,095,083	3,173,019
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>9,430,459</b>	<b>4,268,101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,268,101</b>	<b>1,095,083</b>	<b>3,173,019</b>
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	1,969,875	2,005,215	0	2,005,215	1,835,110	170,106
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,969,875</b>	<b>2,005,215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,005,215</b>	<b>1,835,110</b>	<b>170,106</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	7,785,106	0	7,785,106	0	7,785,106
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>7,785,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,785,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,785,106</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>39,543,412</b>	<b>56,173,268</b>	<b>440,483</b>	<b>56,613,751</b>	<b>29,623,266</b>	<b>26,990,485</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,398,811</b>	<b>4,397,942</b>	<b>46,999</b>	<b>4,444,941</b>	<b>3,768,211</b>	<b>676,730</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>42,942,223</b>	<b>60,571,210</b>	<b>487,482</b>	<b>61,058,692</b>	<b>33,391,477</b>	<b>27,667,215</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,652,113</b>	<b>3,351,746</b>		<b>3,351,746</b>	<b>3,351,746</b>	<b>0</b>

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

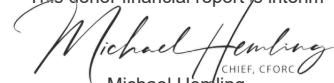
# Annual Country Report

## Peru Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			45,594,336	63,922,956	487,482	64,410,438	36,743,223	27,667,215

This donor financial report is interim

  
Michael Henling  
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